AFL-CIO News

Vol. II | Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. | Saturday, January 5, 1957 | No. 1

Civil Rights, Foreign Policy Key Issues Before Congress

Labor Plans Drive For Liberal Laws

School aid, minimum wage coverage, civil rights and protection of employe welfare funds are among the major interests of labor in the 85th Congress.

Revision of the Taft-Hartley Act and a broadening of social security benefits rank high in the list. So do a liberalization of housing laws and a program of federal aid to areas of chronic and widespread unemployment.

Most of the measures in which labor is particularly interested were embodied in bills considered by the last Congress which will be revived in an effort to attract Administration support and congressional action.

See Better Chance

In some cases bills were passed by one House and died in the other without action or as a result of a specific vote. Tactically, a program is considered to have a better chance in the new Congress if at least one chamber approved it in the past.

In this category are bills relating to government development of atomic energy and others to authorize new federal multiple-purpose dams in big river valleys, several of which passed the Senate last year. A civil rights measure was passed by the House. A bill to cut income taxes for low-income and middle-

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Chamber Again Yelling 'Wolf'

The Chamber of Commerce is beating its same old scare drums against AFL-CIO proposals for extension of federal minimum wage coverage to nearly 10 million workers not now protected.

Says the chamber's Washington Report: "Payment of the $1 an hour minimum wage (to unprotected millions) could cause unemployment or inflationary price increases, neither of which benefits employer or employe."

That's the same thing the chamber said when the proposal to raise the federal minimum from 75 cents to $1 an hour was pending in 1955.

Studies conducted by the Labor Dept. in 1956 revealed that the $1 an hour minimum had been substantially absorbed by employers and had resulted in no measurable loss of jobs.

Senate Set To Stick By Filibuster

A drive by liberal senators to revise the Senate rule on filibusters and clear the way for new civil rights legislation was threatened with defeat early in the 85th Congress.

Democratic Floor Leader Lyndon Johnson (Tex.) filed a motion to table the proposed rules change.

By agreement, six hours were allowed for debate before the motion to table was set for a vote Jan. 4.

Senators in favor of the rule change—a modification of Rule 22—wanted a decision from Vice Pres. Nixon on whether the motion for revision was in order.

They were unable to get agreement from Johnson and Sen. William F. Knowland (Calif.), GOP floor leader, that Nixon would be allowed to rule.

A motion to table any Senate motion has priority for an immediate vote. Only by unanimous consent can there be any debate.

Anderson Motion

A bipartisan group of 14 senators, headed by Sens. Clinton D. Anderson (D-N. M.), Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.), joined in plans to seek revision of the rule.

Southern Democratic senators, who have killed all civil rights bills for years either by blocking a vote or simply threatening to talk them to death, held powerful weapons in their opposition to any Rule 22 change.

The key motion was offered by Anderson, who formally proposed that the new Senate proceed to "adopt" its rules.

A similar Anderson motion was beaten in 1953 when the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O.), then GOP floor leader, argued that the Senate was a "continuing body" from session to session and did not need to adopt new rules at the beginning of each Congress.

After allowing an interval for discussion, Taft moved to table the Anderson motion and his proposal won by a 70 to 21 vote.

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INAUGURAL STAND at the Capitol in Washington, where Pres. Eisenhower takes his second oath of office on Jan. 21, was going up rapidly as the 85th Congress gathered for its first session. The work, of course, is being done by members of AFL-CIO building trades unions.

Two Union Officers Suspended by Meany

Suspension of the financial officers of two directly-chartered federal labor unions on charges of maladministration of union welfare funds has been ordered by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Named in his order were:

Paul Dorfman, financial secretary-treasurer of Waste Material Handlers Federal Labor Union No. 20467, Chicago.

Charles Naddeo, financial secretary-treasurer of Can Workers Federal Labor Union No. 22623, Philadelphia. Naddeo also is an officer of Philadelphia locals of the Laundry Workers and the Cleaners & Dyers, as well as an international vice president of the Laundry Workers Intl. Union.

Opportunity to Answer

The two will have an opportunity to answer the charges against them at separate hearings on Jan. 7 before AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, in AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington.

AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Eugene Moats, whose area includes Illinois, was named administrator of the Chicago local. Martin A. Durkin, of the AFL-CIO Auditing Dept., was appointed trustee for the Philadelphia local.

Meany acted on his own initiative in making the charges against Dorfman and Naddeo, basing them on evidence gathered by congressional investigating committees and audits of the unions' books by the AFL-CIO. He notified them of their suspension by telegram.

"In accordance with the powers vested in me by Art. 15, Sec. 2, of the AFL-CIO Constitution and the rules governing directly affiliated local unions," the wire said, "you are hereby charged with failing to comply with principles and provisions of the AFL-CIO Constitution and the rules governing directly affiliated local unions and with engaging in activities which are contrary to the welfare and the best interests of the AFL-CIO.

"Included among the actions which constitute violations are your failure to comply with policy resolutions on ethical practices and on

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First Up: Filibuster, Mideast

By Willard Shelton

The 85th Congress convened Jan. 3 with the Senate moving at once into a fight over proposed revision of the rules to check future civil rights filibusters.

Ahead was a possibly momentous debate on Pres. Eisenhower's plan to seek advance authority from Congress to use U. S. military forces in the event of Communist aggression in the strife-torn Middle East.

To emphasize the importance he attaches to his proposed new power, he scheduled an early personal appearance before Congress even before transmission of his formal State of the Union message. His separate middle Eastern message was tentatively set up for Jan. 5.

Ahead of Congress after the rules debate was a mass of work involving possibly lengthy struggles in various fields of foreign affairs and in domestic policy.

Issues included the size and use of foreign aid funds, our system of free world alliances and American immigration law changes.

Major Battles Loom

In the domestic field, major legislative battles are expected on federal aid to the schools, civil rights and expansion of minimum-wage coverage to nearly 10 million workers not now protected.

Taft-Hartley revision and government protection of employe health and welfare funds probably will depend on the forcefulness with which reforms are urged by the Labor Dept.

Pres. Eisenhower's major legislative recommendations are scheduled to be submitted to the new Congress in his State of the Union message Jan. 10.

The prospect of tax cuts became dim when the President, in a pre-

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Paper Unions Set Merger Convention

A joint convention to effect merger between the Paper Makers and the Paperworkers is scheduled to be held at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago on Mar. 5, 6 and 7.

Each international union will hold a separate convention to approve terms of the merger on Mar. 4 and the morning of Mar. 5.

Approximately 1,000 delegates from both unions are expected to participate in the merger meetings.

Heavy Workload Faces New Congress

Middle East Policy Debate Dominates Opening Sessions

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session discussion with a bipartisan group of congressional leaders, indicated that his recommended budget may climb to $70 billion—biggest of his Administration.

Higher spending for defense and foreign aid, as well as more expensive welfare programs, are expected to keep the national debt perilously close to the statutory $275 billion maximum.

Congress Much the Same

The Congress with which Eisenhower must deal in his second term is substantially similar to the 84th Congress of the past two years.

Democrats hold control by narrow margins, particularly in the Senate, in which the majority might shift to the Republicans because of deaths or resignations in the coming two years.

In the foreign policy area Eisenhower may be weakened by the retirement of Sen. Walter F. George (D-Ga.), influential chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the 84th Congress.

It was George who rallied Democrats in 1955 to support the President's request for advance congressional approval of military action to defend Formosa and offshore Chinese islands against invasion by Red China.

George strongly supported foreign aid programs under both former Pres. Truman and Pres. Eisenhower. There are signs of Democratic restiveness at the Administration's plan to seek bigger spending for military and economic assistance abroad.

The possibility of legislation on health, welfare and labor bills depended, as the session opened, on the nature of new or revised proposals from the White House as well as on the attitude of the Democratic legislative majorities.

The Administration's continuing internal fight between welfare advocates and budget-balancers left doubtful the question of Eisenhower's 1957 position on higher social security benefits, public power projects and federal expenditures for schools and depressed areas.

Delays Seen Likely

The Administration's preference for allotting social reform to the separate states seemed likely to delay if not defeat legislation in some labor and welfare fields.

A bill providing federal aid for school construction is deemed certain to pass if it is not bogged down in a bitter fight over inclusion of an anti-segregation amendment or a dispute over details of financing.

Enactment of basic civil rights legislation, similar to the bipartisan program recommended by the President and passed by the House last year, may depend on results of the Senate struggle over revision of the filibuster rule.

If the old rule protecting filibusters should be revised, passage of something close to the 1956 House bill would become probable.

Some senators say that even without revision of the rule to check filibusters, a two-thirds vote can be obtained to force a roll call on civil rights legislation. The two-thirds margin is now required to halt Senate debate.

Court Rules Roberts Won R. I. Election

Providence, R. I.—Gov. Dennis J. Roberts (D) began his fourth term as Rhode Island's chief executive Jan. 1 just five hours after the state Supreme Court declared him elected after invalidating 4,994 absentee ballots notarized prior to Nov. 6.

Roberts' re-election had been in doubt since election night when a ballot count established his scant margin of 207 votes over Christopher Del Sesto (R) with the absentee ballots yet to be counted. The absentee tally in December pushed Del Sesto into the lead by 931 votes and the issue went into the courts.

The five-man Supreme Court ruled 3-1 that absentee ballots marked and notarized before the official Nov. 6 election date were invalid. Justice Thomas H. Roberts, a brother of the governor, disqualified himself from sitting on the case. The lone dissent was entered by Justice Harold A. Andrews, a Republican, who conceded that the disputed ballots were cast unconstitutionally. His quarrel, he said, was with the timetable of Roberts' appeal, brought after the ballots had been tallied.

'You'll Find Everything in Order'

85th Congress Varies Slightly In Overall Political Complexion

For the second two years in succession Pres. Eisenhower faces a Congress in which his own Republicans are a minority and Democrats form the majority.

The 85th Congress varies only slightly in its political complexion from the 84th, with which Eisenhower dealt during the last two years of his first term.

The formal party affiliation is almost identical: Democrats exactly maintained their 49 to 47 margin in the Senate and gained a net of just two seats, giving them a 233 to 200 edge, in the House. (There are two House vacancies.)

The leadership also is almost identical: Senate and House Republican and Democratic top offices are held, with minor changes, by veterans of the 84th Congress. Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) and Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), Rep. John McCormack (D-Mass.) and Rep. Joseph Martin (R-Mass.) remain the most powerful figures.

Hayden Replaces George

Sen. Carl Hayden (D-Ariz.), dean of Congress since the retirement of Walter F. George (D-Ga.), replaces George as Senate president pro tem. The chairman of the Republican Senate Conference, Eugene Millikin (Colo.) retired, and Senate Democratic Whip Earle Clements (Ky.) was defeated for re-election.

One towering figure is missing: the late Alben W. Barkley (D-Ky.), who died after returning to the Senate following his term as Harry S. Truman's vice president.

Election results produced some curious changes. The "Eisenhower Republican" wing of the GOP was strengthened by the election of Sens. John Sherman Cooper and Thruston Morton in Kentucky and Jacob Javits in New York and the defeat of the Old Guard Herman Welker in Idaho.

But the three "Eisenhower Republicans" replaced liberal Democrats and no notable Old Guard veteran was beaten in a Republican primary. Welker's departure, due to defeat by Democratic freshman Sen. Frank Church, seemed balanced by the return of the conservative Sen. Chapman Revercomb (W. Va.), absent for eight years after serving one term.

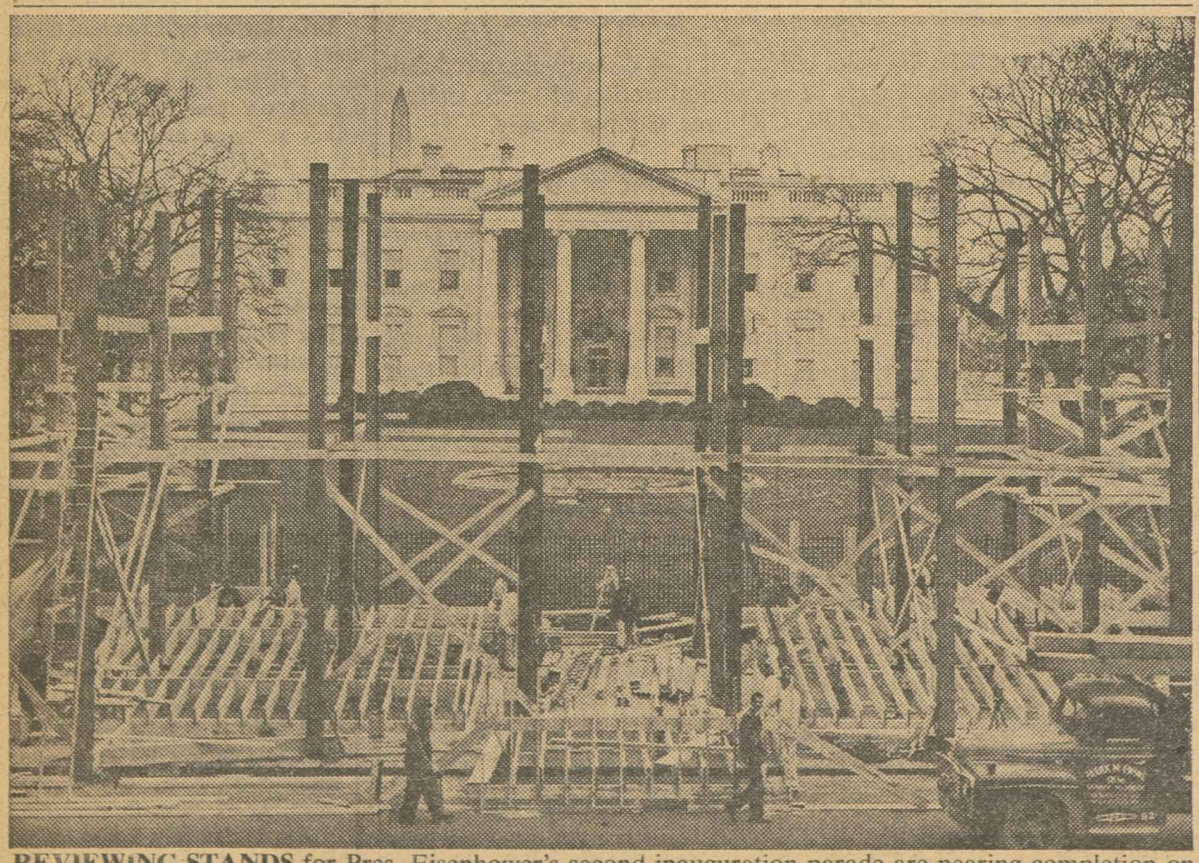
One early 1952 Eisenhower champion, James O. Duff (Pa.), was beaten; he was replaced by Democrat James S. Clark, a liberal. Liberal ranks were also strengthened on the Democratic side by election of Sen. John Carroll (Colo.). A former Taft advocate who had become pro-Eisenhower, Sen. George Bender (O.), was beaten, on the other hand, by the conservative five-time Democratic governor of Ohio, Frank Lausche.

Collapse of the Democratic presidential campaign due partly to substantial shifts of industrial, nationality and Negro voters to the Republicans produced an urgency among northern and western Democrats to insist on a strong liberal program for their party. Most of the influential committee chairmanships, however, are still held by southern Democrats rich in seniority.

Democratic liberals showed signs of seeking a loose "coalition" for legislative purposes with "Eisenhower Republicans" on such issues as civil rights.

This program, if successful, would weaken one of the most enduring traditions of American politics—the general "understanding" between most congressional Republicans and southern Democrats to block any legislation to which either group seriously objects.

Eisenhower spokesmen say the President will "get along" again with Democratic majorities in Congress, pointing to his success in handling the 84th Congress.



REVIEWING STANDS for Pres. Eisenhower's second inauguration parade are nearing completion on both sides of historic Pennsylvania Avenue at the White House, thanks to the skilled work of AFL-CIO craftsmen, and will be finished in plenty of time for the ceremonies on Jan. 21.

Labor Plans Drive For Liberal Laws

Bills Defeated in 1956 Given Chance to Pass

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income families went through the House but died in the Senate.

A compromise bill to liberalize the Refugee Relief Act and the basic McCarran-Walter Immigration law was passed by the Senate last year and will be brought up again, possibly with new suggestions from the Administration, in the hope of action.

An aid to education program is expected to be one of the first big items of business in the House. The bill, certain to be proposed by the Administration, was barely

Sen. Lister Hill
Chairman
Senate Labor Committee

beaten in the House in 1956 after Democrats rejected a proposed Administration financial plan and Republicans attached the Powell anti-segregation amendment.

Mitchell to Act

On minimum wages, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has promised to present recommendations to broaden coverage among some groups of workers not now protected by federal law. In previous years Mitchell has merely asked "study" of possible changes.

Action on a bill to aid distressed areas may depend on Administration attitude. A bill to assist redevelopment of poverty-stricken rural and industrial sections failed in 1956 when the White House failed to support any compromise with the Senate measure sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.).

Taft-Hartley revisions are likely to depend on proposals by Mitchell and the Administration. A joint committee has had some discussion of changes but it is not clear to what extent, if any, the Administration will revive the White House proposals of 1954, considered by labor to be both inadequate and in some cases worse than Taft-Hartley.

Federal regulation of employe welfare and health funds, largely on the basis of proposals by Douglas, is endorsed by the AFL-CIO. The proposal seems likely to depend on whether employers, insurance companies and bankers agree to support the program. Hitherto they have generally declined to endorse regulation.

Major interest in the social security field centers in a liberalization of benefits and an increase in the wage-and-salary base subject to taxation.

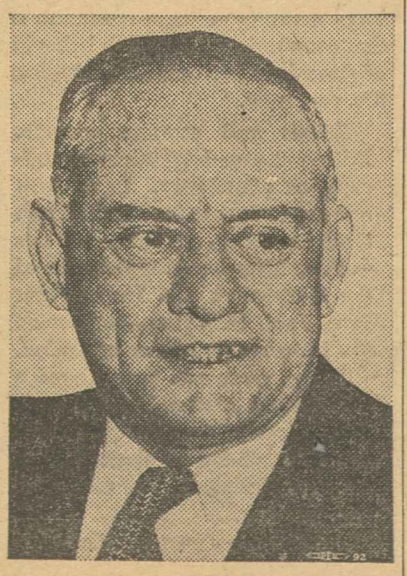
Rep. Graham A. Barden
Chairman
House Labor Committee

Estimates suggest that a taxable base of $7,800 would be required to match, relatively, the $3,000 originally subject to tax to finance benefits. Welfare Sec. Marion D. Folsom indicates the Administration is opposed to present changes in the law.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd
Chairman
Finance Committee

Sen. James O. Eastland
Chairman
Senate Judiciary Committee

Rep. Emanuel Celler
Chairman
Judiciary Committee



Rep. Jere Cooper
Chairman
House Ways & Means

Senate Set To Stand Pat On Filibuster

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Southern senators, mapping filibuster strategy as usual under the leadership of Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), promised that if the Anderson motion was approved this year, they would immediately turn to lengthy debate on rule after rule as each was proposed.

Advocates of the Rule 22 change claimed in advance that they had "at least" 30 senators ready to support them—a gain of nine since Taft beat the Anderson motion in 1953. A further gain of 15 or 16 additional senators was required, however, to give them the victory.

Southern senators insist that the Senate as a "continuing body" already has carried-over rules providing for methods to revise Rule 22.

They also say that any filibuster against a civil rights bill can be broken if advocates of the legislation are as "determined" to pass it as the minority filibusters are to block it.

Postal Clerks Get Short End On Xmas Work

"Penny-pinching practices" of the Post Office Dept., which is refusing to pay clerks at the overtime rate for work on Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 22 and 23, have brought a flood of complaints and charges of "bad faith" to the headquarters of the Postal Clerks here.

E. C. Hallbeck, NFPOC legislative director, said that thousands of postal workers, who handled the largest volume of mail in history during the Christmas season, worked the weekend with the expectation and, in some cases, the direct or implied promise that they would be paid at the overtime rate for such service.

"However, now that the time has been worked and the Christmas mail delivered, instructions have been issued cancelling the overtime pay and requiring the clerks to take 'compensatory time' off in lieu of payment for the time worked," Hallbeck said.

Hallbeck said that complaints were heaviest from the Pennsylvania-New Jersey area where the decision to refuse overtime payment was a last-minute development. He said many postmasters did not receive their instructions until Dec. 27 in letters dated Dec. 26.

Bills Labor Will Push

Listed at left are the fields of legislation in which labor will have a particular interest in the 85th Congress, together with a summary of action, if any, in the same fields last year:

SCHOOLS. Administration expected to revive bill for $1.25 billion in federal aid; Democrats to raise proposal.	House killed the bill in 1956 after approving Powell anti-segregation "rider" and beating GOP financing plan.
MINIMUM WAGE. Administration expected to sponsor extension of coverage to some groups of unprotected workers but oppose increase in existing $1-an-hour legal wage.	84th Congress raised rate from 75 cents to $1-an-hour, failed to broaden coverage when Labor Dept. declined to offer specific proposals.
WELFARE FUNDS. Broadest bill originated in subcommittee headed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.). Labor Dept. has plan giving greater discretion on disclosure of financial details.	No action taken in 84th Congress in either house or in full committee.
CIVIL RIGHTS. "Omnibus" bill sponsored on basis of Administration proposals likely to be revived as major bill.	House passed measure in 1956 just before adjournment. No action in Senate in face of filibuster in final week.
TAFT-HARTLEY. Labor Dept. may somewhat broaden 1954 recommendations of Administration.	No action in either house in 84th Congress.
DEPRESSED AREAS. Administration program certain to be revived, possibly expanded slightly.	Senate passed Douglas bill to rehabilitate depressed areas; died in House when Administration declined to send it to conference committee.
TAXES. Democrats will again sponsor bills to cut income levies on low-income, middle-income families.	House passed bill to raise exemptions but measure was killed in Senate in 1956.
SOCIAL SECURITY. Bills expected, in face of Administration opposition, to lift benefits, raise level of taxable income to finance program.	84th Congress amended law despite White House disapproval, granted disability benefits, lowered eligibility age for widows and women workers.
ATOMIC ENERGY. Gore-Holifield bill to promote development of atomic power by Atomic Energy Committee will be sponsored again against Administration opposition.	Senate passed bill last year, House on roll call refused to take action.
HOUSING. Bills expected to liberalize public housing, control soaring interest rates on government-guaranteed loans.	84th Congress adopted two-year program fixing public housing at 35,000 units a year. No major action on interest rates.
PUBLIC POWER. New efforts sure on authorization of Hells Canyon and Fryingpan-Arkansas projects, control of Niagara River power.	Senate approved Niagara and Fryingpan-Arkansas projects but they died in House. Hells Canyon killed in Senate.
NATURAL GAS. Industry expected to offer "compromise" bill to free gas-gatherers from Federal Power Commission regulation of prices.	84th Congress passed bill by narrow margins in House and Senate. President vetoed it on ground of "arrogance" of some gas-industry lobbyists.
IMMIGRATION. Administration will revive bill to correct existing McCarran-Walter Act restrictions, extend and liberalize Refugee Relief.	Senate passed bill embodying many Administration proposals and modifying basic "national origins" concept of law. Failed in House without a vote.
FOREIGN AID. Administration probably will increase proposals in military and economic fields.	84th Congress rejected full $4.9 billion requested by Administration in 1956 but raised level above previous Eisenhower years.

The Labor Board—Again

FRANKLY, we're getting tired of the job of pointing out the daily trend in the National Labor Relations Board toward an ever more anti-labor position.

But the story is worth telling and re-telling. For it shows an administrative agency apparently hell-bent on making it all but impossible for unions to get fair decisions.

In the case involving the AFL-CIO River Joint Organizing Committee and the Banta company, which operates barges on the Mississippi River, the NLRB majority leaned over backwards to rule against the union.

Its decision favors the company, whose agents went after union organizers with meat cleavers and guns, and to rule against the union, which was trying to organize workers.

As Abe Murdock, the one dissenting member of the NLRB pointed out, the decision is "equivalent to placing the victim of an assault under a peace bond, while the aggressor stands unrestrained, thumbing his nose at the law."

The NLRB anti-union bias is reaching an alarming level.

Shoddy Treatment

EVERY CHRISTMAS SEASON we marvel at the ability of the thousands of post office workers to move the astronomical number of letters, cards and packages that get dumped into the mail system.

We take it too much for granted—and tend to forget the men and women of the postal system who see that our cards and gifts get delivered before the holiday.

So it comes as a particular shock to find that the postal clerks, who work long hours of overtime, are to be denied overtime pay —and, as a result of a reversal of post office policy, are merely to get compensatory time off.

Under the normal expectation—and sometimes the promise—of extra pay, many postal workers had made purchases at the holiday season. Many of them now face financial embarrassment, as a result of what seems shoddy treatment scarcely in the Christmas tradition.

We hope the Post Office Dept. will change its ruling.

Protection for Workers

WELFARE FUNDS developed by unions and employers through collective bargaining, are piling up at a tremendous rate. As the AFL-CIO pointed out months ago, these funds are a sacred trust which must be responsibly and zealously guarded and administered.

Most unions recognize this responsibility. Just this week, for instance, the Plumbers and Steamfitters have issued detailed recommendations to local unions for the proper handling of these funds.

With the same motive—that of protecting the members' funds —Pres. Meany has appointed administrators of two directly-affiliated local unions, as a result of serious questions over financial practices.

The AFL-CIO and responsible unions know that welfare funds exist for the members, not as slush funds for a few unscrupulous individuals.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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Subscriptions: $2 a year; 50 or more, $1.50 a year.

VOL. II JANUARY 5, 1957 No. 1

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LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO

On the Doorstep!

Carpenters, Ironworkers Create Jurisdictional Peace Pattern

(The following is excerpted from "Profile of a Union Peace Pact" by John Herling, widely known labor reporter.)

Not so long ago, the normal expectation of industry spreading into new areas, or creating new extensions of plants, was to await with fear and trembling the jurisdictional tantrums of worried or just jumpy men.

In view of the uncertainty of life as it has been lived in the construction industry, international officers and local leaders alike wanted to protect their members' rights to jobs against organized grabs on the part of another union by almost any means. In fact, any sign of reasonableness or an attempt at delineation of jurisdiction might be considered a confession of abject weakness, personal or organizational.

Customs Change

So, to compensate for this uncertainty and perhaps discourage any opposition, men believed they had to be tough, act tough, and stay tough. To be sure, this condition did not merely characterize the unions alone. This was in many ways a rather faithful reflection of the economic and social behavior of American business and American life generally.

Times and customs change. But no change happens automatically or effortlessly. In at least one area of American industry, it took two international presidents —Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters and Ironworkers Pres. John H. Lyons, to become the instruments of the transition.

Three years ago they signed a pact which serves to illustrate how closely technological advance is related to the activities of the building and construction unions.

Such a peace pact has become a treaty of reciprocal respects. The aim of this particular agreement is to insure the orderly installation of conveyors throughout American industry, and at the same time, safeguard the proper jurisdictional job rights of the members of each union.

An opportunity of great magnitude presented itself in the strategic conveyor industry.

Both presidents, Lyons and Hutcheson, decided, after a thorough study of the situation, that so far as they were concerned, they were not going to let our industrial system, basic to the national defense and economic welfare, be derailed by unnecessary struggle among unions and contractors over the installation of the indispensable conveyors.

Early Agreement Fails

Just a few years ago, the head of the Carpenters Union was William L. Hutcheson, a tall, hard-talking and hard-hitting champion of his jurisdiction who knew how to throw his organization's weight around down to the last ounce.

More often than not, it was he who settled arguments for other unions. In the same period, the president of the Ironworkers was Paul J. (Paddy) Morris, whose jurisdiction, temper and whim were all made of hot iron. The collision of jurisdictional claims of these two unions made strong men tremble as the clash of iron on wood and vice versa was frequently heard through the land.

This got to be so bad that in 1920 —at a much earlier stage in our technological development—a conveyor agreement had in fact been signed. But like so many other such efforts, without the foundation of good will, understanding and law, that agreement had a brief and anemic life.

Today, the leaders of the Carpenters and the Ironworkers, Maurice Hutcheson and Jack Lyons, understand that shifts and change will always be with us. They treat each other with courtesy and warm familiarity, with a clear and mature determination to abide by agreements they make.

What is the meaning of the conveyor agreement? The conveyor agreement between the Ironworkers and the Carpenters illustrates that a way can be found and has been found to cope with the bitterest of disputes and conflicts. The more of such agreements these and other unions can make, the sounder basis is there laid for the durable settlement of jurisdictional disputes.

Since 1948, 17 agreements have been made among various international unions resulting in the settlement of many disputes that had piled up for years.

Extend Cooperation

The enormous satisfaction that Jack Lyons and Maurice Hutcheson seem to find in the settlement of the long-disputed jurisdictions in the conveyor industry has stimulated them to cooperative action in several other directions—as similar pacts have begun to do for other international presidents. The sense of accomplishment carries with it the more confident belief that life in the construction industry need not be a constant destructive hassle among sensible and responsible men.

This agreement between these two international unions illustrates a new mechanism in the technology of labor-management relations. The use of such tools of reason requires skill. The acquisition of this type of skill takes time, experience, and will.

And, as Carpenters Pres. Maurice Hutcheson and Ironworkers Pres. John Lyons remarked when they signed their pact, the greatest of all the living factors in creating an agreement among men, in this industry or anywhere else, is "good will. And, brother, good will must be kept a two-way street."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. EISENHOWER'S DECISION to ask approval from Congress for both economic aid and the future use of American troops—if necessary—in the Middle East is being compared to former Pres. Truman's announcement that he was sending American military aid and advisers to Greece in 1947. But the Eisenhower approach is radically different.

The probability is that Congress will give the President whatever military powers he specifically requests. The situation of the United States is such that a refusal to follow the chief executive's leadership would be a dangerous repudiation.

In foreign policy it is necessary, in times such as these, to have a clear-cut line. For Eisenhower to proclaim an overriding American interest in preventing the Arab world from slipping under Soviet domination and for Congress to reply publicly that it doesn't trust him would perhaps fatally impair our prestige and influence.

Still, Eisenhower is not acting as Truman did—and the situation he is trying to meet is not the same kind that Truman faced in Greece and Turkey.

Truman went before Congress, explained that Britain no longer had the resources to protect Greece and Turkey from the Soviets and said the United States must take over the position.

Truman sent American officers and technicians to help reorganize and build up the Greek army fighting Communist guerrillas. He did not ask broad general advance approval for using troops or naval or air power in undefined ways and unlimited scope.

Eisenhower apparently is seeking a blank check. He asks a blanket approval for undefined and unlimited exertion of military power as he may decide to use it in as yet vague future circumstances.

THE PRESIDENT HAS INSISTENTLY STATED he will never involve us in a "war," short of answering an attack, without consulting Congress. But scrupulous respect for the war-making power of Congress is scarcely maintained by asking blank checks for war in a variety of situations and areas.

Another difference between Truman and Eisenhower is in the nature of the problem to be met.

In Greece there was an active Communist offensive against the Greek government, and this offensive was plotted, armed and executed by the Soviet Union. There was a Red army, by no means wholly Greek in nationality, that overtly invaded Greece from Albania and Yugoslavia, was supplied through Yugoslavia, was really based in Yugoslavia.

The proof: the so-called "rebellion" collapsed when Marshal Tito broke with the Kremlin and halted aid and assistance to the Communist guerrillas.

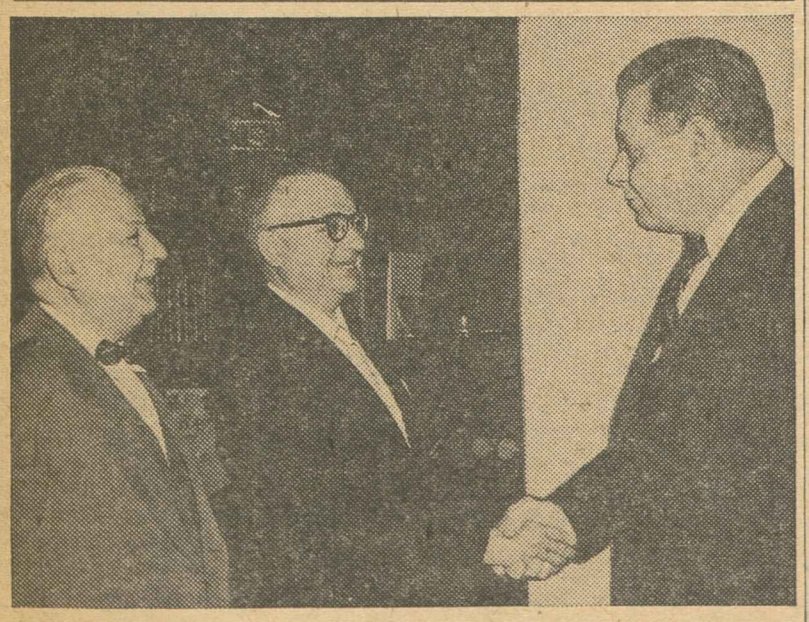
The Soviet penetration of the Arab world is not a matter of external invasion, which can be fought against with troops and military equipment. It is a matter of supplying arms to Arab governments very happy to get them, a matter of economic and diplomatic infiltration.

Infiltration and the supplying of arms to Arabs glad to receive both arms and technicians are not something to be halted by American military power.

The United States assuredly must affirm a positive policy in the Middle East to try to restore stability to an area of immense strategic importance.

If the reported Eisenhower program is designed to advance such a policy, its key elements are more likely to be diplomatic and economic activity than the dark threat of the exertion of military force. We can't solve problems by shooting either Arabs or Israelis.

A statement revealing that our Administration understands this fact would be more useful than a request to Congress for authority to start firing—sometime later on, maybe.



DEMOCRATIC TRADE UNION members are being deported in planeloads by the dictatorial government of Venezuela and being left stranded in other Latin American countries, Romulo Betancourt (center), former president of that country and head of its Democratic Action Party, told Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler during a visit to AFL-CIO headquarters. Betancourt, now in exile in Puerto Rico, is seen shaking hands with Schnitzler as AFL-CIO Latin American Rep. Serafino Romualdi looks on.

Auto Workers Spark Campaign For Health Care Plan in Detroit

Detroit—A new voluntary organization aimed at offering comprehensive prepaid medical and health care in the Detroit area will get off to a flying start here with a conference on the quality of medical care. Forty-six physicians of national and local prominence have been invited to participate.

Established as the Community Health Association, it proposes to try and improve upon the service offered by existing plans, especially in the area of preventive medicine.

It was set up in October by labor, business, religious and educational leaders with UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther as temporary chairman of the board of directors. Also on the board are UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey and Vice Pres. Marion Macioce of the Detroit Building Trades Council.

Reuther explained that prevailing health insurance plans deal with but a small part of medical care.

"They over-emphasize hospitalization and surgery," he said. "At best, they cover only about one-third of the average family's medical bill.

"Many of the benefits are hedged in by cash limits that leave the patient with large bills for services he thought were covered. Gross overcharges for doctors' services are commonplace.

"Contrary to basic precepts of modern medicine, few plans make any provision for preventive care or encourage early diagnosis of illness."

Community-wide Project

The association's program is not completed, but will be offered the health conference as a basis for discussion.

It is expected to propose medical care at both home and office or factory; preventive diagnostic services; and surgery, hospitalization and other services such as X-rays.

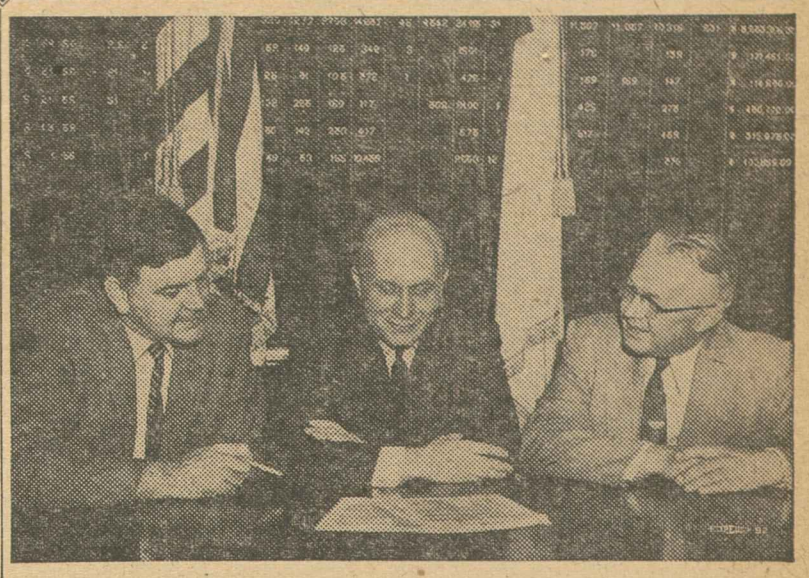
Doctors practicing in groups attached to participating community hospitals would provide the medical care.

The association is attempting to enroll all sectors of the community in the plan.

"It is unsound planning," Reuther said, "to develop a multitude of medical care programs, each serving a special group, whether the group be a local or international union or any other organized body of consumers."

The UAW has been dissatisfied with the services of Blue Cross and Blue Shield. Each covers about 3.5 million persons in Michigan, half of whom the union claims are UAW members or their dependents. Major UAW contracts specify that if more comprehensive health plans are offered, workers may join them subject to mutual agreement by the union and the employer.

Physicians invited to the conference here include Dr. Dwight H. Murray, president of the American Medical Association; Dr. Arch Walls, president of the Michigan State Medical Society; Dr. Luther Leader, president of the Wayne County Medical Society, and Dr. Albert W. Snoke, president of the American Hospital Association.



CLOSER RELATIONS between organized labor and the American Red Cross moved forward with the appointment of Joseph Rodell (left) and Kenneth Kramer (right) to the ARC information staff. The two, who are shown with ARC Pres. Ellsworth Bunker, will work in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee. Rodell formerly was labor consultant with the Denver Area Community Chest, Kramer was assistant southern director for the Textile Workers.

HIP Membership Swells to 506,000

New York—The Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York passed the half-million mark in membership on Jan. 1 when enrollments of 11,000 new members became effective, according to an announcement by Dr. George Baehr, president and medical director of the plan.

Members of eight AFL-CIO groups were among the new enrollees who raised the total to 506,000—Locals 807, 707 and 282 of the Teamsters; Machinists Dist. 15; Dressmakers Joint Board of the Garment Workers; Dist. 65, Retail, Wholesale & Distributive Workers; Actors Equity, and Local 153, Office Employes.

Better Pension Plans High on Labor Agenda

Union-negotiated pension plans, which already have helped turn retirement from a time of dread to one of some anticipation, are due for improvements according to the AFL-CIO Collective Bargaining Report.

Unions are planning to seek better provisions in their pension agreements in four general areas—higher benefits, full vesting rights, improved disability pensions and protection for widows—says the report, which is published monthly by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

The current issue summarizes the changing pension picture of the last few years, as well as taking a peek into the future.

It shows that between 55 and 60 percent of union members eligible for social security benefits are now also covered by bargained pension plans paying additional retirement benefits. This contrasts with fewer than 5 percent a mere 10 years ago.

Not only are there more pension plans, it goes on, but the old ones have been steadily improved. The report lists a half-dozen trends it has found:

Rapid increase in coverage: New plans are now being negotiated not only in companies which have been lagging behind the industry trend, but in other industries where they have been uncommon.

Higher benefits: The majority of retirement plans currently in effect provide workers with 30 years' service at least $50 a month, most often $65 to $75, and "frequently up to $100 or more." With social security benefits, this generally means a total monthly income of $150 to $200 or more.

Adoption of vesting provisions: More and more agreements "vest" in the worker permanently the right to the pension credits he accumulates, instead of losing all rights if he leaves his job before retirement time. Thus when he does retire, he has at least some pension payments coming to him.

Disability pensions: Two-thirds of the pension contracts negotiated by unions now provide benefits upon retirement for disability. But eligibility requirements in some cases are still pretty rigid, and it is these restrictions unions expect to bring up for further bargaining along with demands for higher payments.

Easing of eligibility requirements: Years of service needed to qualify for retirement benefits have steadily decreased, and the age at which early retirement is possible also has often been lowered.

Financing by employer alone: More than 75 percent of all union-negotiated plans are being paid for by the employer alone, with the percentage increasing.

Ideal Stewardess? Union Gal—Natch!

Chicago — The Air Line Stewards & Stewardesses are co-sponsoring a contest in which one of its 12,000 feminine members will be named the world's ideal airline hostess and receive the "Miss Spirit of St. Louis" Award.

The judges will include Leonora S. Slaughter, executive director of the Miss America pageant; James Stewart, who plays Charles A. Lindbergh in the movie, "The Spirit of St. Louis"; Leland Hayward, who produced the picture, and Ellen Church, the first airline hostess.

The winner will receive a movie screen test and a European sports convertible. She and the runner-up will receive complete wardrobes, a set of luggage and other prizes. The final judging will be held in New York in May.

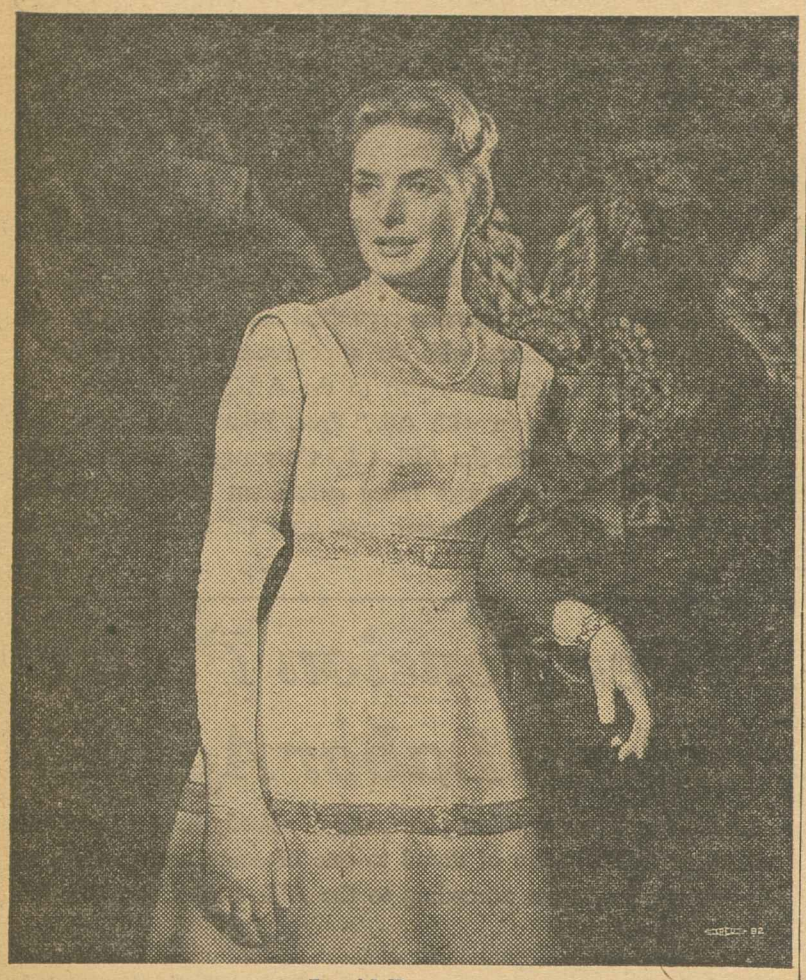
Hollywood Observer:

Bergman Hits Peak In 'Anastasia' Lead

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—This observer in past columns has not hesitated to disparage in no uncertain terms some aspects of American film production in foreign countries and some cheap, shoddy pictures made abroad by some, not all, American outfits who seemingly would do almost anything to make an extra buck even at the expense of American craftsmen in this country.

So it's only fair when a superior American foreign production comes along that we pay it the tribute due.



Ingrid Bergman

Such a picture is "Anastasia," produced by Buddy Adler for 20th-Fox and starring Ingrid Bergman, Yul Brynner and Helen Hayes, with a distinguished supporting cast.

Miss Bergman turns in what may be the greatest performance of her career to date in the title role of "Anastasia," from the stage play by Marcelle Maurette. It was adapted by Guy Bolton, with a fine job of screenplay writing by Arthur Laurents and direction by Anatole Litvak that for most of the picture is sensitive and sure.

This is Bergman's first appearance in an American picture in over seven years. Time certainly has been kind to her. She appears to be more beautiful and more talented than ever.

★ ★ ★

The story is an almost fantastic one that just conceivably could be true. Brynner is magnificent as Gen. Bounin, masterminding a band of unscrupulous White Russian exiles in Paris about 30 years ago, plotting to steal 10,000,000 pounds deposited in the Bank of England by the Czar of Russia before his assassination.

They select a destitute nonentity, with a mysterious background, to impersonate the Grand Duchess Anastasia, youngest daughter of the Czar. Anastasia may—or may not—have been killed by Bolshevik troops years before.

Fascinating indeed are the scenes in which Brynner coaches Bergman in how to be Anastasia. Here there is a definite Pygmalion influence. As Bergman grows into the role, one is not quite sure whether she is or is not the real Anastasia.

The Dowager Empress, played by Helen Hayes, makes the final identification that Bergman is the real Anastasia but still the mystery remains. Is she really? Or isn't she?

At the end of the picture there's a switch from the stage play, with Bergman, off screen, eloping with Brynner.

Most Bergman and Brynner fans will regret that there's not at least one, just one view of them in each other's arms.

But perhaps that might have destroyed the illusion.

Was she really the real Anastasia?

★ ★ ★

PROBABLY the less said about the new picture "Zarak," the better. If it weren't for a most generous display of Anita Ekberg's torso and such things, the film might just as well never have been made unless it were planned as a burlesque of something or other. Miss Ekberg, Victor Mature and Michael Wilding deserve better vehicles for their talents.

In what are supposed to be big production scenes of battles between white-clad natives and British troops, the sheets in which the natives are attired come apart so that one sees the khaki pants of presumably other troops who portray the natives. According to the studio.

This Warwick Productions film, made abroad by U. S. interests, does not inform those unfortunate enough to see to it that it was not made in the United States. If Hollywood ever made anything this bad, we'd never hear the last of it.

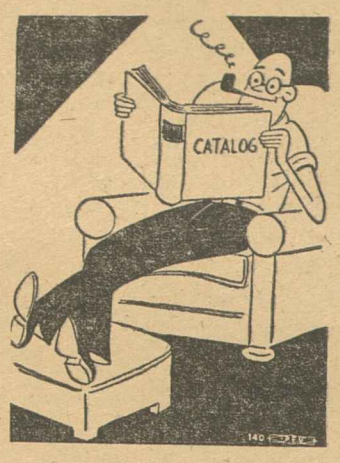
How to Buy:

'57 Cars Costlier to Buy, Operate

By Sidney Margolius

THE 1957 cars are bigger, more stable, smoother-riding, more comfortable, more powerful, and—noticeably costlier to buy and operate.

The lowest-cost four-door sixes run $80 to $180 more than last year's, and $250 to $290 more than the '55's. This is inflation with a vengeance.



This year's boosts appear to be particularly heavy on the sixes, as though the manufacturers are determined to wipe out this last possible place to keep down the cost of a car.

Thus for moderate-income families, the latest increase is bigger than the "average price boost of 2.9 percent," etc., publicized by the manufacturers.

The increase has been softened somewhat by the fact that some formerly optional items are now standard equipment. But to grasp the true extent of the price rises, note that the jump of 15 percent on the lowest-price cars since 1955 compares with an average increase of 2.4 percent in the general cost of living. To go back further and include all cars, from just before World War II to 1956 cars have gone up 216 percent compared with a general boost in all retail prices of 192 percent.

Only Nash and Hudson reduced prices of the medium-price models this year, but at the same time raised the growingly-popular Rambler 5 percent.

True costs of cars have been raised even more than the jump in list prices. Finance charges in general have moved up from 11½-12 percent per annum to 13-14 percent. Nor are dealers giving as large discounts as in '55 when the factories were loading cars on them.

The result of the price-boosting is what you might expect: Car production is reported to be running 25 percent behind 1955.

Otherwise, there is improvement in most 1957 models, chiefly in stability and road-hugging characteristics, smoother ride and better driver visibility. These benefits have been achieved mainly by improved springing, the new 14-inch tires, the wider, lower stance, and increased glass areas.

The greater size and horsepower of the '57 cars may not be necessarily advantageous to family and city drivers. In the past 10 years, cars have ballooned from a typical 56-inch width to 71-78 for even top-price models.

★ ★ ★

Despite the price boost, a six-cylinder car with standard transmission still seems best value for an economy-minded family that keeps a car several years.

For example, Nationwide Insurance Co. reports that in its experience and that of other companies which operate fleets of cars, the operating economy of sixes with straight transmissions more than compensates for the higher resale value of the eights.

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Soup to Nonsense:

Mother's Helpers—a Daydream

By Jane Goodsell

BOTH my daughters, at the age of two, were fascinated with the vacuum cleaner. The flour sifter was a favorite toy, and they played endlessly with mixing spoons and measuring cups.

I was delighted with these early signs of domesticity and, as I observed my budding little housewives at play, I daydreamed. In not too many years—along about 1956, I figured — my small daughters would be a real help in sharing my domestic burdens. I imagined them bustling about the house, polishing silver, making beds and straightening drawers.

I envisioned them singing and smiling as they stuffed pork chops and whipped potatoes. There was a particularly delightful little scene in which they surprised me with Sunday breakfast on a tray, embellished with a tiny vase of posies.

IT is now 1957, and things have not worked out quite as I planned.

To begin with, in my daydreams, no money ever changed hands. The girls dusted, swept and scrubbed because they loved doing it. In real life neither daughter empties a wastepaper basket without preliminary wage-and-hour negotiations.

Furthermore, there isn't any singing or smiling. Instead there are shrill arguments and conversation of the "I have to do all the work around here, and she doesn't even hang up her clothes!" variety.

The interest in cooking, which reached its zenith when the girls were four, has dwindled to occasional impulses to make whipped cream marshmallow fudge at bedtime.

They are willing to devote triple the amount of time necessary to perform a task in pointing out to me (1) that they haven't time; (2) that, in all fairness, I should have asked the other daughter, and (3) that I owe them money.

But eventually, with the resignation of galley slaves, they give in with a comment like, "If you're going to be that way about it, all right, I'll do it!"

My children, however, have plans for the future that don't involve character. Or cooking or cleaning either, for that matter.

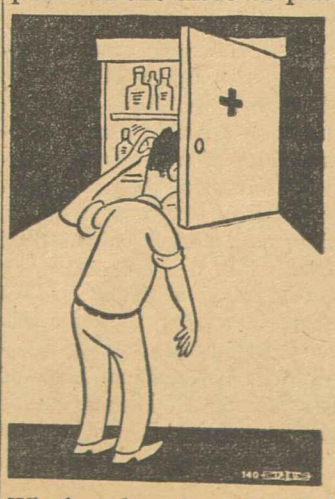
They are both planning to marry Texas oil millionaires.

For Your Health's Sake:

Prepaid Medical Plans Grow

By Dr. Morris Brand

LEONARD WOODCOCK, vice president of the Auto Workers told a recent meeting that there would be large scale expansion of direct service medical care plans, great improvements in group practice itself and a vastly greater acceptance by the public of this mode of practicing up-to-date medicine.



He said that labor unions are becoming ever more dedicated to winning for their members and their families a greater measure of health security.

He was of the opinion, however, that if better protection is to be made available, unions will have to contribute active support to initiating and developing better programs. Whether they do so on their own, in conjunction with other unions, in combination with employers, or together with others in the community—labor needs direct service, comprehensive, group practice prepayment plans.

The awareness of both management and labor of the inadequacy of most indemnity type medical care insurance which provides limited in-hospital medical and surgical care caused them to come to the conclusion that something must be done about the organization of health care in order to bring the advantages of modern medicine to the American people, and that a greater extension of prepayment is the only practical way of making progress in health security.

The UAW is engaged at the present time in establishing a medical service plan in the Michigan area. It proposes to develop a community-wide program to furnish comprehensive prepaid health services of high quality based on more efficient utilization of existing facilities and personnel, a rational organization of personal health services, a method of financing geared to the positive promotion of health. The plan is to make available to members and their families all essential health care in the doctor's office, the hospital and the home.

Here again is evidence that labor can be a potent force leading to the establishment of much needed community-wide comprehensive medical service programs.

UNION LABEL WEEK in Newark, N. J., brought a welcome change in routine to Josephine Marino, a member of the Clothing Workers. As Union Label Queen, she was crowned by Pres. Paul Krebs (left) of the State Industrial Union Council and Pres. Louis Marciante of the State Federation of Labor, and played a major role in telling the union label story to the public.

Two Union Officers Suspended by Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

health and welfare plan administration adopted by the first constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO and your failure to properly carry out the functions of your office. . . ."

The charges against Dorfman were based on hearings before the House subcommittee headed by Rep. Clare N. Hoffman (R-Mich.) which alleged high commissions on the placing of health and welfare insurance with a firm of which his son, Allen Dorfman, was the titular head.

Both father and son took refuge in the Fifth Amendment, refusing to answer on the grounds of possible self-incrimination a series of questions designed to determine just who got the commissions.

The code of ethics governing the administration of health and welfare funds which the AFL-CIO merger convention adopted declares that officials who already receive full-time pay from their union should not receive "fees or salaries" from a welfare fund.

Naddeo answered all questions put to him by Senate subcommittee investigators. He was paid salaries by the Can Workers', Laundry Workers and Cleaners & Dyers local unions, and as Philadelphia area welfare deputy for the Laundry Workers Intl. Union, received 5 percent of all money local employers paid into the health and welfare fund. His duties consisted of passing on claims of members for payments from the fund.

Federal labor unions exist under direct charter from the AFL-CIO; hence they are subject to direct AFL-CIO regulation unlike locals which receive their charters from AFL-CIO international unions.

Rules for their conduct were adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council under Art. 15 of the AFL-CIO constitution. In compliance with Sec. 2 of the article, they define "the powers of the president, or his designee, with respect to disciplinary action against such organizations, or their officers."

Probers Ask Big Labor Quiz Fund

A record appropriation to finance a widespread probe of alleged racketeering in labor unions, particularly the misuse of welfare funds, will be sought in the 85th Congress by the Senate Investigating subcommittee headed by Sen. John A. McClellan (D-Ark.).

The subcommittee staff, after several months of preliminary work, has gathered considerable information on which the request for funds to extend its activities will be based.

It is reported to have built up files on cases of diversion of union general and welfare funds to the private use of union officials, racketeering practices and domination of unions by gangster elements.

Lay-off Nets Teamsters Year's Pay

St. Louis — Sixty-seven recently laid off employes of Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co. here will receive full wages for a year as a result of a guaranteed annual wage provision in the company's contract with Teamsters Local 688.

A special program, providing 50 weeks' guaranteed wages while the laid-off workers adjust to other occupations, was worked out in lengthy discussions with company officials, Local 688 Sec.-Treas. Harold J. Gibbons said.

Funded by Company

The wage payment plan is funded by the company. It provides 50 weeks of supplemental payments while the discharged worker is receiving unemployment compensation, full wages if he is unemployed and has no other income, or supplemental payments if he takes another job at less pay than he formerly made.

Gibbons said the special program is an amendment to the union's guaranteed annual wage provision, which was first negotiated in 1953 and is now in effect in 43 of the union's contracts, covering 5,000 workers. This is the first time the guaranteed wage provision has been given a full-fledged test.

Medical Coverage

Local 688's guaranteed wage plan, in most cases, covers the top 60 percent of workers by seniority in a plant when the contract was signed. The 67 laid off two weeks ago were the first to come under the "guaranteed" portion of the work force. Their average wage was $1.66 an hour.

The laid-off workers also will continue to be covered by the union's medical care plan, and pension and insurance programs, as long as they are entitled to payments under the plan.

Plumbers Publish Guide Covering Welfare Funds

A set of recommendations to guide union trustees in administering health and welfare funds has been published by the Plumbers & Steamfitters Union. The recommendations, drawn up by a special committee of local union officials, were adopted as the policy of the international union at its convention in Kansas City last August. They cover such aspects of health-welfare fund management as benefit standards, administration, eligibility requirements and contributions.

Exhaustive Study

Plumbers Pres. Peter T. Schoemann said that the committee had made an exhaustive study of the 106 existing health and welfare funds in the union's locals and received expert medical, actuarial and legal advice before drawing up its recommendations.

"Health and welfare funds are growing by leaps and bounds," Schoemann said. "These funds are set up by the choice of our members when they bargain for special benefit payments in preference to an increase in the pay envelope. We must take every precaution to see that their money is protected and that they get their full money's worth in benefits."

Schoemann said that the Plumbers have never considered establishing a single national health and welfare fund and will not do so in the foreseeable future.

General Application

Approximately half of the union's members are now covered by such funds, with employer contributions totaling $20 million annually.

The publication makes clear that its recommendations are stated "as principles of general application" and that varying conditions from one locality to another "can result in the use or varying kinds of methods and facilities each of which is as effective and efficient as the given circumstances will permit."

The publication listed 13 different recommendations on the administration of the funds, and declared that collective bargaining agreements providing for payroll contributions should establish "a separate fund for health, hospital, medical, death and related purposes," to be administered equally by employer and employe trustees.

On eligibility standards, it recommended that all plans establish a maximum work period as a condition of eligibility for benefits of three months' employment and/or 420 hours' contribution.

Employers should not be required to contribute to more than one health and welfare fund, on the basis of the same work, and that should be paid only to the fund of the local having jurisdiction over the work, the report said.

"Trustees of all funds in the United Association should enter into uniform reciprocal agreements between all funds to coordinate coverage for workers who move from the jurisdiction of one fund to another," it said. Five principles for such agreements are spelled out.

Banta Case Reversed By 'Ike-Stacked' NLRB

The NLRB has again demonstrated an anti-union bias by completely reversing one of its trial examiners in the famous Banta case involving three AFL-CIO unions.

The trial examiner last year found in favor of the Rivers Joint Organizing Committee in its efforts to organize employes of the J. W. Banta Towing Co., an outfit from Plaquemine, La., operating towboats on the Mississippi and other inland waterways.

NLRB Disagrees

Examiner Thomas S. Wilson said in his report that "this is not the unusual unfair labor practice case" and cited the shooting of one union organizer and the beating of another as evidence. The company, he said, was guilty of unfair labor practices beyond all question.

His bosses, the Eisenhower-appointed majority of the NLRB, disagree. The company, they say, was perfectly innocent and was the victim of "threats of personal violence." The wounded men and their fellow union sympathizers are the actual aggressors, according to the new NLRB doctrine.

Only Abe Murdock, the lone Truman-named holdover on the board, dissented and he blistered his colleagues for taking this stand. Murdock sustained the trial examiner, declaring that all the evidence pointed to the company and its agents as the ones using force and the unionists as the victims of aggression.

"When the men on the tugs sent the pickets scampering for shore under a hail of gunfire, with a bullet through Knapp's (an organizer) arm, we have a realistic demonstration of just who was coercing whom," Murdock said.

Murdock, more so than his fellow board members, read the history of the Battle of Peddie's Landing aright.

Peddie's Landing is a mooring place on the Mississippi just outside Cairo, Ill., where the Banta line tug Kishwaukee tied up on the morning of Nov. 3, 1954. She was under the command of Captain Burt Banta, brother of the line's owner and equally strong in his determination that the RJOC would not organize his crew. The RJOC is made up of the Maritime Union, Marine Engineers and Masters, Mates & Pilots.

Invited by Crew

Union organizers came aboard the Kishwaukee at the crew's invitation while the captain was ashore. Upon his return, Captain Burt ordered the organizers ashore first with a meat cleaver and then with a shotgun. Bloodshed at this point was prevented because someone had the foresight to hide the shells. The captain then chased Knapp around the deck armed with an iron bar.

Back in Louisiana, informed of what was happening, Captain J. W. Banta raised his own anti-union "navy" deploying some of them by train and auto and following himself with another towboat. Three days later the "navy" opened fire on an RJOC picket line ashore and Knapp was wounded. There was no evidence that unionists returned the fire from Peddie's Landing.

All of this was "trespass" by the organizers according to the NLRB majority, Boyd Leedom, Philip Ray Rodgers and Stephen S. Bean. Whatever happened to them was their own fault because they set up a picket line, goes the Eisenhower-NLRB doctrine.

Murdock flayed the reasoning of his colleagues for ordering the union to stop threatening the Banta line. It is, he said, "equivalent to placing the victim of an assault under a peace bond while the aggressor stands unrestrained, thumbing his nose at the law."

Hillman Award To Mrs. Roosevelt

New York — The Sidney Hillman Foundation, named in honor of the first president of the Clothing Workers, will present its eighth annual $1,000 meritorious public service award to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at a dinner in her honor in the Commodore Hotel on Jan. 7.

The award honors those who help to perpetuate Hillman's concepts of enlightened labor-management relations, race relations, civil rights and world peace. ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, an AFL-CIO vice president and Hillman's successor as head of the union, will preside at the award dinner.

Miami Beach Hotels Ready To Sign Pact

Miami Beach—Between 50 and 60 hotels at this luxury resort are expected to sign a 10-year contract with the Hotel & Restaurant Employes on Jan. 5 to end a strike which began nearly 21 months ago.

The hotels represent about one-third the membership of the Miami Beach Hotel Association. Signing of the basic contract providing for union recognition, a ban on strikes and establishment of grievance procedures will take place in the city council chamber.

J. W. Brown, general counsel for the hotel association, said "in effect the agreement provides for a succession of one-year contracts, assures the union of 10 years of recognition as bargaining agent for the employes and guarantees the hotel and the community a 10-year period of no strikes."

Local 255 of the union began its strike Apr. 13, 1955, against two hotels. By June another 16 were involved.

The local will hold a mass meeting Jan. 7 when full details of the agreement will be given to the membership.

Brown said that negotiations on wages, hours, vacations and other issues will begin immediately after the signing of the master pact. General standardization of pay scales and classifications is expected shortly after throughout the hotels in this area.

Keenan Appointed To Rights Group

Washington — The appointment of Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as a member of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee was announced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Keenan, former secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, first director of the former AFL Labor's League for Political Education and then secretary-treasurer of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. of the AFL before taking his present post with the IBEW, is also an AFL-CIO vice president.

During World War II, Keenan served as Vice Chairman of the War Production Board and later as Labor advisor to Gen. Lucius Clay with the U. S. occupation forces in Germany.

Courts Push Desegregation In Virginia; Delay in Texas

Arlington County and the city of Charlottesville, Va., have been ordered to desegregate their public schools immediately, but a delay in integration of Dallas, Tex., schools was upheld, in new court actions based on the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decisions.

Meanwhile, "resegregation" of public schools in the District of Columbia was recommended by a House District subcommittee dominated by southern members. Two Republican members of the six-man group filed a minority report, charging that the majority had dealt with "sordid headline items almost entirely."

Another Republican, Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.), joined three Dixiecrats to pass the report by a four to two majority.

School authorities in the District promptly termed a return to segregated schools "unthinkable." The Washington Committee for the Public Schools also differed sharply with the subcommittee majority, issuing a report of its own which found that "desegregation is giving us a better school system" and has "reduced racial tensions."

Rep. DeWitt S. Hyde (R-Md.) and Rep. A. L. Miller (R-Nebr.), in their minority report, accused the subcommittee staff of asking leading and biased questions of "selected" witnesses. A more "objective" inquiry would have uncovered the "good things" about the school system in the nation's capital, they said.

During earlier hearings conducted by the subcommittee, critics charged that the probe was biased. All members of the group, except Hyde and Miller, had signed the "Southern Manifesto" against integration and two of them had criticized the District's integration publicly.

Both court decisions dealt with cases which have been under contest for some time. The Fourth Circuit Court upheld lower court decisions ordering desegregation in the two Virginia communities. The Dallas decision followed an earlier dismissal of a suit by 19 Negroes seeking admission to white schools. The case had been returned to the same judge by the Fifth Circuit Court for rehearing.

Attacks Ruling

In the latter action, 86-year-old federal Judge William H. Atwell held that Dallas schools were "doing their very best to comply" with the Supreme Court's decision and could not be compelled to integrate "at the present time." He attacked the high court's ruling as "based on no law" but on what the court considered "more authoritative, modern psychological knowledge."

Atwell held that "if there are civil rights there also are civil wrongs" and that, since Dallas schools could "hardly" hold white students, it would be "unbearably wrong to require the white students to get out so that the colored students could come in."

The jurist, who previously had ruled the same way in a proceeding in which he had heard no testimony, acted this time after a brief rehearing. He had been ordered by the appeals court to hear the case on its merits.

The Virginia rulings left Charlottesville under court orders to desegregate its schools "immediately" and Arlington County directed to have its elementary schools desegregated by Jan. 31 and its junior and senior high schools in similar status by next September.

MARCH OF DIMES 1957 Poster Child, 4-year-old Marlene Olsen, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany enjoy a chat at a meeting in headquarters of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Marlene, stricken in 1955, is the daughter of Capt. Arnold Olsen of the Air Force and Mrs. Olsen, Burlington, Mass. Her two grandfathers are union men—Edwin Olsen, Everett, Mass., of the Sheet Metal Workers, and Dan Pike, Local 189, Packinghouse Workers.

Workers Go All-out In Aiding Hungarians

Organized workers throughout the country are opening their homes, their hearts and their ranks, as well as their purses, to thousands of Hungarian refugees who chose freedom rather than further life under Communistic dictatorship.

Not only are they and their unions giving generously in answer to the appeal of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, but they are sponsoring refugees to permit their entry into the United States, helping them start life in what amounts to a new world, and lining up jobs for them.

Head Them to Jobs

The Steelworkers, who have sponsored 1,000 refugees, have assigned Meyer Bernstein to Camp Kilmer, N. J., from which the refugees are being distributed to all corners of the nation, to interview them and head them toward jobs in the steel industry.

Pres. James B. Carey and Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the Intl. Union of Electrical Workers have circularized the officers of the more than 500 locals with a plea that they aid the refugees "in finding gainful employment and in becoming fully integrated and accepted as brothers and sisters in our trade unions." They have waived the payment of initiation fees under authority given them in the union constitution.

IUE Dist. 4 with headquarters in Newark, N. J., covering the New York City metropolitan area, took 40 Hungarian fugitives to the Federal Telephone and Radio Co. plant and the Federal Telecommunication Laboratory, both in Nutley, N. J., where IUE Locals 447 and 1703 are under contract.

There, through union-supplied interpreters, they were interviewed for jobs, taken on tours of the plants and given luncheon in the cafeterias. Later, district officials led by Pres. Milton Weihrauch took them by bus to call on Mayors Leo Carlin of Newark and Robert F. Wagner of New York, to tour through the United Nations headquarters, and to dine at a famous New York restaurant.

The Glass Bottle Blowers had earlier sponsored 10 refugees.

Typical Cases

Typical of what has been going on:

In Detroit, 175 union members all but came to blows with each other to "adopt" 43 Hungarians who arrived there early in December.

In Duquesne, Pa., John Szarka, a member of the USWA, opened his home to two full families of Hungarians, four adults and nine children, with the declaration that "as long as there is a slice of bread in this house it will be shared."

In Portland, Ore., refugees Joseph Hodesi and Nichol Cherpensky were welcomed with open arms by fellow members of Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 125 when they went to work for the Pacific Power & Light Co.

In Los Angeles, the Teamsters and the sheriff's office are co-sponsoring a drive for clothing for the refugees.

The Auto Workers have raised more than $50,000 at plant gate collections and lunch period union meetings. The Machinists have set up an IAM Dollars for Freedom Fund which has reached nearly $9,000, with the returns just coming in.

The Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union also is raising a Refugee Relief Fund, and all unions are responding generously to appeals for contributions to the AFL-CIO Intl. Free Labor Fund, through which gifts are being channeled to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Social Security Gains For Disabled in Force

Increased benefits, wider coverage and a new disability plan to aid totally disabled workers went into effect Jan. 1 under amendments to the social security law voted in the last Congress.

To help meet the costs of these improvements, social security taxes paid by both employers and workers will be ¼ of one percent higher in the future. The tax is applied only to the first $4,200 of income. The maximum increase will amount to $10.50 a year.

The new rate of deduction is 2¼ percent against the 2 percent paid last year, bringing the maximum social security cost for wage earners and employers alike to $94.50 per year.

Self-employed persons, whose payments are higher because there is no matching contribution, must increase their payments from 3 percent to 3⅜ percent.

All of the increased contributions will go into a special fund established to finance disability payments. Workers who are, or become, totally disabled, now are eligible to receive their social security benefits beginning at the age of 50. Children of deceased or retiring workers who have been totally disabled will continue to receive dependent's benefits after they reach 18.

Another provision of the new law, which went into effect Nov. 1, permits women workers to retire at 62 instead of 65. Although the Eisenhower Administration fought this, as well as the disability, amendment, over one-third of the eligible women under 65 have already begun to take advantage of this provision.

Last year 60,000,000 workers and 4,000,000 employers contributed $6.5 billion to the social security fund. This year 2,800,000 members of the armed forces are being brought under the program at the new rates, and their payments will make up much of the expected $1.3 billion increase in revenue during 1957.

Schnitzler, Rieve Fly To Gold Coast Parley

Two observers from the AFL-CIO will attend the first African Regional Conference of Trade Unions at Accra, in the Gold Coast.

The meeting, under auspices of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, will bring together a large group of delegates from many areas of Africa. The sessions will be held between Jan. 14 & 18.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice-Pres. Emil Rieve leave New York by plane Jan. 6 for the Accra parley.

They will stop off in London and Brussels en route to the African meeting.

On the way back they will visit Morocco, in North Africa; Curacao, in the Dutch West Indies; San Juan, Puerto Rico. They will arrive in Miami, Fla., on Jan. 27—the day before the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting.

The proposed agenda includes a report on ICFTU activities in Africa by Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek; reviews of the union situation, organizing problems and union rights in the different countries; economic development and higher living standards for African workers; activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in Africa, and the possible establishment of an ICFTU regional organization.

Agricultural Union Gets $500 Gift

Fort Edward, N. Y.—A Christmas present in the form of a $500 contribution was dispatched from here to the National Agricultural Workers Union.

It came from John P. Burke, president-secretary of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, who telegraphed NAWU Pres. H. L. Mitchell:

"I want to assure you of our continued interest and support in the courageous battle being fought by you and your colleagues to bring the blessings of trade union organization to the agricultural workers of our country."

1-5-57

IAM Members Veto Constitution Change

An amendment to the Machinists' constitution spelling out strike benefits, raising per capita payments and setting minimum dues was defeated by a referendum vote of 70,191 yes to 73,677 no, the official tally announced by IAM Sec.-Treas. Eric Peterson showed.

Rail Unions Tie Up Canadian Pacific

Montreal — Approximately 3,000 Firemen & Enginemen struck Jan. 2 against the Canadian Pacific Railway's decision to eliminate firemen with low seniority from diesel engines in yards and on freight trains.

Passenger and freight traffic on the transcontinental system which extends into the U.S. was halted as more than 70,000 other rail unionists refused to cross the BLFE picket lines.

The union rejected the company demand and the majority report of a conciliation board on the grounds that the firemen are essential for safety reasons. BLFE Vice Pres. W. E. Gamble expressed fear that the displaced men would eventually be without jobs.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, January 12, 1957

No. 2

Ike Urges Congress Speed School Aid, Civil Rights Act

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SIGNATURES ON PETITIONS calling for a change in Senate Rule 22 to ease filibusters and allow passage of civil rights legislation were presented to Vice Pres. Nixon by representatives of 14 New York City unions who make up the Trade Union Council of the Liberal Party. Benjamin F. McLaurin of the Sleeping Car Porters, on Nixon's right, Marx Lewis of the Hat Workers, on the vice president's left, and Murray Gross of the Ladies' Garment Workers, behind Lewis, were spokesmen for the delegation.

Free World Unity Is Re-emphasized

By Willard Shelton

Pres. Eisenhower in his fifth State of the Union Message asked Congress for quick action on federal school aid, civil rights and Hungarian refugees and laid new emphasis on the importance of free world unity.

In the shortest annual report of his presidency he devoted most of his attention to two subjects—the "always-present danger of inflation" and the "continuing threat" to our security from a "strongly armed imperialist dictatorship" abroad.

Reserving most of his specific legislative proposals for the future, the President asked "restraint" and "self-discipline" by the "leaders in business and labor."

Business in its pricing policies should "avoid unnecessary price increases," he said. Increases in wages and other "labor benefits," he declared, should be "reasonably related to improvements in productivity" except "where necessary to correct obvious injustices."

He struck a new note by urging a "broad national inquiry" into our "financial system," including the function of the system "as the mechanism through which monetary and credit policy takes effect."

Powerful groups both in Congress and the business community have become increasingly critical of the "tight money" of the present Federal Reserve Board that has dried up mortgage-loan money

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Meany Asks Priority on Wage Law

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on Congress for a "top priority" tag on minimum wage legislation.

In letters to congressional leaders he asked for a green light on legislation to extend minimum wage protection to millions of workers now denied protection of the law.

Such legislation, he reminded leaders of the House and Senate, was pledged by both parties in the recent election, and in the judgment of the AFL-CIO the 85th Congress "will have no more urgent item of legislative business before it."

Meany's letter followed by a few days a statement by Labor Sec. Mitchell and the newly nominated Undersec. of Labor James T. O'Connell that they would favor

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Miami Beach Hotels Sign With Union

By Gervase N. Love

Miami Beach, Fla.—The lush hotels that dot the golden shores of this incredible seaside resort have begun to pin union buttons on themselves.

The Hotel & Restaurant Workers and the Miami Beach Hotel Association signed a master contract ending the longest hotel strike in history and assuring 10 years of peace in this community's biggest industry.

The basic agreement recognizes for the next decade the union as exclusive bargaining agent for its members and throws the gates wide open to organization of other hotel employes. It grants seniority and the checkoff, sets up arbitration procedures, and prohibits strikes, lockouts, boycotts, slowdowns and the use of force.

It is open annually over the next 10 years for negotiations on wages, hours and working conditions. Union and hotel association officials, immediately after signing the master agreement, plunged into initial bargaining on these important clauses. The results of the bargaining will be effective on May 1.

The signing ceremony took place in Miami Beach's City Council chamber. Affixing signatures for the union were Pres. Ed. S. Miller, Sec.-Treas. Jack Weinberger, union counsel J. W. Brown and Al Berlin, international trustee for Miami

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Mitchell to Propose Wider Wage Coverage

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell announced that he will remain in his post "as long as Pres. Eisenhower wants me" and promised early proposals to Congress for widening coverage of the federal minimum wage law.

The President appointed James T. O'Connell, long a close associate of Mitchell, as undersecretary of labor. He will succeed Arthur Larson, recently named as director of the U.S. Information Agency.

The new Labor Dept. aide was praised as "ideally suited for his post" by Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky. In 10 years of dealing with O'Connell as a textile executive, Potofsky said, "we were impressed by his fairness and his devotion to enlightened labor-management relations."

Asks Top Priority

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a letter to congressional leaders of both parties and to Labor Committee chairmen asked "top priority" for a broadened minimum wage law. Bills to extend coverage were promptly filed in both the House and Senate and the Retail Clerks expressed confidence that Congress will act at this session to improve the statute.

Mitchell's disclosure of some details of his minimum-wage program and of his personal plans came in a news-filled press conference—his first since the election.

Replying to questions arising from reports that he has had lucrative offers from private industry, he said the President had asked him to remain in his cabinet post and that he had agreed to do so.

The Administration's recommendations for expansion of coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act, he said, would be presented in detail to Congress "early in February."

The secretary disclosed, however, that he would not ask a boost in the present federal minimum wage rate of $1 an hour but would concentrate on extension of protection to workers not now covered.

He also ruled out any "differential" below $1 an hour. Southern industry has long pleaded that it should have a sectional "differential" and some low-wage industries have argued that $1 an hour is economically "impractical" for them.

Mitchell is expected to propose

(Continued on Page 4)

AFL-CIO Council Will Meet Jan. 28

The AFL-CIO Executive Council will begin its first meeting of 1957 on Jan. 28 in Miami Beach, Fla.

The 29-member body will meet at the Monte Carlo hotel. The session is expected to last about 10 days.

Hillman Foundation Honors Mrs. Roosevelt

By Henry C. Fleisher

New York—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt—"the beloved first lady of the free world"—has received the annual award of the Sidney Hillman Foundation. At a dinner ceremony, Mrs. Roosevelt was hailed as:

"A leader in the fight against exploitation of workers in industry; in the struggle against discrimination, bigotry and hate; in her tireless efforts to help backward nations achieve their freedoms and opportunities, in the struggle for peace among men. . . .

"As an American spokesman in the United Nations, as unofficial ambassadress to the world, Mrs. Roosevelt has won the hearts and minds of millions in support of the democratic ideal and reverence for human dignity."

A scroll and a check for $1,000 were presented to the widow of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The ACW and employers in the men's clothing industry jointly formed the Sidney Hillman Foundation in 1946 to honor the union's first president, who died that year.

Hillman headed the union from the time of its formation in 1914 until his death. He was one of the organizers of the CIO and held a number of high government positions during World War II.

Previous Hillman awards have gone to former Pres. Harry S. Truman; Sen. Wayne Morse, Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, and other leaders in liberal public life.

Potofsky noted that Hillman and Mrs. Roosevelt shared the same "wide-ranging ideals."

"For Hillman, the boundaries of union activity never stopped at the bargaining table. He understood that union members were citizens as well as working people. And he

(Continued on Page 2)

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL meritorious public service award of the Sidney Hillman Foundation was presented to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at a dinner in New York. Shown with the former first lady are, left to right: Mrs. Bessie Hillman, widow of the first president of the Clothing Workers, and Jacob S. Potofsky and Walter P. Reuther, AFL-CIO vice presidents.

Mrs. Roosevelt Hailed as Leader in 'Struggle For Peace Among Men'

(Continued from Page 1)

translated their concern with public issues into positive achievements."

Noting that much of Mrs. Roosevelt's activity is devoted to the United Nations, Potofsky pointed out that "through the UN, the forces of freedom and peace exert tremendous moral pressure on the world—but there are times when moral pressure is not enough.

"There are times when nations have rejected the path of morality and turned, instead, to coercion or violence to obtain their goals."

That was the case in Hungary, he said, and that was the case with Dictator Nasser of Egypt.

"The problem of Nasser will not be solved until the UN and the U.S. understand that he is a would-be imitator of Hitler and is to be dealt with as Hitler should have been dealt with when he started his career of aggression," Potofsky declared.

Accepts With Humility

Mrs. Roosevelt — who received a host of compliments from the evening's speakers—said she accepted the Hillman Award "with great humility and pride and with a sense of responsibility."

Recalling a close association with Hillman, she said that the late clothing union leader's "standards and values meant a great deal to labor—for he always emphasized two things: the responsibilities of citizenship and labor leadership."

Turning to current world problems, Mrs. Roosevelt asserted the United States has a major problem in "re-establishing" leadership in the UN.

Noting that world problems cannot be settled by military power, alone, she added that just "size or strength" won't assure us of leadership in the United Nations.

"We have not yet proposed the tackling of two elements basic to peace in the Middle East," she said:

1—How we organize the Suez Canal as a free passageway for ships of all nations.

2—How we find a way for Israel to be accepted by its Arab neighbors.

Must Show Greatness

Mrs. Roosevelt strongly urged that these problems be handled through the United Nations.

"We Americans must show greatness in order to prove to other nations that our interests are so tied to the rest of the world that we are prepared to act in the common interest," Mrs. Roosevelt declared.

UAW Pres. Walter Reuther said that "nobody in the world is so well loved by so many people as Eleanor Roosevelt.

"She has done more to spread friendship and understanding among peoples than any other person.

"She has pointed out, better than any one else, that peace is fundamental to our society in this H-bomb age."

Although the world crisis is serious, Reuther said, "the opportunity is even greater to use the tools in our possession to achieve an economy of abundance. We must build around common denominators in order to concentrate on constructive achievements."

Herbert S. Lehman, just retired as U.S. senator from New York, recalled a long friendship with Mrs. Roosevelt.

In an obvious slap at the Eisenhower Administration, he said:

"Failing to use the talents of Eleanor Roosevelt is like failing to use the Mississippi River."

Eleanor Guild Member 20 Years

January marks Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's 20th anniversary as a member of the AFL-CIO Newspaper Guild.

Newspaper columnist and "first lady of the free world," Mrs. Roosevelt became a member of the Guild's Washington local in 1937. She is now an ANG member-at-large.

FDR Called 'FER' On Greatest List

New York—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has made a deep impression on the country's youngest generation.

UAW Pres. Walter Reuther, speaking at the Sidney Hillman Foundation dinner in honor of Mrs. Roosevelt, recalled that he had a 10-year-old boy as a house guest during the holiday season.

Reuther asked the boy who he thought were America's two greatest presidents.

The boy quickly: "Abraham Lincoln and Franklin 'Eleanor' Roosevelt."

TOP CIVIC AND LABOR officials paid tribute to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at New York's Commodore Hotel, as she received the eighth annual meritorious public service award of the Sidney Hillman Foundation. Shown at the dinner in honor of the widow of Franklin D. Roosevelt are Hulen Jack (left) president of the Borough of Manhattan, and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James B. Carey.

Meany Calls for Firm Policy on Communism

Chicago—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called for a firm global policy against communism in an address to 1,600 civic, governmental and labor leaders here.

He was the principal speaker at a benefit dinner sponsored by the Society of the Little Flower, a religious organization, to raise funds for education of candidates for the Catholic priesthood in seminaries of the Carmelite fathers.

Struggle for Freedom

Meany said the revolution in Hungary was a turning point in relations between the free world and the Communist slave world—"the most important happening since the Nazi-Japan axis was crushed in military combat in 1945."

"By now it should be clear to all that the paramount issue of our time is the continuing struggle between the free world and Communist slavery. The time has come for the free world to develop a cohesive, coordinated global policy to meet the Communist challenge.

"We cannot meet it in one place, yield to it in another place, and yet hope to defeat it. We can never defeat it if we halt it in our country, in Europe and Latin America, and at the same time help it through false policies of colonialism or appeasement in any part of Asia or Africa."

Communism Bankrupt

To defeat communism, he said, the free world must cast aside all thought of "competitive co-existence," "peaceful competition" or "joint effort with Moscow" in helping undeveloped countries.

Instead, we should help build vital institutions such as free trade unions, oppose racial discrimination, break with every vestige of colonialism in Algeria, Cyprus and elsewhere, and assure the peoples behind the iron curtain that we will not strengthen their oppressors.

The June 1953 revolt in East Germany, the Polish revolt and the most recent outbreak in Hungary all prove the bankruptcy of Communism as an economic system, Meany said.

"The youth of Hungary proved that although they had had no schooling except Communist dogma they had some innate spirit that led them to fight," he declared.

Samuel Cardinal Stritch, Catholic archbishop of Chicago, who followed Meany to the microphone, indorsed his talk and related it to each individual's responsibility to his neighbor.

"We couldn't have these freedoms," he said, "unless there were a Supreme Lawgiver who had written the moral law into human reason."

Stephen M. Bailey, vice president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was general chairman of the committee which arranged the colorful banquet. Twelve distinquished Chicagoans, escorted by an honor guard of socially prominent young women, were given awards for service to the cause of religious education.

Other speakers were Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago; the Very Rev. Raphael Kieffer, Provincial of the Carmelite Fathers, and the Rev. Paul T. Hoban, director of the Society of the Little Flower.

Canada Rail Strike May Go To Parliament

Montreal—Canada's Parliament may take a hand in the week-old strike of 3,000 Firemen & Enginemen against the Canadian Pacific Railroad by encouraging further negotiations between the parties.

There are no plans for direct government intervention in the strike called after the railroad adopted plans for dropping firemen from diesel engines in yards and on freight runs.

Traffic on the transcontinental line halted when 70,000 other rail unionists refused to cross BLFE picket lines.

Pres. Claude Jodoin of the million-member Canadian Labor Congress proposed to government officials that a royal commission be established to determine the merit in the union contention that operation of diesels without a full crew was dangerous.

BLFE Vice Pres. W. E. Gamble accepted the Jodoin suggestion but it was believed that it would be rejected by railroad management.

Piece Workers Win Holiday Pay

Los Angeles—Piece workers will get holiday pay for the first time along with a second week of vacation pay, while a 10-cent hourly increase for all workers highlights a 3½-year contract negotiated by the Ladies Garment Workers with the California Sportswear & Dress Association.

The pact is retroactive to July 1, 1956, and the pay hike has actually been in effect since Sept. 24.

ILG Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director, said about 1,500 dressmakers are covered by the agreement. He said minimum wages have been increased with $1.15 an hour the absolute floor for workers in the miscellaneous crafts.

Southern Employers 'Dodge' Fair Wages

Southern employers use many dodges to avoid paying fair wages. Not the least of these is the employment of farm help, exempt from the minimum wage law, as skilled laborers at incredibly low rates.

One of these exploited workers has written to Pres. Richard J. Gray of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. to tell of his employment as a tenant farmer near Rome, Ga. Paid $3 a day for an 11-hour day, the worker has been used on roofing, painting and carpentry. For 26 days of work, the hand received $78.

Out of this he must buy his own fuel. Payday comes only once a month in "brash money" which is good only at the employer's commissary.

Gray advised the worker to communicate with the building trades council in Rome and also supplied the name of the Labor Dept. regional attorney charged with enforcement of the wage-hour act.

Steelworkers Conference Maps Negotiations for '59

New York—Looking ahead to 1959 negotiations, the Steelworkers foresee numerous contract demands embodying improvements that will be presented to the industry.

In the first of a series of conferences to be held across the country, 400 USWA officials from the New York-New England area discussed with Pres. David J. McDonald the present and future aims and activities of the union. Although the USWA wage policy committee meeting two years hence will spell out the formal demands, McDonald gave a "personal" inkling of what these might be: higher wages, improving modifications in the supplementary unemployment benefit plan, and the issues of pensions, insurance, premium pay and incentive pay systems.

Higher Pay Paramount

"We never intend to stop in our efforts to increase the standard of living for our people," McDonald stated in support of his contention that a substantial wage increase would be sought at the expiration of the present three-year pact. He cited two additional reasons for the goal—the ascending curve of productivity in the industry and the necessity of high wages to assure high economic activity.

USWA General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg told the conference there are 20 clauses in the present agreement that the union will seek to improve. He mentioned only one, the union shop, specifically. There is no theoretical rule followed by Steelworkers in framing bargaining policy, Goldberg said.

When the time is right, he went on, the union will do what seems best on such issues as duration of the contract, escalator clauses and related issues.

Full Employment Aim

McDonald declared the USWA was free of racketeering and "will stay that way" as long as he continues in office, he promised. Over the past six years, he said pridefully, $1.5 billion has been disbursed in insurance and pension payments to members and their families without "one penny having been handled dishonestly."

Extension of the SUB plan, McDonald said, would be sought for those union members not presently covered. He reiterated earlier statements that Steelworkers do not want pay for not working, they want full employment.

McDonald called for improved pensions basing them on an employe's total service with all employers as well as for pensions paid for disability and to widows. Discussing insurance, the union head said the entire program should be non-contributory.

The schedule for future meetings is as follows: Philadelphia, Jan. 11-12, for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland; Chicago, Jan. 14-15, for the midwest and part of the south; San Francisco, Jan. 18-19, for west coast and western states; Cincinnati, Jan. 24-25, for Ohio, West Virginia and Detroit and Indianapolis areas. The date for a meeting of Canadian locals and officials will be set in the early spring.

Also under contemplation are meetings for locals in the steel fabricating industry.

200,000 Win Raise Via Escalator

Chicago—Approximately 60,000 members of the Meat Cutters and Packinghouse Workers employed by five major meat packing firms received a 2-cent hourly wage boost this week because of recent rises in living costs.

They are part of the 200,000 total packinghouse workers across the nation who have received or will get the boost this month through new contract clauses providing for wage hikes based on the cost of living index in the industry.

The 60,000 are employed by Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Wilson & Co., Oscar Mayer Co. and Cudahy Packing Co.

Beirne Hears Testimony on Suspensions

The cases of two union officials charged with maladministration of welfare funds in directly-chartered federal labor unions were heard at AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington by Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne.

A report and recommendation on one matter is expected later this month, the other case has been adjourned until Feb. 14. Both unionists are now under suspension from their jobs.

Case Recessed

Beirne said that all testimony had been presented in the case of Charles Naddeo, the suspended financial secretary-treasurer of Can Workers Federal Labor Union 22623 of Philadelphia who also holds officerships in the Philadelphia locals of the Laundry Workers and the Cleaners and Dyers. Naddeo is a vice president of the Laundry Workers Intl. Union.

Beirne said that a partial hearing had been given Paul Dorfman, suspended financial secretary-treasurer of Waste Material Handlers Federal Labor Union No. 20467, Chicago. The case was recessed by Beirne until Feb. 14 in Chicago.

Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, said Naddeo's attorney had been given 10 days to present additional arguments or documents. At the end of this period Beirne will make a report to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany who designated him as hearing officer in the two cases which were initiated by Meany on the basis of evidence gathered by congressional investigating committees and the AFL-CIO.

Full Cooperation

Beirne said he was hopeful that his report and recommendations in Naddeo's case would be ready for submission to Meany before the end of January.

Attorneys and witnesses for both sides, Beirne added, were "cooperative" and "there was a complete absence of hostility" during the hearings.

FIRST PENSION CHECK under the new retirement plan of Dining Room Employes Union Local 1, New York City, goes to Willy Bauch, 83, whose union membership dates back to 1902. The pension plan is the first of its kind in the country covering restaurant waiters and other dining room help.

Two Furniture Unions Open Organizing Drive

A joint organizing drive, with the quarter of a million unorganized furniture workers as a target, was launched in Washington by the Confederated Upholsterers and Furniture Workers. The CUFW was formed last October by agreement between the Upholsterers and Furniture Workers with a joint membership of 110,000.

Four regional organizing districts covering the northeast, southeast, midwest and southwest states were set up. A Pacific Coast district will be established later.

Michael DeCicco, newly designated organizing director of the CUFW, was assisted at the organizing meeting by UIU Pres. Sal B. Hoffman and UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer.

Assisting at the meeting were Regional Directors Douglas McMahon, New York, Reg. 1, northeast; Grant Williams, High Point, N. C., Reg. 2, southeast; Michael Martin, Chicago, Reg. 3, midwest; Douglas Woodall, Fort Worth, Reg. 4, southwest.

Although both unions in the CUFW remain autonomous, the establishment of the new organization last October was called the first step toward ultimate merger. The CUFW is directed by a joint board of six representatives from each union.

It handles all matters of organizing, research, public relations and a single union label for its two members.

N. Y. Retail Trades Get $1 Minimum

Albany, N. Y.—Hailing the action as "a sound forward step in strengthening the economy of our state," Gov. Averell Harriman announced that a minimum wage of $1 an hour for retail trades has been promulgated by state Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin.

The new order becomes effective Feb. 15 and covers about 600,000 workers in retail trade. It establishes the $1 hourly minimum in all communities of the state with a population of 10,000 or more, and in all communities in Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester counties.

Elsewhere the hourly minimum will be 90 cents until Jan. 1, 1958, when the differential will be abolished and the $1 minimum rate will apply throughout the state.

IUD Analyzes State Rulings Regarding SUB

The mounting importance of supplementary unemployment benefit plans in the collective bargaining picture and the effect of separate state rulings on these plans comes under detailed scrutiny in a booklet prepared by the legal department of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

"Supplementation of Unemployment Benefits" contains the full text of rulings, statutes and cases dealing with SUB as well as an introductory summary and a foreword by Arthur J. Goldberg, the department's general counsel. Individual copies of the book are available from the IUD.

Material on Statutes

All of the material is addressed to one basic issue, "whether state unemployment compensation statutes are so drawn that the payment of supplementary unemployment benefits is impossible." The issue, it is made clear, is whether supplementation is possible, not whether the payment of private unemployment benefits is lawful.

SUB plans thus far negotiated by many unions are not private unemployment plans but supplementary unemployment plans. Under SUB plans, in most cases, an employe must be entitled to receive a state unemployment benefit.

At present all but a small minority of states have held that SUB payments do not disqualify an employe from receiving state benefit payments under plans such as that negotiated with the Ford Motor Co. by the Auto Workers.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue ruling that SUB payments are not wages as defined by the federal unemployment tax statute is cited.

Discusses Rulings

"Nor is the SUB payment compensation for the employer's action in making the layoff or discharge," says the book. "An employe is not entitled to SUB because he has been laid off. He is entitled to SUB because after he has been laid off he has remained able and available for work, has registered at his state unemployment office . . . has not refused suitable work . . . and has, nevertheless, remained unemployed."

One section of the book discusses the adverse rulings by North Carolina, Ohio and Indiana where supplementation is forbidden.

All of the rulings cited are administrative. There have been no judicial determinations as to whether supplementation is permissible under the various state statutes for the primary reason, common to all SUB plans, that supplementation must be approved before SUB payments can be made.

Dining Car Employes Ask Congress Quiz

Chicago — The AFL-CIO Joint Council of Dining Car Employes will ask a congressional investigation of dining car service on some American railroads.

At the annual meeting of the council in Chicago, Richard W. Smith, secretary-treasurer, charged the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare is derelict in enforcement of health standards on dining cars.

Delegates said reduction of manpower in the dining service has imposed additional burdens on remaining employes which jeopardize sanitation standards.

For example, the delegates said, chefs are handling and washing dishes as well as preparing meals.

The joint council discussed improvements in the Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Insurance acts, and called for higher pensions, with a cost-of-living escalator provision to protect pensions as the current wage agreement protects wages.

N. Y. Union Pact Signed in Finland

New York—Some sort of new record in long distance negotiations was set by Dining Room Employes Local 1 in signing up Finland House at Radio City.

The union contract had to travel 4,200 miles to be approved by the corporation's directors who reside in Helsinki, Finland, year-'round.

Finland House includes not only a restaurant but a Finnish trade center and the offices of the Finnish diplomatic corps. The pact covering the 13 dining room employes boosts wages from $23 for a six-day week to $33.50 for a five-day week and contains other standard features of Local 1 contracts.

Textile Unions Shun 'Pattern' Bargaining

New York — Industry-wide bargaining for the woolen and worsted industry has been abandoned for the "foreseeable future" by the Textile Workers.

Delegates representing 25,000 workers in 100 mills decided this course because of the sharp shrinkage of the woolen and worsted industry and its changed nature.

TWUA Gen. Pres. William Pollock said that a number of local unions will probably "reopen or cancel their contracts to seek improvements. But it was the recommendation of the officers, accepted by the conference, that any attempt to establish a uniform pattern of increased wages or benefits would be unwise now or in the foreseeable future."

Pollock noted that as recently as five years ago "there were 130,000 woolen and worsted workers in the U.S. Now there are only about 60,000."

Mitchell to Propose Wider Wage Coverage

(Continued from Page 1)

coverage at least for workers in interstate retail chains and big department stores and in hotels. He previously asked Congress to "study" protection of these groups.

'Examining' T-H Law

In his press conference the secretary made the following other points:

• "Every provision" of the Taft-Hartley Act is being examined, including Sec. 8(a) on "run-away" shops. Progress was being made in conferences on the construction industry.

The implication is that Taft-Hartley amendments broader than those previously suggested by the Administration may be proposed.

• The Administration will renew its proposal for registration with a federal agency of employe welfare and pension funds. Registration would include all types of funds, including those unilaterally controlled by employers, and financial reports would be available for public examination.

• He intended to renew his request for AFL-CIO nomination of an assistant secretary in the Labor Dept. He thought the AFL-CIO "should have representation" in the department "if they desire."

A vacancy has existed in one assistant secretaryship since 1954.

• The Labor Dept. has worked with the Justice Dept. in investigating charges of racketeering in connection with unions. The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee is also "moving ahead very well."

• Unions had raised no objections to migration here of Hungarian refugees. On the contrary, unions have sponsored many refugees and have gone "all out" in support of the program.

The 50-year-old O'Connell, chosen for undersecretary, served with the rank of colonel during the war as deputy director of the Army's civilian workers at military installations.

A civil engineer by profession, he is experienced in the construction industry. For 10 years he has handled industrial relations for Publix Shirt Corp., a New York firm with plants in Pennsylvania and Tennessee. In the last three years he has been a Labor Dept. consultant.

Morse, Thurmond On Labor Group

Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.) and Sen. Strom Thurmond (S. C.) are new members of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

A new Republican members is Sen. John Sherman Cooper (Ky.).

Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) is committee chairman with Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-N. J.) as ranking GOP member. The committee is split between seven Democrats and six Republicans.

The unit handles all bills affecting labor, schools and other welfare issues in the Senate.

Segregation Called Evil Of Dead Past

Pres. Earl W. Jimerson and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters have called on the union's 320,000 members and the nation to recognize that "segregation is an evil belonging to the dead past."

Devoting the front cover and their lead editorial in the January issue of the Butcher Workman, the union's official publication, to "the end of segregation," Jimerson and Gorman wrote:

"We should start the New Year right. The Negro at last has come into his own."

"While bigotry and intolerance will no doubt run rampant in both north and south of the nation for years to come, nevertheless, it will be foolhardy for intelligent people in any section of the nation to further attempt to deny equal rights to the Negro. The ignorant will continue to rave and rant, but the ignorant we have always with us, and God pity them."

Declaring that segregation "has always been abominable in the opinion of all fair minded people," the two union officers added that "those who would attempt to deprive the Negro of happiness are only half human as well as half American."

Knowland's 'I Won't Run' Hinted as Presidential Bid

The presidential campaign of 1960 began loudly, in advance of Pres. Eisenhower's second-term inauguration, when Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) announced he would not seek re-election to the Senate in 1958.

The action was widely interpreted as Knowland's way of serving notice that he will run for governor of California two years hence instead of returning to the Senate when his second full term expires.

Control of Delegation

His election as governor would give him control of the state's big delegation to the GOP nominating convention in 1960 and would threaten the chances of Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, another Californian, for top spot on the Republican ticket.

A candidate is seriously weakened, under normal circumstances, if he lacks support from his own state delegation.

Knowland's presidential ambitions have been well-known. It was March of last year before he formally pulled out of a race to win delegates for the 1956 convention.

The California senator, though serving as GOP Senate floor leader, has been openly at odds with some of Pres. Eisenhower's policies.

He voted against censure of Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.) in 1954, voted in favor of the Eisenhower-opposed Bricker treaty amendment, and has warned of full-scale revolt if, as he suspected, the Administration moved toward acceptance of Red China in the United Nations.

Move to Offset Nixon

Knowland's problem, as it is of many Republican presidential aspirants, is that Nixon as "heir" of Eisenhower might foreclose effective opposition for the next nomination.

Removal of Nixon's home-state strength would to some degree offset the Vice President's advantages.

Knowland is generally considered successor to the late Sen. Robert A. Taft as spokesman for old-line Republicans. When Taft was ill in 1953 he handpicked Knowland for the post of the party's Senate floor leader.

James T. O'Connell Nominated for Labor Post

United Equipment, UAW Sign Contract

Charlotte, N. C.—The Auto Workers and United Equipment Co., a firm servicing a motor freight line, have reached agreement on a two-year contract covering the company's 60 employes and providing 43 cents an hour in additional benefits over the contract's life.

UAW Rep. Michael Volk said garage employes received a boost of 16 cents an hour to correct inequities while other employes got a general 12-cent hike. A 4-cent cost of living bonus was added to the base rates, raising them from 16 to 20 cents hourly.

Other contract gains include two additional paid holidays for a total of seven, double and a half time for holiday work, improved shift premiums, a better vacation pay schedule and improved seniority provisions.

Humphrey Presses Civil Rights Fight

A new drive to pass a moderate civil rights program developed in the Senate following defeat of a bipartisan opening-day effort to revise Rule 22, the filibuster rule.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), in behalf of himself and a group of Republicans and other Democrats, introduced 12 bills in the civil rights field and called upon the 85th Congress to assert a "claim on history" by approving "the first meaningful civil rights legislation in 80 years."

Some senators in favor of such a program suggested that a determined effort might be made, fairly early in the session, to break any southern Democratic filibuster designed to prevent a vote.

Attack Rule 22

Continuation of Rule 22 in its old form—a situation temporarily guaranteed by defeat of the revision effort—means that the votes of at least 64 senators would be needed to invoke closure of debate and force a civil rights measure to a decision.

New attacks were launched on Rule 22, however, by both Democrats and Republicans. Resolutions were introduced to alter the rule by allowing filibusters to be closed, after stated periods of debate, by either two-thirds of senators voting or by a majority of no less than 49 senators.

It was uncertain whether basic civil rights legislation or a second full-scale effort to reform the rules would be scheduled first for the floor. If civil rights sponsors feel they can get 64 votes to break a filibuster, they presumably would push the basic bills.

On the House side, Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) of the Judiciary Committee introduced an eight-point civil rights bill somewhat "more comprehensive" than the Eisenhower-backed bipartisan measure passed by the House in 1956.

The Celler bill included the bipartisan bill and proposed stronger sanctions to enforce anti-lynching and anti-discrimination clauses.

Should Be Enacted

Humphrey said that "at least five" of his proposed bills "could and should be enacted by this Congress." These include a measure to provide federal guarantees of the right to vote, a bill protecting members of the armed forces, a bill forbidding race discrimination in interstate transportation, a fourth to establish a Civil Rights Division in the Justice Dept., a fifth to create a Civil Rights Commission.

Three of these bills—on voting guarantees, the Justice Dept. and the commission—were passed by the House last year after approval by the Administration, the Minnesota Democrat pointed out. Another has been favorably reported by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee, and hearings have been held on all.

The opening-day battle on Rule 22 was ended when the Senate voted 55 to 38 to table a motion by Sen. Clinton D. Anderson (D-N. M.) to "adopt" its rules. The purpose of Anderson's motion was to allow modification of Rule 22 without running into a filibuster.

The argument centered, technically, on whether or not as a "continuing" body the Senate had "continuing" rules or must approve rules afresh at the opening of each session.

Anderson and a bipartisan group of co-sponsors argued that each new Senate should adopt its rules. Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) and Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) led the opposition.

On a parliamentary inquiry, Vice Pres. Nixon as presiding officer expressed the opinion both that the Senate was a "continuing" body but that one section of the old Rule 22 was "unconstitutional." He gave no suggestion about how to correct the "unconstitutional" feature.

Johnson called up his motion to table the Anderson proposal after permitting six hours of debate.

Anderson and his co-sponsors were cheered by the increase in the support for their side since four years ago. In 1953 an identical Anderson motion was tabled by a 70 to 21 vote. Opponents of Rule 22 this year gained 17 votes and could have counted on additional support from three absentees.

Rollcall on Rule 22

Here is the 55-38 rollcall vote by which the Senate refused to change Rule 22 and ease passage of civil rights legislation by making it easier to shut off filibusters. The vote was on a motion to table or kill a proposal to adopt new rules.

FOR TABLING (55)

DEMOCRATS FOR (27)

Bible (Nev.)	Green (R. I.)	Monroney (Okla.)
Byrd (Va.)	Hayden (Ariz.)	Robertson (Va.)
Daniel (Tex.)	Hill (Fla.)	Russell (Ga.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Holland (Fla.)	Scott (N. C.)
Ellender (La.)	Johnson (Tex.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Ervin (N. C.)	Johnston (S. C.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Frear (Del.)	Kerr (Okla.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	Long (La.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Gore (Tenn.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Thurmond (S. C.)

REPUBLICANS FOR (28)

Barrett (Wyo.)	Dirksen (Ill.)	Martin, Edward (Pa.)
Bennett (Utah)	Dworshak (Idaho)	McCarthy (Wis.)
Bricker (O.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Mundt (S. D.)
Bridges (N. H.)	Hickenlooper (Iowa)	Revercomb (W. Va.)
Butler (Md.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
Capehart (Ind.)	Jenner (Ind.)	Schoeppel (Kan.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Knowland (Calif.)	Watkins (Utah)
Case, Francis (S. D.)	Langer (N. D.)	Williams (Del.)
Cotton (N. H.)	Malone (Nev.)	Young (N. D.)
Curtis (Neb.)		

AGAINST TABLING (38)

DEMOCRATS AGAINST (21)

Anderson (N. M.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	McNamara (Mich.)
Carroll (Colo.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Morse (Ore.)
Chavez (N. M.)	Kefauver (Tenn.)	Murray (Mont.)
Church (Idaho)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Neuberger (Ore.)
Clark (Pa.)	Lausche (O.)	O'Mahoney (Wyo.)
Douglas (Ill.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Pastore (R. I.)
Hennings (Mo.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Symington (Mo.)

REPUBLICANS AGAINST (17)

Aiken (Vt.)	Flanders (Vt.)	Potter (Mich.)
Allott (Colo.)	Ives (N. Y.)	Purtell (Conn.)
Beall (Md.)	Kuchel (Calif.)	Mrs. Smith (Me.)
Bush (Conn.)	Martin, Thomas (Iowa)	Smith, Alexander (N. J.)
Case, Clifford (N. J.)	Morton (Ky.)	Thye (Minn.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Payne (Me.)	

Not voting but announced as opposed to tabling: Neely (D-W. Va.) and Wiley (R-Wis.).

Sen.-elect Jacob Javits (R-N. Y.) was not sworn in as a member of the Senate at the time of the vote.

St. Louis Unionist Gets Civic Award

St. Louis—A union member will for the first time receive the Page One Civic Award of the St. Louis Newspaper Guild.

The recipient will be Paul W. Preisler, long a leader here in the American Federation of Teachers, and a delegate from that organization to Central Trades and Labor Union.

Preisler, a Washington University lecturer and research associate, also is a biochemist, consulting engineer and attorney. He was chosen for the award because of long and often successful battles as a private citizen and one-man minority to preserve political rights.

Florida Hotels Sign Pact With Unions

Master Contract Assures Peace for 10-Year Period

(Continued from Page 1)

Beach Local 255. Sec. Martin Moldoff signed for the association.

The master agreement does not automatically cover all 180 member-hotels of the association, but only those which accept it individually and authorize the association to bargain for them on wages, hours and working conditions. Both parties will post $100,000 performance bonds.

Many hotel owners who served on the association's negotiating committee—and who were present along with a crowd of reporters and photographers at the signing—have already announced they intend to go along.

Lone Dissenter

"I think that over a period of time all members will sign," predicted Samuel A. Rivkind, executive president of the association. "I feel that before the year is up, the vast majority will accept the master plan."

But one dissenting vote was cast at the meeting at which Moldoff was authorized to sign the master contract.

On the basis of the sweeping union victory in Miami Beach, Miller predicted the eventual complete unionization of Florida's booming resort industry.

"We aren't stopping at Miami Beach," he said. "We intend to move into Miami proper (where the union already has three hotels under contract); into the counties to the north, to Fort Lauderdale and Hollywood; into the motels, and into the rest of the state."

Union Assigns 18 To Signing Members

Miami Beach, Fla. — The Hotel & Restaurant Workers Union has assigned 18 staff members to help Local 255 sign up individual members of the Miami Beach Hotel Association to the new 10-year master contract, Intl. Pres. Ed. S. Miller told a mass meeting in City Auditorium.

Local members cheered when Pres. David Herman of New York City Local 6 said plans include the establishment of three union employment centers so workers will not be forced to patronize questionable employment agencies. Herman, among those assigned here, predicted that wages eventually "will compare favorably with any in the country," and said union health and welfare centers will be set up.

Intl. Sec.-Treas. Jack Weinberger drily observed that "it's one thing to make history and another to survive it," adding that "the future of the hotel industry here and its members looks very bright."

He assured Miami Beach that unionization of the major hotels will bring more union conventions to the community. As a result of the signing, he said, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler have told him they will recommend to the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which meets here later this month, that the 1957 AFL-CIO convention be held here.

Association member-hotels employ about 95 percent of the estimated 21,000 men and women with jobs in Miami Beach's 382 hotels. Most of them have year-round employment.

All but a handful of the major beach-front hostelries are association members. Rivkind said that contrary to rumors of widespread defections as a result of the agreement with the union, only three withdrew from membership and two of these later asked that their action be disregarded.

Meany, Schnitzler Hail Hotel Victory

Miami Beach, Fla. — The Hotel & Restaurant Workers' victory in its long struggle for recognition from the hotel industry here was hailed with deep satisfaction by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Meany sent congratulations on the "triumphant outcome" of the campaign to the Local 255 mass meeting, and predicted that "benefits will extend far beyond the workers directly affected." Schnitzler saluted the "splendid victory" and lauded the union for winning "another fight for democracy on the industrial front."

A group of hotel owners—most of them non-members of the association—held a meeting and tried to drum up organized opposition to the contract. The move broke up when Association Pres. Saul Cohen; Abraham L. Baumann, New York labor relations consultant who helped work out the settlement, and Rivkind explained it.

Baumann, who has spent many years in labor relations work in a wide variety of industries, was named impartial arbitrator in the agreement.

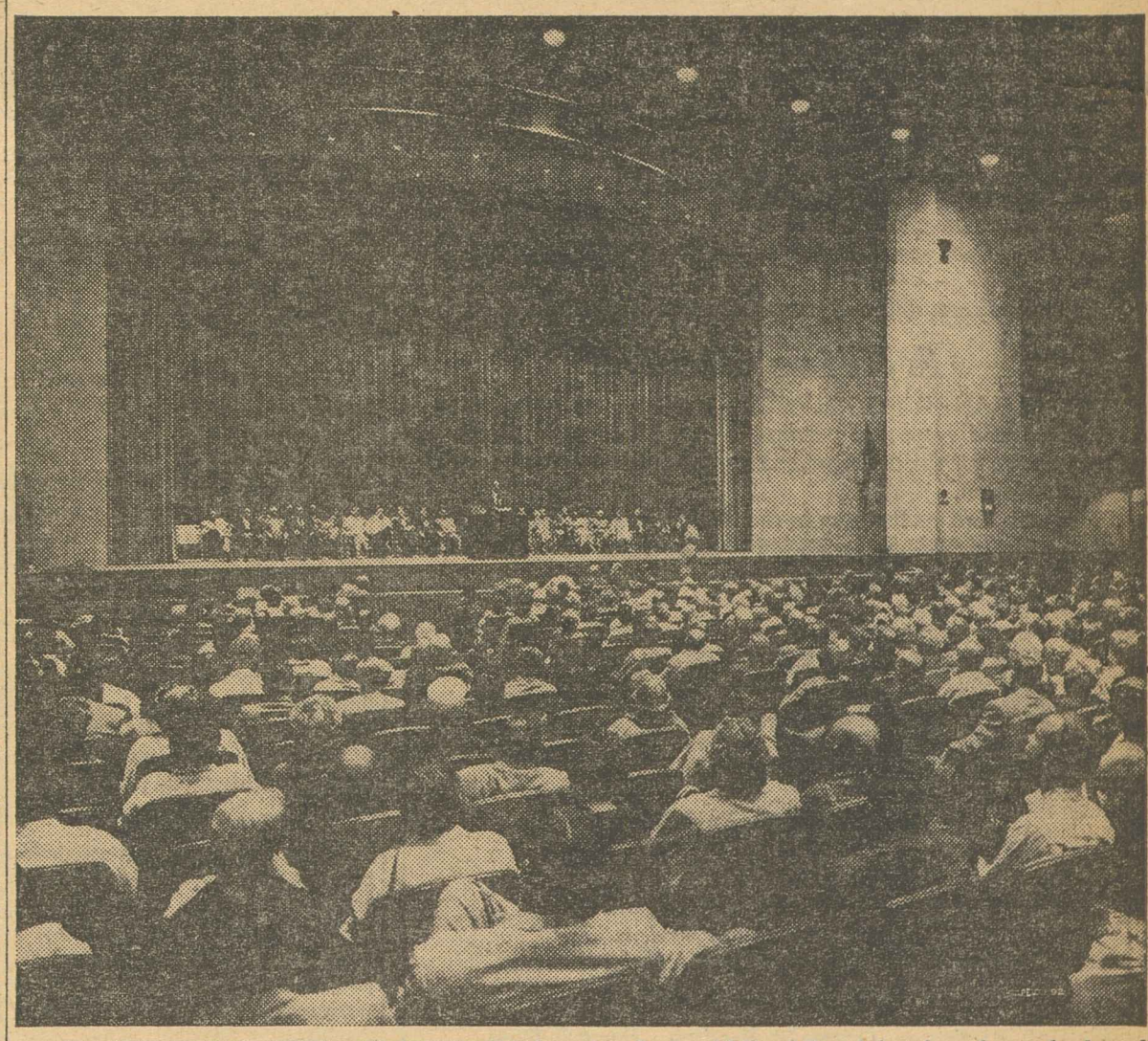
Arbitrator's Powers

He was given authority to rule not only on grievances arising during the life of the contract, but in case of failure of the parties to agree on wages, hours and working conditions either in initial bargaining or on any of the reopening dates.

The union recognition clause carries a proviso permitting the union to ask for the union shop if Florida's "right-to-work" law, the first passed by any state legislature, is repealed, with resort to arbitration in case of failure to agree.

The seniority section gives job rights to "permanent" employes only, and specifies that an employe becomes "permanent" after a year of service, temporary layoffs excepted.

SENSATIONAL VICTORY of Hotel & Restaurant Workers in Miami Beach was climaxed by signing of master contract in City Council chamber. Shown, seated from left, are Intl. Trustee Al Berlin of Miami Beach Local 255; Intl. Sec.-Treas. Jack Weinberger; Intl. Pres. Ed. S. Miller; Mediator Abraham L. Baumann, who helped work out the pact; Sec. Martin Moldoff, who signed for the Miami Beach Hotel Association, and Saul Cohen, association president.



MASS MEETING IN CITY AUDITORIUM drew hundreds of Miami Beach hotel workers who heard officials of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers describe the job that lies ahead in making the master agreement effective. Eighteen staff members have been assigned to aid Local 255.

Miami Beach Settlement Ends 20 Months of Strife

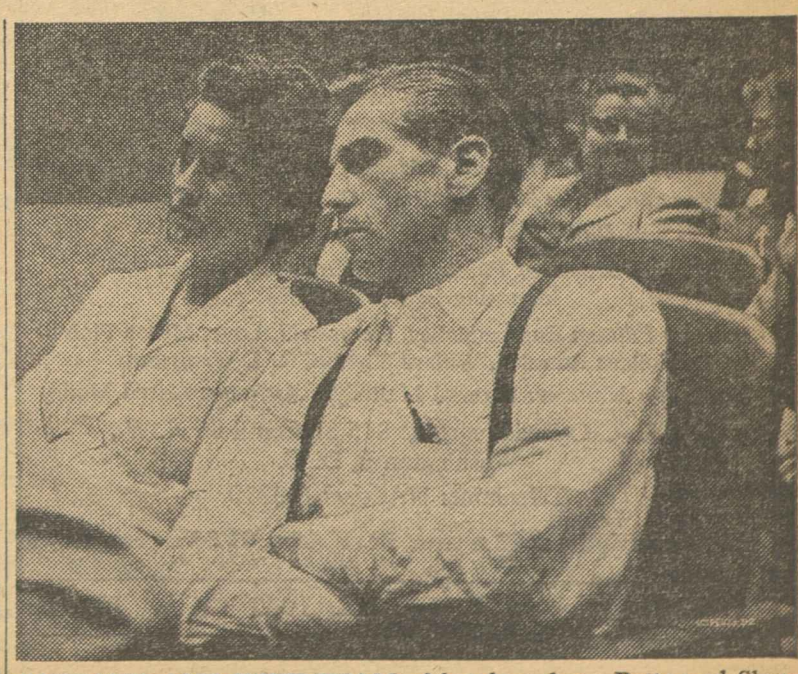
Miami Beach, Fla.—The peace that returned to Miami Beach with signing of a master agreement between the Hotel & Restaurant Workers and the Miami Beach Hotel Association was first breached when union members, denied their rights, walked out of the Saxony and Monte Carlo hotels on Apr. 13, 1955.

Since that time the union has spent nearly $2 million to give hotel workers here the benefits of trade unionism. How eagerly they flocked to the union banner is shown by the fact that Miami Beach Local 255 grew from fewer than 300 members in January, 1955, to more than 5,000 today.

This growth came in spite of the fact that a total of 23 hotels were struck during the dispute and that pickets were sometimes subjected to physical violence. Even a deluge of injunctions, which at one time had the union involved in 45 separate lawsuits, failed to break their union spirit even if it did end their picket lines.

Despite the legal and other barriers, the union made progress during the past 20 months. One after another it signed up hotels whose owners were willing to treat their employes as human beings.

Under union contract and on the "fair" list, as of Jan. 1 were the Delano, Monte Carlo, Pickwick, Patrician, Seville, DiLido, Brazil, Eden Roc, Shelborne, Sea Gull, Bel Aire, Empress and Americana, and the Colonial Inn, a motel.



HUSBAND AND WIFE TEAM of hotel workers, Betty and Sherman Gilson, were among the interested members of Local 255 at the mass meeting who listened attentively to future union plans.

Loophole for Joe Louis?

LOOPHOLES are one thing that our federal tax structure has in abundance.

Rich corporations, coupon-clippers, dividend-cashers, Texas oil billionaires and other well-heeled members of the American community get the benefit of the loopholes. Gen. Eisenhower, you may recall, was permitted by Uncle Sam to pay capital gains taxes, rather than income taxes, on the profits of his popular post-war book, "Crusade in Europe."

So, if there's a spare loophole around, we hope a grateful Uncle Sam can squeeze former-heavyweight champ Joe Louis into it.

While many wealthy individuals were making profits out of World War II, Joe was a GI—and he lost many of his best fighting years to the armed services.

Joe proved himself a great athlete, a fine gentleman and a splendid American. We can't think of a better person for Uncle Sam's tax collectors to treat kindly in his present tax difficulties.

New Moon Over Miami

THE FIRST AGREEMENT signed by the Hotel Workers and the Miami Beach hotel association is a major step forward to bring the benefits of democratic unionism to a group of workers who really need it.

The agreement is, of course, a first step. But the hotel workers are bound to benefit; for too long they have been paid a wage scale way below decent American standards.

The workers and their union deserve congratulations for their victory—after a long struggle, in the face of court injunctions and harassment.

Their agreement does, indeed, bring a new moon—and a new era—to the workers of the Miami resort area.

Whose Administration, Whose Press?

BACK FOUR YEARS AGO, the country's newspapers used to hop on every morsel of corruption in Washington and blame it all ferociously on Harry Truman.

My, my, how times have changed.

The firm (non-union, by the way) owned by the wife of an assistant secretary of defense is found to be getting whopping defense contracts.

Conflicts of interest? Favoritism? Unethical action?

You'd never have known that any of these factors could possibly be involved, if you read the news and editorial columns of most daily papers.

Different times, different treatment of the news.

A Wise Choice

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT—certainly one of the most admired and respected persons in the whole wide world—was a good choice for the distinguished service award of the Sidney Hillman Foundation.

Her activities, as they say in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, are in the "Hillman tradition"—a tradition of service to the welfare of human beings everywhere.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 50 or more, $1.50 a year.

VOL. II JANUARY 12, 1957 NO. 2

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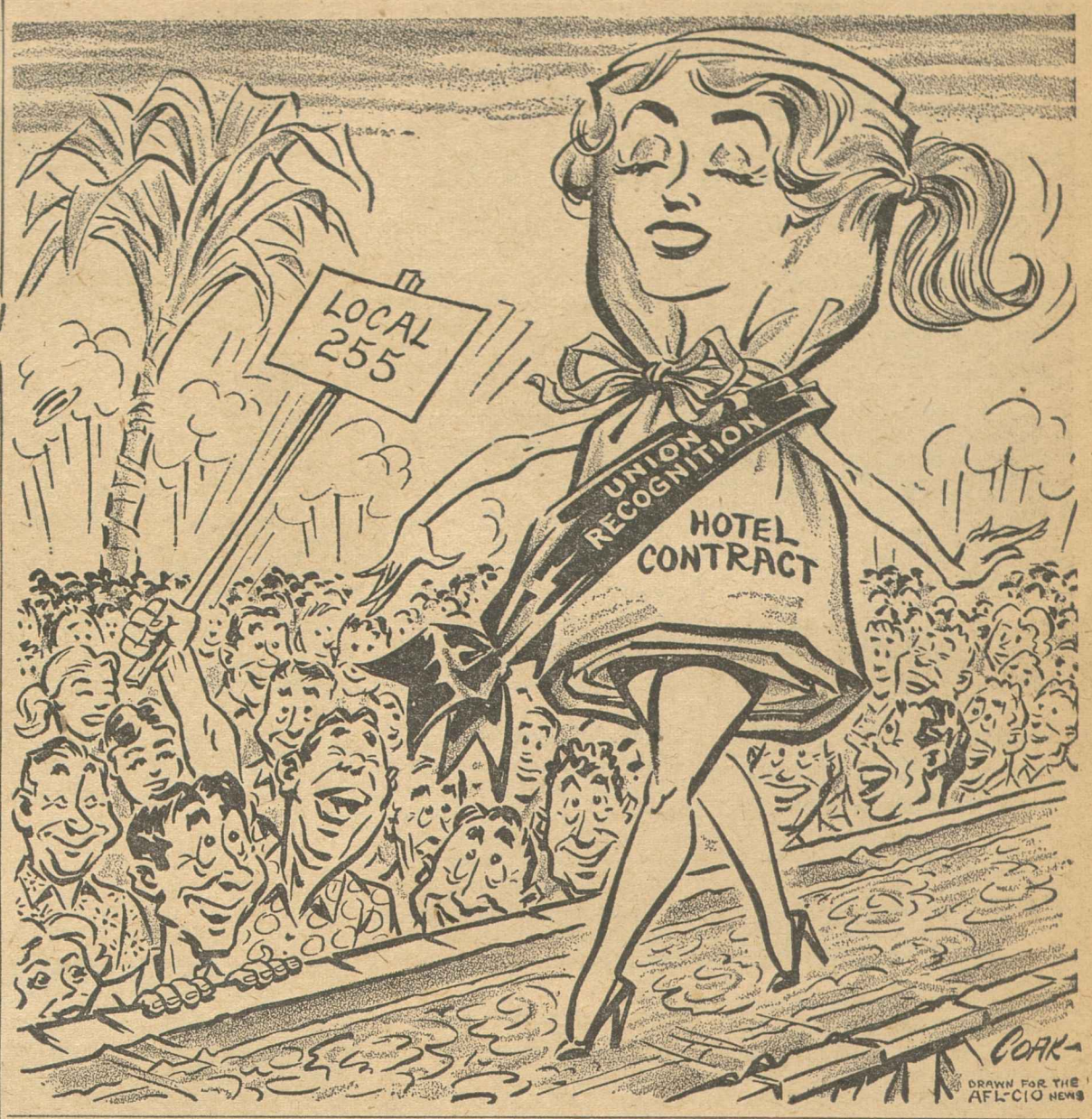
Miss Miami Beach 1957!



Catholic Spokesman Says NAACP's Right to Exist Is Beyond Dispute

(The following is excerpted from a column by Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept., National Catholic Welfare Council.)

By Msgr. George G. Higgins

Several weeks ago we strongly objected to attempts which are being made in some of the states to outlaw the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People either by legislation or by administrative ruling. We did not ask our readers to give their support to NAACP as such or to put their stamp of approval on its strategy and timing in the current controversy over racial integration in the public schools.

We merely said that the association's right to exist is beyond dispute and is just as inviolable as that of parallel Catholic organizations in the field of interracial justice.

Violates Natural Law

It was, and is, our firm conviction that any move on the part of a governmental agency to nullify this right, under whatever legal subterfuge, is a clear violation of the natural law and one that should be vigorously opposed as a matter of principle by all right thinking citizens, regardless of whether or not they agree with the NAACP's admittedly controversial approach to the problem of race relations.

The spirited reaction of some of our readers to this limited defense of NAACP was rather disappointing, not because so many of our correspondents disagreed with our conclusions nor that they were critical of NAACP and its methods, but rather because their criticism of the association and their disagreement with our conclusions was so fiercely emotional and more often than not was based on prejudiced and discredited sources of information.

Almost all of the critical letters we received completely ignored the basic issue which had been discussed namely, the freedom of association.

The others tried to prove that the NAACP is a Communist organization and, with varying degrees of courtesy, lectured the present writer about his innocence and naivete in having been hoodwinked by the "pinkos" and the "reds."

Obviously there can be no objection to raising the Communist issue with regard to NAACP or any other organization, Catholic, Protestant or non-sectarian.

Association Not Communist

But is the NAACP a Communist organization?

In lieu of a detailed reply to this question and in the interest of saving time, we sent our correspondents a copy of an article entitled, "Catholics and the NAACP" by Father Archibald McLees, chaplain of the Brooklyn Catholic Interracial Council.

This article, which is based on personal acquaintance with the leaders of the NAACP and extensive research into its program and administration, patiently demonstrates that the association is not a Communist organization.

The reaction of one of our readers to Father McLees' article was rather typical. He countered with a copy of Common Sense, which is devoted to an expose of the NAACP and, indirectly, to an ill-tempered attack on the Supreme Court of the United States.

Common Sense, which is published in Union City, N. J., describes itself with a certain lack of modesty as "the nation's anti-Communist newspaper." The motto of the paper is: "Communism is treason—fight it with common sense."

The measure of the editor's devotion or lack of devotion to this admirable motto can be gauged by scanning the front page of the anti-NAACP issue which was sent to us as a rebuttal to Father McLees' article.

It is one of the most distressing examples of anti-Semitism we have seen since we last happened to run across a copy of the same paper. Three of the national officers of the NAACP are pictured on the front page and are labelled as Communists or Communist sympathizers.

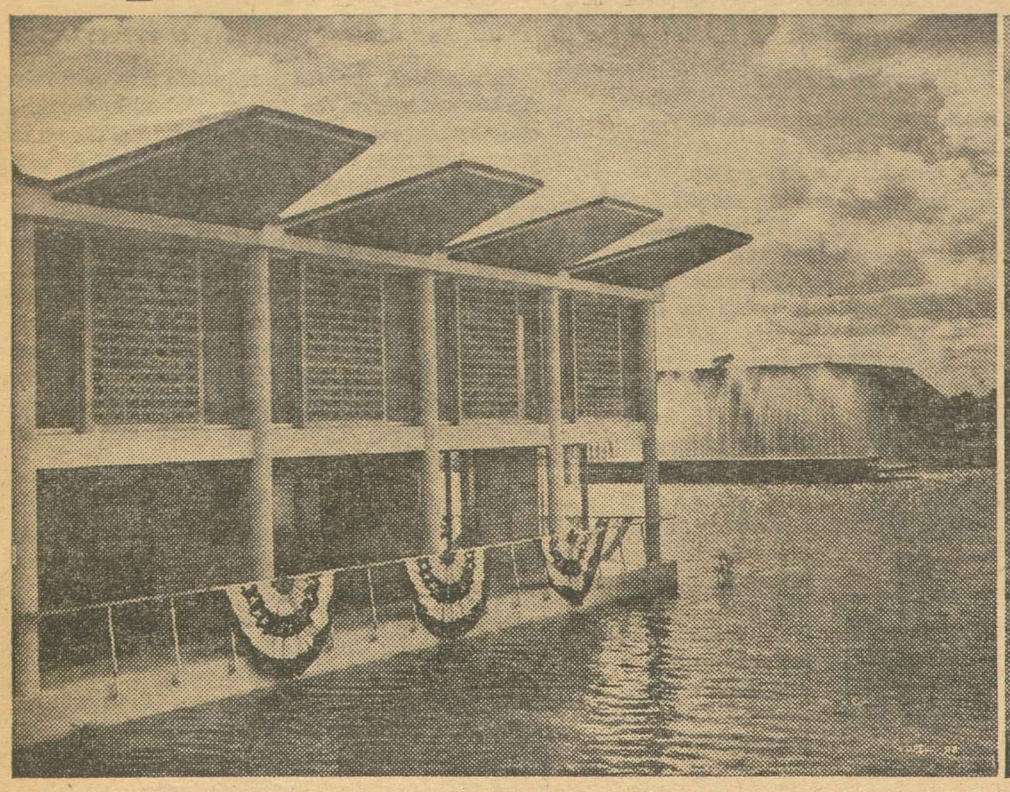
They are also prominently identified as Jews, for no good reason except to leave the impression that there must be some connection between their ancestry or their religion and their alleged communism.

There is no point, of course, in taking Common Sense too seriously, for it has long since forfeited its credentials as an objective and reliable source of information on the subject of communism.

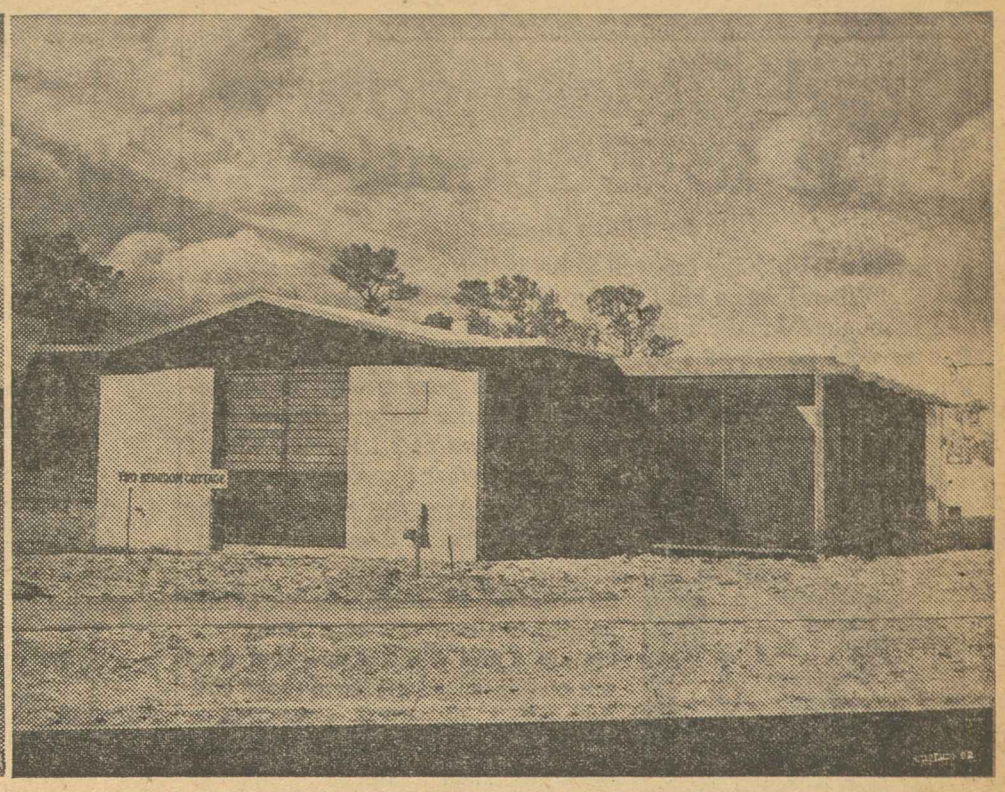
Probably the best way to counter its anti-Semitic trash is to ignore it completely. The frightening thing, however, is that so many good people continue to turn to it with blind credulity as though it were the official anti-Communist bible.

"I thought at first that scabbing would, at worst, only blacken my reputation!"

Upholsterers' Salhaven Honors Hoffman



SECTION OF BETSY ROSS PLAZA, showing reflection pool and fountain at Salhaven Village, a unique village constructed with union welfare funds a few miles north of Palm Beach, Fla.



COTTAGES AT SALHAVEN are built on U-shaped courts in groups of 14 to 18. Each court has its own swimming pool and bathhouse. This two-bedroom cottage is partly finished.

New Health and Welfare Village Is A 12-Year Dream Come True

Salhaven, Fla.—Just a few miles north of Palm Beach, Florida's exclusive winter playground, a unique village constructed with union welfare funds is being built on a 600-acre tract of land that was virgin jungle and marsh.

Salhaven, the new health and welfare village of the Upholsterers' Intl. Union is a 12-year dream come true. The village is named in honor of the UIU's president, Sal B. Hoffman, sparkplug of the program that began in 1944 when the UIU's health and welfare fund was set up as an independent trust fund.

Actual construction of Salhaven, which started in January 1956, is now partly finished and many of its facilities are now in operation. Dedication ceremonies opening this unusual health and retirement community were held recently with more than 500 visitors and delegates in attendance.

The village, designed by Russell Vannest Black, one of the nation's leading community planners, is laid out in U-shaped courts on which 14 to 18 cottages face. Each court has its own swimming pool and bathhouse.

About 20 of the 240 cottages being built have been completed and families approved for occupancy are expected to move into their homes early in 1957. In addition, there will be 10 bachelor lodges with eight apartments in each.

Community buildings and facilities include a village administration building, a 500-seat auditorium, lounge with outdoor recreation area, a restaurant, commissary and stores, a workshop and an arts and crafts center.

A complete water works and water distribution system and a sewage collection and treatment plant have been constructed. There will also be a completely equipped fire and police department.

The UIU trust fund has already spent about $2 million on the 600-acre site and expects to spend another $3 million in completing present plans.

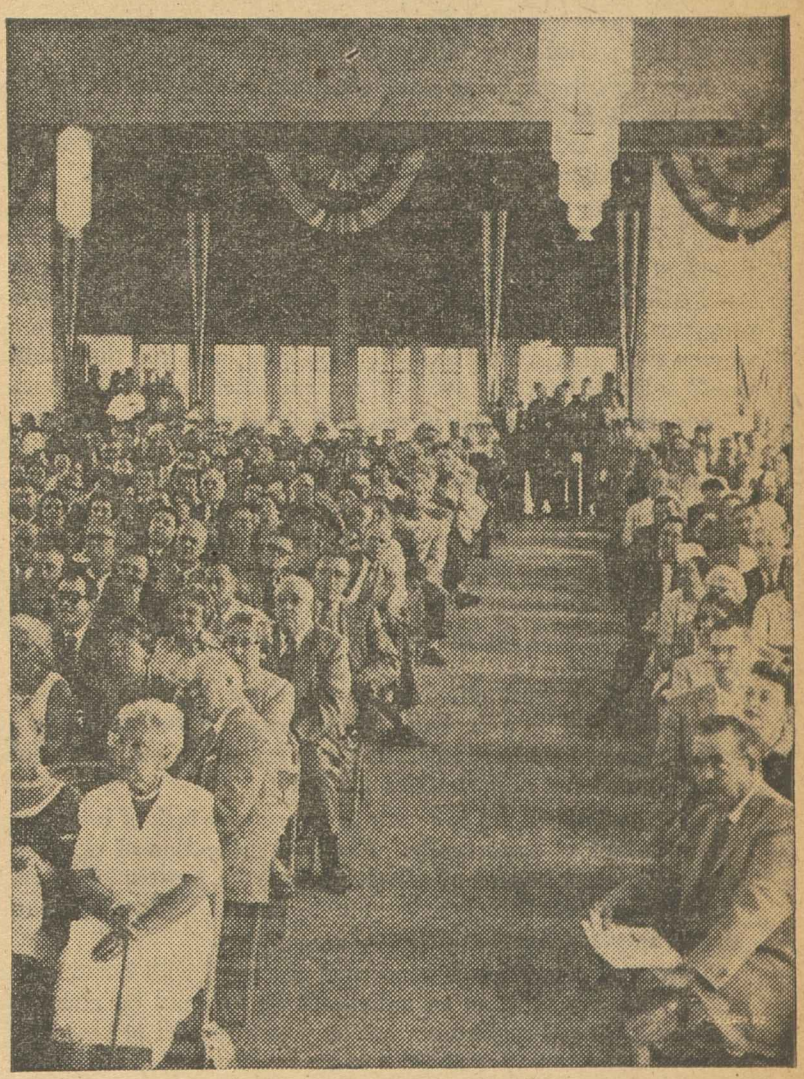
Plans for Salhaven Village, drawn up after long study and careful consultation with experts in their respective fields, provide complete convalescent and nursing quarters and facilities, as well as housing adapted to meet the needs of retired union members at prices well within their ability to pay.

There will also be medical clinics and programs designed to aid the physically handicapped, sick and convalescing workers and retirees.

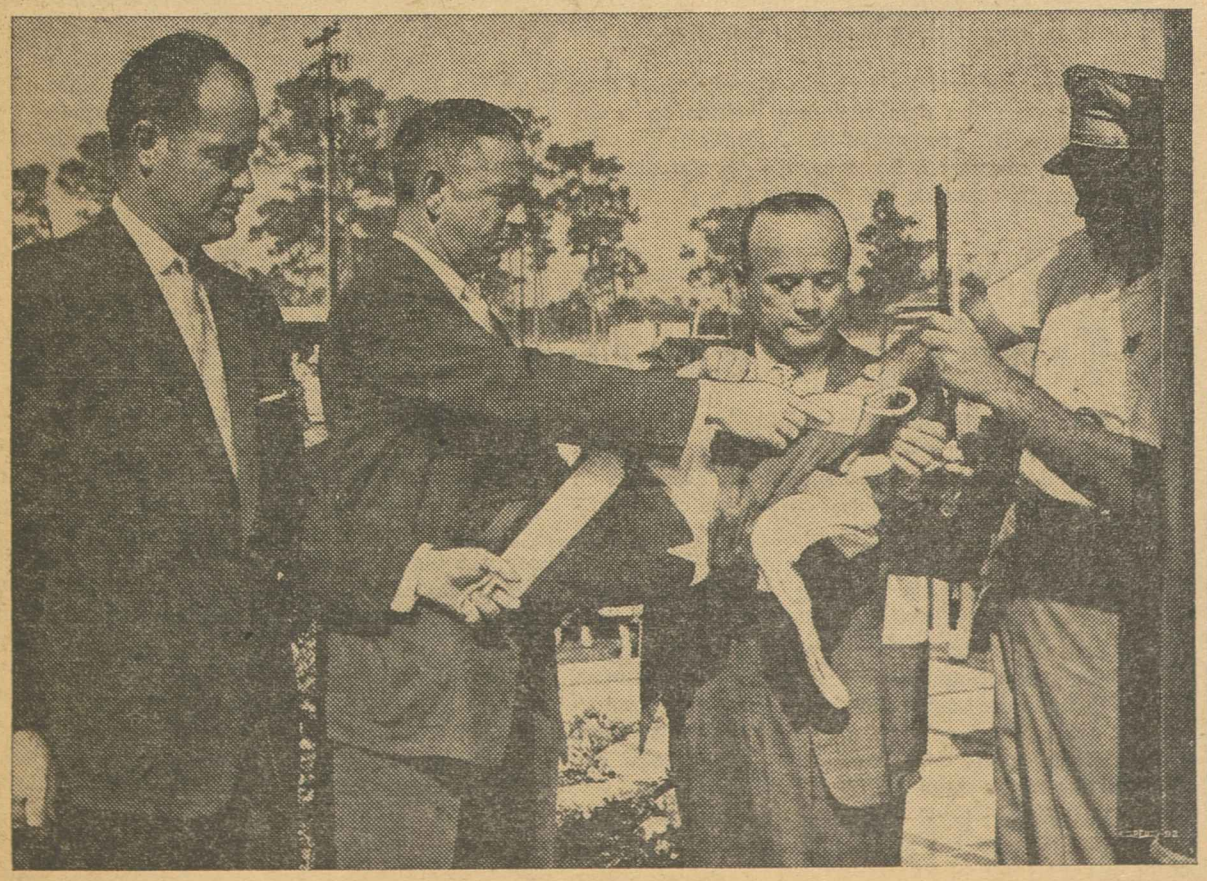
Although the health and welfare fund was first formed in 1944, the union has developed its program by several steps culminating in the construction of Salhaven. In 1950 the UIU set up a retirement plan to provide monthly cash payments to eligible employes represented by the union throughout all its trades and industries, entirely separate from federal old age benefits.

This pension program was the first national multiple-employer, multiple-industry pension plan in this country. Its provision for private pensions for veterans of a trade and a whole group of related industries, rather than of a single employer, is still unique.

The fund is made up entirely of employer contributions. It costs the workers nothing—except their union dues.



SALHAVEN, NEW HEALTH and retirement village of the Upholsterers' International, near Palm Beach, Fla., is dedicated at ceremonies held in the Village Auditorium. UIU Pres. Sal B. Hoffman presided at the affair, attended by 500 visitors and delegates.



FLAG RAISING COMMITTEE (left to right) State Sen. Fred Dickinson, Kroehler Mfg. Co., Vice Pres. Kenneth Kroehler, and UIU Pres. Sal Hoffman prepare to raise 100 percent union-made flag over Betsy Ross Plaza at Salhaven.

AFL-CIO News MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

Schools, Teachers and Kids:

Pupil Classification Vital to Education

By Lillian Herstein

HE was a GI bidding farewell to his junior college teacher: "When I was a kid I was good at tinkering with old jalopies, and I thought I'd make a fine engineer, if I could ever get to college. But we were poor, and I could hardly finish high school. The GI Bill gave me my chance, but I am just not good enough in mathematics. I am not sore, I am thankful because the government gave me my chance and I learned what I can do and what I can't."

Here we have the essence of the American ideal of democratic education—a deep conviction that there is no "waste" in funds and effort expended to discover where youngsters' aptitudes and abilities lie—that does not on superficial evidence shunt children off to this or that occupation.

The charge of "waste" is often made by sincere citizens, impatient with the necessarily slow processes of education; by those who are sure that the solution of juvenile delinquency lies in pushing "those big overgrown boys and girls" into industry.

Moreover, the desire to do justice to the gifted child, the anxiety to train the needed mathematicians and scientists aggravate the danger of hastily allocating children to this or that curriculum.

Even parents are being stampeded into unwise choices for their children. Generous scholarships in mathematics or science made available by industry are a real temptation to parents struggling with the burden of financing a child's college education.

These issues came up for spirited discussion at a recent educational conference at the University of Chicago. Dr. Clarence Faust, president of the Fund for the Advancement of Education, took sharp issue with the proposal to "pigeon-hole" gifted children in special programs. He pointed out that biographies of great men and women show that some people develop later, and that their abilities would not be revealed by even our present excellent testing programs.

Classes planned for the gifted, he insisted, should be open to all students, even if some, by overestimating their ability, would fail. "I think it is less damaging for a child," he said, "to try something and fail than for him to be told he can't do it before he's given a chance." And less damaging to society, he might have added.

Another educator warned against "seducing young persons into technology." Others pleaded for programs for those not only gifted in science but also for those who are talented in music, art, and dramatics.

Some of our most gifted citizens are the children of illiterate parents who had been deprived of educational opportunities in their native lands or who have migrated from regions in our own country where educational opportunities are scant.

We have learned not to equate illiteracy with lack of intelligence but with lack of opportunity. Faulty classification of children is an ever present hazard of education, and the present situation in America may unwittingly aggravate the danger. There is no short-cut to an educational millenium.

Democratic education is concerned above all with human values. It looks upon a child as an individual who should be given every opportunity at self-realization, not only with respect to his vocation, but to his latent creative abilities to express himself in artistic media or to appreciate them.

Such an approach to education requires that considerable time be devoted to each child, and as huge expenditures become necessary to meet the needs of our growing school enrollment, we will be reminded that "time is money."

So it is. But we cannot afford to short-change or cut corners when it comes to classifying and re-classifying Johnny as he grows to maturity.

INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION to young students is a key to modern education but current overcrowding of schools makes it impossible in many areas. Detroit teacher Theresa Halick is helping second grader Terry Brown with a letter-writing chore.

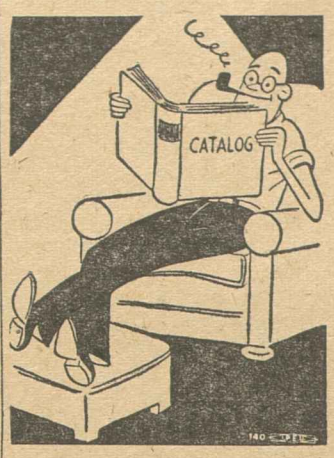
How to Buy:

Get the Most for Your Savings

By Sidney Margolius

ONE of the most powerful influences on your living standards in 1957 will be the federal government's tight money, high interest rate policy.

Besides banks, who were enjoying record fourth-quarter profits as 1956 rang out, chief beneficiaries of the new high interest rates are investors.



The real "reward" is going to the big savers and not the little ones. There are some small benefits to small savers, chiefly higher interest rates now being paid on savings accounts, and increased earnings of insurance companies and pension funds. This means slightly lower insurance costs and a little more income for people living on insurance proceeds and private annuities.

But this benefit is more than cancelled for most moderate-income families by the high interest rates they must now pay on mortgages and installment purchases and higher taxes to pay for schools and other improvements. Close to three out of five families with incomes of $4,000-$5,000 a year buy on installments.

The federal government itself is now paying interest rates of over 3.25 percent on the $1,000 bonds and other large obligations bought by banks, insurance companies and bigger investors—the highest interest rate it has paid in 23 years.

In contrast, the Administration has not raised the interest rate on the little man's bonds, despite its claims about encouraging "savers." "E" bonds still pay only 3 percent, and only if you hold them for 10 years. During the first five years they yield only 1.5 percent.

Result is a growing dissatisfaction among moderate-income families with "E" bonds at a time when an increasing number of commercial and savings banks offer 3 percent yield without the long-term restriction; more savings and loan associations offer 4 percent (we've encountered one insured association offering 5 percent on long-term deposits), and the majority of credit unions pay 4 percent or more, and one out of seven pays even 5-6 percent.

★ ★ ★

A FAMILY seeking to defend itself against the high-interest rate phenomenon, should consider these policies:

1—Don't be misled by slightly higher interest yields into letting your funds lie semi-idle at 3 percent while you pay the same banks 5-6 percent for mortgage money, and pay finance companies 12-40 percent for installment purchases. Using your own capital to finance your purchases is still the best investment you can make.

2—Avoid the devices banks use for getting your deposits without paying you any interest at all. One is the no-interest Christmas account. If you've already started one for next Yuletide, you can switch it to an interest-paying account even in the same bank.

3—If the bank or association where you have your savings is lagging in raising its interest rate to the new 3 percent level for banks, and 3½-4 for building and loan associations, it would be helpful to question the lag, or seek a higher-paying institution (that also carries deposit insurance).

(Copyright 1956 by Sidney Margolius)

Making Ends Meet:

Be Careful With Your Checks

By Nancy Pratt

DO you use checks to pay your bills? Do you treat your checks as carefully as you treat your money?

Most people's check-writing troubles stem only from lack of money, but many often run into difficulty because they don't write or handle checks correctly. Here are some of the basic rules for being safe on the mechanical end of check usage.

• Write in ink. It's legal to write checks with anything that can make a mark, but a fountain pen assures a more permanent and legible record of your transaction.

• Date the check correctly. It is a misconception to think that a check can't be dated on a Sunday or a holiday. Chances are that no matter how a check is dated, it will be honored at a bank as long as there is enough money in the account to cover it.

Some people date their checks ahead; others date checks before the date they are written to avoid penalties for late payment of bills. So far as bill payments are, concerned, however, it's not the date on the check that counts, but the date it is postmarked (if it is mailed) or received at the bank. Dating checks inaccurately is likely to confuse your bookkeeping, and may cause additional trouble if the check is lost.

• Cash a check as soon as possible after it is received. Some banks won't honor "stale" checks presented for payment more than 3 or 4 months after they were written. This is a reasonable precaution on the part of the bank. The writer of a check could have died or withdrawn his bank balance if the check is too old.

• It is not good practice to write out a check for cash. In fact, some banks now require endorsements for checks made out to cash. If you want to get cash for yourself, write the check out to yourself. Remember that if a "cash" check is lost or stolen, anyone can present it to the bank and get the money.

• If you are going to deposit a check by mail, it is better to restrict the endorsement by writing out "for deposit only" above your endorsement. In this way, the check can't be cashed by anyone if it should go astray in the mail. If you have both a checking and a savings account in the same bank, remember to designate which account you wish the money to be deposited in.

• If your name is misspelled on the face of a check, first endorse it the way it is written on the check, and then endorse it with your proper signature.

• If a check is lost, notify the bank at once. They will generally have you fill out a "stop payment" slip, giving the amount, date, number and name of the person the check was made out to, before they stop payment.

'Oil and Turmoil' Tells How Major Firms Divide World

Oil on a global scale is the world's biggest business. It is dominated by seven major fifms with interlocking directorates and international tentacles which constitute probably the neatest cartel on the globe.

This cartel divides world markets, controls production, and has removed the element of free-enterprise, and competition by fixing prices on the basis of Texas Gulf quotations.

Texas Gulf prices in turn are based on the world's highest production costs. This handy arrangement, which has lasted since 1928, is a wonderfully effective device for boosting the profit from the low-cost Middle East oil over which the dogs of war are growling at the moment.

On the other hand, it is a little hard on European customers, who get Middle East oil—normally—at Texas Gulf prices.

The story of oil's ownership, where it comes from, the role of the cartel and its component companies in national and international politics is spelled out by Morden Lazarus, a Canadian well-known to many U. S. trade unionists, in a carefully-documented 56-page pamphlet, "Oil and Turmoil," published for the Ontario Woodsworth Memorial Foundation.

The big boys, of course, are Standard of New Jersey, the biggest of them all; Standard of California, the Texas Co., Socony-Vacuum, Gulf Oil, British Petroleum (formerly Anglo-Iranian) and Royal Dutch —Shell.

The story of their operations is spelled out in some detail. It is geared to the international situation, in which interest is heated to the boiling point by developments in the Suez area, but has special sections devoted to oil in the U. S. and Canada.

It might well be made required low-cost reading for anyone interested in the petroleum industry, in peace or in the international labor movement.

Oil and Turmoil, by Morden Lazarus. Published by the Ontario Woodsworth Memorial Foundation, 565 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont., Can.; price, 50 cents.

Soup to Nonsense:

Dinner Table 'Jamming'

By Jane Goodsell

I KEEP promising myself that tomorrow will be different. Tomorrow will be calm and serene. Tomorrow night the telephone won't ring during dinner, and nobody will knock over a glass of milk. No one will get excited or shout.

Tomorrow night our dinner table conversation will be interesting and polite. Each of us will be allowed time to express an opinion, and the others will listen courteously without interrupting.

Dinnertime will be an interlude of peace and intellectual stimulation, which will awaken the children's young minds and soothe my husband's and my jangled nerves. In my flights of fancy, I even imagine us eating in the dining room with linen, instead of paper napkins.

But somehow it never works out that way. The way it works out is more like this:

The scene is dinnertime at our house, and we are eating in the kitchen. (I'm not about to iron napkins and scrub mashed potatoes off the dining room carpet.)

". . . Lucy's house after school," says Katie, "and I learned a new game and. . . ."

". . . hope the meat is tender," I say. "It's an inexpensive cut, but Liz gave me her recipe and. . . ."

"Poker!" says Ann. "You and Lucy played poker!"

". . . an article about Syria," says my husband.

". . . take some cauliflower, and pass it," I say.

". . . Lucy's brother played with us," says Katie, "and I won the first game and. . . ."

". . . anymore mashed potatoes until you eat your cauliflower," I say.

". . . and if Qanbar is forced out," says my husband, "it's probable that . . . look out! Get that knife away from the baby!"

". . . not gooshy at all," I say. "It's just cheese sauce and buttered crumbs, and it's delicious."

". . . got two new dresses," says Ann, "and my dress is too short and. . . ."

". . . and I heard a broadcast tonight that said troops are. . . ."

". . . only needs letting down and looks lovely on you, and. . . ."

". . . everything wild except deuces and one-eyed jacks, and I would have won, only Lucy's brother didn't play fair and. . . ."

". . . every last bite and all your milk or you can't have any. . . ."

Sometimes I even have trouble getting in absolutely vital information, such as how hard I've worked and how tired I am.

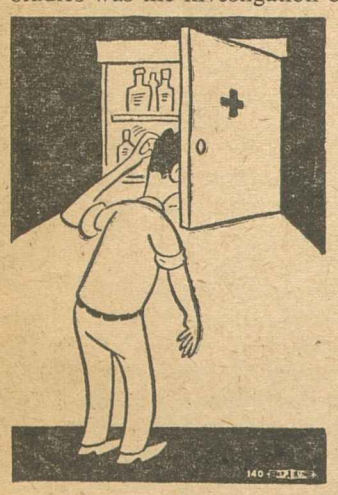
For Your Health's Sake:

U.S. Probes Occupation Perils

By Dr. Morris Brand

THE U.S. Public Health Service was one of the first groups in this country to undertake research in the field of occupational health.

Initial studies in the mining and steel industries were made by them in 1910. Also among their early studies was the investigation of the unsanitary conditions and the high tuberculous rate among the workers in the garment making industry.



As a result of the recognition of the enormity of the industrial health problem the office of Industrial Hygiene and Sanitation was established. This is the forerunner of the present Occupational Health Program.

This program has helped to organize special occupational health programs in state and local governments so that today there are official occupational health programs in 39 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and 20 local health departments.

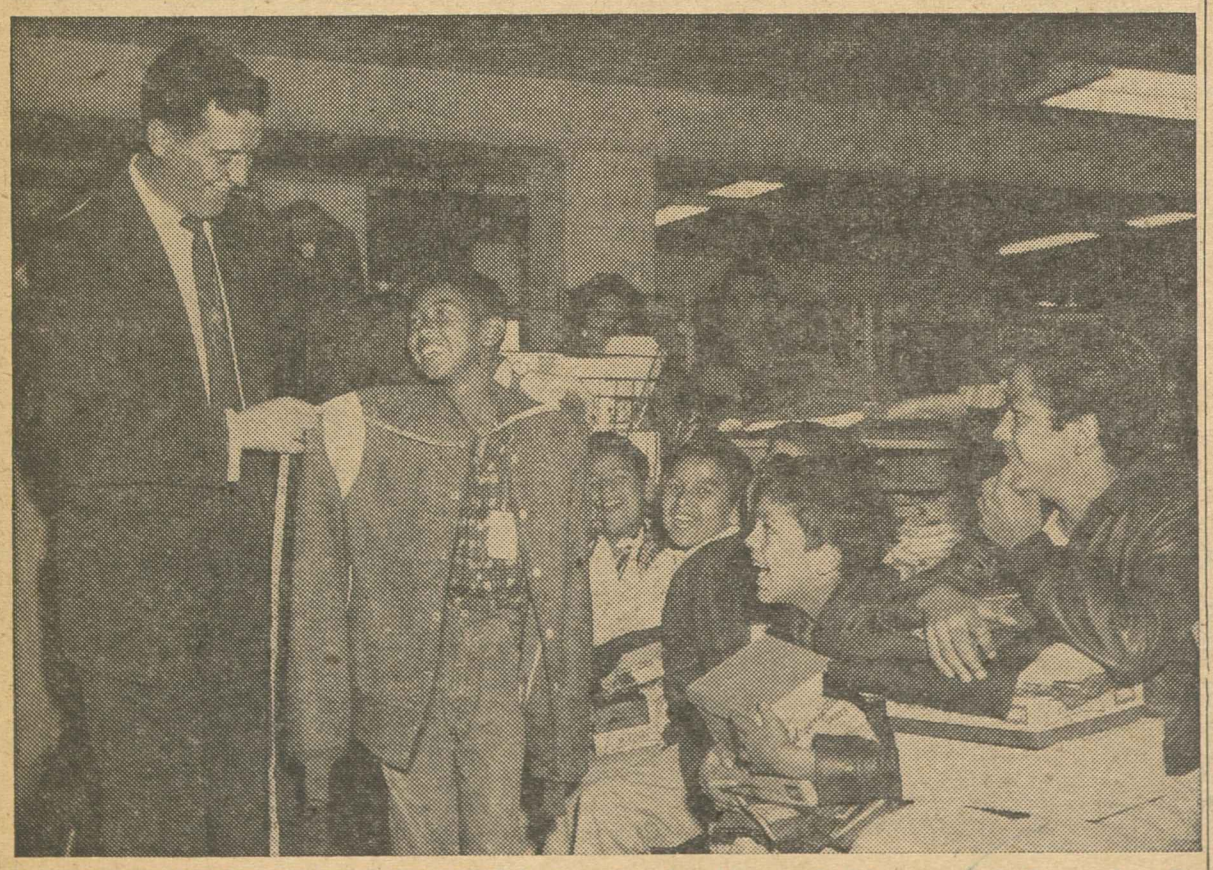
Since the establishment of the program, thousands of workers in many industries have benefited from the various studies it has made. Examples of the studies are chest diseases in the mining, granite, cement and cotton textile industries; lead poisoning in the pottery, storage battery and others; radium poisoning in the watch industry; toxic effects from uranium and other radioactive substances; pneumonia in the steel industry; lung cancer in the chromate-producing industry; industrial fatigue; illumination; vibration; noise, and skin diseases (which happen to be industry's most common occupational health problem).

Our dynamic technology causes millions of tons of raw materials to be used in the daily manufacture of thousands of products used in homes and factories. Many of these materials are introduced without full knowledge of the harmful effects they may have.

One of the techniques employed by the program is to determine the various substances and conditions to which large groups of workers are exposed on their jobs and then relating the occupational hazards and exposures to their health status.

A proper investigation often requires detailed study of workers right on the job under actual conditions of exposure and disease. Once a dangerous process or substance has been determined, protective techniques are developed to guard the health of the workers involved.

The program recognizes the importance of on-the-job influences on the health of the worker. An active interest is therefore extended also to the promotion of privately financed employe health service to protect and maintain the workers' health.



PARTYING WENT BY THE BOARDS in Los Angeles this past holiday season in favor of outfitting 10 underprivileged children with complete wardrobes. The project was conducted by Communications Workers' Local 9502 which voted to forego the annual Christmas party in favor of the "Operation Santa Claus" project. The local is aiming to make the project county-wide in 1957 with the cooperation of all AFL-CIO locals in the area.

Hollywood Observer:

Makeup Transforms Cagney into Chaney

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—There's an eerie feeling these mornings in a certain small dressing room on the Universal lot.

One can almost sense the ghosts of the past as makeup artist Buddy Westmore goes about his daily chore of transforming James Cagney into "The Hunchback of Norte Dame" or "The Phantom of the Opera" or one of the other 17 Lon Chaney roles Cagney will recreate in the feature motion picture, "Man of a Thousand Faces."

Both Cagney and Westmore swear that Chaney seems to be peering over their shoulders during the time required for makeup—and this is quite natural for the room where they work is the very same room where Chaney closeted himself with guard at door for five hours daily while he transformed himself into the fantastic characters that brought him worldwide fame.

Chaney suffered tortures and injuries and even disfigured himself in assuming the grotesque makeups he loved so well. Starting from scratch, he'd build his face with putty, insert nose and cheek plugs to distort his features, scratch his nostrils with a bent hairpin, fit himself with homemade false teeth that would tear his mouth and gums, and then don a harness that would bend and twist his spine unnaturally until he finally emerged as the bizarre Quasimodo of "The Hunchback of Notre Dame."

James Cagney and Buddy Westmore

Chaney had no Westmore to help him but even with Westmore's genius, Jimmy Cagney still suffers many discomforts in this picture for he, too, must wear a harness to bend his back for the "Hunchback" sequence and wear false teeth over his own, stretching his mouth and lips until they're numbed.

Before the film started shooting, Westmore took life masks of Jimmy and made plaster busts of his face, his head and various features. On these plaster heads, they modeled actual makeups to fit Cagney's features and yet make him look as Chaney did in the same roles.

Full, paper-thin masks and facial sections were fashioned of a solution of raw rubber and plastic and baked in an oven.

While this has made Cagney's job easier, he still has to spend more than two hours each morning, donning the disguise for the day. After the basic mask has been pulled over Jimmy's head, Westmore adds the final touches, the refinements that make the disguise look natural, not just a mask.

★ ★ ★

KIM NOVAK will serve as a live target for a carnival knife board act in Columbia's "Jeanne Eagels." Hurling the knives will be Freddie Letuli, said to be the world's most expert thrower.

★ ★ ★

RKO'S "STAGE STRUCK," starring Henry Fonda and Susan Strasberg, starts shooting in New York this month.

AGVA Plans to Combat Juvenile Delinquency

New York (PAI)—One of the nation's major entertainment unions, the American Guild of Variety Artists, is sponsoring an ambitious movement to combat juvenile delinquency.

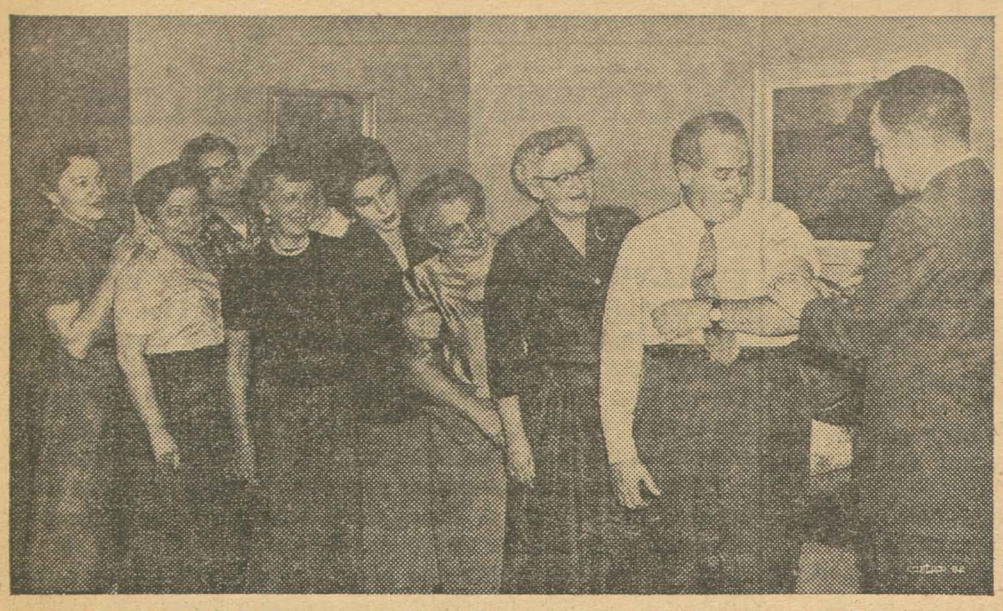
AGVA Pres. Jackie Bright said that a "juvenile delinquency fund" is being set up for the purpose of "combatting this evil in a manner we feel will appeal to the teenagers, take them off the streets and make them 'the good citizens of tomorrow' that all decent law-abiding citizens want them to be."

The Vaudevillians' union plans to start its private anti-delinquency drive in New York and then fan out to other big cities if their campaign takes hold.

"We aim to present a series of variety shows weekly in every borough with ticket distribution through the public and high schools. To start, five shows weekly will be given, one in each borough, with the shows to be presented in different parts of town each succeeding week," Bright said.

"In addition to the show itself, we will secure the appearance of sports and other celebrities who will appeal to the teenagers and bring them out in force, thus taking them off the streets and keeping them out of mischief."

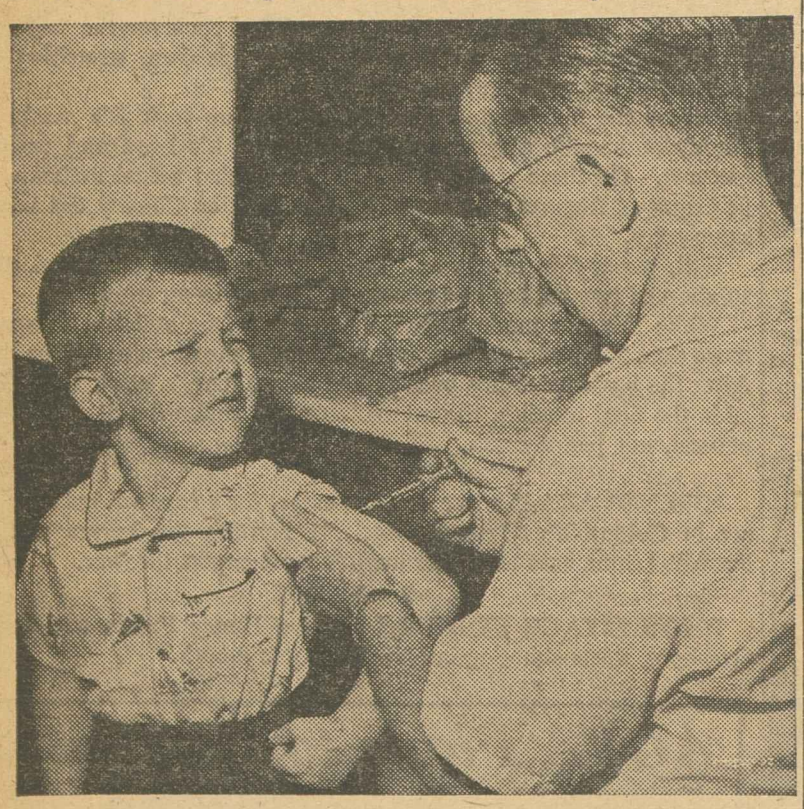
3 Polio Shots Needed For Ultimate Safety



TEXTILE WORKERS' Pres. William Pollock leads the line of unionists being inoculated at TWU headquarters in New York as part of TWU's medical program.

CHILDREN AT OWINGS MILLS SCHOOL, Baltimore County, Md., getting shots from Drs. Waverly Green and Walter Landaw as nurses prepare syringes.

DR. JONAS SALK, who developed the polio vaccine, shown in his University of Pittsburgh Virus Research laboratory.



OUCH, DOC, IT HURTS! Albert Cimaglia, age 6, gets his injection of vaccine at the W. Hubbard Vaccination Clinic, Chicago.

Public Warned One or Two Doses Not Enough to Assure Immunization

By Hollace Ransdell

Not many months ago a great hue and cry went up about the shortage of Salk polio vaccine.

The government's anti-polio program, under the leadership of then Sec. of Health, Education and Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby, was in a pretty bad mess after a series of bungles. Among other notions, Mrs. Hobby held that free vaccine inoculation was a "back-door approach to socialized medicine."

Mrs. Hobby resigned, and although the fiasco was certainly not all of her doing, her departure cleared the air and matters began to straighten out. Production and distribution of serum was speeded up and a tremendous inoculation project, particularly for children, got under way.

Some 44 million persons altogether got anti-polio shots in the largest known single mass inoculation in history. By comparison, the big inoculation programs of the Armed Forces covered only 11 million.

But today the fight to conquer polio faces a new hazard that could cancel out a good part of the previous efforts to immunize the nation's children and adults in the susceptible age group.

This is the failure to carry through the necessary procedure of obtaining the three shots needed for safe immunization. One shot or two is not enough to do the job. It takes three.

Yet the polio "season," which reaches its height in August and September, is little more than half a year away. And only a small portion of those who got first shots have received the other two, which should be given within a period of seven months to a year after the first shot.

There are about 65 million persons under 20, the age group generally considered to be the most susceptible to polio. Pregnant women make up another susceptible group.

From April 1955 to the end of December 1956, some 44 million persons, 75 percent or more of them in the under-20 group, had received one shot. Second shots were given to 26 million.

But only 7 million have had the three shots necessary for real protection. Dr. Leroy E. Burney, U.S. Surgeon General, among many other doctors has pointed out that it is the third shot that "has the dramatic effect."

The time is growing short for those who have received one or two shots to complete their inoculations, or the earlier shots they were given may become ineffective. Experts recommend that the procedure be started all over, if a year has elapsed since the first shot.

"At the beginning of 1957 the polio vaccination program is still dangerously far behind the kind of schedule that would wipe out the disease before another 'season' rolls around," reports the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. "So far behind, in fact, that we know for a certainty that many persons will be paralyzed in the year ahead."

Since 1938 alone, says the foundation, polio has attacked more than 400,000 Americans and left in its wake, at the beginning of 1957, an estimated 80,000 Americans with physical handicaps. About 1,500 polio patients were in iron lungs or dependent on other equipment to keep breathing.

Although polio is usually thought of as a disease attacking children, adults also are frequently victims. The proportion of attacks on adults in 1956 was particularly high. The ratio of adults to all polio patients, reports the NFIP, had risen steadily—from 12 percent in 1944 to 26 percent in 1955.

The disease hits adults even harder as a rule than it does children, and leaves them with a higher proportion of breathing trouble. Seven out of 10 respiratory patients today are 20 or older. There is also a larger percentage of bulbar involvement—damage to the brain stem—in the upper age group.

"Polio attacks on individuals in the future," says the NFIP, "though fewer in number, may be concentrated in the upper age group and may be of even more serious consequence than the general level of the past.

"This situation will be aggravated until the current reluctance of young adults to be vaccinated is overcome."

An ideal program would provide polio inoculation for all Americans up to 45, the NFIP states, but practically the goal for a polio-safe America is vaccine injections for all persons up to 35. This means 97 million people, each given three properly spaced shots.

The organization has allocated $10 million "to encourage polio vaccination for all and to assist those families who cannot afford to pay for it without help and for whom other funds are not available."

UN Subject of Contest For Trade Union Editors

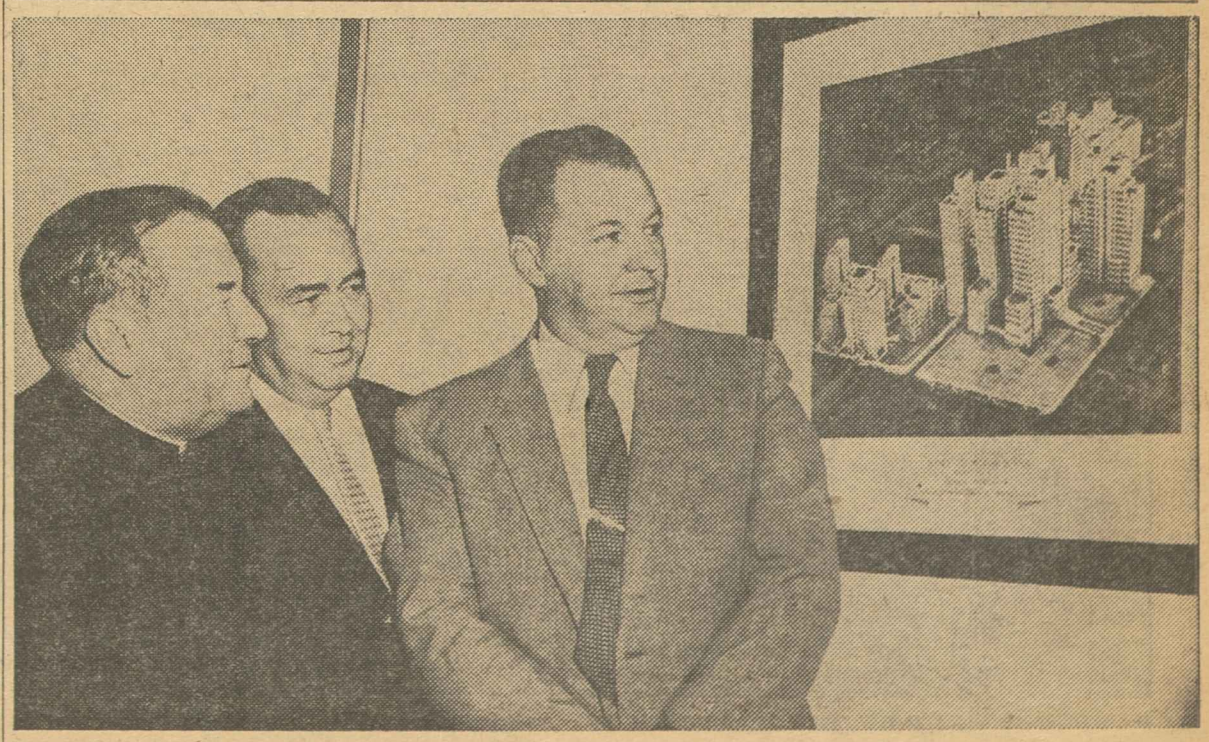
New York—A prize contest on the subject of the United Nations, limited to the editors of trade union publications, has been announced by American Labor Services for the United Nations.

Awards of $100 and an honorable mention will be made in each of two categories — international union publications, and other union publications, including local, state or regional.

The entries will be judged for their journalistic qualities, their understanding of the UN subject, and effective presentation of the labor viewpoint.

They must have appeared in a bona fide labor publication between Sept. 15, 1956, and Mar. 15, 1957, with Mar. 20, 1957, the deadline for receipt at the ALS headquarters.

The judges will be Dir. George Brown of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs; Pres. Gordon Cole of the Intl. Labor Press Association; Dir. Henry C. Fleisher of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, and Laurence V. Michelmore, senior director of the UN Technical Assistance Board.



$100,000 CONTRIBUTION to Seton Hall college of medicine and dentistry in Jersey City, N. J., has been made by the New Jersey Joint Teamsters Council 73. Looking at photo of school are, from left, Msgr. John L. McNulty, president of Seton Hall, Council Treas. Edward Sullivan and Pres. Lawrence W. McGinley.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

REPUBLICANS IN THE SENATE paid their negative respects to Pres. Eisenhower's "new Republicanism" by reorganizing their party leadership in a way that strengthened Old Guard control.

They added three new members to the powerful GOP Senate Policy Committee. Right-wingers all, these were Sens. John W. ("Honest John") Bricker (O.), Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.) and Chapman Revercomb (W. Va.).

In assigning senators, particularly new ones, to legislative committees, the GOP leaders followed the same pattern of preference to the Old Guard.

New York's liberal Sen. Jacob K. Javits was given only "minor" assignments to the District of Columbia and Rules Committees. Revercomb, in addition to the Policy Committee, was favored with Government Operations and Public Works Committees. (Revercomb, who served one previous Senate term, enjoys the distinction of being the only then sitting Republican not endorsed for re-election in 1948 by GOP presidential candidate Thomas E. Dewey.)

Sen. Thomas Kuchel (Calif.), just re-elected, asked a place on the powerful tax-writing Finance Committee. It went instead to Sen. William Jenner (Ind.), who invoked his seniority claim.

Jenner dropped his ranking position on the Rules Committee to take Finance but conservative Republicans remained in control. The new top GOP spokesman is Sen. Joseph McCarthy (Wis.), who says he will let second-standing Sen. Carl T. Curtis (Neb.) have the chairmanship if the Republicans take control of the Senate.

Curtis, famed for attacks on the social security system and efforts to cripple political action by unions, was also assigned to the Government Operations Committee where McCarthy is senior Republican member.

★ ★ ★

SEN. KNOWLAND, it is widely known, has bluntly told Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) that when and if the Republicans get 48 votes instead of their present 47 in the Senate, he will move to assert GOP control.

A tie on reorganization—48 to 48—would let Vice Pres. Nixon cast a deciding vote.

The death or resignation of any Democratic senator, followed by appointment of a Republican successor, would give Knowland power to act.

Somewhat unexpectedly the Administration has brought pressure on Knowland to stake out the claim for the reassertion of Republican control if the opportunity arises.

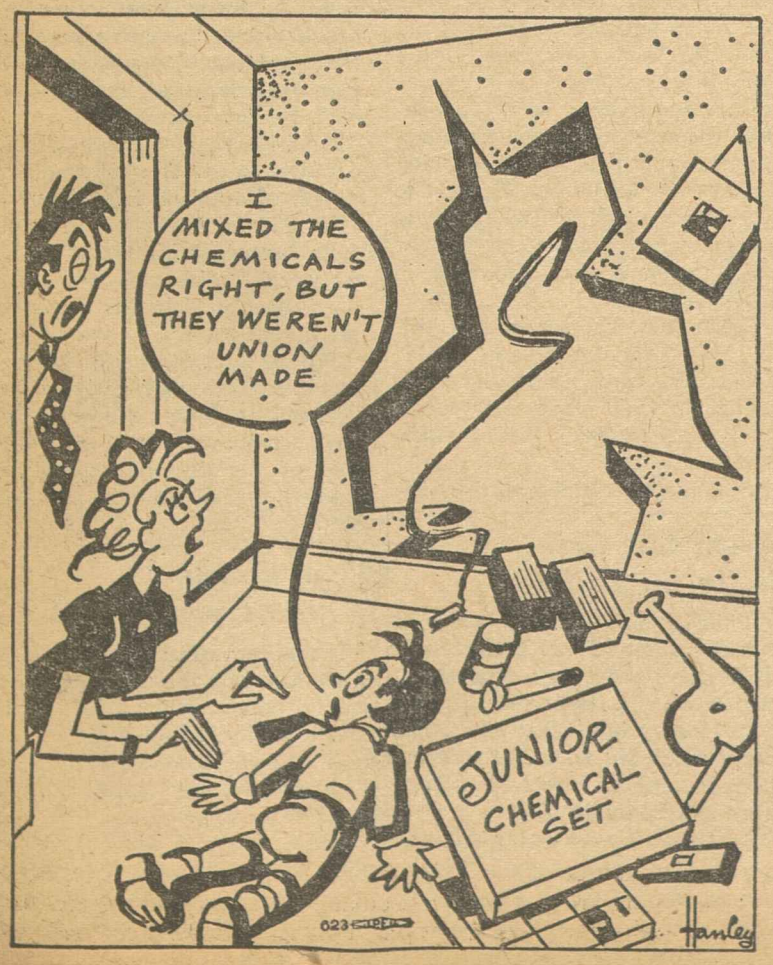
This has puzzled reporters who were previously told, privately but firmly, that the Eisenhower White House was "satisfied" and "had no complaint" with a Senate setup removing McCarthy as Government Operations chairman.

The allocation of choice committee seats in the new Senate has clearly solidified right-wing influence in Republican ranks. McCarthy would regain his chairmanship—and his capacity to harass the Administration—in the event the Administration gains its objective of Senate reorganization.

It must be assumed that the Eisenhower leaders know at least what they think they are doing in taking the risk of more clashes with the Wisconsin senator and advancing anti-Eisenhower senators generally.

One explanation may be that they are tired of Democratic hearings on and modifications of Administration bills. Another may be that they dislike Democratically-controlled investigations.

Republican control of the Senate, for example, would practically prohibit investigations of such things as the Dixon-Yates contract and atomic energy programs. The Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee would be effectively silenced.



Morgan Says:

Acheson Offers Ideas on Mid-East

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

A MAN who has had no little experience in statecraft, Dean Acheson, is credited with the somewhat devastating remark that the Eisenhower Middle East proposal "calls for the United States to fight an enemy that isn't going to attack, with forces that do not exist, to support a policy not yet decided upon."

Morgan

This verbal porcupine may have been slyly barbed with a certain partisanship, delivered, as it was, at a dinner in honor of ex-Pres. Truman but the fact remains that it reflects much Democratic reaction to the Eisenhower plan.

The question arises as to how the President's request for emergency powers can be most constructively dealt with in terms of the national interest. In a more serious vein, ex-Sec. of State Acheson has some provocative suggestions on it in an article in the New York Times.

It had been argued that the so-called new administration policy put the Democrats in something of a fix, that critical as they were during the election of the Administration's lack of boldness in coming to grips with the Middle East problem, they cannot consistently deny what the President asks now, belated and "iffy" as its boldness may be.

★ ★ ★

APROPOS the real issues, Acheson, in his Times article, suggested three areas in which Congress urgently needs to take the initiative: "to demand, and provide the means for, vigorous and sustained action" in the fields of military strength and research, of "threatened disaster to our coalition with Europe," and of industrial development of the non-Communist world.

He cites expert opinion to support the statement that we do not have the proper military capacity today to fulfill our responsibilities, because, presumably, of budget-balancing considerations. But he labels as wholly preposterous "the position that the economy of the U.S. cannot afford the defense essential to preserve it."

He argues that the Middle East is only part of our problem, that no formula will work for that area without being linked with the whole international picture. This includes our relationship with western Europe, now dangerously deteriorated, and the overall challenge of helping furnish industrial power to non-Communist nations in general.

If Congress examines and reshapes the President's Middle East plan against that background, then the world, and our position in it—one suspects—will be better for it.

Vandercook Says:

Gifts Won't Salve Middle East

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

IN making his request to Congress for blank-check authorization to spend two-fifths of a billion dollars, and to fight if necessary, to preserve the Middle East from communism, Pres. Eisenhower seems to have one main, over-riding purpose. By making that demand, the Administration hopes to correct a dangerous misunderstanding: the fixed belief in Moscow that the U.S. will now go to almost any lengths to avoid a fight. Nearly every action of the Eisenhower Administration as seen through Russian eyes has tended further to persuade the Russians that, short of armed, deliberate invasion of territory protected by the NATO alliance, they have been given a free hand to subvert, convert, and pervert the rest of the world by any means they choose.

Vandercook

That, unfortunately, was the interpretation of Pres. Eisenhower's emotional proclamations of his love of peace which Khrushchev and Bulganin took home with them from Geneva. Certainly the Red realists have read that meaning into the constant efforts of the Republican Party to cut defense spending and reduce our armed forces.

Ironically, never before has Russia been so strongly convinced of a backward drift toward isolationism in American foreign policy as by the President's recent hasty intervention in Egypt.

In the Russian and in the Arab mind, America's action to save Nasser from Britain, France, Israel, and his own misdeeds was not an act of idealism. Russian and Arab leaders don't know what idealism is. They mock those who say that they are influenced by any such consideration.

We have been told our firm stand to prevent the French and British from restoring the Suez Canal to international control has raised American prestige in the Middle East. Actually, because of that difference of interpretation, it was Soviet prestige which was lifted.

Nasser has formally thanked Russia and Red China for their help against the British, French and Israelis. He had conspicuously not thanked the U.S.A. For Nasser, like all other Arab and Russian bosses, believes that it was Russia's threat of intervention in Egypt which caused the British and French so ignominiously to withdraw.

We are thought, therefore, to have been moved merely by what a hard-headed Communist would call something very like cowardice when we took sides with Egypt against our friends. That is the dangerous miscalculation which the President now hopes, with the aid of Congress, to correct.

It is doubtful in the extreme if we can alter that impression by the formula the President suggests. The contempt for us now openly avowed throughout the Arab world—and by no means least in Egypt—is not likely to be converted to admiration by an offer of rich gifts. Nor by a threat of intervention in behalf of states who say they do not want our help.

Arabs are traders. Russians are realists. Both are watching to see whether we now have the courage to demand of Egypt an honest settlement of the Israeli conflict—and of the Suez Canal question.

For only when Nasser begins to listen to us—instead of it being all the other way around—will those nations feel toward us the kind of respect on which international order can be founded.

As We See It:

Workers Win Better Protection

"WE don't believe that any wage earner who understands the amount of additional protection that is provided under the improved social security program will object to the 15 to 20 cents additional amount that will be taken out of his pay check this year," Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security declared on the AFL-CIO program, As We See It.

"In fact," Cruikshank said, "it was the working people of this country who persuaded Congress to enact the amendments that put these social security improvements in operation."

In the program, carried over the American Broadcasting Co. radio network, Cruikshank explained the amount and the reason for the new deduction.

"Last year the contribution rate for everyone under social security who was working for wages or salary was 2 percent, on up to a maximum of $4,200 a year. This year the rate will be 2¼ percent, also limited to the first $4,200 of earnings.

"The most that any wage earner paid under the old rate was $84 for the entire year. The most that he will pay this year under the new rate is $95.50, so the total increase is not much. For example, if your wage is $80 a week, the deduction from your pay check was $1.60 last year. Beginning this year, it will be 20 cents more. For those making $60 a week, the increase is 15 cents a week."

Cruikshank said that although the deduction is small, the increased protection is considerable.

"Until these amendments were passed, no worker could draw retirement benefits until he reached 65 years of age," he said. "Now he can draw his retirement benefits at any time after age 50 if he is permanently and totally disabled, and if he has worked long enough under social security to be eligible. It is estimated that about 400,000 disabled people will be eligible for the first benefits to be paid out in July of this year."

Labor Foes Use Race Issue as False Bait

Birmingham, Ala.—Attempts by southern anti-union demagogues "to create a place in the sun for themselves" by capitalizing on segregation and union shop issues have been ineffectual, Pres. Carl Griffin of the Alabama AFL-CIO Labor Council declared.

"During the past several months," he said, "the daily press has devoted a great deal of space to publicizing efforts on the part of these self-appointed 'labor leaders' to pirate the membership of the legitimate trade union movement in the South. A number of attempts have been made in Birmingham to organize company unions to take the place of established AFL-CIO unions in several plants.

Even Went to Election

"One of these unions even went to an election by the NLRB in its attempt to wrest the bargaining agency from an iron workers local union in one plant.

"In July, invitations were sent to more than 1,000 persons in 17 states for a rally to form the Southern Federation of Labor."

Griffin said that an afternoon session drew less than 60 people and a night meeting had less than 160 attendants.

"For his efforts to organize this independent federation, Elmer Brock, a member of the Painters, was expelled from membership by the unanimous vote of his local union in Montgomery, Ala."

Use Segregation Issue

Without exception, Griffin continued, the leadership of these new unions has used the controversial segregation issue in the attempt to gain membership "and create a place in the sun for themselves which they never had in the legitimate trade union movement.

"A new organization has now been formed, however, which has brought to light the true purpose of these phony unions. This new union, Southern Aircraft Workers, has come out publicly in opposition to the closed shop.

"The trade union movement in the South has little to fear from these company-inspired pseudo unions. The members of organized labor will not allow these self-styled, self-appointed agitators to weaken and destroy the trade unions which have made possible the standard of living they now enjoy."

Union Leaders Decry Report On Shipping

Two AFL-CIO officials have decried exaggerations in, and taken sharp exceptions to, the glowing year-end report on the state of the American merchant marine issued by the U.S. Maritime Administration.

While acknowledging that America's shipbuilding industry appears to be on an upswing, largely as a result of the world oil shortage resulting from the Suez crisis, Pres. James A. Brownlow of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. declared that "many of the drastic problems facing maritime unions remain unsolved and prospects are not nearly as glowing as some Administration spokesmen would have us believe."

Opportunity Slipping

Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, chairman of the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, warned that "a golden opportunity to expand our merchant marine is slipping away from us." He charged that the Administration's shipbuilding program has brought a "windfall" to shipping companies and enabled them to transfer ships to foreign registry.

Cautioning that "there are a number of flaws in the picture," Brownlow said that as of Oct. 1 there were only 47 ships under construction or on definite order in U.S. shipyards. This was only 2.8 percent of the world's total gross tonnage, he stressed, whereas in 1955 American yards accounted for 6.5 percent, and in 1954, for 11 percent.

Hits Ship Transfers

"Most of the shipbuilding orders," Curran charged, "are a result of permitting the oil companies to transfer their American tankers to the runaway flags of Liberia and Panama. This program has not, because it cannot, developed a U.S. flag tanker fleet from our foreign trade. Moreover, no one has proved that the oil companies would not have built new tankers for the domestic trade even if they were not permitted to transfer foreign."

'GOOD FISHING,' AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wishes Louis H. Nielsen (center) as he extends the good wishes of his colleagues for a happy retirement. Nielsen had worked in the Bookkeeping Dept. of the AFL and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Accounting since Mar. 2, 1916. His niece, Thelma Nielsen Dawson (right), is assistant director of women's activities for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

California Court Stalls 'Wreck' Law

Indio, Cal.—Organized labor scored a victory here in its first legal skirmish against a "right-to-wreck" law recently enacted by the desert resort town of Palm Springs when a superior court judge stalled enforcement of the controversial measure.

In a hearing on a temporary restraining order requested by several AFL-CIO organizations, Judge Hilton S. McCabe obtained agreement from Palm Springs officials not to enforce the ordinance while he took it under advisement.

Judge McCabe indicated he would take "a great deal of time" studying the matter. The judge's move came on the day the ordinance was to have gone into effect.

John Kolanda, Railway Labor Veteran, Dead

Chicago—John Kolanda, secretary-treasurer of the Railway Employes Dept., AFL-CIO, since October 1954, died here recently, after a career in the labor movement which spanned a 46-year era.

In a telegram to Michael Fox, president of the department, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler expressed their regrets and declared Kolanda's "service to the labor movement will be sincerely missed by all his friends and associates."

Kolanda joined the Sheetmetal Workers on the Milwaukee Railroad, Milwaukee, Wis., in 1910, and was active in union affairs until his death.

He first served as financial secretary of Local 176 of the Sheet Metal Workers, later was chairman of the grievance committee and for 30 years was general chairman of the local chapter of the Shopcraft Federation on the Milwaukee. In the latter capacity, he handled numerous organizing assignments.

Kolanda was secretary-treasurer of the shopcraft system on the Milwaukee Railroad from 1922 until 1951. For the next three years he served in Washington as a legislative representative for the Railway Employes Dept.

THE AFL-CIO PRESENTS
Morgan and Vandercook
Monday Thru Friday
ABC Network
WITH THE NEWS

Louis Nielsen Retires; Served Labor 40 Years

Over 40 years of service to the former AFL and AFL-CIO came to a close Jan. 4 for Louis H. Nielsen as he marked his retirement in an informal ceremony in the office of AFL-CIO Pres. George A. Meany.

Nielsen began working in the AFL Bookkeeping Dept. on Mar. 2, 1916, and served in that department, and its successor after merger, the present Accounting Dept., throughout his years with the labor movement. The only interruption came during World War I when he took time out to serve his country in the armed forces.

Presented Watch

Presenting him with a watch to mark the occasion, Meany told Nielsen that his colleagues wished him "all the best" and that he hoped he would "enjoy the fishing" at his new home near Sarasota, Fla., where he plans to retire.

Nielsen said he had found the labor movement "a good employer all the way."

He recalled that his family has had a long record of association and affiliation with the American labor movement. His father, Christian, came to this country from Denmark in the 1880's and became a member of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.

Sisters Preceded Him

His sisters, Dagmar Nielsen Thomas and Olga Nielsen Woodward, preceded him in service for the AFL, working for Sam Gompers and Frank Morrison, former AFL president and secretary-treasurer, respectively. Mrs. Thomas, now the only living charter member of former Federal Labor Union 11773 (now OEIU No. 2), went to work for the AFL in 1899 and was the first recording secretary of the union when it was chartered in 1904.

When Mrs. Thomas left the AFL in 1911, she took out an honorable withdrawal card which she redeposited in 1950 when she went to work for the Motion Picture Operators.

Still another member of the Nielsen family remains in the employ of AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. She is his niece, Mrs. Thelma Nielsen Dawson, who went to work for the AFL in 1931.

Teamsters Gain Raise for 25,000

Philadelphia — A new contract covering about 25,000 Teamsters in three states provides a 30-cent increase over a three-year period, with 15 cents in the first year. The pact was signed with 300 trucking firms in southern New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania.

Another contract with food companies gives some 2,000 drivers, helpers and platform men in the same area a 15-cent boost over a two-year contract.

Carpenters, IUD Sponsors Of Museum

The Carpenters and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. have given $5,000 each to the American Museum of Immigration proposed for construction at the foot of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor.

They thus become sponsors of the museum, which will become part of the national park system. Funds for its construction are being raised by a nationwide committee of which Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers and Pierre S. duPont III are co-chairmen.

Locals of the Railway Carmen and the Maintenance of Way Employes are being solicited for gifts to the project.

The Carpenters' donation was given in memory of the late Frank Duffy, for many years a vice president of the union and also a member of the former AFL Executive Council.

"America was built through immigration and the industrial strength of our land is attributable to the skills and talents that immigrants brought with them to the new world," said IUD Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey in his letter of transmittal.

"We are happy to know that our gift will entitle the Industrial Union Dept. to be a group founder in this all-important work and that the name of the department will be recorded for all time in the museum."

Metal Workers Contest Opens Feb. 1

The Sheet Metal Workers have announced that their 1957 apprenticeship contest will be held from Feb. 1 to Mar. 15. It will be open to all first and second year apprentices who have not completed 4,000 hours of training.

Entries of local winners will be submitted to the union's Joint Apprenticeship Committee in Chicago. Prizes of $200, $125 and $75 will be awarded.

Labor Cited for Creating Civil Rights Committee

New York—The AFL-CIO has been cited for creating its Committee on Civil Rights to defend equal rights for all workers in a new pamphlet, The People Take the Lead, just published by the National Labor Service.

Dealing with advances in the field of civil rights since 1947, when President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights issued its report, the NLS said that American unions have been in the forefront in working for "constantly expanding freedoms and opportunities."

Break Down Barriers

Many AFL-CIO affiliates are also listed for their effective work in promoting equal opportunity in employment and breaking down segregation barriers in other areas.

"All these advances have not come with ease," the NLS survey reported. "Few Americans have missed the glaring headlines of the year just past; mobs threatening children on the way to school; hooded cross-burners and would-be respectable white citizens councils terrorizing communities; a handful of governors searching for ways to evade the Supreme Court's desegregation decisions.

"But each passing year makes it increasingly clear that the clock will not be turned back—that America will continue its ever-forward march toward 'one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.'"

Progress Noted

The NLS pointed out that today 15 states and 36 cities have fair employment laws covering more than one-third of the nation's population. Desegregation, it noted, is under way in 797 school districts, affecting 319,000 Negro and 2 million white children in southern and border states. Some 110 of 208 tax-supported southern colleges now admit Negroes.

The report also pointed out that in the nine years since the report of the President's committee, over a score of court decisions have sounded the end of segregation in buses, restaurants, theaters, parks, swimming pools, golf courses and other public places.

Bid for Reactor Changes Proves Danger, Unions Claim

A proposed atomic reactor in the Detroit-Toledo area threatens the health and safety of some two million persons living near the site at Lagoona Beach, Mich., Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers has charged.

Reuther added that amendments which the Power Reactor Development Corp., has recently requested in its construction permit for the reactor are an admission by the company that the project violates safety standards.

The charge was made as the Atomic Energy Commission opened its long-delayed investigation of the case, in response to petitions filed by three AFL-CIO unions — the UAW, Paperworkers and the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers —who have protested granting of the construction permit for the project.

Hand-picked industry spokesmen opened the hearings with a one-sided defense of the proposed reactor. The Atomic Energy Commission's own safety advisory group has said that no assurance can be given that the project can be built without hazard. The unions are not expected to present their case until sometime in February.

The AEC has arbitrarily limited the hearings to the questions of the safety of the proposed reactor and the financial responsibility of the corporation, on grounds that the matter is a dispute between the unions and the company. The unions deny this, pointing out that they have charged the commission itself with violating the Atomic Energy Act in issuing the permit.

"We will fight that matter out later, however," a spokesman for the unions said.

In another development, the attorney for the unions whose intervention brought about the hearings sent the AEC a sharply worded protest against its new directive forbidding commission employes from serving, voluntarily, as witnesses at formal hearings, except on behalf of the AEC itself.

Intimidating Effect

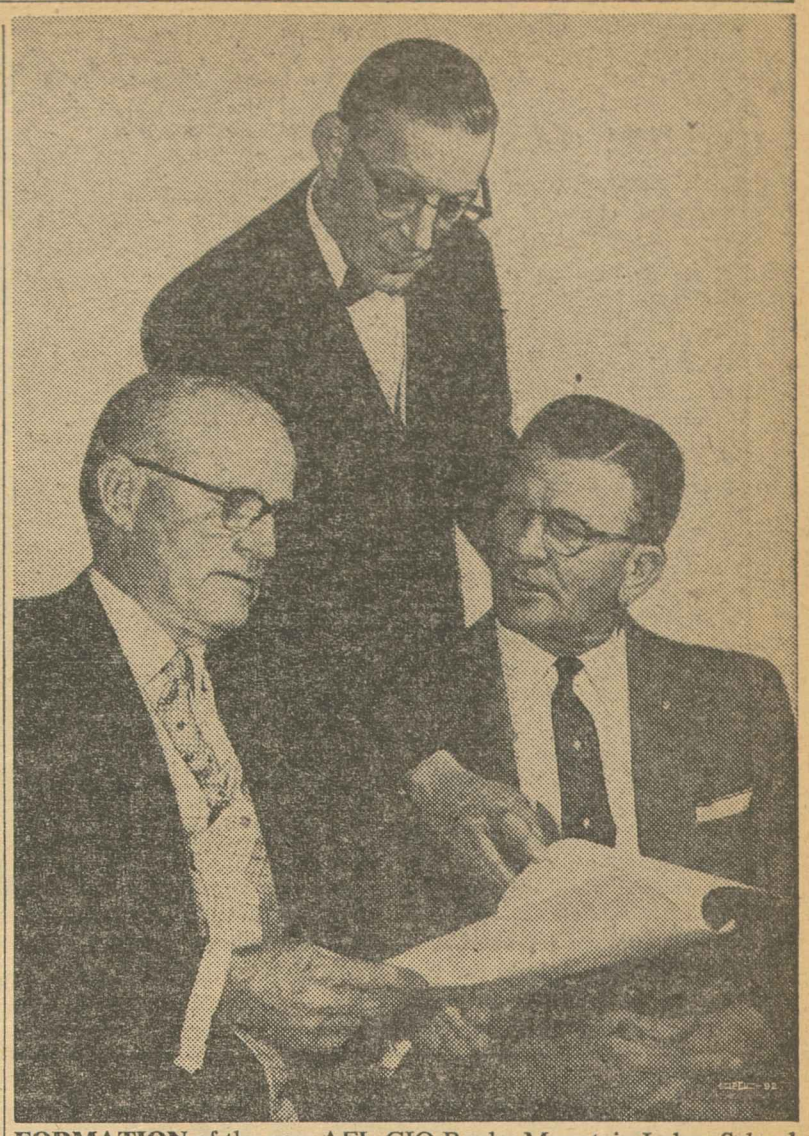
Benjamin C. Sigal, representing the UAW, IUE and UPA, charged that the commission's order will "have an intimidating effect on AEC employes and consultants, so as to deter them from assisting intervenors in the pending action."

Reuther's charge was made in a letter he sent to Walker L. Cisler, president of the PRDC, which has already begun construction of the fast-breeder reactor. A much smaller experimental reactor of this type built earlier at Arco, Idaho, an uninhabited area, got out of control and would have caused much loss of life if it had been located in, or near, a city.

"The amendments you have filed demonstrate quite clearly that you admit the correctness of the charges made by the unions, and are now seeking special privileges in order to legalize the defects in your construction permit," Reuther told Cisler.

The corporation recently asked the AEC to amend its construction permit to exempt it from regulations that it must provide reasonable assurance that the reactor can be operated at the proposed location "without undue risk to the health and safety of the public" and that the company "is technically and financially qualified."

"You will remember," Reuther wrote, "that the UAW as well as the IUE and the Paperworkers object to a grant of a conditional construction permit on the grounds that the PRDC failed to meet the tests prescribed by the Atomic Energy Act and the AEC's own regulations relating to construction permits."



FORMATION of the new AFL-CIO Rocky Mountain Labor School is discussed at founding meeting in Utah, by (from left) Dir. John D. Connors of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, Exec. Vice Pres. R. C. Anderson of the Colorado Labor Council, the school's secretary-treasurer, and Sec.-Treas. K. S. Brown of the Arizona State AFL-CIO, president of the new organization.

Government Employes Seek Realistic Wages

A "more realistic salary scale" to attract able men and women into U.S. government service has been called for by James A. Campbell, president of the American Federation of Government Employes, in presenting salary increase proposals averaging $800 a year.

Nearly a million classified employes of the federal government would benefit by the proposed legislation, which Campbell said is needed to ease the growing difficulty of finding suitable replacements for retiring career civil servants.

Based on Sliding Scale

The request is based on a sliding scale calling for a 10 percent increase on the first $2,500 of an employe's salary, 24½ percent on that portion between $2,500 and $10,000, and 27 percent on all over $10,000 a year.

The majority of federal employes, Campbell said, are in the $3-$4,000 bracket, with less than 2 percent making $10,000 or more. He explained that the sliding scale in the AFGE's proposal is based on the fact that salaries in the middle and upper grades have fallen farthest behind the cost of living rise since 1939.

He said the pay raise proposals could be "soundly justified" on the basis of the continuing rise in the American standard of living—"a rise in which government employes have not been able to share."

Issues Warning

Noting that the AFGE expects to have the proposals introduced in both houses of Congress within the next few weeks, Campbell warned that if they are not adopted "we will be faced with constantly decreasing standards of competence in the public service. In these critical times, our country cannot afford mediocrity."

Meanwhile, Congressman Victor L. Anfuso (D-N.Y.) introduced a bill in Congress providing for substantial pay increases for postal workers, and calling for entrance salaries of $4,645 to $5,170.

Reuther Vows Kohler Strike To Continue

Milwaukee—Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther served notice on the Kohler Co. of Sheboygan that the UAW strike against the firm will be waged "until Kohler management recognizes there is only one way to solve the problems in dispute."

This, he told delegates to a UAW Region 10 conference, will be "by negotiating a contract to give the Kohler workers security and the justice to which they are entitled." The strike was called Apr. 5, 1954, by UAW Local 833.

Reuther analyzed the importance of the Kohler strike to the labor movement and vowed continuation of the struggle. "While the Kohler strike is long and costly and while the sacrifice is bitter, let us always remember that human progress was made possible by sacrifice," Reuther said.

"A fellow like Herbert Kohler's trouble is that he is living in a period that predates the period Louis XIV lived in. He just hasn't caught up with the 20th Century.

"The only solution is for the Kohler management to give up its antiquated, socially irresponsible and reckless point of view and sit down at the bargaining table and do what thousands and thousands of other management groups have done—negotiate a contract to give the Kohler workers security and justice."

LEGISLATION AIMED at making air transport disaster-proof was discussed by the recently organized AFL-CIO Aviation Legislative Committee. Shown at a session in AFL-CIO headquarters are, around the table from left, Ron Brown, Flight Engineers; Thomas Creekmore, Railway Clerks; Mrs. Sheila Gradowski; Committee Chairman Larry Cates, Air Line Pilots; Frank O'Connell, Transport Workers Aviation Div., committee secretary; AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley; Carlin Allen, assistant to Dir. Al Whitehouse of the Industrial Union Dept., and Frank Heisler, Machinists' Aviation Div.

Economy Must Pace Growing Work Force

A strong warning that our national economy will have to grow much faster during the next 10 years if it is to provide jobs for our growing number of workers is implicit in a new employment study just published by the Public Affairs Institute.

Written by the Institute's senior research economist Stephen Rausenbush, "Productivity and employment — 1955-1965," analyzes the growth in the American labor force during the next 10 years due to the increase in "war babies" during the early '40's.

It compares this growth with the increase of American productivity due to mechanization and automation and concludes that drastic changes will have to be made in hours of work if every one who wants a job is to have one and the economy is to be kept in balance by 1965.

Here are its major findings:

1—Large cuts in the working hours between 1948 and 1955 were avoided only by a phenomenal increase in government employment. This took care of 48 percent of the total increase in labor force between those years. No similar expansion is expected during the coming decade.

2—The influx of "war babies" into the labor force in the 1960's and the continued exodus from agriculture will increase very seriously the demand for shorter hours or longer vacations by 1965. While the total labor force will increase by only 9.4 million, the job applicants in the chief industries will increase by 10.7 million.

3—Continuation of past increases in the annual rate of output per man-year will result in a requirement of 24 percent less labor time per unit in 1965 than in 1955.

4—The broad category of service occupations, including trade, finance, government and utilities, on the basis of recent productivity trends, may take between 3.4 million and 5.6 millions of the additions of the industrial labor force.

5—Productivity in manufacturing has been increasing at a 3½ percent rate annually, and a continuation of that rate would mean that each unit can be produced with 29 percent less labor in 1965 than it was in 1955. Given a continuation of recent growth rates of the gross national products, manufacturing is not expected to absorb more than 1.2 million of the increase in labor force in the decade.

GUESTS OF ELECTRICAL, Radio & Machine Workers District 4 in Newark, N. J., 40 Hungarian refugees tour plants in the New York area. Here, Terry Padota, member of IUE Local 447, shows some of them how to inspect a relay. Members of the group were interviewed for jobs and then taken to meet Mayors Leo Carlin of Newark and Robert F. Wagner of New York.

Minton Dinner Raises $7,700 for Hungarians

By Milton Plumb

Philadelphia—Nearly 1,000 persons turned out for a testimonial dinner here honoring Lee W. Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers Association, upon his election as a vice president of the AFL-CIO.

Receipts from the dinner came to $7,700, all of which was turned over to CARE, of which Minton is also a vice president, for the aid of Hungarian refugees.

Leading a long list of labor, management and government officials who joined in honoring Minton, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent a letter expressing his regret at not being able to attend personally and paying tribute to the GBBA president's career. The letter was read by Meany's assistant, Peter McGavin.

Meany called Minton "one of the most likable and most able trade union leaders in the nation" and added that "with forward-looking men like Lee Minton rising to positions of prominence the workers of our country can feel secure that the leadership of our trade union movement is in very good hands."

James L. McDevitt, co-director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, recalled how, while president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, he had watched Minton's "meteoric rise" in the labor movement from the time of the latter's election as the Glass Bottle Blowers' regional representative in Pennsylvania. In the main address, McDevitt said that Minton's rapid progress was "almost like it had been prepared in a movie script."

Lauded by Management

Speaking for management groups associated with Minton, Carl McGowan, president of the Owens Illinois Glass Co., expressed "a unanimous vote of all members of the industry in applauding this man. We have learned to respect him, and like him," he added.

In addition to the $7,700 resulting directly from the dinner, other contributions in Minton's honor, of an unknown amount, have been sent directly to CARE, Pres. Joseph A. McDonough of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor announced.

Accepting a check for the donation, Richard W. Reuter, executive director of CARE, said that "the distribution of CARE packages to Hungarian refugees it will make possible next week will show the people of Hungary that the people of the United States really do care."

Minton Asks Refugee Aid

Minton, accepting a plaque marking the occasion, pledged that "I will always conduct myself in such a way as to be a credit to the American trade union movement."

He said that he knew of no other cause that was more deserving of support than that of providing relief to the Hungarian freedom fighters, who, he said, have demonstrated beyond all doubt that "the so-called workers' paradise of communism has proved to be enslavement."

The dinner was held under the joint sponsorship of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council, the Philadelphia Central Labor Union and the Philadelphia IUC.

Hungarian Film Boon to Meetings

Planning a local union meeting to make plans for assisting Hungarian refugees when they come to your community looking for jobs and homes?

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Education suggests that showing the new special 16mm film report on the Hungarian uprising entitled "Revolt of a Generation" will help set the stage for action.

Copies may be rented for $5 or purchased for $20 from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, 815 16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

U.S.-Mexican Farm Labor Pact Extension Draws New Protest

Extension of the international agreement between Mexico and the United States which provides for the importation of Mexican farm laborers for work on U.S. farms until June 1959 has brought a storm of protests to the Mexican government. The agreement was extended Dec. 28, three days before it was due to expire, by an exchange of notes between the two governments. Mexican agricultural and business leaders immediately protested, urging their government to halt the annual flow of half a million workers to the United States.

Needed at Home

They said these Mexican workers are needed more urgently at home than in either California or Texas. The annual report of the Texas Employment Commission, just released, shows that in July 1956, 105,500 Mexicans were imported to Texas, and at the close of that month there were 110,200 unemployed Texans.

While importing Mexicans, the Texas commission reported that, during the 12 months ending Aug. 31, 1956, it recruited and referred 20,891 workers to farm jobs in other states and also filled 10,195 farm jobs in adjoining states by furnishing workers with daily transportation between their homes and jobs.

Criticize Pact Form

The new agreement extended the existing provisions without change, but provided that both governments would meet and discuss proposed changes in the terms of non-occupational insurance and file reports before Apr. 30. It also provided that further meetings may be called at the request of either government to discuss further amendments as desired.

The U.S. Section of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee has criticized the agreement in the form in which it was extended. It urged amendments to provide greater protections to both Mexican workers and U.S. workers displaced by the program.

O'Rourke May Head Teamsters Council

New York—Martin T. Lacey will not seek another term as president of the Teamsters Joint Council which represents 125,000 union members in the metropolitan area.

He is expected to be succeeded by John J. O'Rourke.

N. Y. Chamber of Commerce Urges U. S. to Stay in ILO

New York—The New York State Chamber of Commerce has voted its approval of continued U.S. participation in the Intl. Labor Organization. The action was taken at the monthly meeting here on the basis of a report from the chamber's Industrial Relations Committee rejecting the proposal of some industrialists that this country withdraw from the ILO.

A few weeks ago, directors of the Commerce & Industry Association of New York City took a similar stand.

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and the National Manufacturers Association customarily nominate an employer member of this country's delegation to the annual ILO conference in Geneva, and to other ILO activities. The appointment is made by the President.

William L. McGrath, Cincinnati manufacturer, a former ILO delegate, has urged the two organizations to refuse to suggest an employer member of the U.S. delegation for next June's conference on the ground that the Communists are using the ILO for their own purposes and the staff is trying to promote "socialism."

The employer groups obviously agreed with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Intl. Rep. George P. Delaney, the U.S. worker delegate, who have ridiculed McGrath's contention.

The State C. of C. called for intensified U.S. participation so as to use the ILO for exposing the "inherent fallacies" of communism and displaying the "positive advantages of freedom." The New York City chamber called withdrawal of either the U.S. or the employers from the ILO a "mistake," and hailed the ILO as "a principal international forum in the battle for men's minds." Meany and Delaney took the same position months ago.

Directors of the national chamber are due to act later this month, with the NAM decision due in February.

Senate Groups Vie to Probe Labor Funds

Two Senate committees are in a jurisdictional dispute over a forthcoming investigation of alleged irregularities and improprieties involved in the handling of union welfare funds.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) wants his Government Operations Committee to study reports of the "infiltration of criminals and dishonest elements" in the field of labor.

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.) says the inquiry should be conducted by the Labor Committee of which he is second-ranking GOP member. Each committee seeks authority to spend $250,000 in an investigation.

McClellan inserted in the Congressional Record a New York Times story saying that "the small employer . . . sometimes not only does not resist but actively seeks the aid of unsavory forces to defeat legitimate union demands or to win some other business advantage for himself."

Typos Veto Hike In Dues, Assessments

Indianapolis—Proposals to raise basic dues and establish higher defense fund assessments have been defeated in a referendum of Typographical Union members.

Two other constitutional amendments were approved in the referendum, one giving the executive council jurisdiction over new work processes and the other to revise the ITU's delegate strength in the AFL-CIO and Canadian Labor Congress.

Eugene Zack Joins AFL-CIO Staff

Eugene C. Zack has been named an assistant editor of the AFL-CIO News, preparatory to an assignment in public relations with the AFL-CIO Community Services Activities in New York.

At the same time, Asst. Editor Eugene Kelley has been given a three-month leave of absence from the AFL-CIO News, to take over the CSC position temporarily.

Zack was a reporter on the Springfield (Mass.) Daily News in the 40's and was one of the original members of the American Newspaper Guild there. He was later editor of the Star, a weekly published for a time in Springfield by Mass. Gov. Foster Furcolo, when the latter was congressman from the Second Massachusetts District.

Hungarian Refugees Tour Latin America

Mexico City—Under the sponsorship of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), seven Hungarian workers in the company of leading democratic labor officials of Venezuela and the Dominican Republic have begun a "Pilgrimage for the Freedom of Oppressed Peoples."

The Hungarian mission will visit various countries of Latin America to learn about conditions there and to enlist the help of their people in the fight for democracy and social justice.

Unions Participate

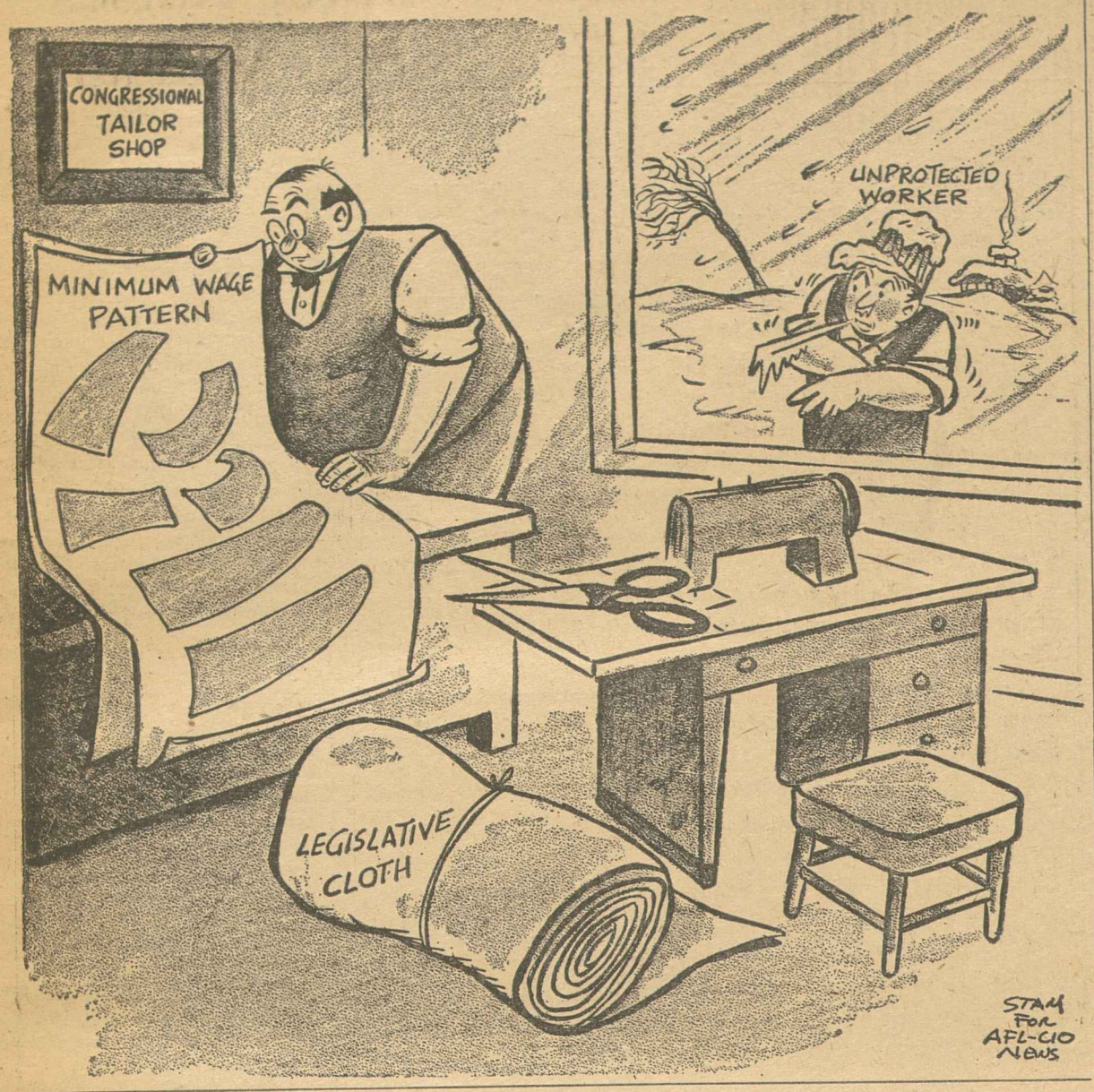
ORIT has enlisted the support of its affiliated unions in each country, and public receptions, interviews with government leaders and the press and other details are being arranged by the local labor movements.

Major demonstrations in honor of the Hungarians have been arranged in San Jose, Costa Rica and Mexico City, with Costa Rican Pres. Jose Figueres and ORIT Sec.-Gen. Luis Alberto Monge participating. After visiting Costa Rica and Mexico as a unit, the Hungarian mission will divide into three groups, each going to different countries.

In all, 16 Latin American and Caribbean nations will be visited by at least one of the groups. Serving as guides are former Venezuelan Senator Vincente Gamboa Marcano and former Venezuelan Congressman Alcides Rondon, leaders of the Venezuelan oil workers, now in exile in Mexico and Costa Rica, respectively, and Angel Miolan, secretary-general of the Committee of Democratic Dominican Workers in Exile, now living in Cuba.

Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO Inter-American Representative, will meet at least one of the groups in Latin America during the pilgrimage.

Time to Get Sewing!



Meany Urges Congress Put Top Priority on Minimum Wage Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

extension of minimum wage legislation.

The AFL-CIO president noted that extension of the minimum wage had been thoroughly explored in hearings before House and Senate committees in 1955 and 1956. He added that if further hearings are still "deemed necessary" they should be scheduled as early in the session as possible.

Meany recalled in the letters that the "President and the secretary of labor have on numerous occasions spoken out in favor of such extension and both political parties in the recent campaign pledged support for such action."

Action Long Overdue

Action is long overdue, he added. The minimum wage law has been on the statute books for more than 18 years but "more than 20 million workers are still denied the protection of its minimum wage and maximum hours standards."

Meany noted that when Congress had the opportunity to extend coverage in 1949, when it raised the hourly minimum from 40 to 75 cents, it did an about face and wrote six new exemptions into the law removing about one million workers from protection of the statute.

In 1955, when the minimum was increased from 75 cents to $1 an hour, nothing was done to broaden coverage, Meany reminded the congressional leaders, "despite lengthy hearings on the subject."

"In recent years," Meany wrote, "the protections of other basic laws, such as social security and unemployment insurance, have been broadly extended but coverage under the minimum wage law today is actually narrower than it was under the original act. Modernization of this law is long overdue."

Meany reminded the leaders that a Senate Labor subcommittee and the House Labor Committee held extensive hearings on extending protection of the law in both 1955 and 1956.

There is available also, he said, a detailed staff report prepared for the Senate group on the effect of extending the coverage of the act to retail workers.

Mitchell, Weeks Feuding Stalls NLRB Appointments

The continuing policy feud between Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and Commerce Sec. Sinclair Weeks has produced a stopgap appointment of a general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board.

Named as "temporary" counsel was Kenneth C. McGuiness to succeed Theophil C. Kammholz, who quit after two years for "personal reasons" to return to private business.

Another NLRB post is expected to go to Joseph A. Jenkins, Fort Worth, Tex., lawyer. Jenkins' nomination to succeed Ivar H. Peterson as a board member is expected momentarily from the White House.

The inability of Mitchell and Weeks to agree on a successor to Kammholz led to appointment of McGuiness, an NLRB career official.

Authority Questioned

As the new session of Congress neared, the Administration realized that under the Taft-Hartley Act no mere "acting" general counsel can file NLRB complaints and conduct other functions of the powerful office.

Nomination of McGuiness after Congress convened would have made him subject to Senate confirmation. He was hastily given a recess appointment, with an explanation that the choice was "temporary," to gain time for Mitchell and Weeks to agree on a "permanent" nominee.

A recess appointment allows an official to retain his post through the session of Congress and for 30 days thereafter.

Mitchell Stronger

Mitchell, whose influence within the Administration has steadily expanded, is consulted regularly on policies and programs involving labor relations. Weeks has never surrendered what he considers his duty to protect the "interests" of industry.

The agreement on Jenkins as an NLRB board member was delayed for five months after Peterson's term expired. Mitchell was reliably reported to have wanted to avoid "pulling another Beeson" in the selection of Peterson's successor.

Albert C. Beeson, a 1954 Eisenhower appointee, barely won Senate confirmation after he was accused of pro-management bias and of seeking to maintain a private-business connection. Named to complete an unexpired term, he announced after nine months he would not "accept" appointment for further service.

Ryan Forum Series Will Open Jan. 30

Chicago — The 1957 John A. Ryan Forum series will be opened Jan. 30 at the Morrison Hotel here with an address on the outlook for desegregation by Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the National Association of Colored People.

Following his talk, Marshall will be quizzed by a "Meet-the-Press" type panel, including Fletcher Martin of the Chicago Sun-Times and Ed Marciniak, editor of Work. Nicholas DiPietro, Chicago Typographical Union organizer, will chair the meeting.

The series is sponsored by the Catholic Council on Working Life.

Mid-East 'Doctrine' Finds Congress Wary

A wary, reluctant Congress has begun consideration of Pres. Eisenhower's request for large-scale economic aid and "blank-check" approval of future military action to save the Middle East from "armed aggression by international communism."

Prospects were that the "Eisenhower Doctrine" would be approved, probably with "clarifying" amendments or a time limit, but enthusiasm was noticeably lacking among both Republicans and Democrats.

Most members of Congress conceded the need to protect American vital interests by preventing Soviet domination of the Middle East.

Privately and publicly they complained that the President was improperly asking Congress to "share the blame" for actions and policies he could institute alone as chief of foreign policy and commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

Democrats in particular pointed out that only recently the Administration had said it would not "unilaterally" employ U.S. military forces in the Soviet-manaced Middle East but now asked "authority" to do so.

This reflected irritation at Administration campaign announcements of "good news" from the Middle East followed by the post-election warning that the situation, instead, is critical enough to require drastic policy innovations.

May Fall Short

Critics also argued that the President's "doctrine" may irritate Arab nations with its concept of military intervention yet fall short of meeting the real menace of Soviet infiltration and political subversion.

The President presented his proposals to Congress in a personally-delivered message that came, without precedent, in advance of his regularly scheduled State of the Union report.

He offered a three-point program of increased economic aid to help Mideast nations maintain their independence, military aid if requested, and use of American forces if requested against "armed aggression from any nation controlled by international communism."

Congressional leaders of both parties generally considered it "impossible" to "repudiate" the President's foreign-policy leadership by bluntly turning him down.

Resolutions Introduced

A resolution to implement the program was introduced by Chairman Thomas S. Gordon (D-Ill.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who predicted approval. In the Senate the resolution was cosponsored by Chairman Theodore F. Green (D-R. I.) of the Foreign Relations Committee and ranking Republican Alexander Wiley (Wis.).

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the Eisenhower program did not attack the "basic problems" of the Middle East. These he listed as free passage of the Suez Canal, the Egyptian-Israeli dispute, the sale of Soviet arms to Arab states.

He said Democrats would produce their own "version" of the Eisenhower program.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) circulated without endorsing it a brief statement, designed as a possible substitute, merely asserting a "vital" American interest in the independence of the Middle East and saying we would use "armed force" to preserve it.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), a Foreign Relations Committee member, said the President should "announce" American policy instead of asking Congress to set it.

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Ike Urges 'Restraint' by Labor, Business

Message Stresses Threat Of Inflation, Soviet Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

and sent interest rates spiraling upward.

Congressional approval of Eisenhower's request for a commission to propose changes in the "financial system" might forestall early efforts to change existing Federal Reserve policies.

The President's only reference to the Taft-Hartley Act came in a promise to submit, either himself or through his subordinates, "recommendations" on "labor laws including our labor-management relations legislation." He made no specific mention of minimum wage coverage.

Later recommendations would be submitted on the "vital aspects of the health, education and welfare of our people," he said.

Without mentioning the probability of higher government expenditures—freely admitted by Administration sources—the President promised to avoid "profligate" spending. While saying that armed strength was essential, he said we must not "delude" ourselves into thinking that "safety necessarily increases as (military) expenditures go up."

In the foreign policy field, Eisenhower urged that approval of his proposed policy for the Middle East is of "vital and immediate importance."

He acknowledge recent "severe strains" on our system of regional alliances, of which the North Atlantic alliance is the key, but said "predictions of their distintegration have proved false."

Ties Mideast to Europe

He spelled out the significance of the Middle East to western Europe, whose "freedom and prosperity and security are vital to our own."

Western Europe, he said, "cannot prosper" except by "free and uninterrupted movement of oil from the Middle East." He suggested that we cannot tolerate control of that area by "an enemy" making "the movement of oil subject to its decisions."

Holding out an olive branch to the Soviet Union, he asked again for an "open skies" agreement of aerial patrol to safeguard all powers from the threat of "surprise attack." The United States, he said, is prepared to offer "further proposals" in this field in the United Nations.

Asks Trade Group Okay

He asked Congress again to approve U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation and the Intl. Atomic Energy Agency. He recommended larger appropriations for the United States Information Agency.

In domestic affairs the President urged Congress to pass a federal school construction bill "without delay" and specifically declared that the program should be "uncomplicated" by any provisions dealing with the "complex subject of integration."

This was the first time he had directly asked Congress not to attach the controversial Powell anti-segregation amendment to a school bill. House Republican Floor Leader Joseph Martin (Mass.) voted for the Powell proposal last year.

Another innovation occurred in the President's discussion of water resources. Reiterating his faith in a "partnership" relation between states, cities and the federal government, he nevertheless stated that "each of our great river valleys should be considered as a whole."

"Piecemeal" development of the valley potentials, he warned, would be either "self-defeating or needlessly expensive."

He asked Congress to approve his "compromise" civil rights program passed by the House last year and appealed for "mutual understanding and good will" in dealing with the school integration problems arising out of Supreme Court decisions.

On Hungarian refugees, nearly all of them now present as "parolees" with no guarantee of citizenship, he asked Congress to act "promptly" to "regularize their status." He promised later recommendations on basic immigration-law reform.

Message Highlights

Here are highlights of Pres. Eisenhower's State of the Union message to the 85th Congress:

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Continued resistance of inflation, which "in a prosperous period is the principal threat" to free enterprise.

"Restraint and self-discipline" by labor and industry on wages and prices.

Prompt enactment of the modified civil rights bill passed last year by the House but not considered by the Senate.

Enactment of a school-aid bill without the Powell amendment forbidding federal funds to school districts in defiance of anti-segregation decisions.

Enactment of a bill to grant citizenship privileges to Hungarian refugees; later consideration of basic immigration law changes.

A congressionally-authorized commission to propose changes in our "financial system," including control of "monetary and credit policy."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Speedy approval by Congress of the Middle East program recommended Jan. 5.

Emphasis of aid to friendly nations to build their economies and progress.

Approval of U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation and the Intl. Atomic Energy Agency.

Increased funds for the United States Information Agency to make "the voice of truth more clearly heard."

Hartnett Asks Rights Group In All Unions

New York—More than 130 delegates from Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers locals throughout the country attending a two-day IUE civil rights conference here heard a plea for the establishment of a civil rights committee in every local union.

The proposal came from IUE Civil Rights Chairman Al Hartnett, who stressed that district and local committees must work at the community level in order to integrate their civil rights activities with those of other organizations.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey, who is also chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Civil Rights, told the meeting that, although the failures of this country in the field of civil rights are well known, "the negative side is not the complete picture."

1-12-57

1957 AFL-CIO Convention Calendar

(Following is a list of conventions scheduled for this year by national and international unions and state federations of labor and industrial union councils under the banner of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. This is not final nor complete. Additions will be announced later.)

Date, 1957	Organization	Place
Jan. 18	Connecticut State IUC	New Haven, Conn.
Jan. 19	Rhode Island State IUC	Providence, R. I.
Jan. 25	Oklahoma State IUC	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Feb. 12	Flight Engineers	New York City
Feb. 22	Illinois State IUC	Chicago, Ill.
Feb. 26	Pennsylvania State IUC	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mar. 4	Intl. Bro. of Paper Makers	Chicago, Ill.
Mar. 4	United Paperworkers	Chicago, Ill.
Mar. 4-11	Glass Bottle Blowers	St. Louis, Mo.
Mar. 25	Seafarers Intl. Union	San Francisco, Calif.
Mar. 26	Pennsylvania State Fed.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Apr. 1	Louisiana State Labor Council	Shreveport, La.
Apr. 1	Wall Paper Craftsmen & Workers	New York City, N. Y.
Apr. 7	Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Wkrs.	Atlantic City, N. J.
Apr. 8	Coopers Intl. Union	Cincinnati, O.
Apr. 22	Hotel & Restaurant Employes & Bartenders	Chicago, Ill.
*May	Aluminum Workers	Vancouver, Wash.
May 6	United Shoe Workers	New York City
May 13	Plasterers & Cement Masons	Long Beach, Calif.
May 13	Laundry Wkrs. Intl. Union	Chicago, Ill.
May 20	Insurance Agents Intl. Union	Cleveland, O.
May 20	Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association	New Orleans, La.
May 22	Georgia State Fed.	Brunswick, Ga.
May 23	Kansas State Fed.	Wichita, Kan.
May 27	Maryland-D. C. Fed.	Baltimore, Md.
*June	Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers Union	Atlantic City, N. J.
*June	New York State Fed.	Buffalo, N. Y.
*June	Utah State AFL-CIO	Salt Lake City, Utah
June 2	New Jersey State Fed.	Atlantic City, N. J.
June 3	Mississippi State Fed.	Biloxi, Miss.
June 3	American Flint Glass Wkrs.	Miami, Fla.
June 10	American Federation of Musicians	Denver, Colo.
June 10	Office Employes Intl. Union	Minneapolis, Minn.
June 17	Communications Workers	Kansas City, Mo.
June 24	Plate Printers, Die Stampers & Engravers Union	Ottawa, Canada
June 24	Michigan State Fed.	Detroit, Mich.
June 24	Texas State Fed.	Houston, Tex.
July 8	American Newspaper Guild	St. Louis, Mo.
July 10	Insurance Wkrs. of America	Buffalo, N. Y.
July 22	United Garment Workers	Seattle, Wash.
July 22	Intl. Brotherhood of Longshoremen	Chicago, Ill.
*Aug.	Oregon State Labor Council	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
**Aug. 12	Massachusetts State Fed.	
Aug. 17	Intl. Typographical Union	New York City
Aug. 19	Intl. Photo Engravers Union	Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 26	Ohio State Fed.	Dayton, Ohio
*Sept.	Florida State IUC	Miami, Fla.
*Sept.	Asbestos Workers	New Orleans, La.
Sept. 9	Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employes of America	Washington, D. C.
Sept. 9	Stereotypers & Electrotypers	Toronto, Canada
Sept. 9	Intl. Woodworkers of America	Portland, Oreg.
Sept. 9	Missouri State Labor Council	St. Louis, Mo.
Sept. 16	California State Fed.	Oakland, Calif.
Sept. 17	Connecticut State Fed.	Hartford, Conn.
Sept. 23	Amalgamated Lithographers	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 30	Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen	Miami Beach, Fla.
*Oct.	National Maritime Union	New York City, N. Y.
*Oct.	Tennessee State Labor Council	Nashville, Tenn.
Oct. 4	Delaware State Fed.	Wilmington, Del.
Oct. 14	Nebraska State AFL-CIO	
Oct. 15	Commercial Telegraphers Union	Buffalo, N. Y.
Oct. 21	United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers	Detroit, Mich.
Oct. 26	Rhode Island State Fed.	Providence, R. I.
*Nov.	Allied Industrial Workers	St. Louis, Mo.
*Nov.	Florida State Fed.	Miami Beach, Fla.
*Dec.	New Jersey State IUC	Atlantic City, N. J.
Dec. 1	Intl. Union of Journeymen Horseshoers	San Francisco, Calif.
Fall	Utility Workers Union	Philadelphia, Pa.

* Date not definitely set.
** Place not definitely set.

Dave Beck on ITF Executive Committee

Washington—Pres. Dave Beck of the Teamsters was elected to the Executive Committee of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation at a recent meeting in London, he has been notified by ITF Gen. Sec. Omer Becu.

The ITF is the worldwide secretariat of unions in the transportation field, and has 165 affiliates in 55 countries with six million members. Its president is Hans Jahn, president of the German Railway Union.

More Legislatures Get AFL-CIO News

Oklahoma City—The Oklahoma State Federation of Labor has teamed up with the State Industrial Union Council to subscribe for the AFL-CIO NEWS for the 249 members of the Oklahoma State Legislature.

All of the members of the state legislatures of Connecticut, Indiana and Colorado will also receive the paper weekly during the next year as a result of action taken by the labor bodies in their respective states.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II | Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. | Saturday, January 19, 1957 | No. 3

Union Leaders Visit Ike To Push Wage Law Drive

Meany Asks New Liberal Coalition

Approval of labor's legislative program by the 85th Congress hinges on the formation of a new coalition of "progressive Republicans and Democrats," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

In an editorial in the AFL-CIO American Federationist, Meany declared that "during the past 10 years most of our legislative recommendations have been buried by a coalition of stand-pat Republicans and Dixiecrats."

Meany Optimistic

The last election, he said, resulted in heavy losses for the reactionary wing of the GOP, making it "doubly important" for Republican incumbents to "adopt a more liberal trend if they hope to stay in office."

Meany sounded a generally optimistic note on how labor's program will fare in the 85th Congress, commenting that "there is opportunity for considerable constructive achievement."

But he stressed the fate of the program rests on cracking the Dixiecrat-GOP coalition and formation of a new grouping based on liberals in both parties.

Hopes For Progress

One indication that this new coalition may make some headway, he said, is the 38 votes mustered in the Senate in an attempt to change Rule 22 which allows unlimited filibusters. Meany termed the vote "an encouraging sign of progress."

To what extent the Administration will provide leadership for

(Continued on Page 2)

PRES. EISENHOWER DISCUSSES extension of minimum wage coverage with a delegation of union leaders at the White House. The delegation came away from the meeting "encouraged" over legislative prospects. Flanking the President are Andrew J. Biemiller, director AFL-CIO Legislative Dept., Labor Sec. Mitchell and Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel of the Industrial Union Dept.

Delegation Also Talks With Nixon

A delegation of AFL-CIO union officials and Industrial Union Dept. spokesmen expressed a feeling of "encouragement" after visiting Pres. Eisenhower at the White House to urge extension of minimum wage coverage to workers now unprotected by federal law.

The group also called on Vice Pres. Nixon and asked him to use "his good offices" as presiding officer of the Senate in obtaining "substantial improvements" in the wage-hour law.

The delegation had further discussions with Democratic and Republican leaders of Congress and pointed out that both party platforms advocated improvements in the minimum wage.

Nixon Gives Luncheon

The meetings with Eisenhower and Nixon were arranged by request of the group by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, who accompanied the union spokesmen in their meetings with the President and vice president. Nixon gave a luncheon at the Capitol for the delegation.

The group gave Pres. Eisenhower letters from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and from Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Industrial Union Dept. The letters pointed to party platform pledges and stressed the need for action at this session of the 85th Congress.

Eisenhower "showed great sympathy with and great understanding" of the need for improvements of the minimum wage structure, the delegation

(Continued on Page 4)

Ike's $71.8 Billion Budget Highest in Peacetime History

By Willard Shelton

Pres. Eisenhower, warning against inflation but predicting increasing business prosperity, sent Congress a 1958 budget proposing $71.8 billion in expenditures.

It was the biggest budget of his Administration and the biggest in U. S. peacetime history. He accompanied his proposed expenditures with a firm warning against tax cuts and forecast a $1.8 billion surplus to apply to the national debt. The recommended spending caused some unhappiness among old-line Republicans. Treasury Sec. George M. Humphrey told reporters in a briefing session that continued high-level expenses and taxes will bring a depression "that will curl your hair."

Without criticizing any specific figure in the 1958 budget, Humphrey said "there are a lot of places" to cut spending.

In the labor and welfare fields the President renewed his recommendations for federal aid to schools, expanded minimum wage coverage and unemployment compensation and proposed somewhat higher funds for health research.

He cheered orthodox Republicans, however, by repeatedly supporting, by implication, the "hard money" policy of the Federal Reserve Board. He urged that interest rates be lifted on government-insured loans and direct loans to veterans.

He also recommended a law urgently sought by the oil and gas industry to exempt natural gas producers from so-called "public utility-type" regulations of their prices by the Federal Power Commission.

Last year he vetoed a similar bill because of what he termed "arrogant" lobbying by some sections of the industry. The AFL-CIO and many cities have argued that the bill would give gas producers "windfall" profits and unfairly burden consumers with higher gas costs.

The President promised special messages in the near future on school aid, reform of basic immigration laws and veterans' programs. There were some indications that he might boost the $1.25 billion he asked last year for school construction.

The recommended 1958 budget expenditures would jump $2.9 billion above spending for fiscal 1957 now estimated at $68.9 billion. They are a whopping $6 billion more than the 1957 expenditures originally estimated last January at $65.9 billion.

The President nevertheless emphasized that the budget would be in balance with a surplus over expenses. He estimated that expanded business activity will produce revenues $3 billion more than the $70.6 billion now estimated for the current year—$2.9 billion in higher individual and corporation taxes.

These receipts and expenditures, he pointed out, do not include sums collected and spent for the highway program authorized by Congress last year. He said these were covered in a "self-liquidating trust fund."

The only tax cut he recommended was a reduction, to be spelled out later, for relief of

(Continued on Page 4)

Oil Supply at Peak-- Industry Hikes Price

By Gervase N. Love

The oil industry, taking advantage of the Suez crisis, has blithely ignored one of the basic "laws" of free enterprise, that of supply and demand. At a time when stocks approached record highs and production was at an all-time peak, it ordered one cent per gallon increases in the retail prices of gasoline and most other oil products, including home fuel oil.

The price boost was touched off by Standard of New Jersey, whose net profit for the first nine months of 1956 was $603 million, or 15.3 percent more than in the comparable period the previous year. Standard of Indiana quickly followed suit, and most of the other big firms took it up from there.

Supply at Peak

The effect was felt throughout the country east of the Rocky Mountains.

When the price hike got under way, gasoline stocks which had been increasing at a record pace were 186.8 million barrels, an in-

(Continued on Page 3)

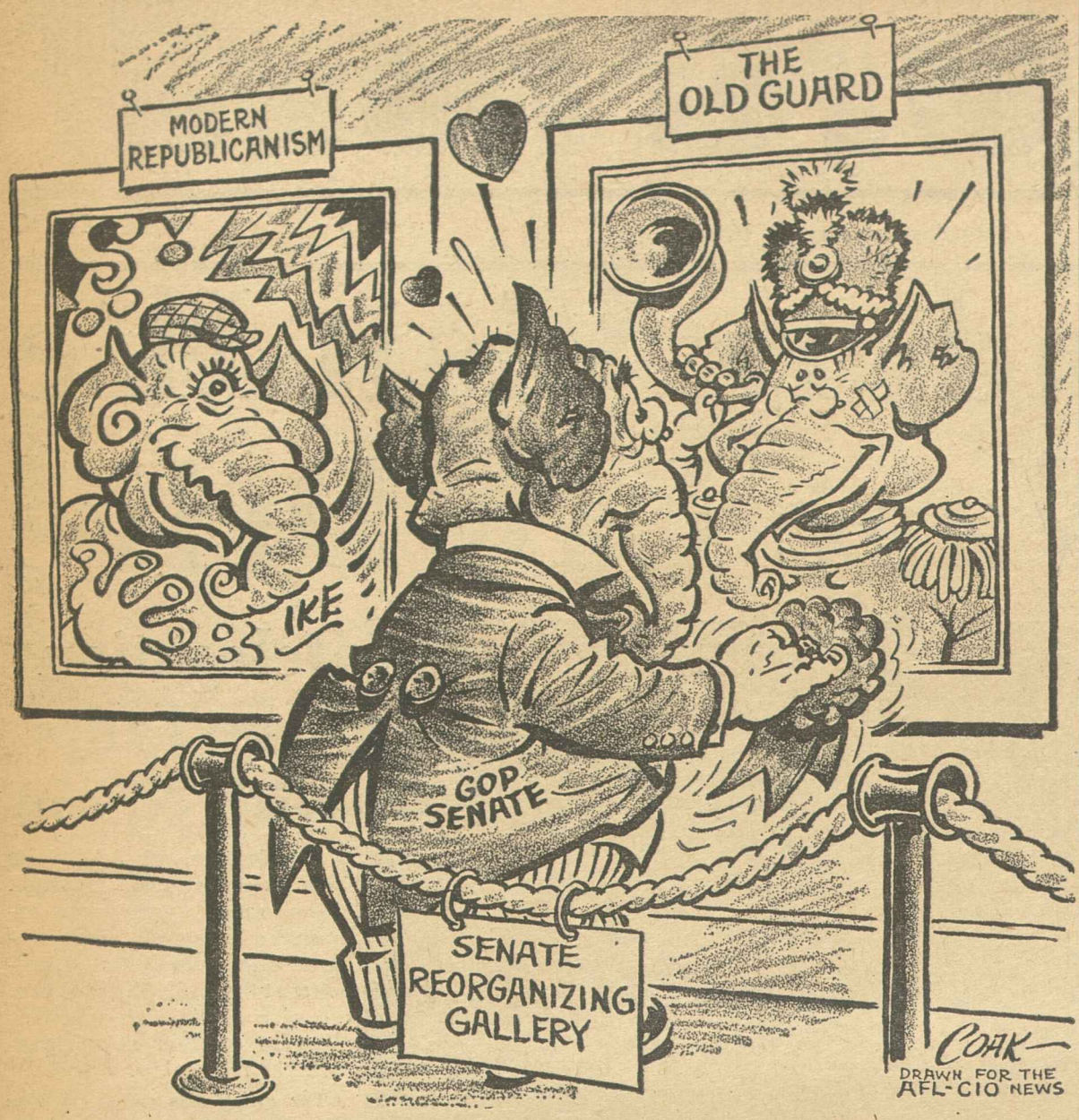
Ike's Budget Ups Labor Dept. Funds

The Labor Dept. would get a $3 million increase over its expenditures for the current year if Congress approves Pres. Eisenhower's 1958 budget figures.

There would be increases in funds for the secretary's office, the solicitor's office and the bureaus dealing with labor statistics, labor standards, the apprentice program and the Mexican contract farm labor program.

The result should be to aid speedy determination of prevailing wage rates under the new highway program, strengthen enforcement of labor protective laws and improve the gathering of essential statistics.

Picture, Picture on the Wall . . .



Steering Groups Complete House, Senate Committee Assignments

Three new Democrats and five new Republicans were named to the House Education and Labor Committee as steering groups of each party completed action on House and Senate working assignments. The Democrats are Reps. Elmer Holland (Pa.), Ludwig Teller (N. Y.) and George McGovern (S. D.). Republicans are Reps. Donald W. Nicholson (Mass.), William F. Ayres (O.), R. P. Griffin (Mich.), Harry G. Maskell, Jr. (Del.), and H. A. Smith (Calif.).

Morse on Labor Group

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare gained a notable member when Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) gave up a Banking and Currency Committee seat to return to the labor unit on which he had previously served. Other new members are Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S. C.) and Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky).

The labor committees of the two houses have jurisdiction over legislation proposed in the education, welfare and labor relations fields.

Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) is chairman of the Senate group, Rep. Graham Barden (D-N. C.) chairman of the House unit.

A significant victory was won by the Eisenhower Administration when Rep. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) was assigned to the powerful House Rules Committee. Scott replaced Rep. Harris Ellsworth (R-Ore.), defeated for re-election. The Rules group controls the flow of bills to the House floor for action.

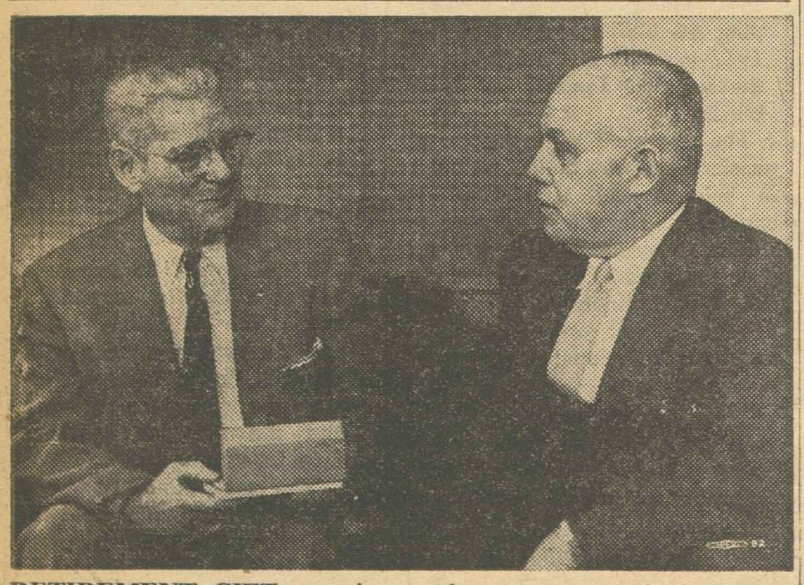
The House Judiciary Committee, which handles civil rights and immigration bills, has three new Democrats and three new Republicans. They are: Reps. Earl Chudoff (D-Pa.), John Dowdy (D-Tex.), Lester Holtzman (D-N. Y.), Arch A. Moore (R-W. Va.), Russell W. Keeney (R-Ill.) and F. Jay Nintz (R-Ind.).

New members of Senate Judiciary are Sens. Sam J. Ervin (D-N. C.) and Roman L. Hruska (R-Neb.).

On the Senate Banking Committee, which handles banking, housing and credit policy, two new members are Sens. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and Frank Lausche (D-O.).

Six newcomers joined the House Banking and Currency unit. Democrats are three freshmen who upset Republicans in western districts previously held by the GOP: Reps. Marvin Coad (Ia.), Leroy H. Anderson (Mont.) and J. F. Breeding (Kan.). New Republicans are Reps. Eugene Siler (Ky.), John F. Henderson (O.) and C. Chamberlain (Mich.).

Sens. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) and William Jenner (R-Ind.) were assigned to the Senate Finance Committee, which has a powerful voice on taxes and social security. There were no changes in membership of the House Ways and Means unit, which initiates revenue bills.



RETIREMENT GIFT, a wrist watch, was presented to William C. Hushing (left) by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany when Hushing ended nearly 60 years' service in the labor movement. Hushing was co-director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation before his retirement.

Auto Workers Revamp Negotiating Committee

Detroit—In a move designed to give skilled trades members greater representation, the Auto Workers have revamped their negotiating committee setup at General Motors.

The UAW announced establishment of an 11-member negotiating committee, elected by sub-councils representing workers in similar plants or with similar duties. These will include two sub-councils representing skilled workers exclusively.

Meany Is Optimistic On Labor Legislation

(Continued from Page 1)

a more liberal Republican program is difficult to estimate at this time, he said.

Meany expressed the hope that the Administration's recommendations to Congress "will be more truly progressive than the Administration's programs of the past four years."

The AFL-CIO program, he wrote, is directed to improvement of the general welfare, not for labor alone. The program includes federal aid to education, extended coverage of the minimum wage, civil rights legislation, expanded low-cost housing program, thorough revision of Taft-Hartley, aid for depressed areas, sound farm legislation, lower taxes for low-income families, public accounting of welfare fund operations and social security improvements.

In the foreign policy field he called for Congress to take steps to unify the free world, widen the cracks in the iron curtain and provide vital assistance to underdeveloped regions unable to establish decent living standards for their people.

$1,363,354 Found Due Workers

New York—Unpaid wages totaling $1,363,354 were found due 15,473 workers in New York and New Jersey during investigations by the Dept. of Labor's Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Division in 1956, Reg. Dir. Frank J. Meunch reported.

The money was due because of violations of the Fair Labor Standards and Walsh - Healey Public Contracts Acts by 3,233 of the 6,613 business establishments inspected during the year, Meunch said. He explained the high percentage of violators was due to "careful selection" of the industries and areas inspected.

Equal Pay Policy Made Available

Text of the AFL-CIO's policy statement in support of federal equal pay legislation for women workers has been reprinted in leaflet form and is available from the Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Ike Democrat Named to Fill Texas Seat

Continued Democratic control of the Senate, by a slim 49-47 margin, appeared assured despite the interim appointment of an "Eisenhower Democrat" to fill the seat vacated by Price Daniel of Texas.

Johnson Confident

As one of his last official acts, outgoing Allen Shivers appointed William A. Blakley, multi-millionaire Dallas business man and lawyer, to hold the Senate seat until a special election can be held for the remaining two years of the Daniel term. Daniel has taken office as the new governor of Texas.

Indicating that the Democrats would retain their narrow margin of control, Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) asserted flatly that "of course" Blakley would "vote with the Democrats." This would forestall, at least until after the special election in Texas, any move by Sen. William Knowland (R-Calif.) to attempt reorganization of the Senate under GOP control.

Election in 90 Days

Blakley, a native of Oklahoma but a Texan since World War I, is practically unknown to the rank-and-file Texan. He has major interests in oil, ranching and real estate, and is the largest single stockholder of Braniff Air Lines. In accepting the appointment, he indicated he would not be a candidate in the special election.

The state balloting for the remaining two years of Daniel's term will be held within 90 days, with several Democrats and only one Republican going after the Senate seat. The Democrats fear that the votes for their candidates might be scattered over so large a field that the lone Republican, Thad Hutcheson, might win the election.

Labor Calls Conference On Radiation Hazards

An AFL-CIO Conference on Atomic Radiation Hazards will be held at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington on Feb. 27-28.

Authorized by the AFL-CIO Executive Council last August, the conference is being planned in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee for international union officers and representatives, safety and workmen's compensation specialists, and officers of local unions particularly concerned with atomic radiation hazards.

"The increasing development of atomic energy and the spreading use of radioactive materials are raising new and peculiar hazards to workers," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a letter to presidents of national and international unions announcing the conference. "Already some 1,500 plants in many different industries are using radioactive materials.

"Many affiliated unions have been concerned with a growing need for information, evaluation and guidance on these radiation hazard problems."

Plans for the conference include reports by experts on the significance of radiation dangers, the need for safety precautions, the role of the government in atomic safety regulations, problems under workmen's compensation legislation and the impact of radiation danger on the local community and general public.

'Unprecedented' Job Levels Reached in '56

The number of Americans with jobs reached "unprecedented" levels in 1956 with an average of 65 million men and women actually at work, according to a joint year-end round-up by the Labor and Commerce Depts.

The 1956 average was 1.8 million above that for 1955, the report showed. Employment went steadily upward during the first half of the year, reaching a peak of 66.8 million in mid-summer, and changed during the second half about in line with normal seasonal movements and the growth in the labor force.

Non-Farm Gains Most

The greatest gain, the report showed, was among non-farm wage earners, a classification that excludes the self-employed, domestics and unpaid family workers. This classification averaged 1.5 million higher than in the previous year, and in December still stood at one million more than in December 1955.

Jobs in manufacturing showed a proportionately smaller increase, according to the two departments, because expansion in some industries such as machinery and electrical equipment was offset by extended declines in autos, textiles and lumber. "Significant" increases were reported in trade, construction and most other non-manufacturing industries.

Unemployment in the early part of the year was considerably below the 1955 levels, but later was as high or higher than in the corresponding months of the previous year.

In December, total civilian employment stood at 64.6 million, the report also showed. This was 700,000 under the November figure because cold weather forced job cutbacks in agriculture and construction which offset holiday increases in retail trade and the postal service.

Total non-agricultural employment jumped 400,000 from November to 29.4 million, only slightly under last summer's all-time peak, and the number of non-farm wage earners rose seasonally by nearly 600,000 to reach 53 million for the first time.

Earnings at High

A seasonal dip of 26,000 drove factory employment down to 17.1 million in December. The average work week of production workers in factories increased by 24 minutes to 41 hours, a slightly greater increase than seasonal.

Retail trade jumped 600,000 and postal jobs went up 250,000, reflecting Christmas holiday activities. Construction fell seasonally by 200,000.

Unemployment at 2.5 million was virtually unchanged from November or from December 1955. Its failure to increase in keeping with the drop in employment resulted from the withdrawal of many temporary workers from the labor market.

In a separate report, the Labor Dept. disclosed that factory workers' earnings reached another all-time high in December of $2.05 an hour and $84.50 a week.

PRELIMINARY TALKS ON MERGER of the 350,000 Wayne County Industrial Union Council members and the 200,000 members of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor have been held in Detroit. Sub-committees will report back to their respective organizations on merger items discussed, and will meet again on further merger details. Symbolically "putting the pieces together" are, (left to right) James R. Hoffa, federation vice president; Mike Novak, Wayne County IUC president; Andrew S. McFarlane, Wayne County federation president, and Al Barbour, IUC secretary-treasurer. Standing are Alex Fuller, IUC vice president, and John F. Williams, assistant to federation president.

Oil Supply at Peak-- Industry Hikes Price

(Continued from Page 1)

crease of 17.8 million barrels over a year ago.

Supplies of heating oil stood at 134,919,000 barrels, a jump of 27,650,000 in a year.

U.S. oil production reached its record the week before the announcement. It hit an average of 7,416,700 barrels a day, compared with 7,392,350 barrels the previous week and 7,026,450 barrels for the comparable week in 1956. Gasoline stocks jumped that week by one million barrels, while the towering fuel oil supplies were maintained despite a drop of about one million barrels.

The industry's action touched off widespread indignation. Several members of Congress demanded a federal investigation to determine if the rise in fuel oil, especially, had any justifiable basis.

"I take issue with this international mess being used as an excuse and means of inflicting a fuel oil price gouge on Americans in the bitter cold of winter," said Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me.).

"I think our federal government should step in to prevent a fuel oil price gouge—for the simple reason that a function of the government is the protection of its people."

The National Oil Marketers Assn. demanded that the Justice Dept. investigate the possibility of collusion in the boosts and place the matter before a grand jury if evidence is unearthed. The Justice Dept. later announced it will conduct such a probe.

The association's general counsel, Paul E. Hadlock, pointed out that crude oil prices have nearly tripled since World War II.

"One must be very gullible," he added, "to believe that such increases can be blamed on inflation, added costs, or competition between crude oil buyers."

Pres. Harry A. Kirk of the American Automobile Association sent telegrams to 16 major oil companies declaring that "if there is some justification for raising gasoline prices, of which we are not aware, we would appreciate knowing about it."

In Washington, Horace Walker, executive director of the Metropolitan Retail Gasoline Dealers Assn. branded the hike "unwarranted" and warned it may touch off a congressional investigation.

Ironically, the day before Standard of New Jersey acted, Texas Service Stations Associated wired Pres. Eisenhower and the Texas delegation in Congress a warning that a price war might develop because of the surplus of gasoline unless that fuel were shipped to Europe along with crude oil and distillants.

UAW Asks Congress Probe Inflation

Detroit—The Auto Workers and Pres. Walter P. Reuther, rebuffed by the White House have taken their campaign for a congressional investigation of the causes of inflation to the House and the Senate.

In letters to all members of both branches, Reuther pointed out that "the longer we delay checking inflation the more serious is the problem and the more tragic the cure, for inflation feeds upon itself." He asked the probe of the wage-price-profit relationship to end false claims that prices are going up because of wage increases.

Canadian Rail Strike Ended After 9 Days

Ottawa—Some 3,000 members of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen have ended their nine-day strike against the Canadian Pacific Railroad, after winning assurance that a royal commission would investigate their dispute.

The action by Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent in establishing the special commission of three judges constituted acceptance of a proposal by Pres. Claude Jodoin of the million-member Canadian Labor Congress and concurred in by BLFE Vice Pres. W. E. Gamble.

The strike had been called after the railroad adopted plans for dropping firemen from diesel engines in yards and on freight runs.

In seeking an end to the rail dispute, the CLC president had proposed to government officials that the royal commission be set up to determine the merits of the union contention that operation of diesels without a full crew was dangerous.

Acceding to Jodoin's suggestion for restoring rail traffic, the prime minister said the three judges would decide on the major issue in dispute. He pointed out that the judges' report, which must be ready before Oct. 1, will not be binding on either side, and that the issue must be renegotiated after the report is filed.

St. Laurent said, however, he believed the results of a public inquiry would carry sufficient weight of public opinion to insure compliance.

FTC Bans Anti-Trust Action on Union Pacts

Certain basic provisions of union contracts between the Garment Workers and employers have been held to be immune from anti-trust attack. A hearing examiner for the Federal Trade Commission dismissed a challenge to contracts negotiated by the union and the California sportswear industry. He ruled that anti-trust sections of the Clayton and Norris-La Guardia Acts could not be used against the union in the case.

Benefit of Workers

The examiner, John Lewis, found that the challenged provisions of the contracts were proposed by the union solely for the legitimate benefit of the workers.

He held that they were not "illegal agreements to control production and fix prices," as the original FTC complaint had charged when it was issued nine months ago.

The courts have sometimes found unions and employers guilty under the anti-trust laws when they sign contracts with special provisions which are deemed to help the employers, in violation of the anti-trust law.

Pres. David Dubinsky of the ILGWU, hailing the victory, declared: "We have finally won the protection Congress intended labor to have . . . by distinguishing between collective bargaining arrangements and commercial trust agreements."

Named in the complaint, along with the ILGWU, had been the Teamsters' Union, and three associations within the $40 million women's sportswear industry in Los Angeles: the California Sportswear and Dress Assn., Inc.; the Associated Sportswear Manufacturers of Los Angeles, and the California Apparel Contractors Assn.

Charges Dismissed

The FTC complaints had held that the union, in concert with the manufacturers' groups, had restrained trade and violated anti-trust acts by:

- Requiring union jobbers and manufacturers to use only union contractors.
- Requiring jobbers and manufacturers to designate in advance those contractors needed to fulfill production requirements.
- Limiting shops from running away beyond the effective area of an agreement.
- And requiring jobbers and manufacturers to pay contractors enough to cover wages, earnings and reasonable overhead.

In dismissing the charges, the FTC examiner held that all of the provisions of the ILGWU contracts were historic union goals "sought by the union solely for its benefit and that of its members . . . and not that of employer groups."

Declared Dubinsky: "The FTC decision affirms labor's right to remove unfair labor standards from the area of competition."

Garment Workers' Molisani Dies

Pelham Manor, N. Y.—Edward Molisani, 75, a retired vice-president of the Garment Workers, died here of a heart ailment after a long illness.

A native of Monteodorisio, Italy, he emigrated to New York in 1899. After working in the sweatshops for 10 years, he took part in the New York strike of 1910, and subsequently helped forge the ILGWU into a powerful organization.

Molisani held office in the Garment Workers for 36 years, beginning in 1919, and became a vice president in 1938.

Among survivors is a son, Edward H. Molisani of New York, an attorney and a vice president of the ILGWU.

Woodworkers Local Claims Political Record

Raymond, Wash.—With six of its members victorious in recent political contests, Local 23-30 of the Woodworkers Union has staked out a claim as the union with the most successful political record.

Heading the list of victorious political candidates were Chet King and Clyde Tisdale, both of whom were elected to the state legislature. Arlie Thompson, the union's business agent, was elected county assessor.

Three other members of Local 23-30 were successful in bids for city posts. They include A. M. Kelley, elected city commissioner; J. B. Russell, who won his election for school district president, and Glen Huntsinger, who was elected a school director. Both Kelley and Russell are trustees of the local.

UNION LEADERS PUSHING for extension of coverage under the minimum wage law called on Vice Pres. Nixon and congressional leaders. Shown with the vice president before the luncheon in his office are (left to right) Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers; Andrew J. Biemiller, director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation; Labor Sec. Mitchell; James B. Carey, president of the Electrical Workers, and Al Whitehouse, director of the Industrial Union Dept.

Union Leaders Visit Ike to Push Wage Law

(Continued from Page 1)

told reporters at the White House. Spokesmen said the President did not commit himself on any "specifics" and was not asked to do so.

Members of the group were: Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the Industrial Union Dept.; Albert Whitehouse, director; Pres. Max Greenberg, Retail, Wholesale Union; Sec.-Treas. Patrick Gorman, Meat Cutters; Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, Communication Workers; Pres. Anthony Valente, United Textile Workers; Pres. A. F. Hartung, Woodworkers; Sec.-Treas. Curtis R. Sims, Bakery Workers; Arthur J. Goldberg, Industrial Union Dept. general counsel; Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director.

Increase Requested

Since Congress in 1955 raised the minimum wage in interstate industry from 75 cents to $1 an hour, the AFL-CIO has strongly urged extension of coverage to millions of workers either specifically exempted or left uncovered. An increase in the rate to $1.25 an hour has also been requested.

Pres. Eisenhower has twice recommended broader coverage without spelling out the details. Mitchell in 1955 asked that Congress "study" the desirability of including two large groups of workers but left uncertain whether he was specifically recommending their coverage.

The President's budget message this year said Mitchell would disclose Administration proposals before the appropriate congressional committees.

Mitchell said at a press conference the following day that he was "opposed" to a $1.25 minimum "at the present time." He said studies of the impact of the $1 minimum had not yet been completed, although there seemed to have been "no serious impact" toward inflation or unemployment.

He said that any raise at this time might lead to "serious dislocations of employment and start an inflationary wage-price spiral."

The union leaders urged the AFL-CIO program in discussions with House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) and Rep. John W. McCormack (D-Mass.), Democratic floor leader, with Senators Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), Senate leader, and Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), and with Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) and Rep. Joseph Martin (R-Mass.), GOP leaders in the Senate and House.

The delegation said at the White House: "We advised the President that (the AFL-CIO program) would require larger business firms to meet their economic and moral obligations" to workers without affecting "small family-owned enterprises."

"We also pointed out that a $1.25 minimum wage is essential for a minimum living standard in today's America," the group told reporters.

Ike's $71.8 Billion Budget Highest In Peacetime; Forecasts Surplus

(Continued from Page 1)

smaller corporations. Treasury Sec. Humphrey indicated his department will fight even this proposal. He opposes "any and all" tax reductions now, he said.

The President said that Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell will give appropriate congressional committees specific suggestions for broadening minimum wage coverage.

He proposed, without details, extension and improvement of the jobless compensation system, "equal pay for equal work," and modernization of federal eight-hour laws. He renewed last year's request for a distresssed areas law and registration of employe pension and welfare funds.

He asked an increase of $106 million above current spending of $501 million for health. On health insurance, however, he reverted to earlier proposals for "pooling" of risks among private insurance firms so as to encourage "voluntary" health insurance groups.

He renewed requests for higher postal rates, asking this year that first-class letter rates be raised from three cents to five cents. Congress has previously refused a boost to four cents.

Most of the bigger spending the President requested would go to national defense and "related programs." He asked an increase of $2.6 billion to a total of $45.3 billion in this area.

The prospect is that the Democratic Congress, if it follows precedents, may boost this figure rather than cut it.

Heavy funds asked for missile research and procurement and a cut in aircraft production suggested that the man-piloted military airplane no longer is considered an adequate defense and that planes will be replaced by missiles.

Hotel Wage Board To Study Standards

New York — A state minimum wage board to review standards in the hotel industry throughout the state, appointed by Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin, will hold its first meeting Jan. 24.

The new wage board will study existing standards for nearly 100,000 workers. This includes nearly 60,000 in the year-'round hotel industry, and another 40,000 in resort and seasonal establishments in the state. The panel will make recommendations for any revisions deemed necessary in the current minimum wage order for the industry.

The existing order, in effect since October 1954, sets an hourly minimum wage scale ranging from 35 cents for bellboys and baggage porters in upstate hotels who receive two or more meals a day, to 75 cents for non-residential, non-service workers in New York who receive no meals. A separate rate schedule for resort hotels ranges from $8 to $28 a week, depending on whether meals or lodging are provided by the employer.

Higher Wage Rates Ordered In Puerto Rico

Higher minimum wage rates will go into effect Jan. 24 in four different industries in Puerto Rico, under new wage orders announced by the Labor Dept.

A minimum rate of $1 an hour was set for the alcoholic beverage and industrial alcohol industry, and for jobs in the so-called general classification of the communications, utilities and transportation industry, replacing their present 75-cent minimum.

The $1 hourly minimum also will apply to additional jobs in wholesaling, warehousing and other distribution, and higher minimums—short of $1—have been set for workers in food and related products.

Speculate on Three For Hall's GOP Job

Leonard A. Hall announced he would resigned as chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The committee was scheduled to pick a new chairman Jan. 22. For practical purposes, he would be named by Pres. Eisenhower. Advance speculation mentioned as possible choices GOP State Chairmen Ray Bliss of Ohio and L. Judson Morhouse of New York and National Committeeman H. Meade Alcorn of Connecticut.

Hall, triumphant after his successful campaign to renominate and re-elect the President, is expected to get a federal job and to prepare to run in 1958 for governor of New York.

Labor Warns Management On Automation Whittling

San Francisco—There is a very real possibility that the introduction of automation methods may result in attempts by some managements to whittle at the size and strength of bargaining units.

Any such efforts will be strongly resisted by trade unions, promised Nat Goldfinger, economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, at a University of California conference on automation and changing technology.

Warns on Reclassifying

Goldfinger predicted that management might try reclassifying substantial numbers from the bargaining unit by calling workers technicians or supervisory employes.

He also raised the point that while automated systems will reduce physical fatigue among workers by eliminating heavy jobs, there may be a rise in incidence of nervous fatigue or boredom resulting in a higher accident rate.

Despite the relative prosperity of the past two years, Goldfinger noted, there were still about 50 large and small areas chronically distressed. Since engineers say that it is often cheaper to relocate a plant than remodel an old one, it is likely that the number of distressed areas may increase.

Ask Advance Notice

Unions will also demand that companies give advance notice of intent to introduce automation. Joint consultation may ease the period of adjustment and meet the challenge automation will present to society as a whole, unions and labor-management relations, Goldfinger said.

It will be essential, he continued, to work out schedules for retraining workers, to meet the problems of adults with families during the retraining period, to take a new look at seniority systems and rehiring clauses, supplementary unemployment pay plans and severance pay.

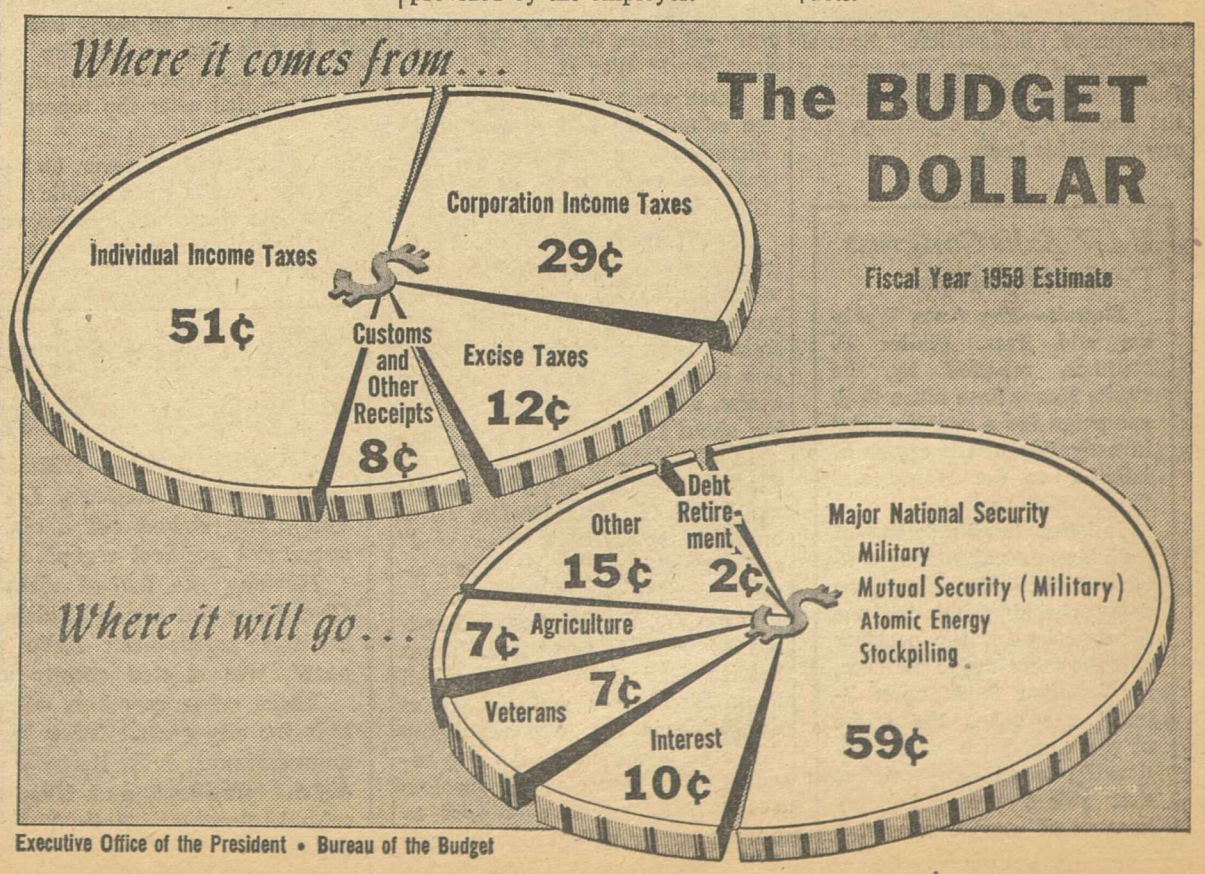
Labor Group Acts To Halt Race Bias

New York—A five point program, including a pledge that top New York labor leaders will intervene in cases where unions are charged with practicing racial bias, was adopted by the 40-member Labor Advisory Committee of the State Commission Against Discrimination.

Adopted at the first meeting since the group was created last October, the program calls for direct intervention by the labor committee whenever a union is charged before SCAD with discriminatory admission practices or other bias. It also promises labor's participation in a series of labor-management anti-bias conferences and other educational measures.

Pres. Thomas A. Murray of the state federation of labor and Louis Hollander, president of the state industrial union council, headed the committee that drafted the program. SCAD Chairman Charles Abrams characterized the plan as "clear-cut and vigorous."

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman of the Ladies' Garment Workers was designated chairman of a committee to carry out its provisions.



Survey Exposes Minimum Wage Gaps

Full Coverage Found Needed In N. C. Town

In the midst of the "greatest period of prosperity in our history," millions of Americans are living at a bare subsistence level on wages which are a disgrace to the "American way of life."

Wages of 40, 50 and 60 cents an hour exist in America — and people "live" on such wages in cities, towns and hamlets.

Asheville an Example

Asheville, N. C. (population, 53,000; metropolitan area, 124,403) is one of these.

Asheville is a typical American city where many workers — especially in the retail and service industries—earn much below the $1 per hour minimum required in industries covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

An AFL-CIO research team made a study of wages in Asheville in mid-December. The team — Bert Seidman, economist of the AFL-CIO Department of Research, and Bob Christofferson, of the AFL-CIO Department of Organization—wanted answers to these questions:

How have workers in "covered" employment and their families benefitted from the increase in the federal minimum wage from 75 cents to $1?

How do workers not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act get by on wages under $1 per hour?

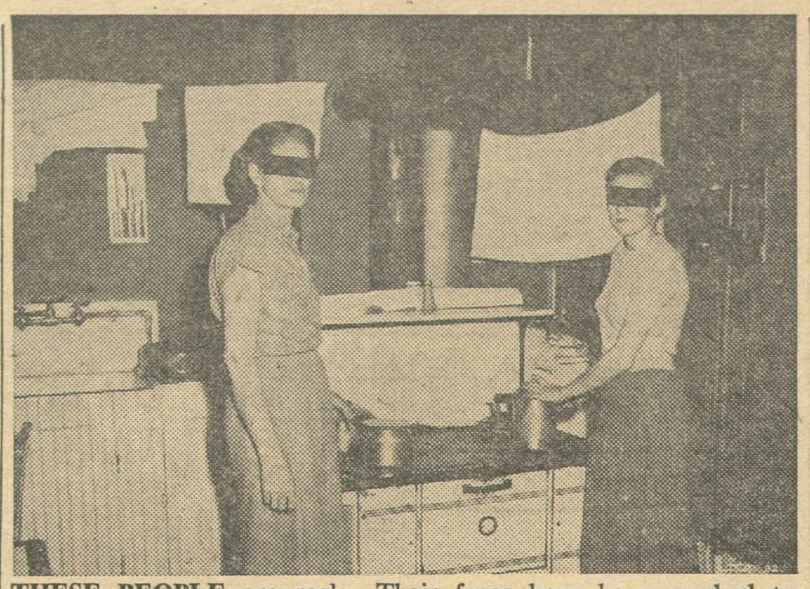
These are the answers:

- **Covered workers who are now earning $1 per hour and who earned less before the new minimum went into effect last March 1, are generally getting by a "little better" than they did.**

But it is still an unending struggle to make ends meet on an income of $40 per week, minus deductions, when the cost of living is at its highest level and continues to climb.

- No one can "live" on wages of 40, 50 and 60 cents an hour found in establishments not covered by the FLSA. One can barely manage to exist—and then only on a day-to-day basis, wondering how to feed, clothe and shelter a family over the next 24 hours, wondering where the next meal is coming from.

Asheville provided all the proof needed that the millions of American workers outside coverage of the minimum wage law—notably those in retail and service industries—sorely need federal protection.



THESE PEOPLE are real. Their faces have been masked to protect the job of "Mrs. Smith" who works in an Asheville, N. C. laundry for 52 cents an hour. At right is her daughter. They are standing at the wood and coal burning range in their home.

THE INCREASE IN THE MINIMUM wage in March 1956 brought a sharp increase in sales to Mac's grocery store near Asheville, owned by W. C. McKenzie, shown waiting on a customer. Most of the workers affected spent the higher wages to provide a more adequate diet. Farmers' income thus was helped, too.

Many Below $1 an Hour

Wages like these were uncovered in Asheville retail and service industries:

- Women sales clerks in department stores earning $18 to $24 per week, with some getting $30—even in the so-called "better" stores—for work weeks of 41 to 47½ hours—or more (38 to 73 cents per hour, depending on amount earned and number of hours worked).

- **A girl clerk in a chain drug store earning 39 cents per hour for 58 hours' work.**

- **A girl clerk in a dime store earning 50 cents per hour.**

- **A man earning $35 per week for 60 hours' work as clerk in a grocery store (58 cents per hour).**

- Employes in a laundry earning $98 per month for a 48-hour week (45 cents per hour).

- Hotel elevator operators earning "$36 every two weeks" for a 48-hour week (37½ cents per hour).

- A waitress earning $2.50 per day salary for 8½ hours' work, plus two meals per day, plus tips (which amount to "not over $15 per week). Her salary (not counting meals and tips) amounts to 30 cents per hour.

In the course of the investigation the researchers also met Mrs. Smith.

Paper Says States Neglect Workers

Charlotte, N. C. — The Charlotte Observer has declared that the need for extension of the coverage of the federal minimum wage law arises out of the failure of state legislatures to protect workers excluded.

"It is fair to say that this problem has become a federal matter only because many of the states have done nothing about it," the editorial said. "Some people will shout of states' rights if Congress passes legislation on the subject. You won't hear much about states' wrongs."

She works in a laundry—a business not covered by the FLSA. She earns $27.50 for a 52½-hour —or longer—workweek (52 cents per hour). Workers in other laundries earn as little as 45 cents per hour.

The name "Smith" is fictitious. And for the best of reasons: Mrs. "Smith" is afraid she would lose her job if her real name were used. As long hours as she works and as low-paying as her job is, it is all that stands between her and destitution for herself and the two children she supports.

Mrs. Smith starts work at 7:45 a. m. and gets off at 5 p. m., six days a week, taking 20 to 30 minutes for lunch.

Mrs. Smith and her two children live in a five-room frame bungalow for which she pays $40 per month rent. Despite the long hours she works, the house is neat and clean.

All-Vegetable Suppers

They have lived there two years. Last winter the only heat was a fire in the grate of the fireplace. This year a wood-burning stove for heating has been mounted in the living room, but "if it gets real cold, it doesn't heat the house," said Mrs. Smith.

Breakfast in the Smith home consists of one egg, syrup and butter, bread and coffee with canned cream. The children get their lunches at school five days a week at a cost to Mrs. Smith of $1.25 per child.

Mrs. Smith takes her lunch to work—consisting of a couple of sandwiches. Asked if she usually bought a beverage to go with her sandwiches, Mrs. Smith replied, "I can't afford to. I just drink water."

Supper is a "vegetable supper," such as dried beans, potatoes, cabbage, canned peas, tomatoes, corn, and bread. "Some weeks I get a frying chicken for Sunday dinner," Mrs. Smith added. She buys no fresh fruit, just a "couple of cans of applesauce" a week.

Neither she nor her 15-year-old daughter drinks milk. She buys a quart of milk every other day for her 13-year-old son, who is "skinny and underweight" and has a poor appetite. She has no money for medicine or vitamins, although she feels her son needs them.

Mrs. Smith hasn't spent $10 on herself in the past two years for clothes and shoes. "I have gone back and forth to work with my feet on the ground—with holes in my shoes," she said.

We had one final question for Mrs. Smith: "What would be your most immediate expenditure if your wages were raised to $1 per hour?"

There were several things Mrs. Smith said she would try to do with more money: "First thing, I'd buy more substantial food for my children. Next I'd have my eyes tested and my glasses fixed. I'd have my daughter's teeth fixed. I'd pay on my debts and then I would buy the mattresses we need and a few clothes."

Employers Holdout

North Carolina has no state minimum wage law. The state legislature repeatedly has turned down proposals for a 55-cent per hour minimum. The present session will have a 75 cent proposal before it.

There is a "maximum hour law." It provides that "no employer shall employ a female person for more than 48 hours in any one week or nine hours in any one day or on more than six days in any period of seven consecutive days."

Employers in retail and service industries don't want provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act ($1 per hour minimum wage, time-and-a-half pay after 40 hours in the week) applied to their employes. They like it the way it is.

When the higher minimum wage went into effect March 1 for those workers in "covered" industry, it brought raises to an estimated 1,200 workers in Buncombe County, in which Asheville is located.

This figure is 10 percent of the total number of manufacturing workers in Buncombe County.

The researchers talked to George Watson, who works in a small plant in the textile industry in Asheville. Watson is married, the father of six children. He supports his family on take-home pay of $38.08 per week (the legal minimum of $1 per hour minus deductions).

Watson was earning 85 cents per hour as a sweeper and laborer up until one week before the minimum wage was increased to $1. That week he was raised to 90 cents per hour. Thus, in effect, he received a wage increase of 15 cents per hour, or $6 per 40-hour week.

There's a place—many places, in fact—for every penny of that $6 raise. It helped George Watson get—"a little better food for my family, something for the kids to wear," he says.

Business Is Up

Merchants have noted an increase in their business since the higher minimum went into effect.

Roy Trantham, owner of Trantham's Grocery, told us the increase in the minimum wage had an "effect" on his business, which is "up over last year." Workers are "cashing larger checks" with him, "spending more . . . buying more milk and meat." His store is located in Biltmore, a small community adjoining Asheville, and is near several small plants where the higher minimum brought raises to employes.

H. C. McKenzie, owner for the past two and one half years of Mac's Grocery, a few miles from Asheville in a workers' neighborhood, told us he had experienced his biggest month of sales in the month following the increase in the minimum wage. That month (March) he did over $1,000 more business than in the same month of the year before and $529.16 more than the preceding month.

The higher minimum wage has helped workers covered by it. It has helped business. Its extension to the retail and service industries —long overdue—will help millions of more American workers.

INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL minimum wage brought "a little better food" and "something for the kids to wear" for the Watson family. George Watson works in a small textile plant, takes home $38.08 a week to care for his family of six. Every penny of increase is being spent.

Minimum Wages

THE BEST LAW on the books isn't worth much if it doesn't apply to anybody.

The minimum wage law is a good law—but crippling amendments and administrative decisions in years gone by have chopped away the number of people protected by the law.

So, when the minimum pay under the law rose from 75 cents to $1 an hour, about a year ago, many millions of workers failed to receive the benefits. And other workers, whose pay is above the legal minimum, fail to get adequate protection on matters of hours and overtime.

That's why labor has been demanding that the coverage provisions of the law be substantially improved, and that further increases be made in minimum pay.

Pres. Eisenhower, Sec. of Labor Mitchell and many congressional leaders have agreed with the wisdom and justice of increasing the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

With the cause so obviously fair, and with so much support for the improved coverage, the 85th Congress should move quickly to pass these long-needed amendments to the wage-hour law.

Price Rise--No Wage Rise!

DON'T GET US WRONG—we don't like the cent-a-gallon increase that the oil industry has just fastened on to gasoline and other petroleum products.

To us, it looks like profiteering on a grand scale—under the mask of "shortages" created by the Suez crisis. Except, as the trade press has noted, there's so much oil above ground it's doubtful if the industry will be able to make the price increase stick.

The one thing we like about the gasoline price increase is the blow it must be to the reactionary economists and big-business spokesmen who have been blaming every price increase on wage increases.

There's been an avalanche of propaganda designed to make workers feel "guilty" about their wage increases—as though pay boosts rather than much greater price increases were responsible for inflation.

That propaganda is often easy to explode by analysis of big price increases that have followed moderate wage raises. Nevertheless, wide sections of the public seem to have accepted the idea spread by big business.

Here's one price increase that nobody, but nobody, can argue had anything to do with wages. It's a refreshing change—though, like all the other price increases, we hate to pay for it.

Worthwhile Study

THE CALIFORNIA Federation of Labor deserves congratulations for its decision to study closely malpractices in connection with advertising in labor papers and yearbooks.

Most labor papers and organizations have unassailable records in this connection. But there are too many exceptions—and they cause harm to labor's status and reputation.

The California Fed's study of the problem may help to combat what is sometimes bad practice and sometimes a cynical racket.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St. N. W.,
Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 50 or more, $1.50 a year.

VOL. II JANUARY 19, 1957 NO. 3

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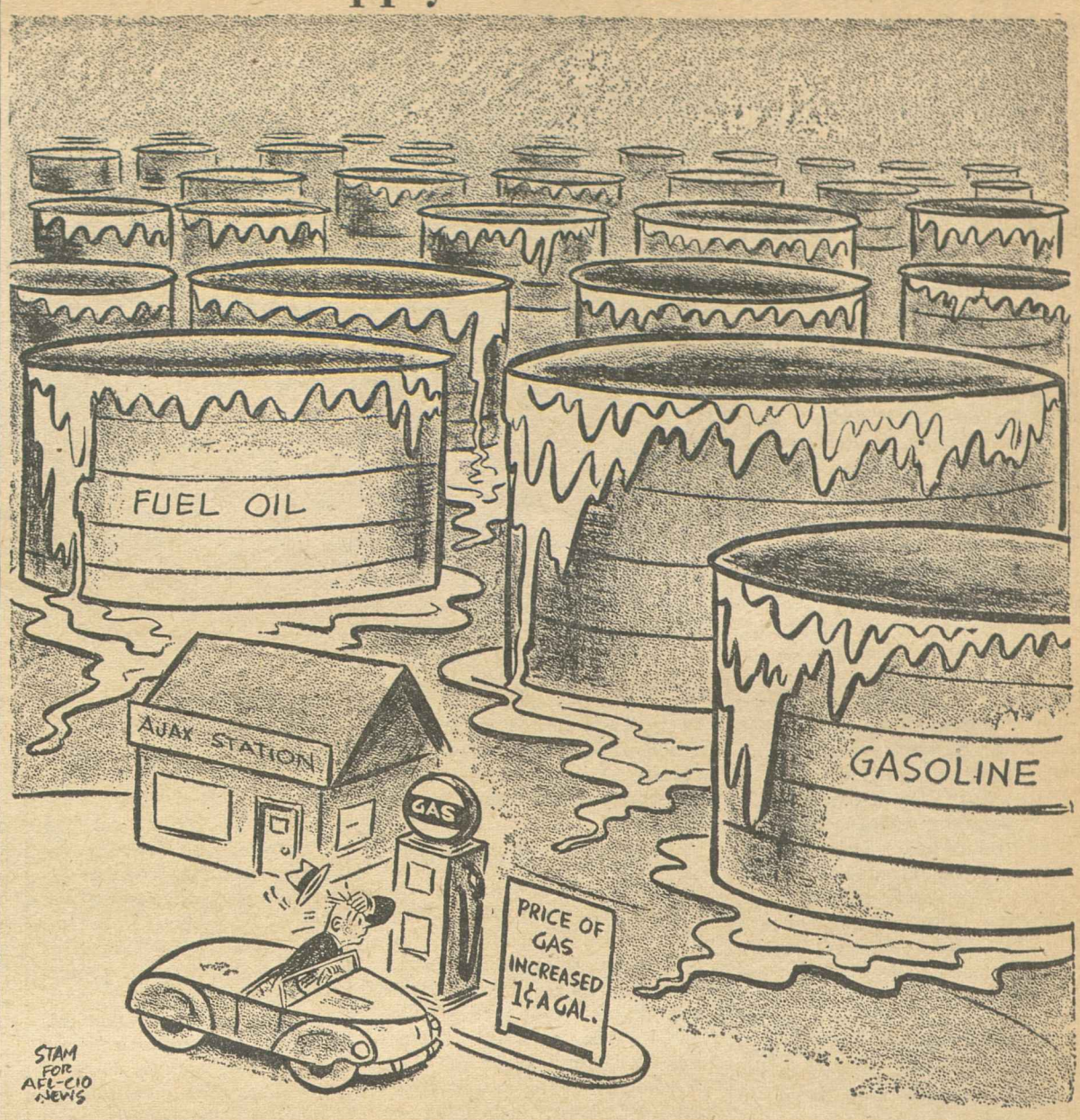
Supply and Demand?



State Dept. Preaches Freedom Of Press--Restricts Reporters

(The following article on the controversy between the State Dept. and three American newspapermen over entry into Communist China for news purposes is reprinted from the New York Post.)

By Seymour Freidin

Vienna—For trying to do a job that is necessary—namely, that of reporting Communist China—three American newspapermen will soon face official penalties.

The State Dept.'s displeasure and collective threats throw open the whole question of reporting from Communist countries. Where the department, on one hand preaches about freedom of information and circulation, it seeks today to restrict movement and facilities for American reporters, not just in Communist China but in other countries under similar regimes.

These are the legal arguments offered by the department: The U.S. has no diplomatic relations with Communist China and can, therefore, offer no protection. By entering Peiping, the newspapermen prejudiced release of Americans still held prisoner there.

Both propositions are, I believe as a reporter who has worked in many Communist countries, unfounded.

No American diplomatic installation, with recognized relations with a Communist regime, has been able to protect nationals arrested by those governments in the past. They have lingered in jails until a deal was made or it suited the cynical purposes of the Communist governments concerned to release them.

Stress on Policy

More than 18 months have elapsed since the U.S. entered into discussions with Communist China, at Geneva, for the release of Americans held prisoner by the Peiping government. We say that we do not recognize Communist China; yet we talk to her representatives on official business.

If we commit ourselves to de facto negotiations with a regime we say we abhor, we obviously want something from it. That regime will give only so long as it is profitable. Unless it can obtain something tangible in return, it will not yield in return.

What the State Dept., in effect, demands is that newspapermen be bound by official policy. It is asking that reporters tacitly accept the government line, whatever it may be. Not only does this premise infringe on freedom of journalistic action, it tends towards making combined mouthpieces of government policy those reporters trying to carry out their function, trying to report.

In other words, are we to accept, like Tass or Pravda, government policy on all external and internal affairs? By its recent action the department has served to confirm traditional Communist suspicions that working Western newspapermen only carry out the strict orders of their respective governments.

Reporters Have Mission

As the world's leading exponents of free enterprise and competition, we have already restricted competition and initiative against foreign journalists. There are restrictions for American newspapermen, as with other nationals, to enter various countries because we do not approve of the regimes.

Yet West Germany, for example, which has no diplomatic relations with these countries in question, permits its journalists to circulate wherever they can get visas.

If American newspapermen had been expressly forbidden to enter Hungary, how would the public have been served during these tragic days of the revolution? Certainly not by the State Dept., whose own reporting facilities are inadequate and confined to official scrutiny only.

American reporters working abroad have a mission to fulfill, which in most respects is far more important than the desk-bound bureaucrat or diplomat analyzing scraps of information for the benefit of his immediate superior.

By the nature of their work, reporters are impelled to disseminate all information they believe to be accurate and to eye-witness events where they can. You don't hear about American diplomats exposing themselves to fire these days to get information.

Able and Experienced

There is no hideous implication, fortunately, that the three Americans in Communist China are dupes. Two of the three—Bill Worthy and Ed Stevens—I have known for some time. They are able and experienced reporters who have been well seasoned in the operations of Communist-ruled countries.

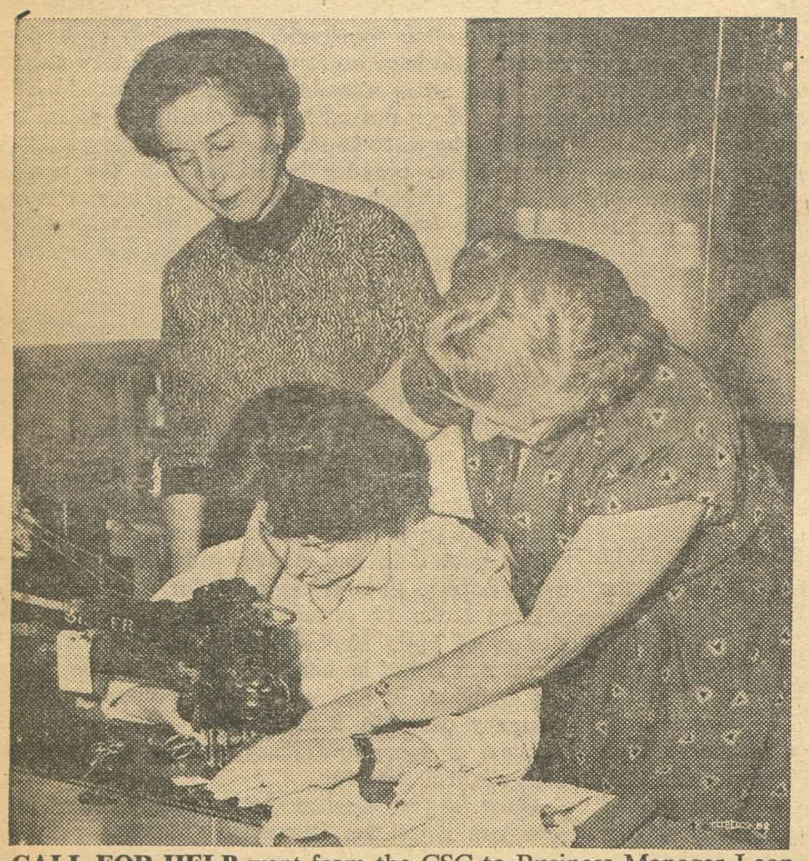
Their reports can only enhance American public knowledge of what is going on in Communist China. It is unfortunate that many more American reporters are not there.

Before these three American newspapermen, who carried on in the old journalistic tradition of trying to get into a place first, return from their trip, the threats against them must be rescinded. It must be replaced with a more knowledgable attitude toward reporters working abroad.

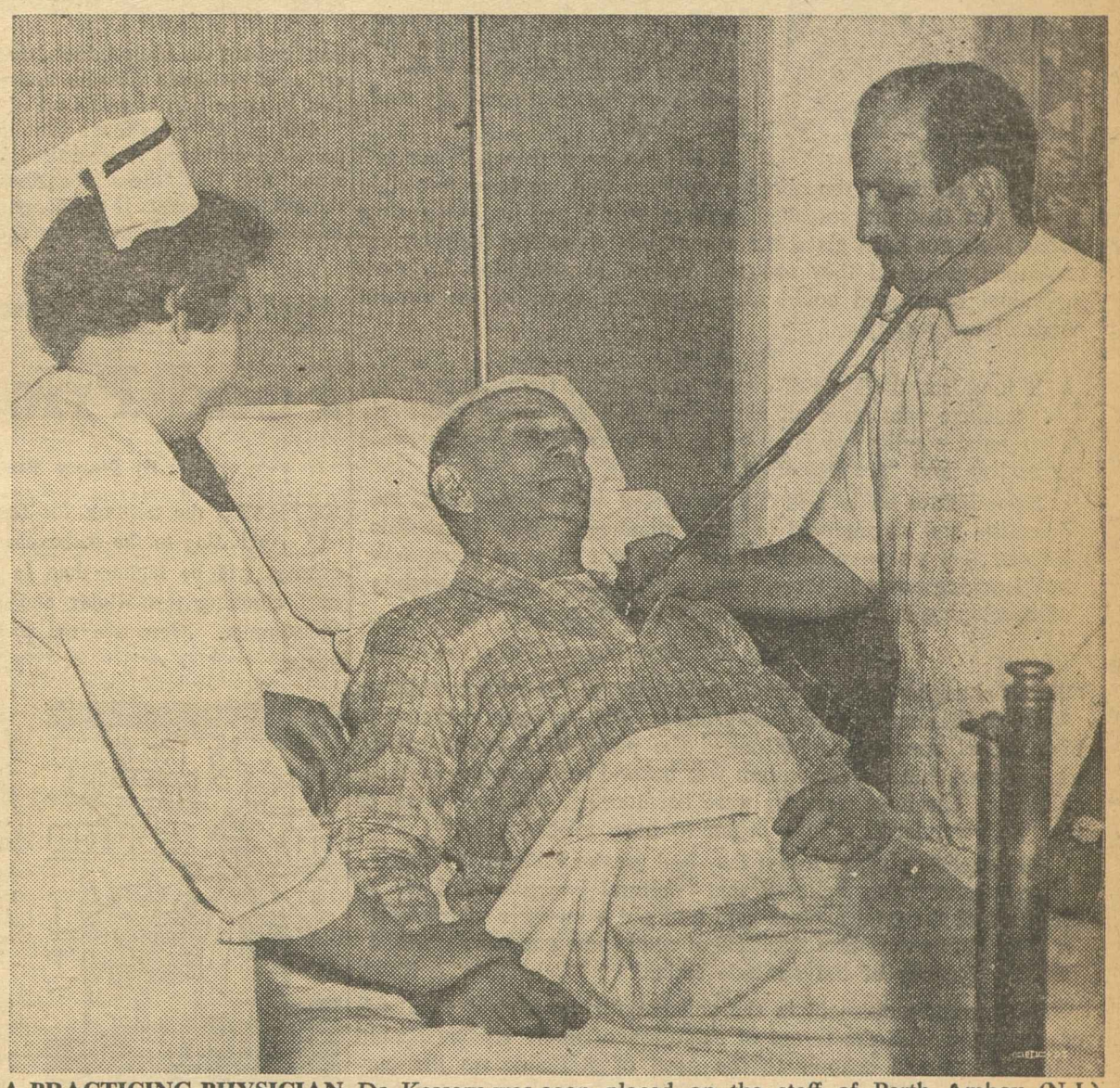
Labor Helping Hungarians to Find Work

WHAT HAPPENS when a Hungarian refugee family at Camp Kilmer, N. J., turns to the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee for help? Hearing the story of Dr. Gyula Kesseru and his wife Beatrix, as well as Jolan, 12, and Gabor, 8, are (from left) Ivan Tauss and Robert Flaherty of the CSC staff and Steve Borbely, representing the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

AFL-CIO News MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION



CALL FOR HELP went from the CSC to Business Manager Leon Milman of Ladies' Garment Workers Local 19, Plainfield, N. J. Mrs. Kesseru was soon in a job at the Maidenform plant in Perth Amboy, learning to sew brassieres under the watchful eyes of Plant Manager Betty Lipman (left) and Instructor Mary Matula.



A PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, Dr. Kesseru was soon placed on the staff of Perth Amboy (N.J.) General Hospital, where he is shown with a nurse examining a patient. The family's sponsor was Leslie Ruttka, Perth Amboy, who happened upon them at Camp Kilmer. He and Kesseru were school-boy chums 20 years ago in Debrecen, Hungary; their chance reunion was sensational.

A NEW LIFE began for the children, too. Here Dr. and Mrs. Kesseru bid goodbye to Jolan and Gabor as they start their first day at school. It will take a little time before they can speak enough English to describe their experiences, they feel, but they are confident they will soon overcome the language barrier.

GROCERIES IN BUDAPEST were never like this —even oranges and bananas are treasures indeed in Hungary! Thanks to the AFL-CIO-CSC and the ILGWU, the Kesserus are off to a good start in their new life in the United States, far from the repressions and cruelties imposed on a freedom-loving people by the Russian Communists who have made themselves dictators of Hungary.

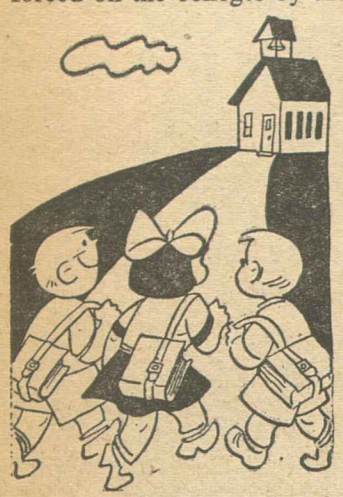
Schools, Teachers and Kids:

Colleges Start Push To Higher Standards

By Lillian Herstein

AMERICAN colleges and universities are girding for an attack on "the coming tidal wave of students" that is threatening to inundate them in the not too distant future.

The purpose is two-fold: to sort out the gifted youngster so that they can realize their potentialities unhampered by the low standards forced on the colleges by the horde of so-called mediocre students; and to reduce enrollments to proportions manageable financially.



Last fall the University of Illinois announced the abolition of remedial courses in English composition, and recently the raising of entrance requirements. For the first time many Midwestern schools will require applicants to take College Entrance Board Examinations.

All this activity may result in a most significant educational by-product: the filtering of high standards down to the elementary and high schools.

There has been so much concern about the neglect of the gifted youngsters that we have lost sight of the fact that the so-called average pupils and even the slow pupils have not been given the opportunity to realize their highest potentialities. And they too are entitled to education for their individual needs and could also contribute more to the current needs of our society.

★ ★ ★

AT long last, the logic of events has come to the support of the teachers who have all along struggled for higher standards. A perennial conflict has gone on in the schools for years between the realists and "the defeatists."

Even before raido and TV competed with home-work, the defeatists had surrendered to lower standards, while the realists insisted that we were underestimating the ability of youngsters by "teaching down to them," and denying them the opportunity of developing in accordance with their ability.

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THE changing neighborhoods, bringing into the schools children from different cultural backgrounds, and the great increase in high school enrollments buttressed the position of the defeatists, who insisted that the curriculum was beyond the mentality of these children. The huge numbers were bewildering, and even some of the "high-standard" groups began to have misgivings.

The realists plugged away; they had greater faith in the ability of youngsters; they believed that "cultural backgrounds" are a product of the total environment and not a measure of inherent ability. They were also skeptical of what some one has described as "the tyranny of the aptitude tester."

The current movement in the colleges for more rigid standards of admission with the threat of exclusion of many students could alert parents and schools to the need of stiffening up the curriculum and methods of instruction in the elementary and high schools.

Parents will like to feel that the door to higher education is not closed to their children, and schools will be anxious to avoid the stigma of not having prepared their pupils adequately for college.

CHARITY PROJECT undertaken by Women's Auxiliary Council of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council meant a side of beef, 100 lbs. of sugar, and many other supplies for the Los Angeles Spastic Children's Foundation. Shown with some of the material given are (left to right) Sec. Gladys Eichorn and Pres. Helen Ledford of the WAC; Mrs. Hilda Dean, foundation administrator; Mrs. Marian King, Mrs. Arah Hale, chairman, and Mrs. Lillian Molden.

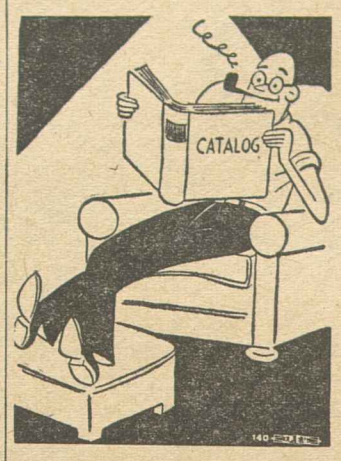
How to Buy:

More Information on Vitamins

By Sidney Margolius

A NUMBER of readers ask for more information on vitamin products and in some cases challenge this department's criticism of the high prices of some brands, and indiscriminate use of vitamins.

There's no doubt use of vitamin supplements has become surprisingly widespread, and people have developed strong feelings about which brands and types they believe help them.



This department's concern is with the financial drain on moderate-income people buying high-priced vitamin products without even consulting a doctor as to their need for them, and with the exaggerated selling claims.

So confused is the public about vitamin products, that we even find some critics of synthetic vitamins actually using a product that in large part is made up of synthetic vitamins.

One reader argues that a vitamin supplement whose price we criticized is advertised in "topnotch magazines" and that "these magazines would not accept these advertisements if the company was not a reputable one or if their price was exorbitant."

Actually, because a product is advertised in a commercial magazine is no guarantee of reasonable price. Advertising media don't question the prices their advertisers charge. They simply sell them space. In fact, one way a company becomes "reputable" is to use such costly national advertising which must be added to the price of advertised products.

You don't have to take anyone's word for the quality of one vitamin product as against another. Right on the label, the product must state the potency of each vitamin it contains. These ingredients must meet the standards set by the United States Pharmacopeia, which is the official standard.

Thus, if one product says it contains 100 units of ascorbic acid, it is exactly the same—no better and no worse—than another brand of 100 units of ascorbic acid, as long as the label carries the three little letters "USP."

Several authorities were mentioned in the original article. Among the most authoritative sources was Prof. L. A. Maynard, director of the Cornell School of Nutrition.

He has said that vitamins are only a temporary measure, ordinarily should not be taken by healthy persons who have no food allergy or dietary restriction, and some vitamin preparations contain substances not yet proved to have nutritional value, but exploited by vitamin sellers to push their products. There is no purpose in taking over the normal amount of vitamins, he has said; "you cannot supercharge the human body."

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Making Ends Meet:

Food Prices Due to Increase

By Nancy Pratt

WHAT'S the outlook for food prices in 1957? According to the forecasts, food prices on the average will be higher than in 1956. Prices will start climbing this winter and probably level out by summer. Here are the prospects for specific items:

• Meats: Through the winter months, meat prices will be considerably higher than the levels of last winter. Poultry should continue to be a "best buy" among meats. Eggs also fall into the "good buy" category.

• Vegetables: Retail prices of most canned and frozen vegetables are likely to be a bit lower than last year. Best-buy items should include canned tomatoes and tomato juice, sweet corn and sauerkraut. A bumper potato crop should mean lower prices for consumers.

• Fruits: With average weather, supplies should be about the same as last year. Prices of orange and grapefruit may be a bit lower than last year.

LARGE roomy pantries have practically disappeared from modern houses and apartments.

In today's cities and suburbs with supermarkets on every corner, there's less need for the completely stocked larder of yesteryear. Nevertheless, a few shelves of basic staples and ingredients for quick meals can come in handy. They can save you a trip outdoors in bad weather or embarrassment if company drops in unexpectedly. And in case of sickness or other emergency, such a stockpile becomes a real necessity.

Don't let your kitchen shelves merely collect junk that you never use, however. Make a point of drawing every so often on whatever you have accumulated and replacing it with new stock.

Here are some suggestions for stocking a modern "pantry"—not all are necessary, of course, but a couple of items in each category give you the basis for quick dinners.

• Rice, noodles, dried beans or canned potatoes to form the base for casserole dishes.

• Casserole ingredients: Canned tomatoes, canned corn, grated Parmesan cheese, canned ham or spam, tuna fish or crab meat.

• Soups—particularly ones that are good mixers for casseroles—such as cream of chicken and cream of mushroom, as well as a stock of hardy soups, such as bean with bacon, black bean or clam chowder, for cold-weather lunches.

• Canned fruits (for desserts) and fruit juices (for breakfast or appetizers).

• Biscuit and muffin mixes, canned date-and-nut bread, fruit cake.

• Jars of cheese spreads, jams and jellies.

7,000 Retired Clothing Workers To Have Own Welfare Center

New York—Some 7,000 retired members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in this area will soon have a health, recreation and education center of their own under a project to be set up by the ACW's New York Joint Board.

When it opens in the spring, the center will be the second one of its kind undertaken by the ACW. Last November, the union's Philadelphia Joint Board, in conjunction with the Philadelphia Manufacturers Association, opened the Sidney Hillman Recreation Center for the 1,500 retired men's clothing workers in that city.

The New York center will occupy the top floor of the Sidney Hillman Health Center to make it convenient for retired members to visit the medical center for a physical check-up and then drop into the recreation headquarters on the same trip.

Primary purpose of the New York center, like the one in Philadelphia, will be to provide comfortable and congenial surroundings where retired members can enjoy themselves playing chess, checkers, or other games, working on hobbies, watching television, attending educational affairs, or chatting with old friends.

In Philadelphia, the geriatrics committee of the Medical Center serves as the policy-making body for the recreation center, and health care of the retired members is tied into the program.

Dr. Morris Brand, director of the New York health center, said the location of the retired workers' center in the medical building would simplify the supervision of the health of the pensioned workers.

In announcing plans for the new recreation project in New York, Louis Hollander, manager of the N. Y. Joint Board of the ACW, said that "training for retirement is as necessary as training for work."

Too many members eligible for pensions, he said "won't retire until they are on a stretcher, because they fear it means dying ahead of time. We want them to feel their lives still have meaning and usefulness."

According to plans, the new center will open in two or three months.

Soup to Nonsense:

Eat 'n' Be Merry -- Diet 'n' Be --

By Jane Goodsell

THERE is nothing that provokes more advice from other people than a simple announcement that you are thinking of taking off a few pounds.

Practically everybody over the age of 16 knows the most simply marvelous reducing diet ever invented. In the confidential manner of racetrack bookies offering a sure tip on the daily double, they whisper that you simply must go on the 14-day diet, guaranteed to take off six pounds every Thursday.

They assure you that everybody in Hollywood is simply mad about it, and—they have it on good authority — that it was invented by Lana Turner's own personal physician.

There are hundreds of reducing diets, and each has its champions who defend it with the enthusiasm of a young attorney on his first courtroom case.

The banana-and-skimmed-milk cult sneer at the lamb-chop-and-raw-spinach sect. The salt-free dieters smile pityingly at the gluten bread addicts. And all of these groups espouse theories at which science would probably die laughing.

The salt-free enthusiasts regard salt in the same manner as the FBI looks on Communist infiltration. They tell you solemnly that you can eat anything, including chocolate eclairs, as long as you don't allow that old devil, salt, to enter your system.

The high protein dieters operate under the happy theory that a large steak will take care of everything. They like to explain that, since protein burns itself up quickly, the sensible and scientific thing to do is eat oodles and oodles of high grade meat. Content with the knowledge that they have ignited a roarinig blaze in their stomachs, they might just as well have another truffle mint.

The low calorie fiends regard these diets as faddish and crackpot. They feel, patronizingly, that theirs is the only sound method. They prescribe no magical qualities to certain foods, but maintain that you can eat anything you like and lose weight, as long as you don't exceed a certain number of calories a day.

It is all terribly, terribly interesting, but there is one thing that puzzles me. If dieting is so easy and pleasant, why are there so many overweight people in the world telling each other about their favorite diets?

For Your Health's Sake:

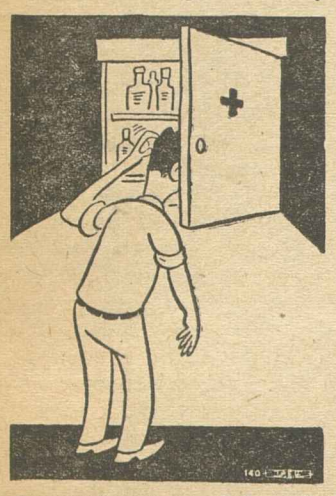
Don't Delay Getting Polio Shots

By Dr. Morris Brand

WHAT would you think—

If you were advised by this writer that neither your children, nor your pregnant wife, nor the other members of your family below the age of 40 should be vaccinated against poliomyelitis!

If it was suggested to you that you and your family members should not take the time nor expend the small sum of money necessary to obtain the three preventative injections against this dread disease—especially for the children who are the most frequent victims of this crippling and killing virus infection!



If your family physician refused to give these injections which could prevent the sudden onset of the telltale symptoms of paralysis in a member of your family!

If your city's department of health adopted a resolution outlawing the use of poliomyelitis vaccine properly prepared and tested in accordance with the standards established by the United States Public Health Service!

If the scientists had refused to perform the necessary research which lead to the discovery of the vaccine and a member of your family or a friend or relative was a victim of this disease!

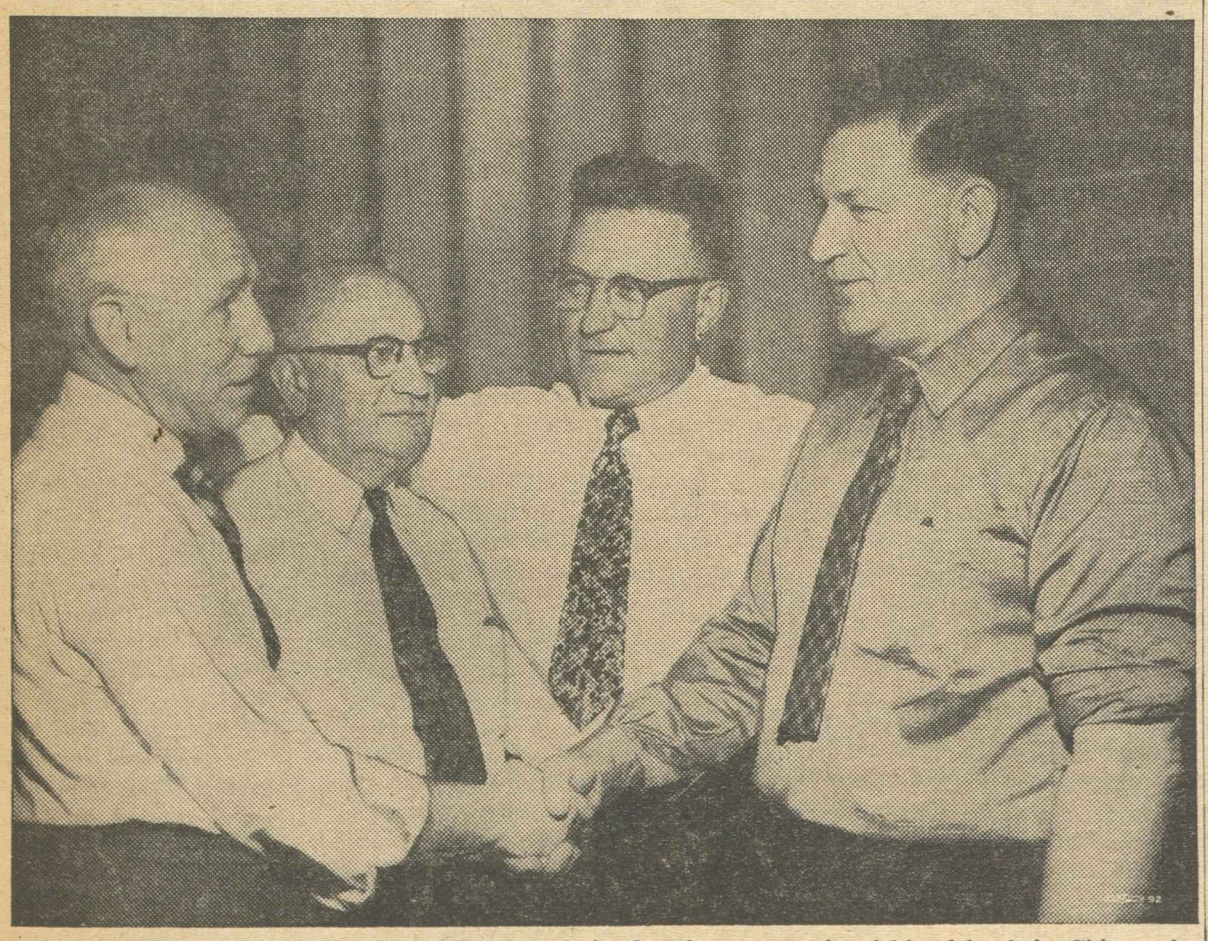
If you either had overlooked or refused to give permission to the health authorities to permit the preventative vaccine injections to be administered to your children and this sickness did develop and in spite of all the skills of modern medical care and rehabilitative techniques a handicapping deformity remained!

At this moment too many children, pregnant women and others below the age of 40 have not received the proper number of preventive injections. Cost should not be a deterrent. Throughout the nation departments of health are making the vaccine available and giving injections, free of charge, to persons who cannot afford to pay. Many physicians have lowered their fees for the injections.

There is still time to receive the three injections before the next "polio season." Don't be the one who will bemoan your ill-fate, your ill-luck, your lack of proper judgment, your neglect of your duties as a father or mother, for failing to have this very valuable service performed.

You will start the injections—if you give thought to the above "ifs" and if you remember what you have seen, read and heard about the effects of polio before the vaccine was made available and since.

Don't delay any longer. Start now.



CELEBRATING THE ESTABLISHMENT of the first free, unrestricted blood bank in Chicago by Teamsters Joint Council 25, Cy Murphy, AFL-CIO Community Services Committee consultant; Dan Colucci, trustee of TJC 25; August Burnier, blood bank chairman, and Ray Schoesslin, president of TJC 25, in the usual order, meet as part of the first contingent of Teamsters who donated a pint of blood each. The blood will be available to anyone, regardless of race, creed or color.

Hollywood Observer:

It's Oscar Picking Time in Filmdom

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—As it must to all Hollywood columnists, there comes a time when one's supposed to stick his neck out and name his candidates for the best picture of the year, best actor, best actress and so on.

With Academy Awards time fast approaching, the pressure is increasing as first one group and then another names their selections while the professional motion picture critics also put in their two bits' worth.

Your Hollywood Observer is not going to be trapped into predicting who will win the top Academy Awards. As an academy member, I will cast my vote as my judgment dictates.

But this columnist does have some personal observations about some memorable pictures and outstanding performances in films released during 1956—always keeping in mind that, after all, this

Katherine Hepburn and Burt Lancaster

is only one man's opinion and that such opinion can be swayed by many factors, including even the observer's personal mood at the time he views a picture.

First, I'd like to set apart "The Ten Commandments" in some special niche of its own. Frankly, I don't know how anyone could pretend to find a basis of comparison between this tremendous production with its Biblical background, typical DeMille sexy sequence and astronomical cost (around $13,500,000)—and a number of other fine motion pictures released during the year that were made with more modest but still ample budgets.

Thus having disposed of one of the longest American films ever made, faults and all, these are the pictures that impressed me the most during 1956: "The King and I," "Around the World in 80 Days," "Friendly Persuasion," "Lust for Life," "Giant," "The Bad Seed," "Anastasia," "Teahouse of the August Moon," "Somebody Up There Likes Me," "The Rainmaker," "Baby Doll," "Bus Stop," "Moby Dick" and, for a foreign picture, "Richard III."

Sentimentalists and lovers of charm and beauty in a motion picture probably will be pulling for "The King and I" to win the Oscar for best picture—and I'm right with them—but I've a hunch this Oscar will go to "Around the World in 80 Days."

There were so many fine acting performances during the year that it taxes one's memory to recall them all. Certainly Ingrid Bergman in "Anastasia," Yule Brynner and Deborah Kerr in "The King and I" and Brynner in a couple of other films, Kirk Douglas in "Lust for Life" and newcomer Carroll Baker in "Baby Doll" will be in the running for the Oscar sweepstakes, along with Katherine Hepburn and Burt Lancaster in "The Rainmaker," Gary Cooper and especially Dorothy Maguire and Anthony Perkins in "Friendly Persuasion," Rock Hudson in several outstanding acting jobs and a number of other actors and actresses in other pictures.

Though it may seem like treason to his multitudes of admirers, this observer was not particularly impressed with the late James Dean's performance in "Giant."

Anyhow, whatever happens on Academy Awards night next March, one thing is sure right now. The American motion picture industry in 1956 produced more good films than in any other year for a long time. All of these movies are still playing in local theatres. If you haven't seen them, give yourself a treat. You won't be sorry.

★ ★ ★

MARSHA HUNT, who's been away from Hollywood too long, gets a top role in Warner's "Bombers B-52," also starring Karl Malden and Natalie Wood.

★ ★ ★

BRIAN KEITH will star with Sal Mineo in Allied Artists' "Dino," scheduled to start shooting any day now. Keith will play the part of a psychiatrist at a settlement house on N. Y.'s east side.

★ ★ ★

RKO'S "THE LADY AND THE PROWLER" has had its title changed to "The Unholy Wife." Diana Dors and Rod Steiger are starred. Warners has changed the title of "The Helen Morgan Story" to "The Jazz Age." It stars Ann Blyth and Paul Newman.

MYSTERIES OF PLUMBING were demonstrated for Freddie and Miss Ricker by Wally Kushner as bathtub connections went into place. Several score of members of building trades unions donated their time to construction of the school. The land, worth $30,000, also was a gift. Labor and materials donated by construction firms were estimated to have a value of about $42,000.

BUILDING TRADES workers in the Detroit area, spurred by Painters District Council and aided by employers, are erecting a school for blind children of pre-school age in Taylor Township. Here Bricklayers Melvin Dwyer (left) and Charles Wallace help little Freddie Olver put a 25-cent coin in the mortar with the assistance of Ruth Ricker, school secretary.

Handicapped Kids Get Helping Hand

Detroit—Organized labor, as it always does, has responded again to a call for help—this time on behalf of pre-school children born into a world of darkness with eyes that see dimly, or not at all.

So bricklayers and carpenters, painters and plumbers, electricians and roofers have banded together to build, largely in their spare time, a new building for the Penrickton Nursery School for Visually Handicapped Children in suburban Taylor Township.

Only six pupils were registered when Mrs. Lillian Ricker started the school in St. Paul's Reformed Church in 1954. Now there are 25, with a waiting list about as long.

So when it outgrew the church quarters, Business Agents Claude Wells and Larry Jacot of Painters District Council 22 took notice. They enlisted the support of Council Sec.-Treas. Les Bryant, explained the need to other unions and to building construction firms which made generous donations of materials—and from then on it was easy.

"All you have to do is take a look at the little kids," said Wells, "and you are willing to give them everything you've got to make them comfortable."

Mrs. Ricker said that donations of labor, material and furniture to the school have totalled more than $45,000, with the building alone worth about $42,000. The land on which it is being constructed, worth $30,000, also was a donation.

VISUALLY HANDICAPPED children will learn to make their way in the world in this sturdy building on which (left to right) James Vida, Julius Crown, Richard Foster and Floyd Lambert, members of Carpenters Local 19, are at work. The school will house about 50 pupils.

Teen-Age Girls Prove They Plan Sensibly

If anybody wonders what teen-age girls think about when they're not listening to That Fellow's records or just plain mooning over him, the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. have come up with the answer.

They think about further education, a career or marriage, or all three, pretty much like their mothers before them.

Such are the results of a nationwide survey of the personal and social ambitions and interests of girls 11 through 18 years of age conducted for the Girl Scouts by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research.

Steady Employment High on List

Directed by Dr. Elizabeth Douvan and under the supervision of Dr. Stephen Withey, the survey covered hopes, worries, relations with parents and problems of dating as well as plans for education, work and marriage of a scientifically selected sample of nearly 2,000 girls.

In their job plans, the survey reveals, they want white collar work for themselves and their husbands—only 7 percent hope to marry men who work in factories, on farms or at a trade or craft.

They put "steady employment," "interesting work" and "nice people to work with" above high wages and rank. Only 2 percent want to run their own businesses.

The jobs to which they aspire are those traditionally associated with women, the most popular being secretary, nurse, teacher and social worker, in that order.

Eight out of 10 of the girls interviewed said they want to be like their mothers, some other feminine relative or their teachers when they grow up. Only 2 percent have their eyes on glamour, usually in the movies or television world.

Most of the girls—70 percent—are already on the job and gaining some sort of work experience. Half of them hold jobs outside their homes, 20 percent earn money working for their families.

Baby sitting is the most common type of work for girls from 12 years on. After 16, a sizable number get jobs in offices or stores. Hourly-paid farm work and household service jobs also are popular. Three percent are waitresses, 2 percent are either self-employed or make money on farm projects.

The quirks that prevent the mere male from ever fully understanding the feminine mind apparently pop up early. The survey shows that while 94 percent of the girls questioned expect to be married "some day," only 3 percent want to become housewives.

This, however, may be explained by the fact that most of those queried were thinking about the next few years of their lives rather than the "distant" future, the survey pointed out.

Friendship Plays an Important Role

One-third of the girls want to go to college. This figure, it may be noted, is considerably higher than the number currently enrolled in colleges and universities.

The study reveals that adolescent girls are under most stress between the ages of 14 and 16, when they are beginning to establish relations outside the family that are equally important to them. Friendships, it was found, play a very important part in their lives.

"They need and want loyal girl friends whom they can talk to and confide in," the Girl Scouts said in announcing findings of the survey.

"Six out of 10 girls interviewed said they felt a friend could be as close to them as a member of their own families. Consideration for others, skill in social activities, and good moral character were cited most frequently as the basis for liking another girl. Only a handful gave social status as a criterion."

The survey served to kill off the popular illusion that "going steady" is THE thing for adolescents.

"Only 10 percent of the girls 11 to 18 years old 'go steady'," the announcement said. "Asked what they thought of 'going steady,' less than one-fifth said they liked the idea. Sixty percent of the girls over 16 thought there were more disadvantages than advantages to this practice."

Most of the girls think that parental rules for their conduct are "legitimate and necessary." More than half think the rules their parents apply to them are "fair and helpful."

"When adolescent girls do disagree with their parents, the issues are most likely to be clothing, dating and hours," the announcement summarized.

"Younger girls, under 14, report conflict over clothes and use of make-up. Driving and dating are most often issues for girls in the 14 to 16 age group, and the oldest group disagrees with their folks about ideas."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PRES. EISENHOWER'S enormous $71.8 billion budget is inescapable: slowly, reluctantly, but inevitably the President has been compelled to embrace much of the New Deal and Fair Deal.

He will never be an innovator. He will break no new ground. The most forward-looking members of his Administration do not or cannot persuade him, for example, to advocate a national health insurance plan or a federal law compelling states to improve their unemployment compensation systems.

Arthur Larson, whose skillful book, A Republican Looks at His Party, won the President's warm welcome, centered his praise of the Eisenhower Administration on its opposition to "centralized" power. It gained for Larson a promotion from undersecretary of labor to head of the United States Information Agency—and he may later enter the cabinet.

But the 1958 budget makes a mockery of all talk of small government, retrenchment in spending, tax cuts—all the old-fashioned Republican shibboleths.

This proposal for nearly $72 billion in spending is justified by the President with the claim that government revenues will be so large that we will still have a surplus, will still be able to reduce the national debt.

The prediction, however, is hedged by an acknowledgement that we cannot really be sure of the level of business activity clear through June 30, 1958—the period covered by the budget—and therefore cannot be certain about tax revenues from personal and corporation income taxes.

The estimated "surplus" will fall by hundreds of millions if Congress, as expected, refuses to raise postal rates sharply. It will be cut if Congress, as is probable, increases military spending.

The President, after four years, has abandoned the carefree spirit in which in 1953 he sharply slashed Harry S. Truman's last budget.

The needs of free world defense are so urgent that he feels compelled to boost defense expenditures. He acknowledges pressing needs for federal spending for schools, highways, hospitals, the general welfare.

He is willing to spend more money for enforcement of laws protecting labor. He is willing to have these laws broadened to cover more and more people, so that our broad social security system may be, within the limits gained by Roosevelt, almost all-inclusive.

All of this has made Treasury Sec. George Magoffin Humphrey an extremely unhappy man.

Humphrey is perhaps the last member of the Eisenhower Administration who is willing to complain publicly that this spending will ruin us.

In his briefing session for reporters he sounded like a man on the way out of this Administration. He complained that the "trend" toward ever-higher spending, without tax relief, would "curl your ears" in a depression. Yet the Eisenhower budget, urging major new authorizations by Congress, suggested a bigger budget rather than a smaller one for 1959.

★ ★ ★

IT IS IMPORTANT TO RECOGNIZE what the Eisenhower Administration still stands for.

In addition to refusing health insurance or any other innovation, the President is insistently a "hard money" man. He thinks that the "money rate" should be set by private groups and the "market" rather than the government, and that interest rates under federal loan-guarantee programs should go up.

He opposes federal competition with private electric utilities; he calls this operation a "partnership" program. He opposes strict federal regulation of basic natural gas prices.

Still, any threat that ever existed of "liquidation" of the New Deal is dead. Small government is out the window. The needs of the people and the pressures on mid-century America to protect the security of our kind of world have worked a sea-change on the ideas that Eisenhower brought just four years ago to the office of the presidency.

Joe Miller's Sports Column Starts Jan. 26

A top-flight, colorful sports writer who prefers to label his column "I'm Often Wrong" will join the AFL-CIO News Magazine Feature Section.

Joe Miller, a veteran sports writer and editor for a number of papers and well-known magazines, will write a weekly general sports column for the News starting in the issue of Jan. 26.

Miller served as sports editor of the Lewiston, Ida. Morning Tribune, the Bois, Ida, Statesman and as sports columnist for the Portland, Oregon Journal. He has contributed sports articles to Sports Illustrated, Sport Magazine, Esquire and Colliers.

On the union side he helped organize American Newspaper Guild units in the Northwest and was president of the Boise and Seattle Newspaper Guilds.

Vandercook Says:

Mid-East Dumped in Congress' Lap

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

THE multiple problems of the Middle East remain in the forefront of the news for the simplest of reasons. They are grave. They threaten the safety of the free world. And they have not been solved.

While the Suez Canal stays closed, western Europe, and therefore the U. S., remain more vulnerable to Soviet attack than at any time since the cold war began.

Vandercook

Victories in modern war are floated on rivers of petroleum—and Nasser of Egypt, by his sabotage of the Suez passage, has reduced that river to a trickle.

If Soviet Russia does not choose this moment to overrun western Europe it is because she is crippled physically and psychologically. For other reasons, she will never have a better opportunity. Pres. Eisenhower has given recognition to the immense danger and importance of the Middle East muddle by bringing that question to the attention of the new Congress before anything else.

But, as former Sec. of State Acheson pointed out, Pres. Eisenhower has propounded the question. He has failed completely to supply an answer. In Acheson's words: "The President's message on the Middle East is not a statement of a policy, but an invitation to devise one."

He has no proposals to make about how to deal with the excessively grave problems of the present. Not a hint has come from the Administration as to how it intends to persuade the irresponsible Egyptian dictator to allow all vessels—including British, French, and Israeli ships—to use the Suez Canal, even after obstructions have been cleared from it.

Except for rudely telling Israel—in effect—to cease its complaints about Arab forays across its borders, the Administration seems to have no notion of how to heal the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In a democracy, under the two-party system, however, we have a remedy. When an administration demonstrates that it is completely bankrupt of ideas on an issue which affects the well-being, even the safety, of every citizen, it becomes the duty of the opposing party to do its utmost to fill that vacuum with some ideas of its own.

The Democratic majority in Congress has now the duty, rather than merely the opportunity, to devise a positive Middle Eastern policy, thrust upon it.

Morgan Says:

Atomic Progress Not So Simple

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

IT'S a weird world we live in. There was once a time, not beyond memory, when most people believed that any industrial addition to a community, ipso facto, spelled progress. Now it is not so simple. Atomic energy changed things.

Which is why the town of Monroe, Mich., has a problem. Monroe is the projected site of a new kind of atomic power plant, called a fast breeder reactor. This type produces more fuel than it burns. Scientists have described it as a "daringly designed" apparatus which may be a great pioneering experiment in the conversion of atomic energy for commercial use.

Morgan

A "breeder" is relatively so compact that maybe it can be adapted to aviation. But it has many complications—it generates excessive heat, for instance—accentuating the need for safety factors. A similar, smaller breeder "ran away" with itself at the Atomic Energy Commission's proving grounds at Arco, Ida., in November 1955, melting its control rods and causing radioactivity which rendered an area around the reactor unapproachable for some time.

This wouldn't be so convenient for Monroe. Within a radius of 40 miles of the site outside town on Lake Erie, from Detroit on the top to Toledo on the bottom, live some three million persons.

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SO a number of citizens, spearheaded by several Democratic senators and three trade unions, are challenging the wisdom of putting a breeder reactor in Monroe. They want political ramifications as well as safety factors looked into.

After some difficulty they succeeded in forcing a public hearing, the first phase of which made some kind of history in Washington. Although the government is committed to a policy of ardently encouraging the development of atomic energy, the AEC has never held a public hearing on the peaceful uses of the atom before, does not even have an examiner to preside, so it borrowed one from the FCC, the Federal Communications Commission.

The session dealt largely with expert testimony arguing that the Monroe project is safe and sound. There will be another hearing in three weeks at which union attorneys hope to develop other points.

It has been alleged that Chairman Lewis Strauss hastened action on the Monroe project as at least a partial answer to criticism of the AEC in the last Congress, led by Sen. Gore of Tennessee, that the government wasn't promoting atomic energy development fast enough.

But the AEC's role in the matter doesn't do much to inspire that hope. Maybe the hearings will clarify the picture—if the public is not lost in a small mushroom cloud of technical data we cannot understand.

Ed Morgan Will Cover Presidential Inauguration

Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Co. radio news commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO, will aid in the on-the-spot radio and TV coverage of the 43rd presidential inauguration, Jan. 21, 11 a. m. to 3 p. m., EST, over ABC.

Morgan will describe the ceremony from his post on the inaugural platform. Other ABC commentators will cover other parts of the proceedings.

Morgan recently was elected vice president of the Association of Radio and TV Correspondents.

As We See It:

School, Rights Bills Seen Likely

CHANCES are good that the 85th Congress will pass a school construction bill and a civil rights measure according to Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative department head.

Biemiller and Hyman Bookbinder, AFL-CIO legislative representative, were interviewed on the President's State of the Union message, on "As We See It," broadcast by the American Broadcasting Co. radio network.

"We are very pleased that the President took a forthright stand urging immediate enactment of the school construction bill," Biemiller said. "Last year, if the President and his aides had been a little more active, we think a bill would have been passed then.

"We hope the forthright statement (this year) means we will have the assistance of the White House legislative aides in securing the passage of a bill that is so sorely needed to provide more classrooms for our children."

Biemiller said he was confident about passage of a minimum civil rights bill, as outlined by the President, because of the increased support given amendment of Rule 22 by the Senate in the first day of the current session, and the sponsorship by Majority Leader Johnson, Minority Leader Knowland and other senators of a modification of Rule 22.

The two AFL-CIO legislative representatives said that they also hoped for extension of coverage under the minimum wage law, revision of the depressed areas bill, passage of proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act and a revision of the tax law so as to give small businessmen and low-income groups a real break.

"We certainly have to make improvements in our housing legislation, particularly because of the hard-money policy that is making it almost impossible to obtain mortgages these days. As good American citizens, we also are interested in seeing that the plight of the farmer gets proper attention."

Green Fund Church Gift Dedicated

Coshocton, O.—A stained glass memorial window honoring the late William Green, president of the former AFL, has been dedicated in the First Baptist Church, which he attended in his lifetime.

The window was the gift of the William Green Memorial Fund, which was set up by the AFL and continued by the AFL-CIO to honor the memory of one of American trade unionism's greatest figures.

Repository Dedicated

At the same time, a repository given the church in Green's memory by the Glass Bottle Blowers was dedicated.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Walter J. Mason, personal representative of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in the dedicatory speech, hailed Green "as a man who well and truly served his fellow men . . . a good man, a loyal man, a man who devoted his life to helping others."

The window shows the figure of Jesus Christ with arms open in welcome. About the head, fittingly, is the biblical injunction, "Come unto Me, all ye that labor . . ."

"Few men have so combined a zeal for the labor movement and a love of the Christian church as did William Green throughout his life," said Mason.

"A miner at 16 by economic necessity, he was a lay preacher and Sunday school superintendent by desire and choice.

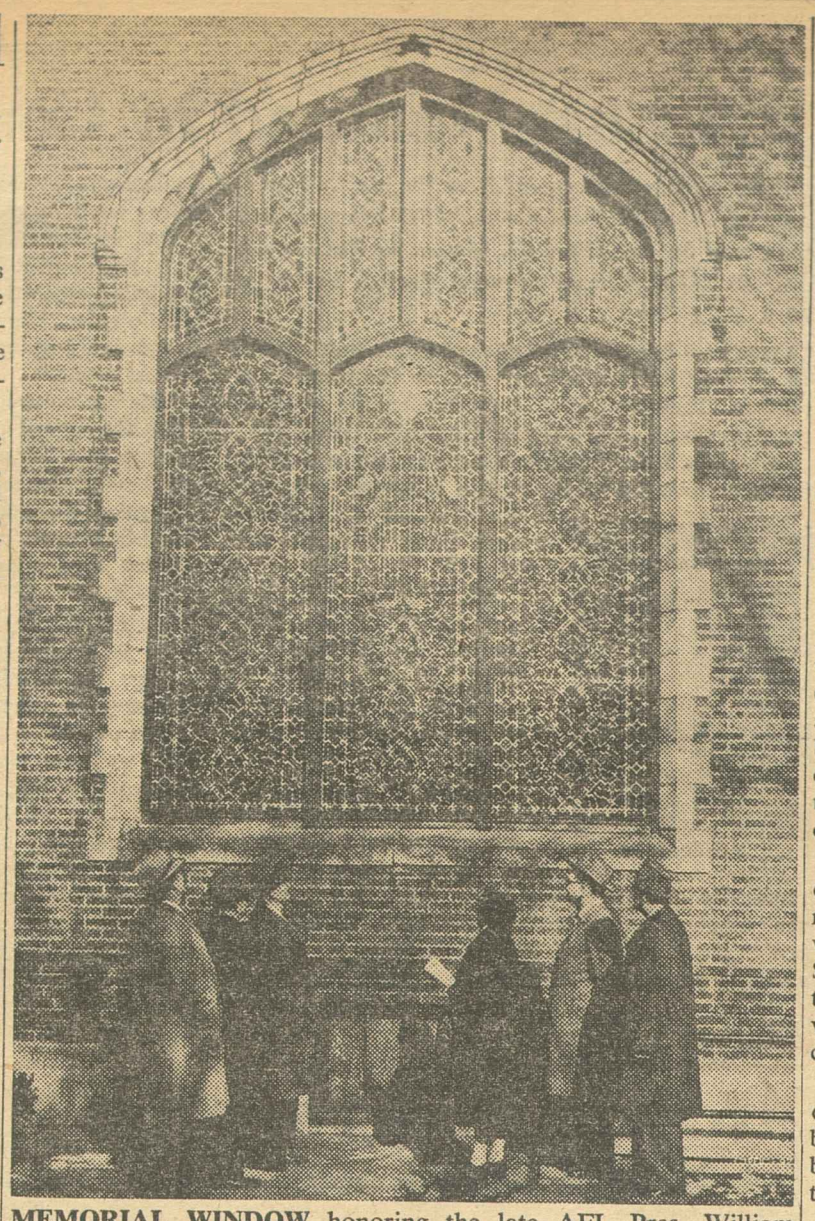
Man of Deep Faith

"He demonstrated by his preaching in many pulpits that a labor leader can be a man of deep faith, and he showed in the councils of labor leaders that religious faith can find expression in the quest of labor's goals.

"His leadership was enriched by his Christian convictions. To a remarkable degree, William Green in his own person combined the ideals of religious faith with the practical realism of achievement as a talented labor leader."

The memorial repository was presented to the church on behalf of the Glass Bottle Blowers by William J. Lewis, representing Pres. Lee Minton. Several members of Green's family attended the ceremony, including three daughters.

Among those attending the ceremonies were Pres. M. J. Lyden, Sec.-Treas. Phil Hannah and other representatives of the Ohio Federation of Labor.



MEMORIAL WINDOW honoring the late AFL Pres. William Green was dedicated recently in the First Baptist Church of Coshocton, O., which he attended for many years. Seen viewing it from outside the church after the ceremony are (left to right) Sec.-Treas. Phil Hannah of the Ohio Federation of Labor; AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Walter J. Mason, who represented the AFL-CIO and made the dedicatory address; OFL Pres. M. J. Lyden; Mrs. Clara Scarr, Green's daughter; Robert Wagner, OFL public relations director, and J. Harry Werthman, chairman of the church's arrangements committee.

U. S. Employes Will Mark Civil Service Act Signing

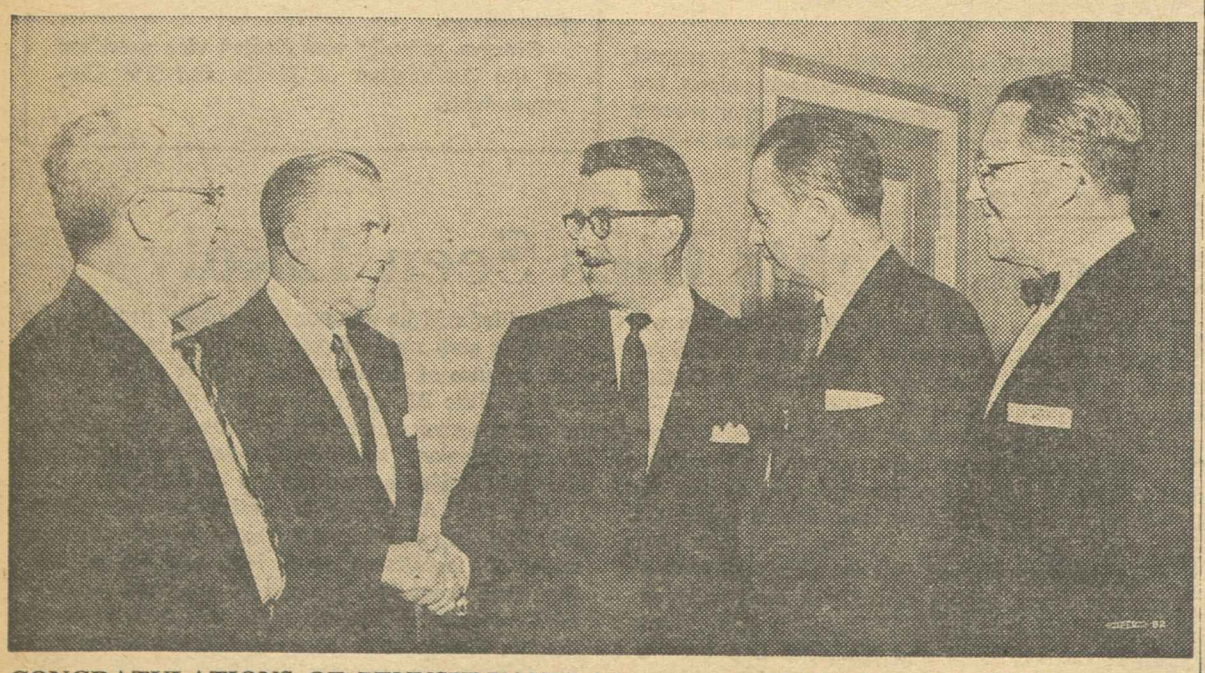
Highlighting a series of similar meetings to be held under its sponsorship all over the United States, the American Federation of Government Employes will hold a banquet in the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington Jan. 26 to mark the 74th anniversary of the signing of the Civil Service Act.

Over 1,000 persons are expected to turn out to hear addresses by Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) and Chairman Philip Young of the Civil Service Commission.

Seek Salary Increase

The annual observance of the signing of the law setting up the merit system for federal workers was started by the AFGE a dozen years ago. At this year's meetings, the AFGE will launch a drive to obtain a long-overdue salary increase for government employes.

The Civil Service Act was signed by Pres. Chester A. Arthur on Jan. 16, 1883. At that time it covered approximately 13,800 jobs, as contrasted with today's 2.4 million federal workers protected by its provisions.



CONGRATULATIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA labor are extended to Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers (center) on the occasion of a special banquet in honor of his election as AFL-CIO vice president. With him, left to right, are Pres. Joseph Kelley of the Philadelphia Industrial Union Council; Pres. Joseph A. McDonough of the state federation of labor; Secretary Harry Block of the state industrial union council, and Norman Blumberg, business manager of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union.

New Private Housing Off 10 Percent in '56

New private housing starts in 1956 declined 10 percent from record breaking 1955, a drop of $1.5 billion in value, according to preliminary estimates for last year prepared jointly by the Depts. of Labor and Commerce.

Despite the fact that 1956 was "a year in which demand for housing mortgage funds had to compete increasingly with the heavy demands for funds from many other sectors of the economy," the report said, the $13.5 billion spent on new housing made the year the second greatest on record.

Pressure For Homes

"The comparatively high level of homebuilding reflects in part," it went on, "the continuing pressure of a sustained demand for larger and better equipped homes, backed by rising incomes; a steadily increasing and highly mobile population, and accelerated rehabilitation of urban centers."

While fewer homes were being constructed, increased activity in most other categories sent the total value to a new all-time high of $44.25 billion, the tenth consecutive record. The constant dollar value (in 1947-9 prices) was 4 percent above 1955.

Spending for all types of private construction amounted to $30.8 billion, slightly more than in 1955, but public outlays rose 8 percent to a new record of $13.4 billion.

All major categories of private building showed increases except farm construction and hospital building, which dropped. The greatest increase was scored in industrial building, which topped the $3 billion mark for the first time by jumping 8 percent to $3.3 billion. Spending for new office buildings and warehouses rose 20 percent.

School Building Lags

All public building categories showed a jump from 1955 except hospital construction and Atomic Energy Commission installations.

Spending for road construction increased 13 percent to $5.1 billion. Public service job expenditures rose a sensational 62 percent, largely because of stepped-up activity on facilities connected with the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Development.

The value of public school building and of sewer and water works to service new housing developments rose to record levels for the ninth consecutive year. However, the 4 percent gain in school construction was far less than in the two preceding years—14 percent in 1955 and 25 percent in 1954.

First Report On Security Is Criticized

The first annual report of the director of the Defense Dept.'s Office of Personnel Security Policy on the federal industrial security program has drawn sharp criticism from Benjamin C. Sigal, general counsel of the Electrical Workers on grounds that it "fails to give consideration to recent applicable developments in the security field."

In a letter to Loyd Wright, chairman of the Commission on Government Security, Sigal charged that the report "completely ignores the question of the scope of the program" and that it "glosses over consideration of the criteria to be applied in determining whether or not an employe is a security risk."

"In summary, the report provides scant enlightenment to the reader who turns to it for an analysis of the problems presented by the industrial security program, and for evidence that the government has given consideration to the constructive criticisms advanced from both inside and outside the government," Sigal said.

The industrial security program was set up to clear civilian employes of private contractors doing work for the government who have access to classified information.

Holiday Pay Plan Revoked By Labor Dept.

A special "overtime pay policy" for holiday week ends, announced last November by Newell Brown, administrator of the Labor Dept.'s Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, has been ordered revoked.

The policy had been assailed by AFL-CIO Secy.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler on the grounds that it weakened "basic protections of both the Fair Labor Standards and Public Contracts Acts by permitting special arrangements under which premium pay for overtime work" would not be required.

Schnitzler Protests

Brown had announced he would raise no question of failure to comply with overtime provisions of the acts if employers and their employes agreed to make the day before or after a holiday a nonworkday in exchange for a sixth day of work in the previous or succeeding week without overtime pay.

Schnitzler, in a letter to Brown immediately after the policy change was announced, protested that it was "clearly contrary to the requirements" of the acts and declared that "it paves the way for even more serious undermining of the laws' requirements with respect to overtime."

The Labor Dept. had set two conditions under which it would permit the week-end policy: if the firms had a standard practice of paying overtime, and if the arrangement was made in advance upon mutual agreement between employers and employes.

Termed Substitution

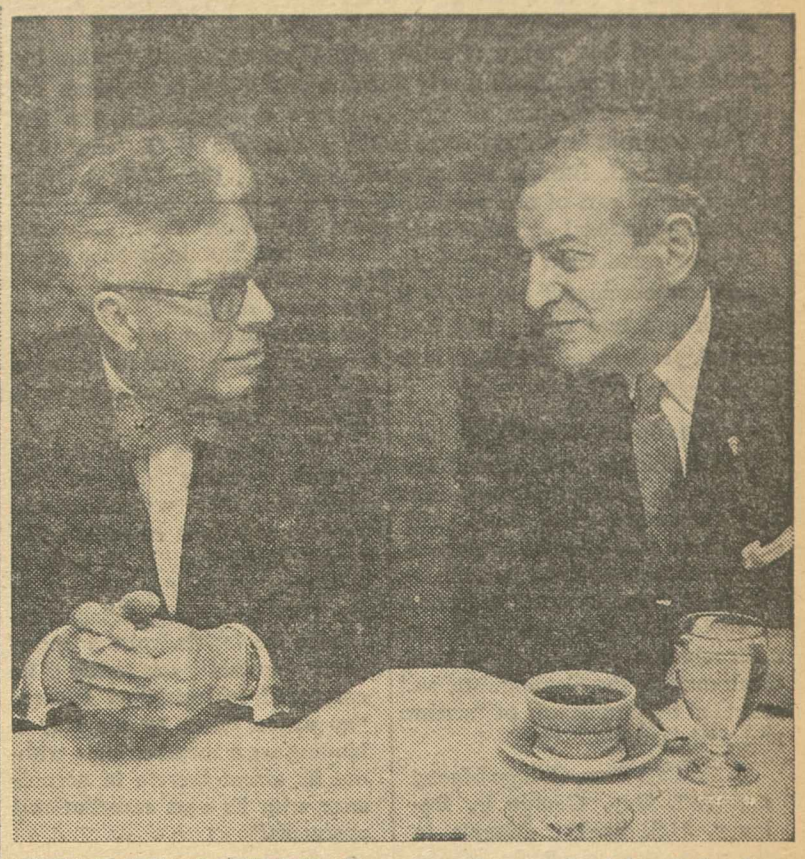
Terming this "a substitution of private agreement for statutory requirements," which, he said, "cannot be justified under any circumstances," Schnitzler said the "mutual agreement" could not be considered a safeguard because the department would have no way of determining whether employe agreement was "genuinely voluntary."

The holiday week-end policy had been put out in the form of a press release. Objecting to this "unofficial" action on the grounds that interested parties were not given an opportunity to comment on its "desirability or legality," Schnitzler noted that "the department cannot administratively, of course, alter the requirements of the law."

In withdrawing the policy, Brown said only that it had been reviewed in the light of country-wide experience over the Christmas and New Year's holidays, plus the comments of interested employer and employe groups. He added that the evidence clearly demanded that the enforcement policy be revoked and that it would not be applied to future holidays.

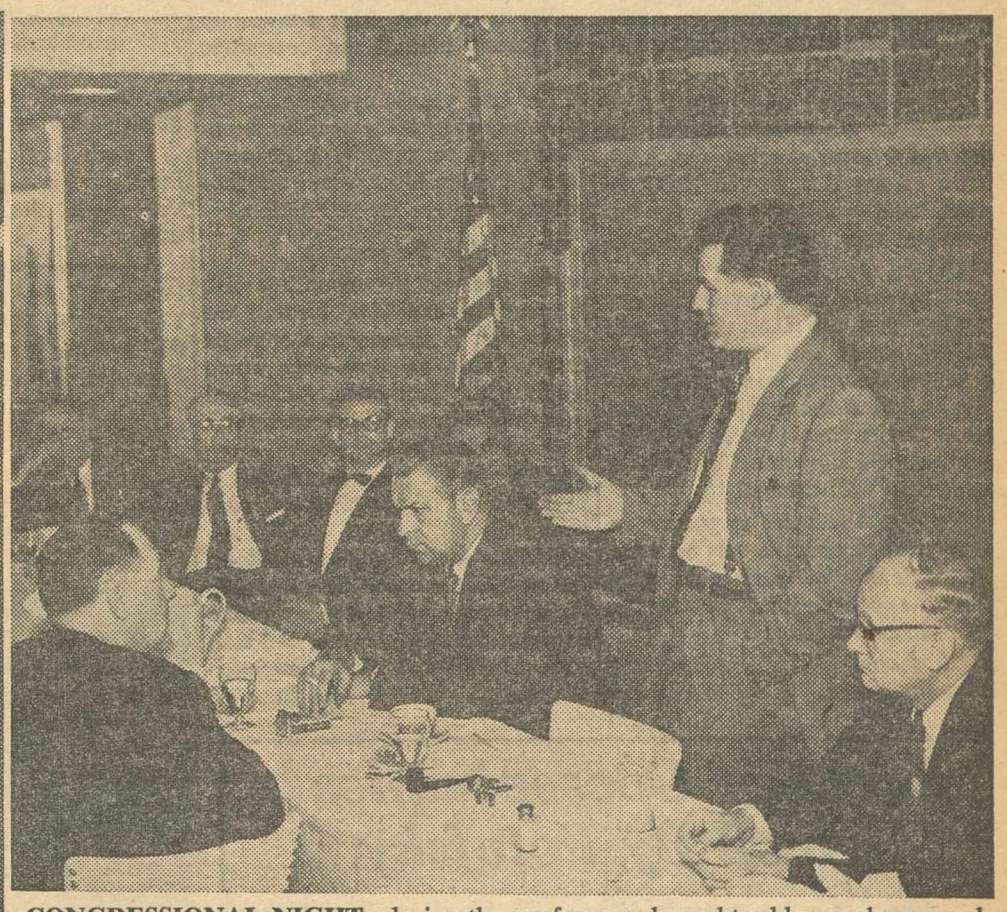
Steelworkers Shift from Mill to 'Hill'

STEELWORKERS LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE, in Washington, brought together USWA legislative representatives from 28 districts throughout the nation with government officials and members of Congress. Here, a call is paid on Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), by three participants. Left to right are Charles Cowl and Jim Payne, USWA legislative representatives, Kefauver, and District 15 Leg. Rep. John Connelly. Steelworker department heads also attended.



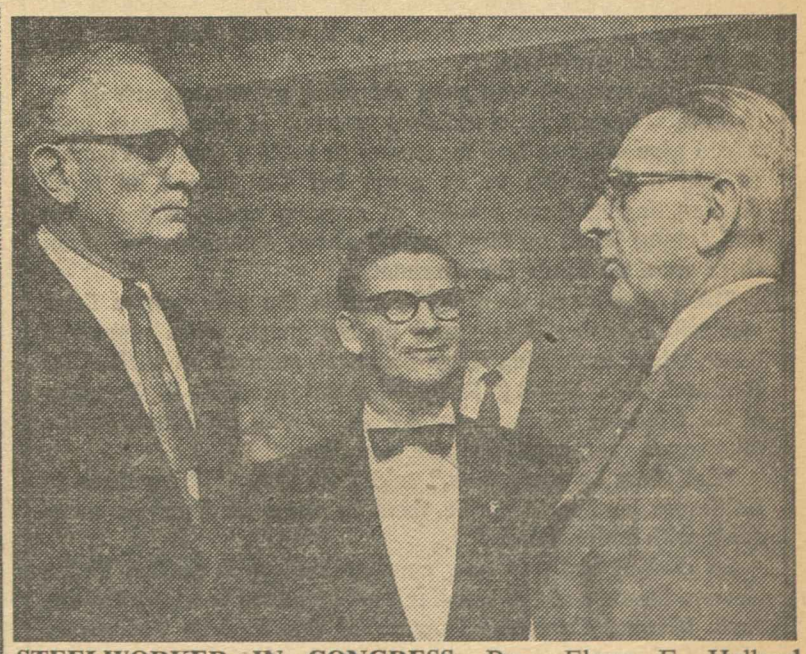
SPEAKERS FEATURED dinner meetings each night of the three-day conference, with Army and Defense Dept. officials alternating with Navy spokesmen and congressmen. One guest was Lt. Col. Thomas Swan of the Army's industrial relations division, left, shown here discussing defense manpower needs with Joseph J. McDonald, Steelworkers Washington legislative representative.

NEW SENATOR, Frank Church (D-Ida.), center, elected with AFL-CIO support, turned up at the conference for a discussion of legislative problems with USWA District 38 Leg. Rep. Thomas Consiglio, left, and Frank N. Hoffman, Steelworkers legislative director. Church replaced anti-labor Sen. Herman Welker (R).



CONGRESSIONAL NIGHT, closing the conference, brought addresses by several representatives. At head table, from left, are Reps. Lester Johnson (D-Wis.), J. F. Breeding (D-Kan.), Frank M. Clark (D-Pa.) and D. S. Saund (D-Cal.); USWA Leg. Dir. Frank Hoffman, and Reps. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) and Elmer Holland (D-Pa.), who discussed outlook in Congress.

DEFENSE PROBLEMS are talked over with Hoffman (second from right) by Navy and Defense Dept. officials. In usual order are Lt. Com. Everitt, WAVE public relations officer; John Fanning and Julius Kuczma of Defense Dept., Hoffman, and Commander Manson of Navy public relations.



STEELWORKER - IN - CONGRESS, Rep. Elmer F. Holland (D-Pa.), left, was an interested participant. Here, he discusses matters of concern to the Keystone State with newly-elected Rep. Frank Clark (D-Pa.), center, and USWA District 19 Leg. Rep. Mike Petrak. State legislation was also discussed.

Committee Urges 'Vigorous' U. S. Participation in ILO

Continued but "more effective and vigorous" participation by the United States in the Intl. Labor Organization was unanimously recommended by a five-man committee which had just completed a detailed examination of this country's relations with the ILO and their future.

The committee voiced a conviction that the ILO "can play an important and useful part in furthering U.S. foreign policy goals and . . . that U.S. participation in the ILO should be viewed as an integral part of our membership in international organizations."

At the same time, it made 10 specific recommendations which it feels, if put into effect, will help the U.S. get the most out of its ILO membership.

Denounce Allegations

The committee was named last May by the Depts. of Labor, State and Commerce after sharp criticism of the ILO by some employers. The employers claimed it has gone far afield from its basic objectives of social justice in labor-management relations, is in danger of being taken over by the Communists, and is staffed by proponents of "statism and socialism."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Intl. Rep. George P. Delaney, U.S. worker delegate to the ILO, denounced the allegations as unfounded. The committee noted, on the basis of testimony before it, that "the dissatisfaction was not universal among employers."

Delaney hailed the report as "commendable, although we do not agree in all details with the recommendations."

"It points out and calls the attention of the government to the need for strengthening the influence of the U.S. in the ILO," he said, "and provides a base for improving this country's participation.

"The committee agrees with our feeling that the U.S. should take advantage of the opportunity to promote the American way of economic life through the ILO, and show Soviet Russia we have no intention of letting the Communists run away with the ball."

Perhaps the most important of the recommendations was one that the U.S. drastically alter its views on ILO conventions, or treaties, and recommendations.

"It should be U.S. policy," the committee said, "to support or oppose them on their substantive merits, and not to oppose a proposal with which the U.S. is in agreement on principle simply because the measure is in convention form or is thought not to be properly a subject of legislation under the American system."

The committee noted the objection growing out of the claim that ILO conventions and recommendations constitute "internal legislation." It pointed out that while the process in the ILO may "superficially" resemble the legislative, the instrument cannot accurately be compared to legislation because "no action taken by the ILO is binding on a member state without its assent thereto in accordance with its own constitutional processes."

Support of proposed conventions or recommendations on the basis of their content, rather than opposition as a matter of principle, will no longer result "in the embarrassing and almost impossible, situation which the U.S. is currently in on the draft convention on forced labor," the committee said.

At last year's conference, the government took the position it was "immoral" to support a proposal which the President would not submit to Congress for ratification.

Bad Propaganda

"As a result," the committee said, "instead of the U.S. leading the fight for a convention against forced labor, an issue over which we fought a bloody war, we hedged ourselves around with reservations and amendments and gave the appearance in the propaganda outlets of the world of opposing this convention."

In other major recommendations, the committee urged that the government take specific measures to improve the organization and staff responsible for U.S. participation in the ILO.

This would include the assignment of a high-level governmental representative of ministerial rank at Geneva, with a highly-qualified staff, for year-'round liaison with the ILO and with other representatives concerned with the ILO.

The quality of delegates to all ILO activities at which the U.S. is represented should be stressed, the committee said, along with continuity in representation, adequate staffing and thorough preparation.

"It would be well," the committee added, "if the employer and labor organizations that nominate delegations increased the permanent staff dealing with ILO matters; but the primary responsibility for improved staff work rests with the government."

The committee in addition called for strengthening the ILO secretariat and guarding against the possible intrusion of personal beliefs into reports and analyses which should be objective; urged the U.S. more widely to inform the American people of the benefits of ILO membership, and suggested a number of specific steps for improvement of every phase of U.S. participation in ILO activities.

Joseph E. Johnson, president of the Carnegie Endowment for Intl. Peace, was chairman of the committee.

Other members were Howard C. Peterson, Philadelphia banker; Frederick H. Herbison, director of the Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University; Charles A. Myers, professor of industrial relations at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Robert D. Gray, professor of industrial relations at California Institute of Technology.

Oil Official Warns U. S. Must Be Member of ILO

New York—A spokesman for one of the world's largest oil companies has sharply warned the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce that to force American withdrawal from the ILO would "threaten the position of the United States in its battle with the Communist countries for the support of the uncommitted nations of the world."

The company is Socony Mobiloil and its spokesman was Austin T. Foster, who, appearing before a committee of the Chamber, said that withdrawal from ILO would be "defeatist and isolationist and inconsistent with the position of the United States in relation to the United Nations generally." Foster is a member of the company's board of directors.

"Instead of being an act of 'courage,' as has been suggested," he said, "it would be more like throwing in the sponge in the middle of the fight."

Foster pointed out that should the U.S. government refuse to appoint the employer representatives to the ILO, it would mean, under the ILO constitution, that U.S. labor delegates would be deprived of their vote and the vote of the U.S. would be restricted to its government delegates and thus "U.S. labor would be deprived of its right to an effective voice in ILO."

"We feel that it would be unfortunate and harmful to the United States, to the business community and to the two employer associations themselves if they refused to participate in the nomination of employer delegates to ILO so long as the United States sees fit to remain a member of that organization."

Kadar Decrees Death For Hungarian Strikers

The Russian-imposed Communist Hungarian government of Premier Janos Kadar has decreed the death penalty, imposable within 24 hours, on all strikers and other opponents of the regime.

The decree was enacted after an outburst in the Csepel Island industrial section of Budapest in which two workers who joined in a mass demonstration against the reported discharges of 16,000 white collar workers were said to have been slain by the gunfire of Hungarian police supported by Soviet armored cars.

Guns also were turned on workers protesting inadequate wages in the industrial suburb of Kobanya, access to which was blocked for several hours by Hungarian militia and Russian troops.

The death penalty was decreed for strikes, demonstrations and other forms of resistance in "indispensable" factories, mines, farms and commercial establishments, which were officially described as those having 100 or more employes.

Those accused under the decree will be tried in summary courts, which until now have had jurisdiction only over persons charged with murder, manslaughter, arson, robbery, looting and illegal possession of arms or ammunition.

Even "loitering" comes within the meaning of the decree. So do "intrusion" and anything else that interferes with work, as well as conspiracy and revolt against the Kadar government.

The disorders that were climaxed by the death penalty decree came at the end of a week of demonstrations and strikes by freedom-loving workers, sabotage, slowdowns and other expressions of the people's hatred of the rule forced on them by Russian tanks, anti-aircraft guns and troops.

Reaction to the decree in Budapest was prompt. Within less than 24 hours, according to reports reaching Vienna, posters appeared on walls calling the people to a new uprising.

"Stand by for Jan. 26," they are reported to have said, apparently referring to the time of the proposed revolt.

Others said "65,000 Hungarians did not die in vain . . . do not forget the dead."

Yucatan Goosepimples Warmed By Potofsky

Five Latin American trade unionists blew into Washington along with an icy wind recently and promptly began to raise the most spectacular crop of goosepimples ever produced this side of the Tropic of Cancer.

They came from Yucatan, which has a tropical climate. Washington hasn't, at least in winter (though it often seems that way in summer). Nobody, it seems, had ever told them about overcoats.

The government was soon shivering as wholeheartedly as its guests, though for a different reason. It would have been a lead pipe cinch to find the money to build a dam in Yucatan or add a battleship to its navy; but for five of its frigid citizens, facing three months of running noses, watery eyes and aching joints as they learned about American unionism, there were no funds for overcoats.

Official embarrassment had risen to the point where there was talk of using it to warm up the guests when organized labor, which is nothing if not practical, stepped in. AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg got Pres. J. S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, an AFL-CIO vice president, on the telephone. He explained the situation.

"Let them be my guests," said Potofsky. "Drive them to Baltimore, and we'll clothe them in warm and proper overcoats with union labels."

So clad at last and now comfortable are Sec.-Gen. Pedro Herrera Herrera of the Yucatan Packinghouse Workers Union; Pres. Manuel Caravajal Romero of the Taxicab Drivers in Merida, Yucatan; Santiago Andres Escobedo Sima, a mechanic; Dr. Jose Vera Ramon, staff physician for the province's hennequin industry, and Luis Alberto Zapata Cervera, of the Caribbean Fisheries Cooperative.

WAVING FAREWELL as they leave New York for Accra, in the Gold Coast, are AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (left), and Emil Rieve, chairman of the Textile Workers' executive board and an AFL-CIO vice president. They are attending the first African Regional Conference of Trade Unions called by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. On their way, they will make brief stops in London and Brussels.

Herbert Long Killed In Auto Accident

Cuba, Mo.—Herbert Long, organizer for the United Shoe Workers for many years, was killed in an automobile accident here Jan. 8, while on union business. He was 58 years old.

Labor Vows to Battle Venezuela Dictatorship

New York—Free labor is pledged to an uncompromising battle against the military dictatorship in Venezuela "until freedom for all is re-established," said O. A. Knight, president of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Intl. Union at a luncheon here honoring Dr. Romulo Betancourt, former president of the South American country, and now an exile.

Outlines Demands

Knight, who is also chairman of the AFL-CIO Sub-committee on Inter-American Affairs, told the audience at Carnegie International Center, that free labor makes these demands upon the Venezuelan government.

1—Return to their homeland of all labor and political exiles.

2—Release of all those who are jailed for the sole "crime" of believing in freedom and opposing dictatorship.

3—Re-establishment of trade union freedom and all other civil liberties.

"We know that the struggle is still hard and long," said Knight. "We also know that in the end, the forces of democracy and freedom will win. This is what has happened in the last two years in Argentina, Peru, Honduras, Haiti and other countries."

Before the luncheon, several dozen men and women carrying placards and distributing printed leaflets—minus the union bug, of course— from the so-called "Pan American Anti-Communist Association" picketed the center in protest against Dr. Betancourt's presence and charging him with being a "communist."

Serafino Romualdi, assistant secretary of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers, charged that the association was backed by the Trujillo dictatorship of the Dominican Republic.

Praises Labor Efforts

The audience at the luncheon, sponsored by the Inter-American Association for Democracy and Freedom, heard Dr. Betancourt charge that the 4,000 political prisoners in Venezuelan jails were suffering "tortures that are just as bad as those suffered by political prisoners under Stalin and Hitler."

He charged that the military dictators of Venezuela are "working with the oil investors" but that the millions of dollars in profits were not being used to build schools or hospitals but "to buy up newspapers, writers and radio time and to slander opposition leaders."

"I cannot understand why the United States," he said, "can expect the people of Latin America to die in Korea for the sake of freedom while at the same time the government gives out decorations to the dictators of Latin America."

Praising American labor's efforts to foster democracy in Latin America, Dr. Betancourt pointed out that through the work of American union leaders, the people of South America had learned that there are people in the U.S. "who sincerely believe in democracy" and who oppose "American business exploitation."

3 More Hotels Sign Pact With Union

Miami Beach, Fla.—Three more of this resort city's major hotels have initialed the master agreement signed by Hotel & Restaurant Workers Local 255 and the Miami Beach Hotel Association—the Algiers, Sea Isle and Atlas.

Previously, the Fontainebleau had signed, making four hotels which accepted the master contract during its first week, compared to the 21 months Local 255 required to sign up the first 14 hotels.

The latest three are owned by members of the association committee which worked out the agreement with the union. The Algiers and the Sea Isle had been on the union's strike list since Apr. 25, 1955.

The master agreement recognizes the union as bargaining agent for its members, opens the way to complete organization of Miami Beach's 21,000 workers in the Hotel & Restaurant Workers jurisdiction, grants seniority and the checkoff, forbids strikes or lockouts, and provides for arbitration to settle all disputes.

It runs for 10 years, with wages, hours and working conditions to be negotiated later and to be reopenable annually.

In addition to the three hotels, the union also signed an agreement with the Castaways, a big beachfront motel with 172 units and 92 employes. It is the second motel to have been signed, the Colonial Inn having agreed several weeks ago. Castaways' employes got wage increases and other benefits under the contract.

AUTOGRAPHED COPY of Spanish edition of the autobiography of the late Samuel Gompers, first president of the former AFL, was presented to Adalid Balderrama Gonzalez (left), Bolivian under-secretary of labor and social security, by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (right) and AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi during a visit to AFL-CIO headquarters.

NAM's Parker Misquoted In His Remarks on Unions

The AFL-CIO News in its Dec. 29, 1956 issue carried an article by the Rev. William J. Smith, S.J., director of St. Peter's Institute of Industrial Relations, Jersey City, N. J., assailing Cola Parker, former NAM president, for his attack on trade union political action.

In his article Rev. Smith quoted Parker as saying: "Businessmen of America sit like rabbits hypnotized by a snake, seemingly helpless to organize a program to defend the American political and economic system against the onslaughts of the unrighteous and unwashed."

Rev. Smith has informed the AFL-CIO News that inclusion of the words "against the onslaughts of the unrighteous and unwashed" was inaccurate, that Parker did not use these words in his original speech.

"The error," says Rev. Smith, "was due to a misreading of a confusing quote with a quote."

Rev. Smith concluded "the publicized, indiscriminate animosity that Mr. Parker has consistently shown toward American labor leaders is well-known. I am pleased to note, nevertheless, that he did not make use of the expression "against the onslaughts of the unrighteous and unwashed."

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California Fed Probes Ad Racket

San Francisco — Charges of racketeering advertising practices by some labor papers in the state are to be investigated by a special three-man committee of the California Federation of Labor.

The federation's executive council set up the group as a result of two actions: a statement by the San Francisco Labor Council, and a long discussion of labor press advertising policies at a state AFL editors meeting six weeks ago.

Heading the committee is Pres. Jack Goldberger of the San Francisco Labor Council. Other members are CFL Vice Pres. Thomas Small of San Mateo and Lowell Nelson of Vallejo.

The statement adopted by the San Francisco AFL body on Nov. 16 said that despite repeated condemnation of unethical practices by national, state and city bodies, "the abuses continue—and in many cases, from sources who should know better."

It listed several recent incidents:

1—A union directory for the state of California. "Such directories are worth little or nothing to the advertiser, possibly less to the union movement. Their circulation is so limited as to be almost meaningless, their usefulness subject to serious question."

2—Special editions (of labor papers) are apparently the excuse for solicitation of every kind of business, large or small, regardless of whether the publication can actually offer any kind of market to the advertiser or perform any service for him that would be worth money to him.

The San Francisco AFL Council called on the state federation to set up some form of high advertising standards, and to provide means for identifying papers which flout those requirements.

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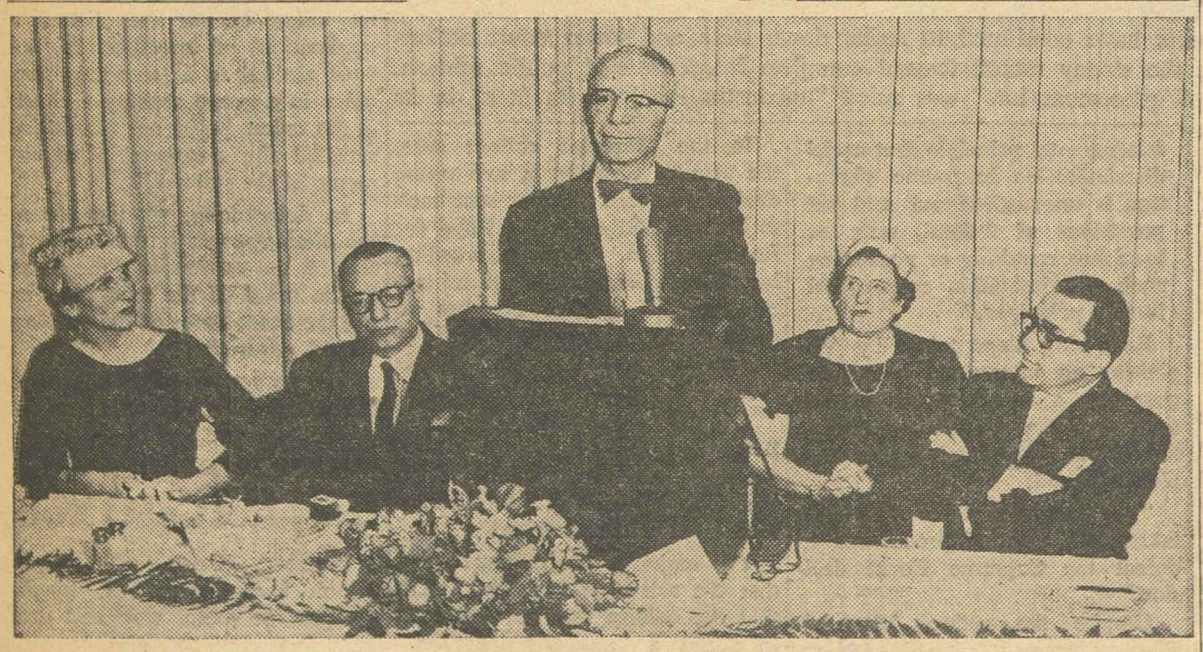


FREE LABOR'S DEMANDS for restoration of all civil liberties, denied by the military dictatorship in Venezuela, were reaffirmed at a luncheon at Carnegie International Center in New York. Seated at the dais (left to right) were: Sra. Karen de Figueres, first lady of Costa Rica; Dr. Romulo Betancourt, exiled former president of Venezuela, who was honored at the luncheon; O. A. Knight, president of the Oil Workers and chairman of the AFL-CIO subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs; Frances R. Grant, Secy.-gen. of the Inter-American Assn. for Democracy and Freedom, and Dr. Alberto Canas, chairman of the Costa Rican Mission to the U.N.

Ohio Labor Faces Stiff Fight On Legislative Improvements

By Al Zack

Cleveland—Ohio labor faces a stiff fight in the reactionary-dominated 102d General Assembly, the Ohio Industrial Union Council convention here warned as it drafted demands for legislative improvements.

A record convention, of 1,404 delegates, called upon the state legislators to "modernize the state's unemployment and workmen's compensation laws which still hamper the efforts of the injured and jobless to obtain justice when misfortune strikes."

Documenting claims that both laws are filled with legalistic booby-traps, the delegates said the legislature "has a great opportunity" to insure justice.

Noting the complexion of the legislature had not improved, Pres. Ray Ross and Sec.-Treas. John R. Rooney said they were "convinced, however, that some change of thinking has taken place in the minds" of some legislators who hadn't previously understood "the need for strong unions in our complex society of free enterprise and industrial development."

Hope for Assistance

"We hope," they added, that this change would be sufficient "not only to stem any tide of anti-labor proposals, but also to assist in the passage of desperately needed legislation."

Carefully planning for a tough fight, however, the delegates to the 18th Constitutional Convention also called for:

- **Readjustment of the state's tax burden "which now presses down unfairly on low and middle-income groups."**
- **Revamping of election laws to encourage, not discourage, voting, including making Election Day a holiday with pay.**
- **Improvement in legislation covering working women and minors.**

Ross and Rooney reported little progress had been made, in recent months, in merger discussions with the Ohio State Federation of Labor.

In his keynote speech, Ross said the industrial union council will do "whatever is considered necessary to effect merger" based upon "equality and democratic principles." He said the former CIO unions were "desirous of merger" based upon "an honorable agreement."

"It is not a question of anyone returning anywhere. It is not a question of who will rule and it is not a question of domination," he added.

Ask Dispute Action

In another convention action, the delegates unanimously called upon the AFL-CIO Executive Council to take prompt action in a dispute between the Steelworkers and the Sheet Metal Workers over representation at the Burt Manufacturing Co. in Akron.

The resolution noted the Steelworkers had represented workers at the plant for 11 years and charged the company was being forced out of business by the Sheet Metal Workers refusal to install products made at the plant. The Sheet Metal Workers contend the products are not "union made."

The convention heard speeches from:

Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, who warned that "industry will destroy us at the first opportunity." Referring specifically to so-called "right-to-work laws," Abel said that enactment in states like Ohio and Michigan would encourage labor's enemies to "destroy the trade union movement."

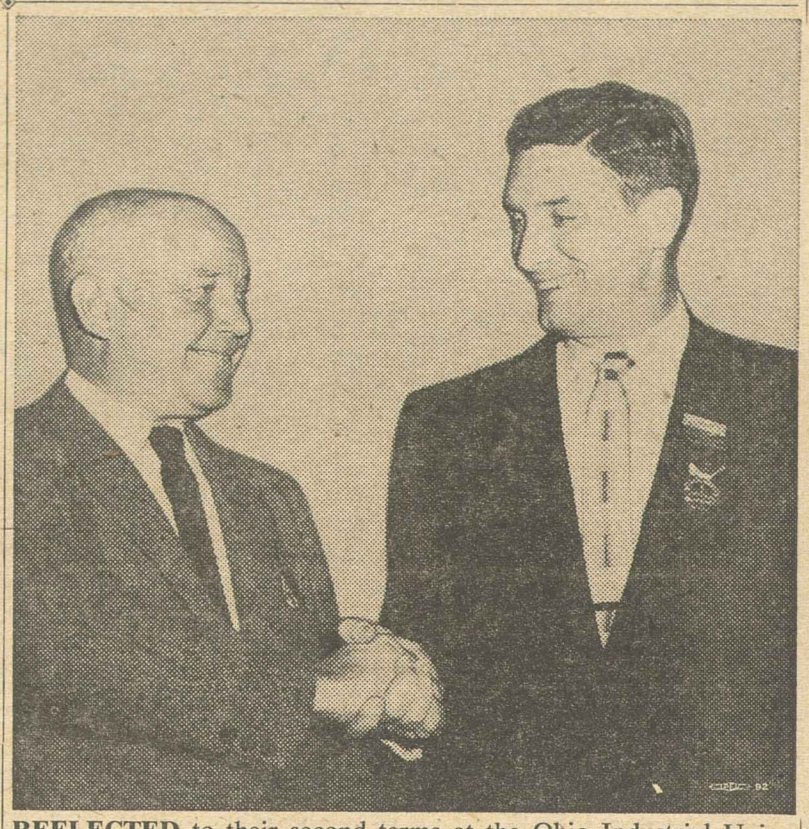
Dir. Al Whitehouse of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., who predicted a formula for settling jurisdictional disputes would be reached at the January meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers, who blamed present inflation upon the greed of American big business for huge profits.

Co-director Jack Kroll of COPE, who expressed the hope that by 1958 Ohio labor would speak "politically with one voice," predicted that "the political picture in Ohio will be different when that happens."

Pres. Max Greenberg of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, who called for minimum wage coverage for "all workers in America." Noting U.S. financial aid to England in the Suez crisis, Greenberg said, "we must convince Congress there are Americans too suffering from a lack of dollars. We seem to have money for everything except the needs of the American people."

The convention unanimously re-elected Ross and Rooney to their second terms in office.



REELECTED to their second terms at the Ohio Industrial Union Council convention in Cleveland were Sec.-Treas. John R. Rooney (left) and Pres. Ray Ross.

Guild Broun Award Deadline Is Feb. 1

For the sixteenth consecutive year, the Newspaper Guild is offering its annual Heywood Broun Memorial Award for outstanding journalistic achievement.

The annual competition honors the late columnist who was the Guild's founder and first president.

Eligible for the award are employes in the Guild's jurisdiction on newspapers, wire and news services, news magazines and radio television stations in both the United States and Canada. Feb. 1 is deadline for entries, which should be submitted in scrapbook form to the ANG, 1126 16th St. N. W., Washington.

Agriculture Workers Need Pay Coverage

Pres. Eisenhower has been asked to include "a substantial portion" of the 1.8 million hired workers in agriculture in his recommendations for extended coverage of the federal minimum wage laws.

The appeal was made in a letter by Pres. H. L. Mitchell of the National Agricultural Workers, who told the President that workers employed on larger farms are often paid wages as low as 30 cents an hour, while in other areas farm workers may earn as much as 85 cents an hour for similar work.

"Except for the National Agricultural Workers Union, the workers employed on the farm factories have no representation and are virtually without individual or collective bargaining power," Mitchell wrote.

He said the extension of coverage to those workers employed on large "factory-in-the-field-type" farms "would help not only these workers who are at the bottom of the economic heap in our society but would also tend to equalize competition between the farm factories-in-the-fields and the nation's family type farmer."

"In our opinion," he continued, "the low wages paid, plus a large supply of foreign contract labor imported each year for work on these larger farms, are the chief factors involved in the trend toward elimination of family farming."

Texas Court Bars 'Wreck' Law Firing

Austin—In a precedent-making decision, the Texas Supreme Court has ruled that the state's so-called "right-to-work" law means exactly what it says in declaring that a worker cannot be discharged on account of membership—as well as non-membership—in a union.

Reverse Decisions

In a unanimous opinion, written by Chief Justice J. E. Hickman, the state's highest court reversed decisions of the trial court and the Waco Court of Appeals which had upheld the firing of Don Lunsford from the Bryan, Tex. fire department after he played a leading part in organizing a local of the Fire Fighters.

The city argued, and the lower courts concurred, that since the local was still being organized at the time of his discharge, Lunsford could not have consummated membership in the organization, although he had applied for membership, had been elected a temporary officer and had sent a check to the international for the charter fees and dues.

The Supreme Court, however, declared that it is clear that the Legislature intended to protect "the right of membership in a union as well as the right of non-membership."

Intent Seems Obvious

"The intent seems obvious to protect employes in the exercise of free choice of joining or not joining a union," the high court ruled. "The purpose of the statute is to afford equal opportunity to work to both classes of employes. That purpose would be thwarted if an employer could discharge without good cause an employe when he learns that the employe is in the act of consummating membership in a labor union.

"It is our view that, having paid his union charter fee, signed an application of membership, and been elected to a temporary local office in a group seeking a charter in the union, petitioner (Lunsford) satisfied the membership requirements of the statutes."

In determining whether or not the discharge was prohibited by the statute, the court said, "the reason in the mind of the employer, and not the exact status of the employe, should govern."

The case now goes back to the trial court for a new trial.

U. S. Courts Are Unblocking School Integration Delays

New decisions by federal courts have continued to strike down state and lower court actions aimed at blocking, or delaying, the steady march toward complete integration of public schools.

Virginia's new so-called "pupil placement law" was ruled "unconstitutional on its face" in its first court test, and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the sixth circuit, in another action, reversed a decision by a Memphis (Tenn.) district judge in which he had refused, in effect, to order the admission of five Negroes to Memphis State College.

Denies Va. Motion

The apparent death blow to the Virginia law was delivered in Norfolk by U.S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman in a strongly worded 12,000-word opinion in which he denied a state motion to dismiss desegregation suits against the school boards of Norfolk and Newport News.

Hoffman said the "pupil placement" legislation, which was rushed through a special session of the General Assembly in September, was "directly in the teeth of the language of the Supreme Court . . . where it declared 'the fundamental principle that racial discrimination in public education is unconstitutional' and 'all provisions of federal, state or local law requiring or permitting such discrimination must yield to this principle'."

Reviewing steps taken by Virginia's "no integration anywhere" governor, a constitutional convention and the General Assembly aimed at keeping segregation, Hoffman said:

"The pattern is plain. The legislature has adopted procedures to defeat the Supreme Court decision."

Despite the ruling, Virginia's Pupil Placement Board, set up under the law now held unconstitutional, said it would continue to function "unless and until" lawfully prevented. State officials said they thought they could keep Virginia schools segregated at least another year through appeals procedures.

In the Memphis college case, the appeals court by a two-to-one decision ordered the case sent back to District Judge Marion Boyd for further action. Boyd, in a ruling last November, denied an injunction sought by five Negroes to prevent the Tennessee Board of Education and college officials from denying them admission.

At the same time, however, Boyd had approved a plan proposed by the board under which the school would be totally desegregated within five years.

The majority of the court ruled that the school officials' argument that the college was not equipped to admit a "radically increased" number of students "is not a valid defense."

"The board," it held, "has the authority to establish a limit of admissions, but the board is not authorized to establish a limitation based on race or color."

Hillman Contest Deadline, Feb. 1

New York—The deadline for submitting entries in the seventh annual prize contest of the Sidney Hillman Foundation for outstanding contributions to daily and periodical journalism, fiction, non-fiction, radio and television, drama and motion pictures is Feb. 1.

Entries, printed or broadcast in 1956, may be submitted before the deadline by the author, the publication or anyone connected with them. They should be sent to the foundation at 15 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y.

Woodworkers Ask Hospital Cost Probe

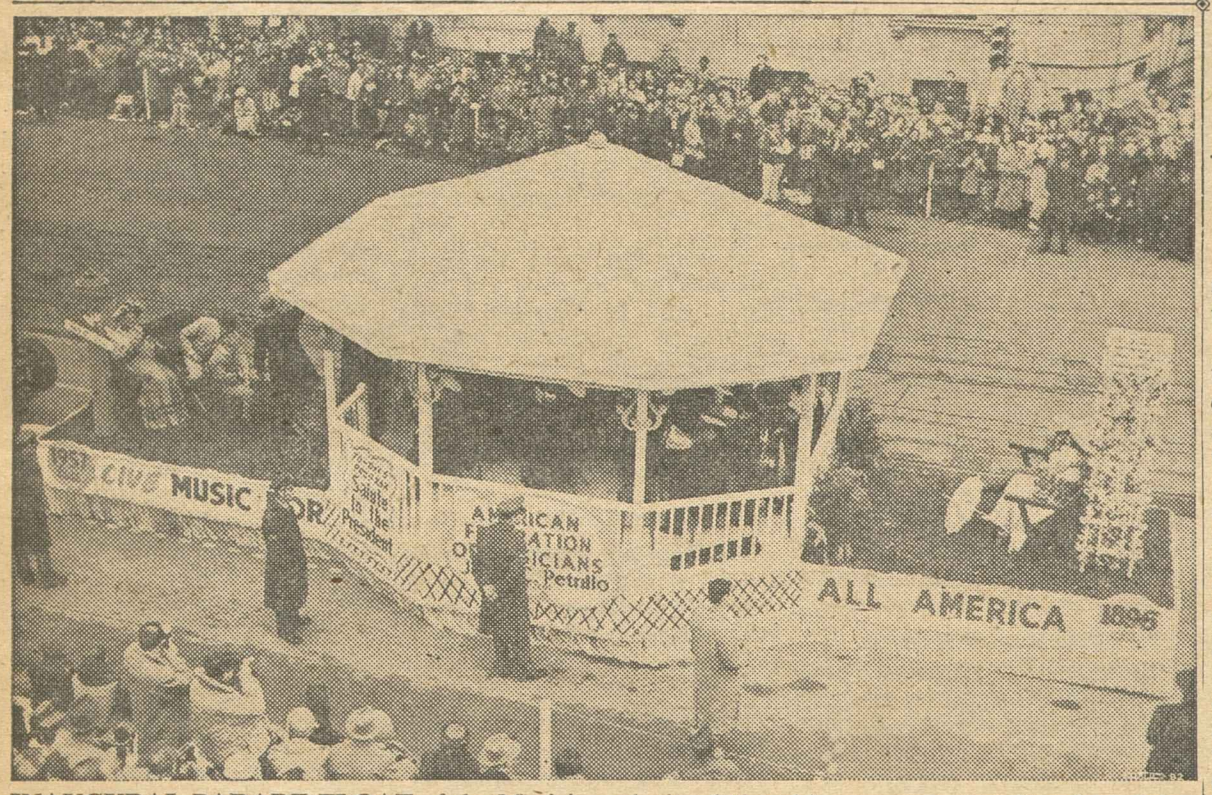
Portland, Oreg. — A congressional investigation of hospital charges for room, care and drugs was demanded by the executive board of the Woodworkers at a meeting here.

In a resolution introduced by Pres. Burk Christie of the IWA Plywood District Council, the board charged the rates are based "on what the traffic will bear."

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II | Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. | Saturday, January 26, 1957 | No. 4

Labor Mobilizes in States For New Political Battles



INAUGURAL PARADE FLOAT of the Musicians depicted the old community bandstand in Oskaloosa, Ia., with bandsmen in traditional old-time Sousa uniforms playing for a typical family group and a mustachioed policeman at one end and a courtin' couple at the other. In addition, the union provided some $100,000 worth of free live music by famous bands for the inaugural balls and other festivities.

Unions Open Drive In 45 Legislatures

By Milton Plumb

State labor organizations across the nation have rolled up their sleeves for what collectively is regarded as one of the most intensive "grass roots" state legislative drives in history.

Although anti-labor and conservative forces have made clear that they will offer stubborn opposition, prospects for labor's efforts to secure more equitable state statutes appear to be brighter than in the past.

At stake are such things as adequate schools and housing, fair labor-management relations laws, unemployment benefits and workmen's compensation, equitable taxes, minimum wage protections and a host of other issues.

This year the struggle is being fought in every state except Kentucky, Mississippi and Virginia—the only state legislative bodies not scheduled to meet in 1957.

Objectives Clear

The battle lines have been sharpened and the objectives clearly drawn by last November's election campaigns.

While organized labor scored notable gains in its efforts to elect more liberal members to state legislatures, losses in a few other areas which accompanied the Eisenhower victory have increased the likelihood there of new bitter drives by conservative and anti-labor forces to further hamper labor's political action and organizing efforts, and to whittle away existing social security and public welfare programs.

State labor organizations in states where election setbacks were suffered are devoting most of their efforts to a counter-attack against new "right-to-work" and other anti-labor proposals, and to what amounts largely to a "hold-the-line" operation in regard to protective and welfare legislation.

In most areas, however, organized labor will work positively for well-rounded legislative programs aimed at meeting the needs of workers and consumers and the public interests of their state.

(Continued on Page 10)

Budget Row Splits Ike, Humphrey

By Willard Shelton

A basic rift in philosophy on taxes and spending has developed between Pres. Eisenhower and Treasury Sec. George M. Humphrey following submission of the Administration's $71.8 billion budget.

While carefully stating that Congress should cut spending where possible, the President at a news conference stated "modern Republican" positions that sharply clash with viewpoints expressed by Humphrey.

Cites Pay Rises

He pointed out that a substantial part of budget increases he proposed arose from pay rises to the government's civilian employes and military personnel.

He referred to the 1958 proposed budget as involving "no greater proportion of the gross national product" than his past budgets.

He cited increased costs arising from more expensive military equipment and the new development of guided missiles.

He said, in regard to "welfare" spending for such things as schools: "As long as the people demand, and in my opinion deserve, the kind of services that this budget provides, we have got to spend this kind of money."

He said, on "deficit spending" to

(Continued on Page 12)

Senate to Create New Rackets Probe Group

The Senate moved toward creation of a special committee to investigate racketeering in labor-management relations after high officials of the Teamsters Union challenged the authority in the union field of the standing Government Operations Committee.

Senate leaders agreed on a special investigating group with broad, specific powers and with membership drawn from both the Government Operations unit and the standing Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

Eight-Senator Group

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), chairman of Government Operations, was slated for the chairmanship of the special committee. Exact membership was uncertain, but the agreement among leaders called for an eight-senator group equally divided between Democrats and Republicans.

Chief of the professional staff would be Robert F. Kennedy, who is also chief counsel of Government Operations.

In Miami Beach, Fla., the Teamsters general executive board pledged that it would not challenge any "duly constituted" congressional committee.

The developments followed a week of stormy sessions during which ranking Teamsters spokesmen challenged the authority of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations—a unit within Government Operations — to inquire into union affairs, including financial reports filed as required by law with the Labor Dept.

The committee also heard from witnesses identified as employes of Local 227, Allied Industrial Workers, and Local 284, Teamsters. These witnesses invoked the constitutional Fifth Amendment—against self-incrimination—in refusing to answer questions about their jobs and whether they received money improperly or knew about improper use of union welfare funds.

Contempt Citations

McClellan instructed the staff to prepare contempt of Congress citations against witnesses who challenged committee jurisdiction.

Teamsters officials who challenged jurisdiction included: Einar O. Mohn, international executive vice president; Frank W. Brewster, a vice president and president of the Western Conference; Nugent La Poma, secretary-treasurer of Local 174, Seattle.

Mohn's counsel was J. Albert Woll, Teamsters counsel. Woll, also general counsel of the AFL-CIO, said he was representing Mohn and did not speak at that time for the AFL-CIO.

The Teamsters executive board defended the challenge of its offi-

(Continued on Page 2)

Senate Probe To Be Studied By Council

Miami Beach, Fla.—A massive agenda—ranging from organizing to ethical practices to international affairs—will be ready for the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting which opens here Jan. 28.

The council is expected to discuss fully the formation of a special Senate committee to investigate corruption and racketeering in labor-management relations.

The special committee was planned after officials of the Teamsters challenged the jurisdiction of the Government Operations subcommittee to probe financial operations of unions.

The use of the Fifth Amendment by local Teamster officials in refus-

(Continued on Page 2)

High Court Unanimously Upholds Strike Rights Under Reopeners

The Supreme Court ruled unanimously that a union can legally strike, under the Taft-Hartley Act, to support demands for contract changes under a reopener clause.

The decision reversed a Circuit Court of Appeals, which had held that the strike was illegal unless the total contract had been terminated. The effect of the high court's ruling was to restore an original decision in favor of the Oil Workers against the Lion Oil Co.

The Oil Workers contract with the company by its terms was to continue until terminated by either party but also provided for negotiation of changes after 60-day notice by either party.

The union gave notice of desired changes on Aug. 24, 1951. It did not officially terminate the contract but after months of fruitless negotiations and three postponements went on strike Apr. 30, 1952.

The company signed a new contract on Aug. 3, 1952, and the labor board, following union charges, said the company had

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CONFERENCE: Leon Reich, counsel for Fred Virgilio (right), confers with his client. Virgilio, whose name appeared on checks for "organizing" work, invoked the Fifth Amendment and declined to tell the McClellan subcommittee whether he was a union member or officer.

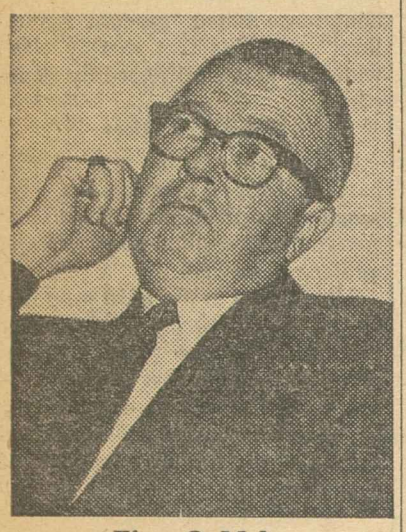
Senate to Create New Rackets Probe Group

(Continued from Page 1)

cers to the Government Operations group's jurisdiction as an exercise of the citizen's right to question "usurpation" of power by a government body.

McClellan had placed in the record a telegram from Mohn "acting for the general president" charging the committee with a "fishing expedition" and proposing that the board adopt a policy of no "disciplinary" action against a member or officer asserting his "constitutional or legal privileges or rights."

The subcommittee heard a number of "organizers" and office employes of Brooklyn locals.



Einar O. Mohn
Teamsters executive vice president

Kennedy stated that a group expelled by the Chemical Workers on charges of "extortion" obtained a charter for Local 227 from the Allied Industrial Workers and later an alleged "paper" charter for Local 284, Teamsters.

The name of Johnny Dioguardi (Johnny Dio), now under indictment on charges in connection with the acid blinding of Victor Riesel, labor columnist, was mentioned in connection with the group.

Marilyn Steinman Kabat, a bookkeeper for the Local 227 welfare fund, testified that Arthur Santa Maria, secretary-treasurer, made out thousands of dollars in checks to "organizers," that the checks were endorsed with the "organizers' " names, that she cashed the checks and gave the money to Santa Maria.

Plead Fifth Amendment

Numbers of checks were made payable to Fred Virgilio and Alfred Petrozza, named during the hearings as "trustees" of Local 227, and Victor Trani (Trania), termed "recording secretary" of Local 284.

Virgilio, Petrozza and Trani all took the Fifth Amendment and declined to say whether they received any money from the welfare funds. Trani refused to say where he was born, whether he worked for Local 227 or Local 284, whether he was an officer.

Dominick Santa Maria, a vice president of Local 284 and "trustee" of Local 227, acknowledged he was an "organizer" for Local 227 and was "in the labor union movement" but claimed Fifth Amendment immunity when asked whether financial statements to the members, as required by law, were accurate or were even signed by him.

Mrs. Geraldine Taylor, a former employe of Local 227, testified that money had been sent to Dioguardi and that he had "kept in touch" with union affairs. She testified that she feared for her personal safety.

McClellan directed Mrs. Taylor to report to the subcommittee any threat or embarrassment, direct or indirect.

"We have a way of taking care of those situations," he said.

Frank W. Brewster
President, Teamsters Western Conference

President Is 'Cautious' On Prosperity Ahead

Pres. Eisenhower in his annual Economic Report cautiously forecast continued prosperity "in the months ahead" and repeated most of his State of the Union and Budget message recommendations on taxes and economic policy.

Warning against the dangers of inflation in spite of widespread evidences of high business activity, the President repeated his appeals for "self-restraint" by business and labor.

He reiterated his opposition to reduction of personal and corporation income taxes and excise taxes. Again he made an exception for possible relief for "smaller" businesses.

Vague on Restraint

He also renewed his budget message recommendations for a boost in interest rates on government-guaranteed housing loans and direct loans.

The President did not spell out what kind of "restraint" he wanted business to show in pricing policies nor did he attempt to trace or place responsibility for steadily climbing prices over the past year.

He has been urged to support a congressional investigation of relations between prices, profits and wages but has not responded favorably.

In discussing wages, the President said that "increases and benefits" should be "consistent with productivity prospects and with the maintenance of a stable dollar." In the State of the Union Message, he had proposed that the need to "correct obvious injustices" also was a proper factor to consider.

Gross Product Up

The President reported that the nation's aggregate output of goods and services—Gross National Product—had climbed $21.5 billion in 1956 to reach a level of $412 billion.

The economy has suffered "heavy strains," however, as "excesses" occurred in handling of inventories, expansion of facilities and the use of credit, he said.

He suggested that purchasing power would continue high and economic life healthy, but only if business and labor recognize their responsibility for "stable" economic growth.

While supporting "hard money" policies of the Federal Reserve Board by implication, he said the government cannot alone control inflation "by fiscal and monetary restraints."

Senate Probe To Be Studied By Council

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to answer questions about welfare funds before the subcommittee also is expected to come up before the council.

The council has gone on record as welcoming legislative inquiry and action to protect welfare funds and to insure proper administration of the funds.

The Ethical Practices Committee has drafted reports on three unions accused by the Executive Council last August of being "dominated, controlled or substantially influenced" by corrupt elements.

The three unions are: the Distillery, Rectifying & Wine Workers Intl. Union; the Laundry Workers Intl. Union, and the Allied Industrial Workers, formerly known as the AFL Auto Workers.

Other Council Business

In August, the Executive Council notified the Distillery Workers group that it should "show cause" why it should not be suspended; and in the case of the other two, it asked the ethical practices group to conduct investigations and hearings.

Those are now completed in all three cases, and the committee's report will be given to the council for action.

Other council matters will include a review of the legislative and political situation; a survey of developments in the international realm; reports from a number of committees, including community services, social security, housing and civil rights; and other internal matters that may be brought before the sessions.

The council consists of 29 members, including Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

A number of other affiliated unions and departments are holding executive meetings in Miami Beach this week, prior to the AFL-CIO council sessions.

The AFL-CIO executive council is expected to wind up its meeting about Feb. 6.

Navy Shows Power For Labor Council

Miami Beach—Some 5,000 Navy men, aboard eight first-line ships, will put on a massive show of defensive strength for top officials attending next week's AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting here.

Helicopters and aircraft of Anti-Submarine Squadron 31 will go into action from the deck of the carrier, while the Submarine Cubera simulates the "enemy" in the operation. Also taking part in the special exercise will be six destroyer escorts from Destroyer Squadron 36.

In addition to observing the "hunter-killer" operation, the labor officials will be given the opportunity to see the finished work done by representatives of various trades aboard the Antietam.

H. Meade Alcorn
Ike's Choice for GOP

Alcorn, Ike's Pick, Named GOPChairman

The new Republican National Committee chairman is H. Meade Alcorn, Jr. of Connecticut.

He succeeded Leonard W. Hall, who resigned for a planned sequence of three upcoming ventures: a "long" vacation, an "important" Eisenhower Administration job, a hoped-for GOP nomination for governor of New York in 1958.

Alcorn, whose election had been widely predicted, was the personal choice of Pres. Eisenhower.

Wealthy enough to serve in his new post without salary, he is considered a spokesman of the "modern," anti-Old Guard wing of the Republican party.

His selection was notable principally for the collapse of an abortive effort to persuade the President not to dictate the choice.

Opponents used as an argument a hoax telegram purporting to be signed by Harold E. Stassen, Eisenhower's disarmament aide, endorsing Alcorn and slurring Vice Pres. Nixon and GOP Senate Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.).

Stassen denounced the alleged message as a "fraud" but the Old Guard responded that the President should merely approve a "list" of names and leave actual choice to the National Committee.

Eisenhower ignored them and named Alcorn as his sole recommendation. His unanimous election by the committee followed.

Three AFL-CIO Unions Urge Probe Cooperation

Al J. Hayes, president of the Machinists and chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, told reporters that he would "testify freely and forthrightly before any authorized congressional committee about any of his union's affairs or its members."

No government group, he said, should "mislead the public into thinking that organized labor is honeycombed with racketeers and gangsters." Any investigation should expose corruption "wherever it exists—in labor, industry, business, the professions or elsewhere." He would not himself "invoke the Fifth Amendment or any other constitutional right," he said.

The Auto Workers executive board in Detroit voted to ask the AFL-CIO executive council to consider asking Congress to authorize "an appropriate committee" to investigate "corruption and racketeering in all phases of American life" and to urge "full cooperation of the AFL-CIO and its Ethical Practices Committee."

Praising the working of the ethical practices group, the UAW resolution emphasized that a congressional committee "has several indispensable assets—namely the power to subpena and to take testimony under oath."

In Los Angeles at an area meeting of the United Steelworkers, Pres. David J. McDonald pointed out that he and his union had testified "gladly and willingly" about its political and educational expenditures before the special (Sen. John L.) McClellan lobbying committee. "This," said McDonald, "is in line with our union's policies."

Circus Signs 5-Year Pact; 300 Performers Protected

By Gene Zack

New York—The circus is coming back to town—clowns, midgets, elephants, peanuts, pink lemonade, and all!

That good word was flashed around the country, following signing of a five-year contract between the American Guild of Variety Artists and Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus.

The long-term pact, which contains reopening rights, was signed by Jackie Bright, national administrative secretary of AGVA, who said that all terms and working conditions, including contributions to the union's welfare trust fund, establishment of decent working and living conditions, and salary increases had been met by management.

300 Performers Covered

More than 300 performers are covered by the contract, which clears the way for the 1957 season and which ends the labor troubles that dogged the circus last year, and forced its closing in Pittsburgh in July, four months ahead of schedule.

Bright said the key to peaceful settlement was the circus agreement to contribute to the welfare trust funds, at which it had previously balked. The fund pays for insurance policies covering performers who are injured or killed during their tour with the circus.

Minimum wage conditions established by the contract, he said, show a marked improvement over those which existed prior to the agreement. Clowns, for example, will receive a minimum wage of $85 a week, in sharp contrast to last year's $40-$45 weekly wage. Star performers, he added, will receive pay "in excess" of AGVA's minimum standards.

Opens April 3

The contract also provides "engagement-to-engagement" transportation for performers, and stipulates that those performers who appear on television or in motion pictures, will be compensated in excess of their regular wages for such appearances.

Now a "100 percent AGVA show," in Bright's words, the Greatest Show on Earth will open its 1957 engagement in Madison Square Garden on April 3, and will finish its New York run May 12. Then it will head for Boston, Providence, Rochester, Hershey, Pa., Charlotte and Raleigh, N. C., before ringing down the curtain on its 40-week season.

The major difference between the circus this year, and those of other years, is that the "big top" is now a thing of the past. As the schedule indicates, the show will play only indoors. Gone, too, will be the special circus train, with animals and sets going ahead on regular freight trains, and the personnel traveling on ordinary passenger trains.

But it will still be the circus—complete with menageries and side shows—and completely unionized.

SIXTY-EIGHT YEARS without missing a union meeting brings Charles Hoefs, (left) a member of Milwaukee Bricklayers Local 8, congratulations from local Pres. Edgar George on the occasion of his retirement as trustee. Hoefs, 89, joined the union at the age of 20. His feat of perfect attendance is all the more remarkable because the Bricklayers local holds weekly meetings. Looking on to add his congratulations is Local 8 Business Rep. Arthur Frey.

Upholsterers Will Mark Jubilee Feb. 7

Philadelphia — The Upholsterers Union will celebrate its diamond jubilee with an anniversary dinner Feb. 7 in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel at which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will speak.

The union was founded in Philadelphia in 1882 by 13 delegates from 11 locals in nine cities. Headquarters were moved here in 1940 by Pres. Sal B. Hoffman.

Rubber Workers Call Boycott on O'Sullivan

Akron, O.—For the first time in its 21-year history, the United Rubber Workers has called for a nationwide boycott against a company which has refused to bargain in good faith. The unprecedented action has been called for by L. S. Buckmaster, URW president, against the O'Sullivan Rubber Co. of Winchester, Va., where 400 members of Local 511 have been on strike since May 13, 1956.

The call for a nationwide boycott against the company which advertises its product as "America's No. 1 Heel" was issued, Buckmaster said, only "after every possible union attempt to settle the strike honorably had failed."

The union has urged arbitration and mediation, has suggested a group of clergymen to bring the dispute to an end, and has agreed to proposals by a Virginia state official that he serve as peacemaker.

Turn Deaf Ear

O'Sullivan, however, turned a deaf ear to all such proposals, in the same manner that it has flatly refused original union demands for a 15-cent hourly increase and six paid holidays. Ignoring gross inequities between its contract and those in the rest of the heel and shoe industry, the company has proposed a five-year agreement with no pay increase the first year, and only 2 cents each year after that.

In their eight-month strike against the Winchester firm, the Rubber Workers have been hamstrung by Virginia's "right-to-work" law—one of the most stringent of any of the statutes enacted by various states. The law has been interpreted to mean that pickets cannot even tell strikebreakers (imported from Maryland and West Virginia) what they think of them.

Under its provisions, an injunction limits the number of pickets to four at each plant entrance. And the pickets are limited to a 12-foot area between the highway and the company property.

Community sympathy seems to be lined up behind the union. An alleged move to stop credit to strikers failed. One doctor cut his bills for URW members in half. Railroad and Teamsters union members have refused to cross the picket line, although trucks belonging to unorganized companies continue to move through the plant gates at will.

In issuing the history-making call for the boycott, the URW urged all Americans to refuse to wear or buy O'Sullivan heels and soles until the company settles the strike. It has called on affiliated local unions to set up O'Sullivan boycott committees, and, in addition, has asked all other AFL-CIO unions for aid in the consumer strike.

Applauding the international's action in instituting the boycott, Local 511 described its members' struggle as "one of survival; our jobs and the future of our families are at stake. If a well-organized boycott is the only kind of language the company can understand, we must then talk this language of economic pressure."

Labor to Sponsor Cleveland Concert

Cleveland—Labor is going to a concert here.

For the second successive year, the Cleveland Federation of Labor and the Industrial Union Council will sponsor a special performance of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra in Severance Hall.

The special program of music — running the gamut from Gershwin to Tchaikovsky — will be presented Feb. 1, under the baton of associate conductor Robert Shaw.

2 Unions Win Pay Increases At Luden's

Wage increases ranging from 22½ cents to 35 cents an hour over the next three years have been won by the Candy Workers and Teamsters unions at Luden's, Inc., world's largest cough drop producers, at Reading, Pa.

Affecting some 850 employes, the contract is the largest package negotiated by the two unions since Luden's was organized 12 years ago.

The pact calls for an immediate 10-cent increase with another five cents in May, 1957. The contract provides 10-cent hourly increases in May, 1958 and again in May, 1959.

Negotiated by Hugo Neuffer, secretary-treasurer of Candy Workers Local 265, and Robert Schell, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 429, the contract further provides that, in the event of an increase in federal minimum wages, women's rates will be adjusted so that they are 5 cents an hour higher than the national minimum.

In Chicago, meanwhile, the Teamsters completed a company-wide agreement with Omar, Inc., a bakery company, which included a plan whereby employes may retire on pension at 55.

Covering workers in nearly 40 cities, the contract is believed to be the first in the nation carrying a retirement age of 55, according to Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa, head of the Central Conference of Teamsters.

McGonigal on Three Industry Committees

Joseph W. McGonigal, vice president of the Boot and Shoe Workers, was named to three industry committees to recommend minimum hourly wage rates for Puerto Rican industry.

Appointed by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, the committees will study minimum wages for the leather, textile and hosiery industries in Puerto Rico, where minimum wages run as low as 32 cents an hour.

Electrical Workers Win 3-Day Sitdown Strike

New York—In a scene reminiscent of the turbulent 30's, members of Local 475, Electrical Workers, won pay demands the hard way—via a three-day, old-fashioned sitdown strike.

Settlement of the dispute at the Spiral Binding Co., with an 8-cent-an-hour wage increase, came after the strikers—their ranks dwindling to 20 from the original 37—defied a company blockade which left them virtually without food.

For the first two days, the strikers existed without any food except cookies and candy bars sneaked in to them by sympathizers who had to climb stairways to the ninth-floor plant.

When police stopped anyone from entering the building, the strikers lowered a rope to the sidewalk, where friends attached a bag filled with sandwiches, and containers of soup and hot coffee.

Of the 20 strikers who stuck it out during the three-day sit-down, 16 were women.

Union Gains Preserved By Long Strike

St. Helens, Ore.—A determined 19-month strike to preserve hard-won union working conditions—coupled with purchase of the strike-bound company by new owners—has resulted in the signing of a long-term labor contract covering some 400 members of the Carpenters and Joiners.

The contract, signed by officials of Local 2752, brought to an end a labor dispute at Fir-Tex Insulating Board, Inc., and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Western Insulated Products, Inc., which began on April 1, 1955.

Terminated Contract

At that time, the company served notice on the union that it was terminating the existing contract, and proposed an entirely new contract that would have wiped out 18 years of union gains at the plant.

In an effort to stave off this assault on basic union rights, Local 2752 struck the plant. The company, in an all-out fight to break the union, attempted to operate with a reduced force made up of supervisory and office workers, reinforced by imported strike breakers.

Two months later, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service was called in, but could make no headway in trying to hammer out an agreement. Then a citizens' committee was formed—but the management flatly rejected the idea of outside intervention in an effort to end the strike.

Despite union-busting tactics at the two companies, the Carpenters Union held firm in its demands for continuation of long-accepted union standards.

Recognize Union

Last November, Kaiser Gypsum Co., Inc., acquired the plants in a multi-million-dollar transaction, and immediately announced recognition of the union as sole collective bargaining agent on the basis that it had signed up 85 per cent of the eligible employes.

Nine weeks later, the union and Kaiser reached agreement on a contract which extends through May 1960. It provided for wage rates comparable to those paid throughout the industry, a union shop, annual wage re-opening, and extends to Kaiser Gypsum the use of the union label on its full line of insulating board products.

Hall Re-elected By Seafarers Union

New York — The Atlantic and Gulf District of the Seafarers International Union has re-elected Paul Hall secretary-treasurer for his ninth consecutive one-year term.

More than 6,000 votes were cast in the elections which started Nov. 1 and continued through Dec. 31, with balloting done at SIU union halls throughout the country.

Joseph Algina, Claude Simmons and E. Mooney were reelected assistant secretary-treasurers for the deck, engine and steward departments, respectively. William Hall, Robert Matthews and Joseph Volpian were again chosen assistant secretary-treasurers.

Port agents for the Atlantic and Gulf Districts in Savannah, Ga.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La., and Houston, Tex., were unopposed.

ISRAEL OK'S UNIONS

Geneva — Israel has formally guaranteed the right to organize and bargain collectively, which it has recognized since 1948, by ratifying two more Intl. Labor Organization conventions.

A Prayer for Peace

PRES. EISENHOWER, in a speech truly consistent with the solemnity of the American presidential inauguration, has expressed the hopes of free peoples everywhere for the attainment of peace throughout the world.

"May the turbulence of our age yield to a true time of peace, when men and nations shall share a life that honors the dignity of each, the brotherhood of all," the President declared.

And men everywhere must say "amen."

Rightly, the President noted that the primary "divisive force" of our times is "international communism and the power that it controls." But, as he pointed out, "the winds of change" are blowing; and in this world an isolationist America, an America dedicated only to military power, will have little influence in shaping the future of human thought and action.

In pledging American support for a world that may not need to live in perpetual fear of force; in expressing hope that our world may be freed of the burden of tremendous armaments; and in his hope for the future of human liberty—the President has uttered not a speech but a prayer for the future of mankind.

May it be his role and privilege, in the four more years he serves as President of the United States, to bring our world closer to the noble goals he so eloquently set forth to humanity.

Royal Visitor

WITH TRUNKS of gifts and a retinue complete down to a royal food-taster, the fabulously wealthy King Saud of Saudi Arabia is due to arrive on these shores soon for an official visit.

Perhaps, while King Saud is here, Pres. Eisenhower will be able to persuade him of the dangers of Soviet penetration of the Middle East.

But it will be difficult, for the normal arguments about humanitarianism are not apt to register very deeply with the king, who collects about $300 million a year in oil royalities.

Those funds have paid for great luxuries for the royal family, but for few social improvements of the impoverished people of Saudi Arabia.

That country has the dubious distinction of being a remaining center of old-fashioned slavery. Striking trade unionists, if caught, risk violent repressive measures including primitive forms of torture.

The king may get the glamor treatment from the press—but while he does, let's not forget that life isn't glamorous at all for the people of his country.

Flying Trapeze Goes Union

THE circus is coming back to town and the man on the flying trapeze will be outfitted with a spanking new union contract.

And it's about time, too. The circus has been living in a nostalgic past. It discovered last year that the big top and the circus train were as outdated as its personnel policy.

And along with relegating the big tent and the train to limbo, the circus has signed a solid contract with the American Guild of Variety Artists calling for adequate wages and decent working conditions.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St. N. W.,
Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 50 or more, $1.50 a year.

VOL. II JANUARY 26, 1957 NO. 4

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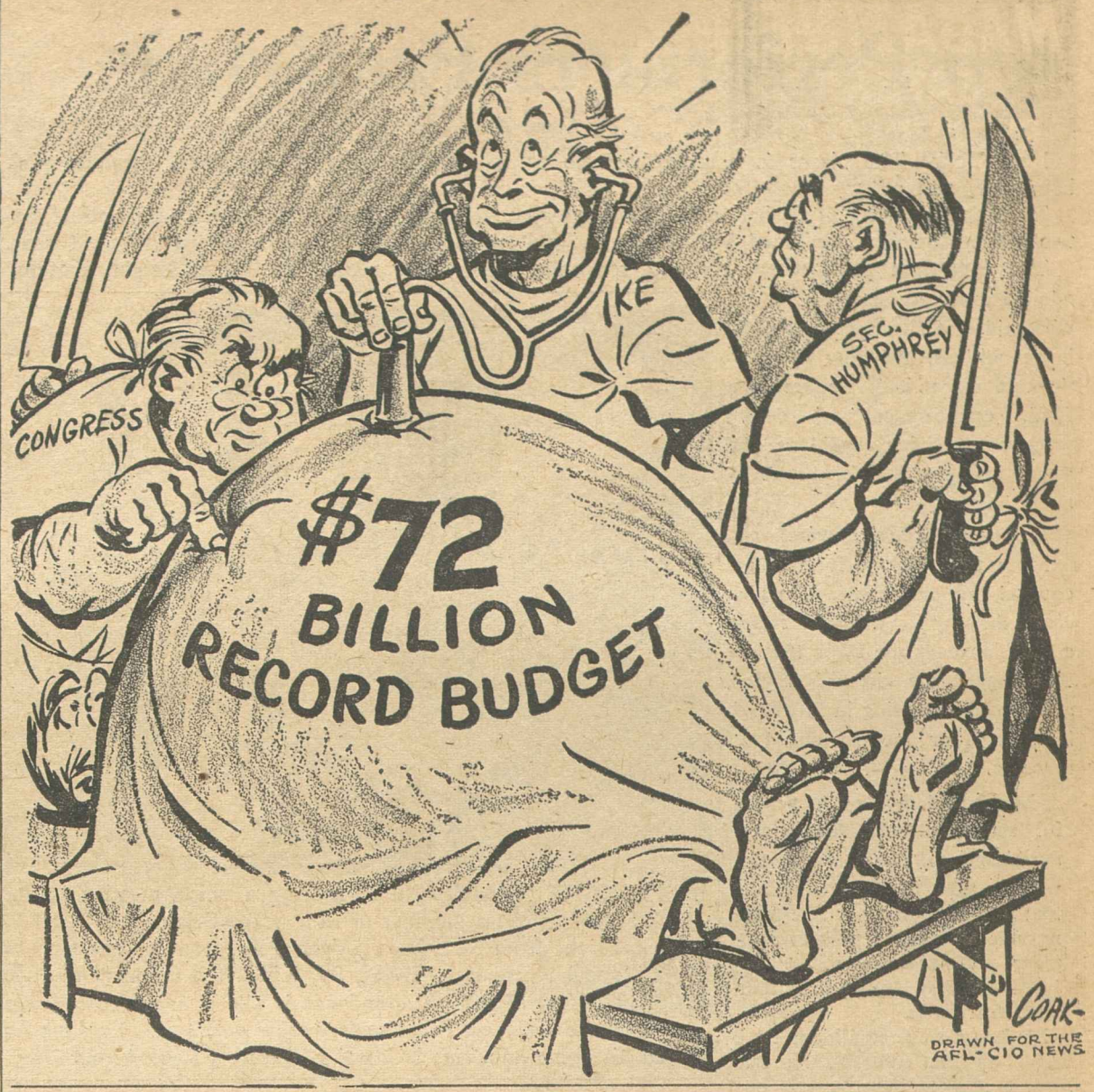
What's the Verdict?



Theodor Koerner Called Symbol Of Austrian Courage, Sacrifice

By Otto Leichter

Theodor Koerner, the late president of the Austrian republic and grand old man of Austrian labor, will go down in military and trade union history as the general who tried to build a democartic army of professional soldiers with built-in trade union organizations.

After World War I when Austria was not allowed an army based on universal military service or draft, Koerner offered to build an army along democratic lines. He had been a colonel on the imperial general staff and one of the best-known military theoreticians and general staff teachers in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

He was famous as one of its most progressive military leaders. So he was a natural to organize an army in a country without real democratic traditions.

The Austrian trade unions thought that unionization of the professional soldiers would prevent them from being separated from the thinking and feeling of the citizens of the republic. And as long as democracy in Central Europe was not threatened by fascism and nazism, the democratic union scheme for the Austrian army worked.

Casts His Lot With Labor

Having to deal with trade unions and bent on safeguarding the democratic and liberal character of the republic's institutions, Koerner studied trade unionism and the labor movement and decided to cast his lot with Austrian labor.

The lot was not an easy one. When the Dollfuss-Fascists destroyed the Austrian labor movement, Koerner, who at that time was president of the Upper Chamber of the Austrian Parliament, was jailed. He had up to the last moment tried to avoid bloodshed and to assert the democratic rights of the Parliament—in vain.

He spent eleven months in jail on prison rations. When the Nazis came they offered him—mixed with veiled threats—high military posts and all sorts of promotions. Koerner refused although approached by the top Nazi brass again and again. He was finally jailed again in 1944 but freed in time to make contact with the men with whom he was ready to rebuild the Austrian labor movement upon final defeat of Hitler.

In April 1945 he became mayor of Vienna. His improvised administration was faced with a starving, dying city, badly battered, with all public services interrupted. He started the work of reconstruction immediately. It was a tremendous job in a city which was divided into four occupation zones and a fifth—the Inner City—under joint four-power-occupation.

Koerner became a symbol of Austrian courage and sacrifice. At the time, when everybody had to live on the black market because rations were absolutely insufficient, a joke went around in Vienna: the only man who faithfully lives on rations is the mayor.

Koerner occupied a small room in the ornate mayor's apartment in City Hall. There he had a little essence-fueled stove and cooked his rations—after a work day of 14 to 18 hours. He received food packages from friends all over the world. They went unopened to the city's hospitals.

His achievements as mayor and the respect and love which he won all over Austria made him labor's successful candidate in the presidential election of 1950, the first popular election of an Austrian president.

As head of state he stuck to his puritan way of life. He had all civil servants assigned to the president's household reassigned and just kept his old chauffeur who had driven him as mayor. He had a simple luncheon meal at the Vienna Rathauskeller (at City Hall) where he occupied a small table in the midst of a room open to the public.

When he entered the room he bowed before the other guests in order to spare them from greeting the president. The luncheon was his only warm meal. His supper was a jar of yoghurt—in the villa near the vineyards of the famous suburb of Grinzing where Beethoven used to take his famous walks.

Koerner was one of the most devoted friends of classical music, there was hardly a symphony concert where he could not be seen sitting erect in the presidential box.

Although a very dignified representative of the republic he never gave up his habit of buying groceries himself or not wearing an overcoat or a hat. The government tried in vain to change his habits. He listened carefully to the advice, but refused to yield to governmental suggestions.

Symbol of Austria's Pride

Koerner, despite his very simple habits, became the symbol of Austria's pride. Even the Russians had to respect him. He once told this writer about an incident with one of the communist "peace groups" under the sponsorship of the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions, housed by the Russians in Vienna despite the protest of the Austrian government.

One of the "peace" delegation called on the president obviously to offer a phony "peace initiative." It was a time when the Soviet army brought people to whom regular Austrian visas had been denied illegally to Vienna. Koerner received them, but before they were able to say a word, Koerner smilingly said: "So you all are here without permission and visa . . . " Shortly afterwards the Russians ended their smuggling operations.

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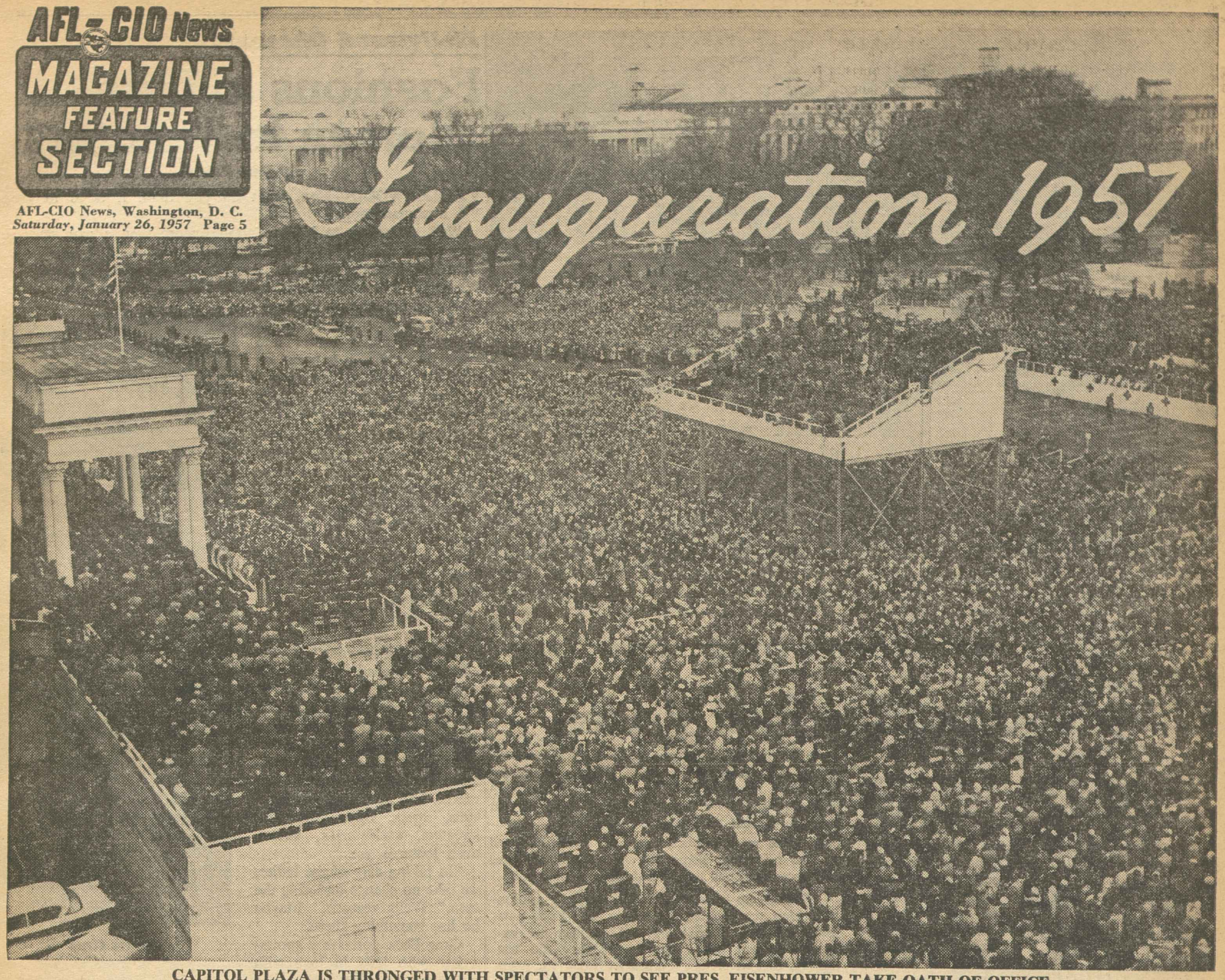
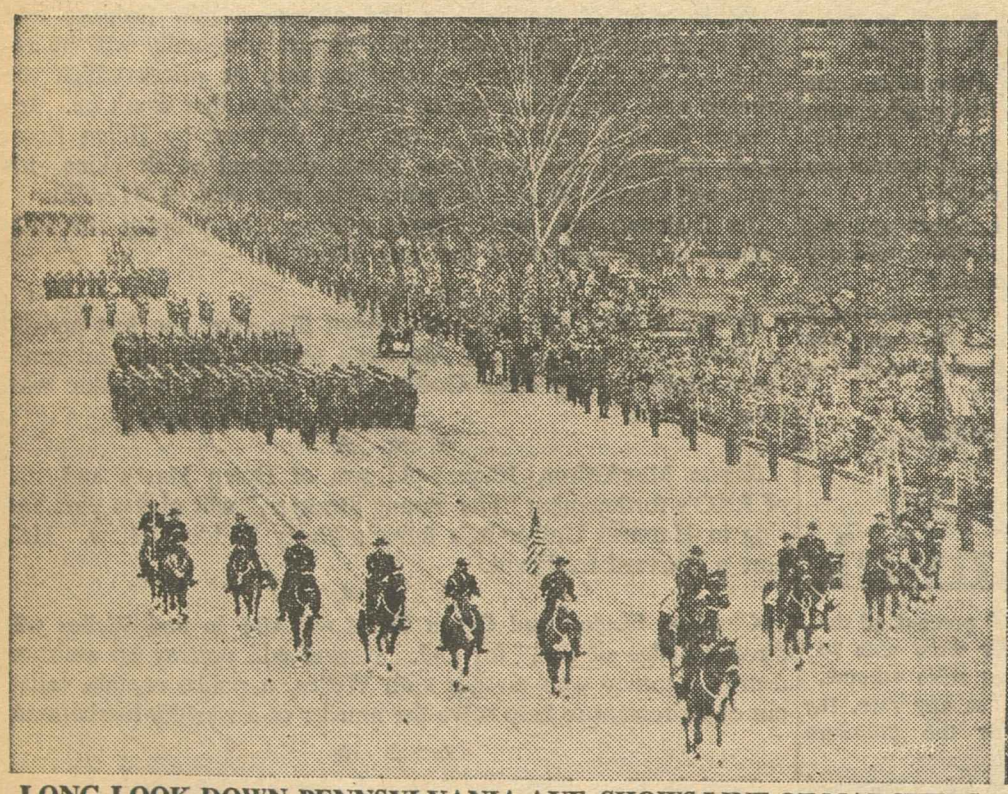
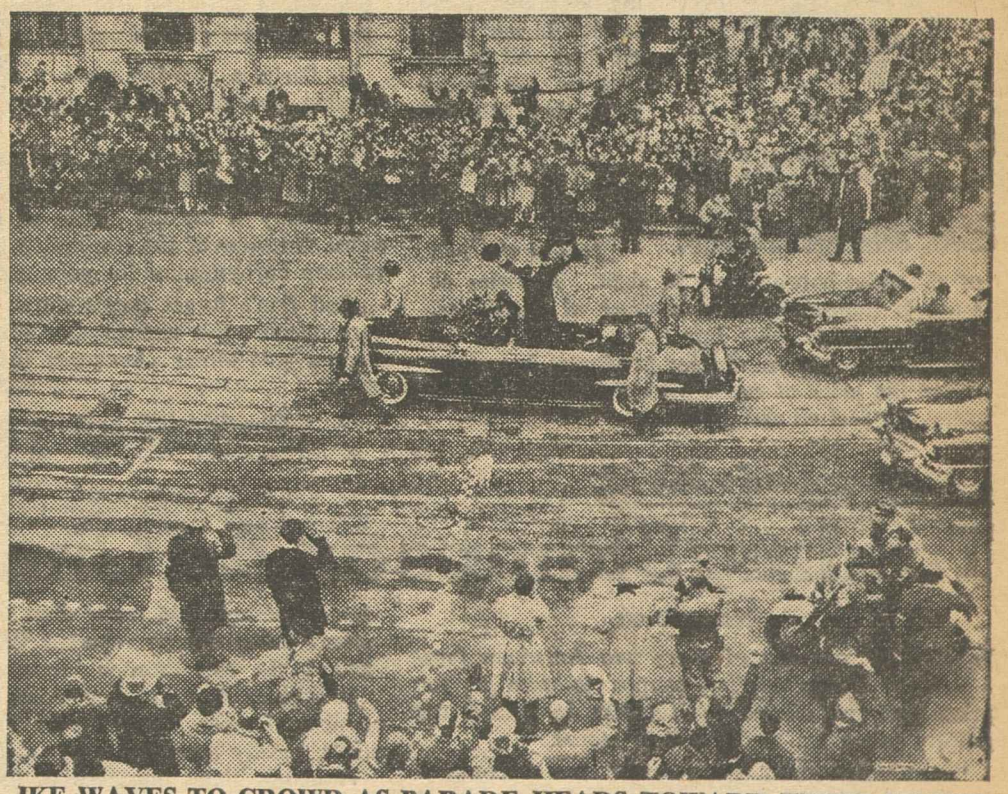
Inauguration 1957



CAPITOL PLAZA IS THRONGED WITH SPECTATORS TO SEE PRES. EISENHOWER TAKE OATH OF OFFICE

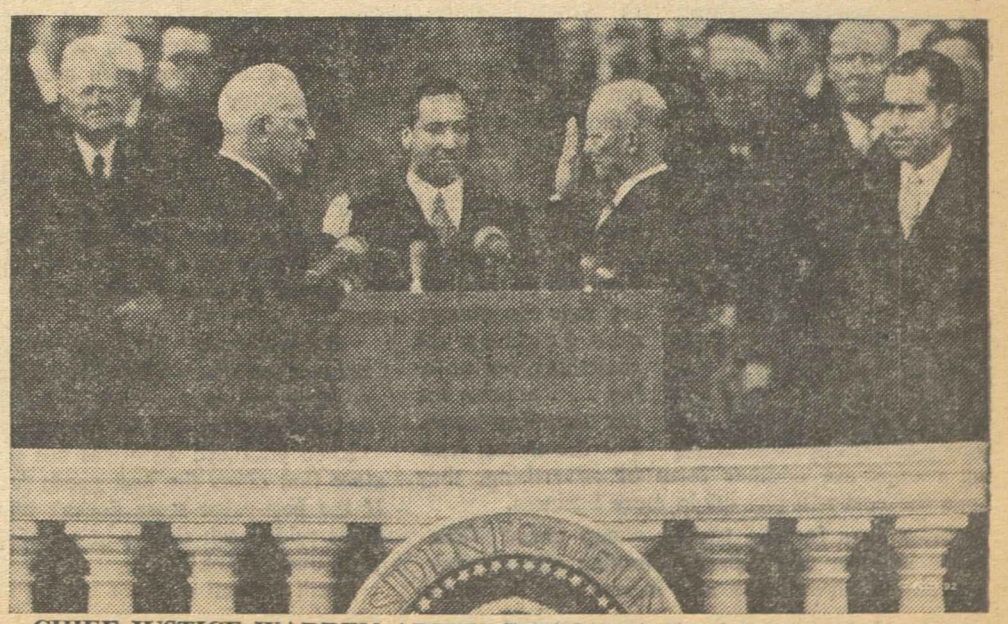


LONG LOOK DOWN PENNSYLVANIA AVE. SHOWS LINE OF MARCHERS

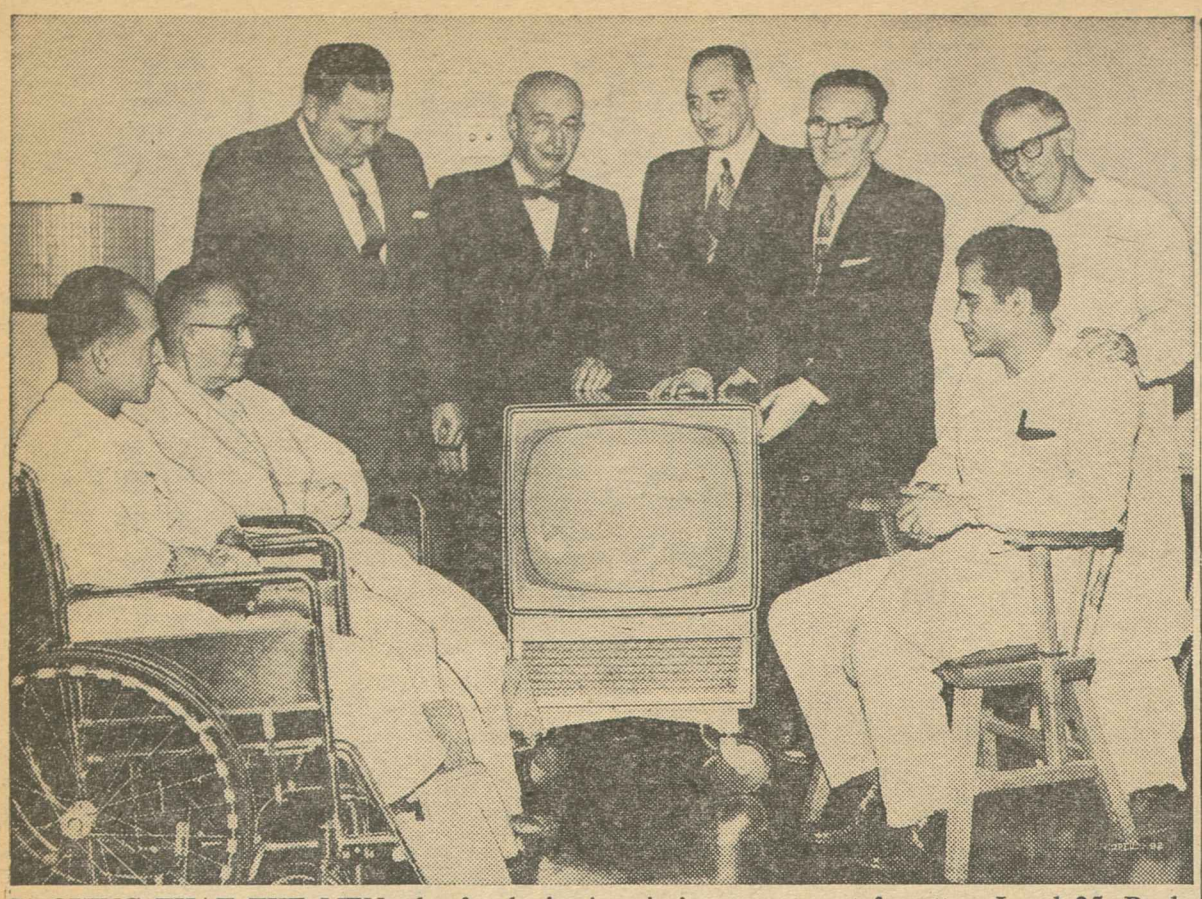


IKE WAVES TO CROWD AS PARADE HEADS TOWARD WHITE HOUSE

LONGEST FLOAT TYPIFIES THEME OF PARADE



CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN ADMINISTERS OATH TO THE PRESIDENT



PROVING THAT THE MEN who fought in America's wars are not forgotten, Local 25, Bookbinders and Machine Operators, has presented a mobile television set to ex-servicemen patients at Veterans' Manhattan Hospital in New York. The union chose the traveling TV set so that it could be moved easily from ward to ward.

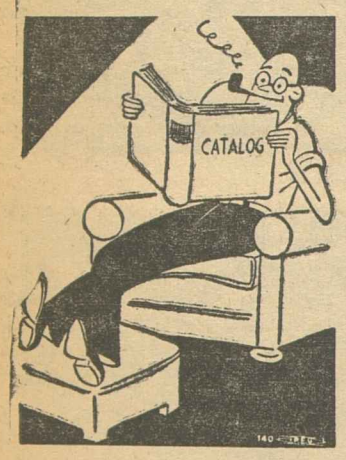
How to Buy:

Shop Around for Best Prices

By Sidney Margolius

SEVEN billion dollars has been transferred from the purchasing power of U.S. families to business profits, or at least paper profits, in the past 12 months by the latest rise in living costs. If yours is an average family, that means $150 from you.

Another seven billion dollars—again, $150 from each family — is taken for each rise of one percent in interest rates, reports Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) who has been fighting the present trend toward higher interest rates and finance charges on mortgages, installment purchases and community needs such as schools and roads.



Nor is the end of the price-boosting yet in sight. A series of hikes is impending on a number of necessities. The most frightening impending increase is on petroleum products. Major producers have just raised the price of crude oil which means higher prices for fuel oil and gasoline.

As an indication of the price rises ahead, the spring catalogs of the nation's leading mail-order houses are expected to show increases averaging 3 to 3½ percent over last spring, and 1½-2 percent over the current fall-winter catalogs.

But true retail prices are already being chopped on two important items on which producers had only recently raised tags: television sets and cars.

There is an unsold stock of over two million television sets looking for buyers, and from now until summer, distributors and retailers are expected to cut prices heavily, as they did last spring, to unload this inventory. Look for price cuts especially on table models and the recently-introduced portables which failed to sell as well for Christmas gifts as manufacturers expected.

Similarly, a growing number of auto dealers are offering discounts and increasingly sharp price cuts, due to lagging sales of the 1957 models, Automotive News, a trade paper, reports. Discounts are especially sharp on medium-price models.

February is the big month of furniture and rug sales. In view of the impending boosts, it will pay to shop current sales for your needs.

And don't forget men's shirts; they will cost 5 percent more this spring. Our advice is to shop the current mid-winter clearances to anticipate spring needs.

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Making Ends Meet:

Trading Stamps an Ad Gimmick

By Nancy Pratt

NEARLY one out of every two American families collects trading stamps to turn in for prizes—stamps offered by retailers in return for grocery purchases made at their stores.

"Premium stamps given here" has become a familiar sign in drug stores and gas stations as well as grocery stores. Last year trading stamps were given out on over $30 billion worth of goods and services.

What's behind this phenomenal popularity? The lure for the housewife seems to be the feeling that the stamps she's getting are something for nothing . . . a prize for her shopping hours. For the stores, trading stamps are another form of advertising, they hope the cost will pay off in more business.

Who pays for the trading stamp craze? The facts indicate that although trading stamps may increase business, they also increase the retailer's costs. A recent survey of supermarkets using trading stamps said fewer than 10 percent of the stores using stamps reported they were able to absorb the cost through increased sales volume.

It appears that in some stores, at any rate, the coupon shopper herself pays for the premium prizes, mostly by giving up food bargains.

Although about one-third of the stores surveyed absorbed costs of giving out stamps by cutting other forms of advertising, almost half the stores made up the cost by offering fewer low-price specials. Thus far competition with non-trading-stamp stores has apparently blocked jacking up of prices.

The danger of such stamps is their effect on shoppers' attitudes. Stores report that some women are so eager to fill up their stamp books that they count their stamps before their change. The avid trading-stamp shopper may buy at one store willy nilly. With her eye fixed on the coupon book she's likely to ignore a price special at the store across the street.

Don't forget: Trading stamps are an advertising gimmick. While they seem to offer some concrete return for your patronage, they should not become an end in themselves.

Keep your eye on prices not prizes. Shop at the store that offers the best goods for the lowest price. If the best-value store doesn't offer stamps, put 10 cents aside each time you go shopping. Then buy your own "prize."

Don't lose all sense of buying values just because you're collecting stamps.

Hollywood Observer:

Fashions to Lure Women to Theaters

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—Men, what do you think it takes to keep a woman happy?

Well, according to MGM, it takes more than a man and, so they claim, clothes have something to do with it.

MGM frankly confesses its upcoming comedy, "Designing Woman," is a deliberate attempt to please feminine fans—all the scores of millions of them.

The bait, according to George Wells, the film's author and associate producer, is based on practical masculine reasoning, namely "give the little woman something new to wear."

For the first time in the history of the studio, the budget for clothes exceeds every other item in cost except that of the stellar cast, Gregory Peck, Lauren Bacall and Dolores Gray.

"There isn't a woman in the world who doesn't enjoy beautiful clothes nor a man who doesn't enjoy seeing her in them," says Wells.

"Designing Woman" is specifically designed to woo more women into movie theatres. MGM believes the picture will do this by featuring some action, plenty of romance, but most important of all, a superabundance of new clothes—tea gowns, ball gowns, nightgowns, suits, coats, hats, dresses, sweaters, swimsuits, shorts, even leotards yet.

"In taking care of the ladies, we take no chance on losing the men," Wells reasons. Maybe he has something there.

Greg Peck portrays a sports-writer who falls in love with a fashion designer.

Dolores Gray

While most of the luscious and expensive new fashions and high style models displayed in this picture eventually will be reproduced by the efficient garment industry at prices which the average male can afford, there's one little item that won't be. It's Lauren Bacall's mink coat in the film, designed by Helen Rose. Made from 92 hand-matched black diamond mink skins, it's fashioned into a 10-yard ballerina skirt at a cost of $17,000.

As I always say, men, there's nothing like keeping the little woman happy—provided you can afford it.

★ ★ ★

O. W. Fischer, top-ranking German film star, has just arrived in Hollywood to make his American screen debut in Universal-International's "My Man Godfrey," in which he'll co-star with June Allyson.

★ ★ ★

James MacArthur, 18-year-old son of Helen Hayes and star of RKO's forthcoming "The Young Stranger," will play a part and sing in Harvard University's famous Hasty Pudding Show. He's now a Harvard freshman.

★ ★ ★

Charlton Heston and Orson Wells will star in and Welles will direct "Badge of Evil" for U-I. Heston will portray an assistant district attorney who clashes with Welles, a police captain called out of retirement to help solve the murder of a wealthy lumberman.

★ ★ ★

Virginia Grey joins the featured cast of Columbia's "Jeanne Eagels," portraying a fading former Broadway star who becomes a bitter enemy of Kim Novak in the title role. Also in the cast are Jeff Chandler and Agnes Moorehead.

★ ★ ★

Walt Disney has chosen 15-year-old Tommy Kirk and 7-year-old Kevin Corcoran for the season's choicest juvenile roles, that of Travis and Arliss Coates in "Old Yeller," picturization of Fred Gipson's best selling novel. They will play the dramatically-demanding roles of the boys who do a man's job of protecting their absent father's pioneer homestead in Texas during the 1860's. Fess Parker is starred. The part of their hero dog "Old Yeller" has yet to be cast.

★ ★ ★

Alfred Hitchcock, noted master of drama and suspense, has been signed by MGM to produce and direct "The Wreck of the Mary Deare," a sea saga steeped in mystery which some of you may have read in serial form.

★ ★ ★

GIA SCALA, presently starring in "Four Girls in Town," has applied for American citizenship. She was born in England, spent most of her life in Rome prior to coming to this country.

I'm Often Wrong:

NFL Can Well Afford Demands of Players

By Joe Miller

(With this issue, the AFL-CIO News introduces its new sports column by Joe Miller. The column will be a regular feature.)

BERT BELL, who has been pro football's chief salesman as well as its commissioner ever since the game moved into the big money, will face one of the toughest plays of his career at the National Football League's meeting in Philadelphia Jan. 31.

Coming up is a showdown between Bell and the NFL players' union, which was organized in New York last month.

To carry the ball for them, the players have chosen lawyer Creighton Miller of Cleveland, who used to carry the ball for Notre Dame . . . well enough, in fact, to make everybody's All-American.

Kyle Rote

So far Bell, who has said his door is always open for players with complaints, has refused to say whether he has also left it ajar for their lawyer.

This, you may recall, also was the early stand Commissioner Ford Frick took when the Baseball Players Guild demanded that its lawyer, J. Norman Lewis, be given a hearing. Later Frick gave in, after the players, led by Bob Feller, got their backs up.

Thus far, Miller has made speedy progress in organizing the players. Eleven of the 12 NFL teams have elected delegates to the movement, with the Chicago Bears the only club missing from their ranks. Important, too, to the players' prospects is the point that virtually every team delegate is a standout star.

At the New York meeting, Miller suggested that the players name a two-man committee to meet wtih Bell in Philadelphia, along with himself as counsel. "Pick your two best men," Miller cautioned the athletes. "Don't choose two fellows simply because they live near Philadelphia."

The response he got was encouraging to the new union's future. The players chose the Rams' Norm Van Brocklin, a militant leader both on and off the field, who lives in California, and the Giants' fiery Kyle Rote, who lives in Texas.

The player delegates also adopted a minimum bill of particulars for discussion with Bell in Philadelphia. The four big points are:

1—Recognition of the union.

2—Training camp expenses and exhibition game pay.

3—Provision for compensation of injured players.

4—A pension plan.

Miller, who has a proper appreciation for what football players go through, intends to set a soft, but firm, tone in his talks with Bell. "There are no strike threats nor does the union intend to hold a gun to anybody's head," he says. "The players are in this game along with the owners, and we hope to show them that what is good for the players is good for the owners, too," he added, paraphrasing a well-known line.

But, Miller and the players also feel, their demands are so just and the owners' ability to pay is so obvious that there shouldn't be much doubt about their acceptance, if grudgingly, by the NFL high brass. Pro football, infant of big-time sports, has come a long way financially from the raw days of Jim Thorpe and the Canton Bulldogs, and it's high time the owners recognize it.

But, being employers, they will probably give ground more grudgingly than the Baltimore Colts' line on an icy Sunday . . . and, with the players quietly up in arms, we should see one of the rougher rhubarbs of the winter season start in Philly at the end of this month.

★ ★ ★

SPORTS IN BRIEF: Looks like the time isn't far off when football coaches will trace their bloodlines like horses. For instance, virtually every new coach is a disciple of Jim Tatum, Bud Wilkinson, Biggie Munn, or Don Faurot. . . . But then, not too many years ago, it was a pupil of Knute Rockne or Pop Warner who got the big job.

Watch your TV screen for a Mexican punching sensation named Pablo Moreno. For a little guy, he has the hardest punch I've ever seen, including Henry Armstrong at his peak.

They're not admitting it, but the Dodgers only paid $1,000 for Sal Maglie, making the deal one of baseball's all-time bargains. . . . One of the less-publicized reasons for Jackie Robinson's retirement is his understandable desire to be the first Negro to crack baseball's Hall of Fame. Practically everyone, including his current critics, will agree that he deserves to be enshrined at Cooperstown.

Soup to Nonsense:

Things Change—or Is It Me?

By Jane Goodsell

I DON'T see why they had to change everything. I liked it better the way it used to be. Why couldn't they leave well enough alone?

For instance, take dress sizes. They used to make size 12 nice and roomy. In fact, they made them so big that people who wore size 12 could sometimes squeeze into size 10. Well, it isn't that way anymore. I guess they're trying to save material or something. Size 12 are now so tight and skimpy that people who wear size 12 have to buy size 14.

They make print a lot smaller nowadays, too. The telephone book used to use nice easy-to-read print, and I don't see why they switched to that dinky little print they're using today. It's impossible to read without spectacles or a magnifying glass. The same thing has happened to newspapers. Economy measures, I suppose.

Something has happened to food, too. It's more fattening than it used to be. Back a few years, double chocolate nut sundaes weren't as fattening as a plain baked potato is nowadays. I wonder if this could have something to do with the hydrogen bomb or atomic fallout or something?

And beds aren't as comfortable as they used to be. All beds used to feel alike to me. Even daybeds and cots were comfortable. But now all strange beds feel strange. They're lumpy in the wrong places. My own bed seems to be the only comfortable one left. I guess they just don't make beds the way they used to.

I think they're putting something into the water in swimming pools these days. Something that makes people tired. Before they started putting that stuff in, I used to swim 10 lengths without the slightest shortness of breath, but now I have to switch to the side stroke after a length and a half. Or maybe they don't put anything in the water. Maybe, instead, they making the swimming pools bigger.

I guess there must be a good reason for all these changes, but frankly I liked it better the way it was in the old days.

Schools, Teachers and Kids:

Making History Come Alive

By Lillian Herstein

THERE is always much excitement when the eighth grade class turns to its assignment in American history. Every pupil wants to talk, and nearly everyone is waving a newspaper clipping, a magazine article, or even a book.

It's all the result of law passed recently by the Illinois legislature requiring every pupil to pass an examination "on the principles of representative government as enumerated in the American Declaration of Independence, the constitutions of the United States and of Illinois."

Faced with such a ponderous requirement, teacher resorted to the somewhat unorthodox method of "teaching backwards." Instead of starting with Article I Section I and ploughing doggedly through each of the historical documents, she stimulated the youngsters to scan the contemporary scene as revealed in newspapers, magazines and pamphlets for events that could be connected with aspects of American history.

Colonial disturbances in Asia and Africa lead straight to the grievances of American colonists, as listed in the Declaration of Independence. The long list of grievances, which always looked so dull, comes in for avid reading, and the Boston Tea Party is no longer a gay lark, unrelated to taxes and economics.

Freedom of speech comes to life when George Smith, whose father is a lawyer, declares that employers are free to talk to their workers, now that the Wagner Act has been superseded by Taft-Hartley.

He is hotly challenged by Patrick Kelly whose background is labor. Both boys are persuaded "to look at the documents" in accordance with the method adopted by the class.

They come to class armed with copies of the Wagner and Taft-Hartley Acts, neither of which, they finally admit, forbids anyone to speak to anyone but says something about intimidating. A lively discussion ensues on the meaning of intimidating, and realization begins to dawn on how much depends on who interprets.

The technique seems to violate the sacred pedagogic principles of organization, but at intervals during the semester the class takes time to arrange the random discussions in a sequence, chronological or topical, which are acceptable to the academic demands for organization.

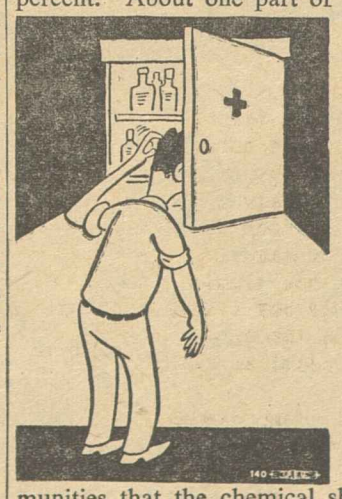
It is hoped that these youngsters will know their government better than that group of 560 university students who in a recent survey revealed that 92.5 percent of them did not recognize the first 10 amendments to the Constitution when presented to them in anonymous form.

For Your Health's Sake:

Fluorides Check Dental Decay

By Dr. Morris Brand

IN many communities discussions are being held on the pros and cons of fluoridation of the public water supply. It has been found that this chemical when found in or added to the water supply reduces dental decay of children's teeth approximately 60 percent. About one part of a soluble fluoride in a million parts of water is necessary to prevent or reduce dental decay. Many American public water supplies contain fluorides—some times in larger quantities. Some community water supplies, however, contain less than a sufficient quantity determined as being necessary to reduce dental caries. It is in the latter communities that the chemical should be added in the proportion stated above.



Close to 1,400 communities including Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Washington, D. C., San Francisco, St. Louis and Buffalo have approved adequate fluoridation of their drinking water.

Dental research has demonstrated that the presence of the proper amount of dissolved fluoride in drinking water is a safe, effective and economical way of reducing tooth decay in children.

Experiments and long term trial demonstrations in a number of communities have proven that here is an important public health measure that is meeting the same opposition in some communities as did chlorination of the water supply, pasturization of milk, and other public health measures which when instituted did much to reduce illness and even deaths.

The principal objection of the opponents to this public measure is that fluoride is injurious to health. This is true of course only if a much larger quantity than recommended is taken into the body.

Tooth decay is one of our major health problems. Eighty percent of all children in their first six years are afflicted and 95 percent of all adults have dental caries. There aren't enough dentists, dental hygienists, dental technicians and facilities to take care of the accumulated and progressive dental needs, particularly in a growing population which is becoming more and more aware of the need for dental care for health as well as cosmetic reasons.

This makes it mandatory to find ways and means to prevent dental decay. Through alertness and research it was learned that fluoridation is one extremely effective and economical way to prevent a large proportion of dental decay in children. It is safe to assume that adults will have much healthier teeth if, as children, they have less dental caries plus proper dental care and hygiene.

'Safety' More Than a Word to Eddie Stewart

Accident Halted Drive To End Highway Deaths

Muskegon, Mich.—"Safety" is more than a word to Eddie Stewart!

Back in 1955, he was actively engaged in Muskegon's Crusade for Safety. A veteran song writer, he had collaborated with Jake Baker, safety director at Continental Motors Corp., where he worked, in writing the lyrics for a safe-driving song.

"There's always pain and sorrow when another life is spent," Eddie wrote, in a song which he hoped would be the rallying point of the National Safety Council's campaign to cut death and injury on America's highways.

Fellow Unionists Take Over

But tragedy has halted Eddie's work and, in the best traditions of the labor movement, fellow union members are taking up the highway safety campaign which he began more than a year ago.

Eddie, a member of the Shop Bargaining Committee of Local 113 of the Auto Workers, was en route to a legislative session of the Michigan Industrial Union Council in Lansing on Jan. 27, 1956, when he nearly lost his life in one of the highway accidents he had been trying to prevent through his safety activities.

According to police reports, a teenager at the wheel of the other car lost control of his vehicle while passing another automobile, crossed the center line, and smashed head-on into Eddie's machine.

Stewart sustained severe facial fractures, a fractured right arm, multiple fractures of his right leg, and a fractured skull. For months, he lay near death in St. Lawrence Hospital near Lansing.

Re-elected Committeeman

He's getting around on crutches now, but has not been able to resume work at Continental Motors. In fact, the best estimate doctors give him is that it will be April or May before he's back on the job.

Meanwhile, Eddie's fellow union members in Local 113 have been in his corner. First, as an evidence of their affection for him, they re-elected him to his second term as bargaining committeeman while he was still in the hospital.

But more important—as far as Eddie is concerned—they have been waging an all-out campaign to have his song accepted by the National Safety Council as its official song for the Crusade for Safety. The UAW has solicited the support of Gov. G. Mennen Williams in the campaign, and has been working to have the song presented on top-flight television and network shows.

Here are the words which Eddie wrote just a month before he stared death in the face . . . highly prophetic words that touch on the tragedy of careless driving that almost claimed his life:

CRUSADE FOR SAFETY
(Tune: Yellow Rose of Texas)

We the people of this nation
Will launch a great Crusade
To make the highways safer
Let's join the big parade.
Just you and I together
Let's see what we can do
And maybe we'll save someone.
That someone might be you.

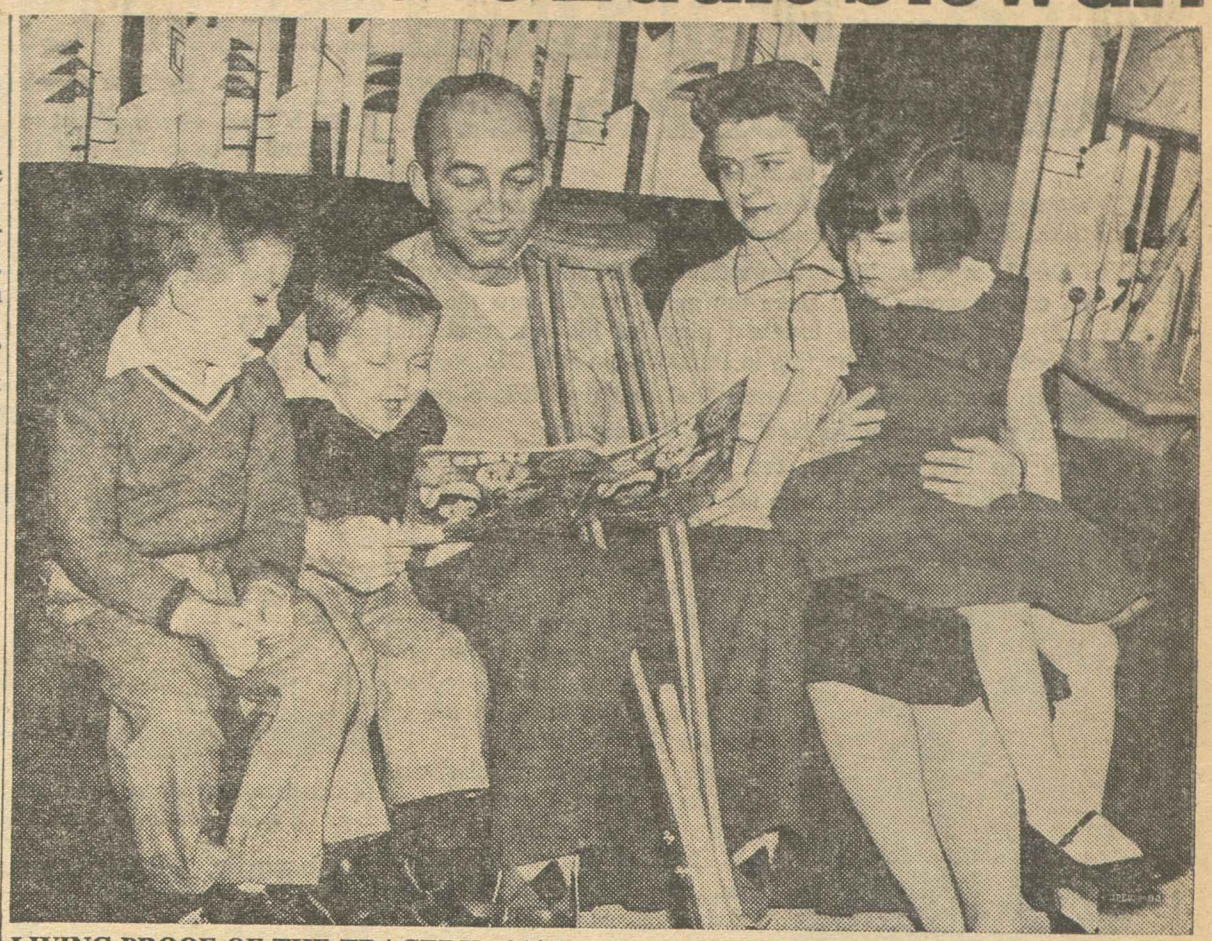
Chorus

Let's all Crusade for Safety
And tell your neighbors too
We'll make the country safer
We've got a job to do.
Let's show the world together
That it's not just liberty
But life and limb are also safe
In our Democracy.

When you're cruising down the highway
Go easy on the gas.
It isn't worth a lifetime,
Look twice before you pass.
Don't you forget there're others
That might be passin' too.
Now don't you trade a loved one
For an extra mile or two.

When you go out a strollin'
And talkin' with a friend
Just keep your eyes wide open
So you can stroll again.
Remember all the stories,
Pedestrians once you knew.
So watch your step or you'll be
A cold statistic too.

Be careful of the kiddies
A-runnin' to and fro
They're not always a-watchin'
So take it kind of slow.
There's always pain and sorrow
When another life is spent.
So bear in mind that just one
Can cause an accident.



LIVING PROOF OF THE TRAGEDY of highway accidents, Eddie Stewart, a member of the Shop Bargaining Committee of Local 113, Auto Workers, at Continental Motors in Muskegon, Mich., recuperates slowly at home more than a year after a smashup which almost took his life. A month before the accident, Eddie had written lyrics to a Crusade for Safety song, which fellow UAW members are now trying to get accepted as the official song of the National Safety Council. Shown with Eddie are his wife and three children.

Carpenters Give $6,000 Memorial

Sonoma, Calif.—A $6,000 memorial fund in the memory of the late David H. Ryan, northern California labor leader, has been presented to Hanna Boys' Center, a home for underprivileged boys here.

The fund, to be used in equipping a Trade school at the California "boys' town," was raised by the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, which Ryan had served as secretary-treasurer from 1928 until his retirement in 1950.

It was the second major contribution to the home by carpenters who participated in a 1954 drive within the building industry which doubled the capacity of Hanna Center through construction of three dormitory-cottages.

The memorial fund was presented to Rt. Rev. William L. O'Connor, the center's director, by a special committee of the District Council, which represents carpenters in San Francisco, Alameda, San Mateo and Marin counties. On the committee were Clement A. Clancy, council president; C. R. Bartalini, executive secretary; John L. Hogg and Ernest Aronson of San Francisco; Earl Risley of Oakland, and Les Simonds of San Mateo.

THE AFL-CIO PRESENTS
Morgan and Vandercook
Monday Thru Friday
ABC Network
WITH THE NEWS

Kiwanis Magazine Praises Labor's Community Activities

Organized labor's outstanding work in community service activities—which resulted in raising more than $100 million in welfare donations last year—has been singled out for high praise in the January issue of Kiwanis magazine.

In an article by Wilbur H. Baldinger entitled "Big Labor's Biggest Business," the magazine details the role of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, headed by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communication Workers.

At the merger convention in New York in December 1955, the following declaration of policy was unanimously adopted:

"The AFL-CIO is dedicated to the proposition that what is good for the community is good for labor. It is in this spirit that members of the AFL-CIO function first and foremost as citizens of their communities."

Says Kiwanis magazine: "This policy statement. . . made no newspaper headlines . . . yet it may be a truer reflection of interests and intentions (of union members) than some of the more provocative ultimatums to the business domain of the National Association of Manufacturers."

The contribution of organized labor to such community activities as Red Cross, Community Chest and other fund-raising campaigns is a relatively new role, the magazine points out.

Prior to World War II, the article notes, "it was nearly unheard of for leaders in community drives to recognize organized labor, as such, in the conduct of civic business. The leaders picked themselves from banks, service clubs, churches, front offices or factories."

But during World War II, the situation gradually changed. The unions set up a special organization, Kiwanis magazine continues, to give workers "a direct channel for participation, through their unions, in World War II home-front efforts to raise common funds and morale."

But the unions have donated more than just the $100 million a year to such community activities, according to the article. "By 1943, a total of 90 union representatives all over the country officially had made the grade . . . on to boards and committees of community agencies. In May 1956," it continues, CSC "counted 80,000 AFL-CIO members in such posts.

"Community chest leaders, by their recognition of organized labor, have found a vast, ready reservoir of time and money for the common good," the article concludes, noting that, by this outstanding contribution, the AFL-CIO is proudly fulfilling the policy pledge of the merger convention:

"To encourage the active participation and total integration of union members and their families in community affairs."

"AVOCADO AND LEMONS," a painting by August Mosca, won first prize for a professional oil painting at the Fifth Annual Art Exhibition of the Newspaper Guild of New York. More than 100 paintings, drawings, water colors and sculptures were entered in the show, with 29 of the artists — all Guild members — winning prizes and honorable mention. Shown awarding the prize is Emily Genauer, art critic of the New York Herald Tribune, one of the judges. Others (left to right) are Bertram Goodman, Samuel M. Adler and Stefano Cusumano, the other judges, and Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the Guild.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT WOULD BE PREMATURE to accept generalized hints, given off the record, that the 85th Congress is likely to pass a modest civil rights statute. But changes are stirring on the civil rights issue in this Congress, and both the facts and the reasons for the changes are significant.

The news stories from Virginia, Alabama, Georgia and two or three other southern states suggest that those commonwealths are determined never to yield to the Supreme Court's decisions striking down segregation by race in education, transportation, enjoyment of public facilities such as parks and recreation.

In Congress certain other facts may be perceived.

Republicans, who have never given quite enough votes to shut off a Senate filibuster, are beginning to realize the political capital that may be gained by helping force through something like the modest Eisenhower "compromise" civil rights program passed last year by the House.

The GOP, counting up Pres. Eisenhower's election pluralities last November, has read the returns from both northern and southern cities. In all but four big northern cities—Philadelphia, Detroit, St. Louis and Kansas City—Negro votes shifted heavily to Republicans. Negro votes in southern metropolitan areas shifted heavily to Republicans.

Northern Democratic liberals, who have fought for civil rights legislation for years, feel an almost overpowering despair at this change. They are tempted to become strident about their southern Democratic colleagues. They are inclined to argue that the southerners "must" let a civil rights program go through to save the Democratic party nationally.

The attitude of the southern Democrats is most interesting of all. There is no doubt that in the Senate they would filibuster again against a civil rights bill, trying to prevent a vote. But some southern spokesmen now will admit, as they never would before, that a "compromise" program may pass.

★ ★ ★

INFORMED REPORTERS HAVE SUGGESTED that the powerful and skilled Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), unchallenged leader of Senate Democrats, may actually preside over a situation in which a filibuster could be broken.

The southerners are not wholly cordial. Some reject the idea that they must yield their own political positions, based on segregation, to the demands of national party politics.

They say the Democratic party lost the "old folks' " vote—the votes of the pension group—as well as the Negro vote last November. They suggest that when "one thing goes wrong everything goes wrong," politically speaking in America.

They say southerners should not be expected to endanger themselves to "save" northern Democrats. "When the water hits the second deck, it's every man for himself," they summarize.

Yet Sen. Johnson is cosponsor of a resolution—with Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.)—to change the rule on filibusters and allow two-thirds of senators present and voting to force a decision on any proposal. No southerner of Johnson's prestige ever before sponsored such a resolution.

Republicans show signs of being dazzled at the thought of future victories as they observe Eisenhower's success in taking the civil rights issue away from liberal Democrats.

The undeniable fact is that something is changed, that a new atmosphere is apparent in Congress. A civil rights bill is no longer viewed as an impractical bit of nonsense. It is now thought of as an eventual necessity—and maybe in the 85th Congress.

THE AFL-CIO UNION LABEL is used on products and commodities made by members of directly affiliated local unions where the use of the label will not be in conflict with jurisdictional rights of affiliated national and international unions.

(The AFL-CIO News will publish weekly union labels currently in use on products produced by union labor under union conditions. This is the first of the series.)

Morgan Says:

Ike's Moral Tone Is Not Enough

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

* * *

IN many passages, Pres. Eisenhower's inaugural address sounded more like a sermon than a state paper. This can be a good thing and a dangerous thing.

It is all to the good if it sobers us to the hard realities of the world, and our responsibilities in it; we can stand to be preached to about those things every now and then. But a high moral tone is not enough and it can be dangerous if we operate on the theory that we can change reality simply by sounding pious.

Morgan

How close do we Americans come to fulfillment of the principles and purposes to which the President pledged us?

"May we pursue the right," he said, "—without self-righteousness."

And yet, from the outside looking in, whether through the window of a loyal but critical friend or a calculating enemy, we must at times seem to be the most self-righteous country on the globe.

Power is rarely carried with grace and history will probably record that we are handling it about as gracefully as most governments, if not more so but we still, unconsciously perhaps, are inclined to urge upon others the "American way of life" when they may well cherish their own as equally divine, or at least desirable.

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EISENHOWER exhorted us to "grow in strength —without pride of self," and in our "dealings with all peoples of the earth, ever (to) speak truth and serve justice."

Noble precepts, every one. But simply articulating noble thoughts does not activate them. We wanted to speak truth and serve justice in behalf of the suffering people of Hungary but our moral outrage made little headway against Soviet tanks.

It did make an impact though on the armor of our friends in their Suez misadventure, but it did not even seem to be aimed at the sinister individual who provoked them, a lethally ambitious Egyptian named Nasser.

There is nothing particularly peculiar about this. In a way, it's human nature. Down through history, nations have invoked high principles and maneuvered with each other with the adroit cynicism of Machiavelli. The danger comes when we mouth high principle so noisily that we don't hear ourselves violating it. There are few people more stuffy than those convinced of their own sanctimoniousness.

There is something almost sublime about the objective the President mentioned—a world at peace, with men treating each other with dignity and justice as brothers. But it is a world we cannot just wish into being or even pray into being however much we may like to think we can.

Vandercook Says:

Has U. S. or Russia Most to Offer

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

* * *

THE thunderous joint announcement by the chieftains of Red China and of Russia that if there is any interfering to be done in the Middle East, they will do it, failed, even as it was uttered, to have its intended effect.

That pronouncement was expected. If Red faces were to be saved, the great Marxist powers could do no less, as they put it, than "resolutely to condemn" the belated attempt of the U.S. administration to turn back the rising tide of Communist influence in that vital area.

Vandercook

Some Arab powers, notably Egypt, will recklessly prefer siding with the Communists. Other Mid-East nations, notably Iraq, will prefer to seek elsewhere than in the cave of the Great Bear.

As the generally ill-governed, socially and economically backward nations of that not precisely defined Middle Eastern area now consider which of the two great suitors has most to offer, they will have some large, plain facts to consider.

Russia is nearer. Yet Russia is monstrously dangerous. (Red China will probably be left out of Arab calculations: the Chinese are fully occupied at home and have little to export.) The USSR has proven in the case of Egypt that it can be generous with weapons.

For some bedazzled, strutting Arab leaders who dream of war, that is an obvious attraction.

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THE United States, on the other hand, has proven in nearly every country of the world, during 10 long years, that it can be generous with everything. In the instance of underdeveloped nations that honestly wish to raise the incredibly low standard of life, education and health of their people, we thus have an advantage the Red states completely lack.

Because of the emphasis they have long put on arms-making and on heavy industry, the Communist states simply do not have the food, the medicines, the books, trucks, textiles, and the million others (to us) common things the poor folk of the Middle East so desperately need.

It will be both difficult and dangerous for us to try to compete with Russia in gifts of arms. In consumer goods, in terms of the kind of solid, economic, "learn-to-do-it-yourself" aid so many congressmen foolishly oppose, Russia can't compete with us.

If we blindly subsidize, say, Egypt, or Morocco, or Syria, we risk subsidizing real or potential dictatorships. Many of those legislators who want to take a "new look" at our foreign aid program have just that in mind.

They are willing to be generous. But they see no reason why we should give our help to corrupt leaders of states who, by their very nature, can be depended upon always to be hostile to us.

As We See It:

Hayes Warns of School Needs

"WE have no reason to be optimistic that the Congress will pass a school construction bill just because the President has urged it in his State of the Union message," Al Hayes, president of the Intl. Association of Machinists, declared.

Hayes, who was labor representative on the President's Committee for the White House Conference on Education, added:

"I hope that this year, the President will follow through. The children of this nation can no longer be the victims of our neglect and delay."

The IAM president said that the measure failed last year because "the President did not press Congress," and because "the situation was confused by the Powell Admendment." He restated the AFL-CIO position that the Supreme Court decision on public school integration makes such an amendment unnecessary.

In an interview on the AFL-CIO program, As We See It, heard over the American Broadcasting Co. radio network, Hayes said that public school aid is a federal matter because, "the crisis in the schools is nationwide in scope and importance," and federal taxation is the only fair and practical way of raising needed funds.

"The shortages in school plant and personnel exist in almost every state and section of the nation. And the consequences are of importance to the nation as a whole, as well as to the individual states and school districts. The problem is nationwide in scope; its solution is of national importance."

On the need for federal aid, Hayes said:

"Property taxes constitute the basic means of supporting public schools on a local basis. This is set by the law in most states. Now, although the counties and states should continue to furnish funds for school support, property has long ceased to be a true measure of income or even of accumulated wealth.

"Our income comes mainly from production and service these days. And property can't take any greater burden of taxation. It can't support even our present inadequate school system."

New Political Battles Shaping Up in States

(Continued from Page 1)

High among labor's objectives in almost every state are improved unemployment and workmen's compensation, higher minimum wage laws with broader coverage, better education and health facilities, and more equitable tax measures.

Meet Stiff Opposition

The likelihood of limited gains on the federal front is expected to compell legislatures in many states to face up to their long-neglected obligations to improve minimum wage, unemployment benefit, workmen's compensation and similar standards. Such proposals are meeting stiff opposition from local industry interests.

Of the 45 state law-making bodies scheduled to meet this year, 42 have already convened. Florida's legislature will hold its first meeting Apr. 2, while the latest starting, in Alabama and Louisiana, won't get under way until May 7 and 13, respectively.

All are meeting in new, regular sessions except the legislature of New Jersey, which is "carrying over" from last year in regular session.

No special sessions have been scheduled at the present time, although there seems to be a real likelihood that the lawmakers in Mississippi and Virginia will be called together to try to cope with the federal courts' steady chopping down of segregation practices.

If that happens, every state legislature except Kentucky's will meet this year. Legislatures in the territories of Hawaii, Alaska, Guam and the Virgin Islands and in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico also are meeting.

This year only one state — Louisiana—restricts its legislature to fiscal problems, but that won't prevent it from considering other matters in special session should the "need" arise, and it, too, may be called upon to act in the segregation conflict.

Press For Reforms

In every state, organized labor, with the support of local "good government" groups, will press for electoral reform measures aimed at eliminating all roadblocks in the democratic process. Uniform registration procedures, more liberal election laws providing for absentee voting, time off to vote and greater ease of voting, direct and open primaries and equitable redistricting are being sought.

Merger between state central bodies formerly affiliated with the AFL or CIO in 19 states has greatly increased organized labor's influence with the state legislatures in these areas. In these, as well as in other states where merger is still pending the formation of "joint labor legislative councils" has extended cooperation and labor unity on the legislative front.

In many states, the United Mine Workers and railway brotherhoods have joined AFL-CIO state organizations in planning, and working for, a united legislative program.

Labor Set to Battle State Sales Tax Bills

State legislatures, facing what experts predict will be "some of the busiest sessions on record," are beginning to wade through the literally thousands of bills which have already been introduced on a myriad of subjects.

Apart from labor, social security and civil rights and school matters, issues of paramount concern to organized labor are the struggles shaping up in nearly all of the state law-making bodies over the nature of new taxes, health and welfare legislation, and similar consumer and public welfare measures.

Stiff Battles Expected

Stiff battles are expected in many states over Administration-supported recommendations that the states improve housing, transportation and working conditions for the nation's migratory farm workers.

Child labor laws, once regarded as inviolate, are being attacked this year in many places on the flimsy ground that so-called "juvenile delinquency" results from youth's "unemployment."

Other states will consider bills amending local highway laws to make them conform with the requirements of the new federal highway program.

While such proposals will be, in the main, concerned with condemnation and relocation provisions at the local level, opponents of federally required Walsh-Healey "prevailing wage" provisions may seek to block these essential changes as an indirect means of stalling the application of this wage protection to a large segement of local construction workers.

In most of the states, bills are pending to increase taxes by a variety of means in order to provide the additional revenue needed to meet the increasing costs of state government.

With state and local taxes now totaling $26 billion a year—more than twice the federal government's expenditures for civilian public purposes—local chambers of commerce and other business interests are backing measures like the sales tax and others also designed to keep most of the tax burden on those least able to pay.

Sales Tax Fights

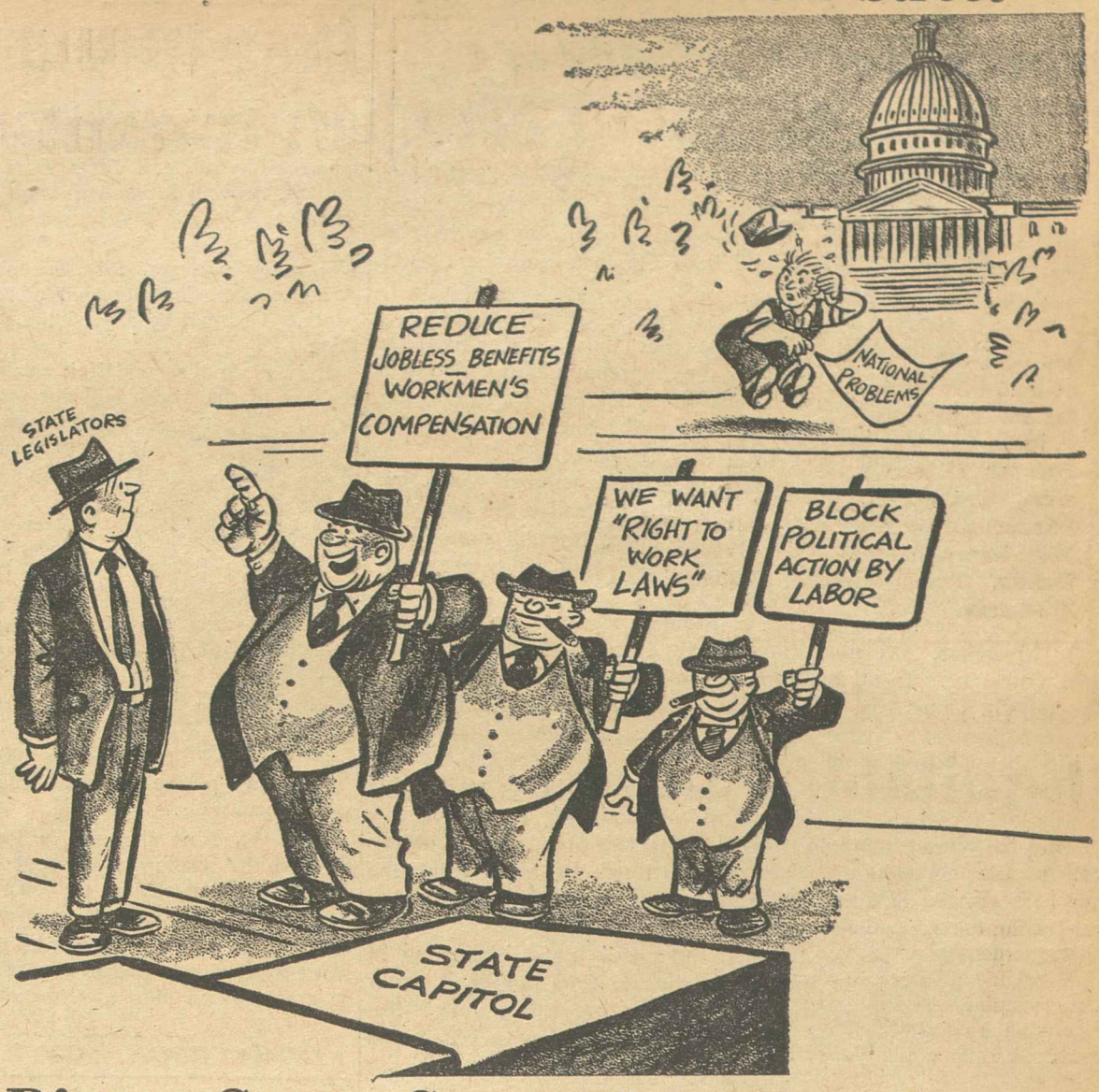
Sales tax fights are underway in Florida, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, West Virginia and other states. Organized labor is seeking to substitute increased levies on near-record corporation profits and upper income groups for proposed sales tax increases.

One state running contrary to the trend of higher taxes is New York, where Gov. Averill Harriman (D.) has called for cuts in the taxes on personal income and unincorporated business, while at the same time advocating consumer protection, rent control and housing-for-the-aged programs.

In Connecticut, Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D) recommended no tax increases, although his program calls for much progressive legislation, including court reform, better mental health programs and construction of a new atomic center.

New Jersey's Gov. Robert Meyner (D.) called for a one-cent increase in the 4-cent per gallon gasoline tax to finance the state's share of the federal highway program, but asked no new levies to finance his recommendations for improved mental health activities, middle income housing aid and better schools.

They Work Both Sides of the Street



Bitter State Struggles Brewing Over 'Right-to-Wreck' Measures

Bitter struggles over new threats of "right-to-wreck" laws and Catlin-type legislation aimed at restricting labor's political activities are shaping up in several state legislatures.

First reports, however, indicate that the total of these anti-labor drives will be much fewer than the backers of such legislation predicted. And even in states where such bills have been introduced there is real hope of making at least slight improvement in protective labor statutes.

Gains Predicted

Across the nation, state labor organizations are pushing a wide variety of bills to improve workmen's compensation and unemployment benefits, to establish or improve state minimum wage laws, Davis-Bacon-type legislation and other progressive labor-management relations measures.

With but one or two exceptions, the possibility of mild gains in these areas appears to be far more likely than the immediate danger of new setbacks.

Last year's decisive defeat of drives for new "right-to-wreck" legislation in Washington, Montana and Kansas, plus the successful repeal in Louisiana, diluted, but did not halt, efforts of the National "Right-to-Work" Committee to extend the ban on union shop agreements to other states.

The committee, headed by former Rep. Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (R-N.J.) last April listed 15 states where drives for enactment of the anti-labor statute would be undertaken last year and this. So far, however, fights on this issue are reported to be shaping up only in the legislatures of Connecticut, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Kansas and Maryland.

Drive for Repeal

Other states named by the committee as likely places for "right-to-work" efforts include California, Colorado, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma, Washington, Oregon and Wisconsin. Labor legislative representatives in nearly all of these states say, however, that they believe the make-up of the new legislature precludes the possibility of serious fights developing this year.

On the other hand, several state labor bodies in the 17 states where "wreck" laws are still on the books plan drives for repeal or amendment. A bill has been introduced for repeal of the North Dakota statute, and the Iowa AFL-CIO is working to secure either repeal or amendment of the "scab" law in the Hawkeye state this year.

Labor in Alabama, where repeal failed in the House by five votes in 1955, plans a new repeal effort.

Even in Nevada, where repeal efforts were beaten by referendum in 1956, plans are being made for a long-range drive to wipe out the law. Last year's setback is believed to have eliminated the possibility of action by the Nevada legislature this session, but "the matter will be on the ballot again in 1957," Sec.-Treas. William Friel of the state industrial union council promised. He said labor in Nevada is concentrating its legislative efforts on a drive to repeal the state's "Yellow Dog" Act.

Jobless Pay Drives Started In States

Topping organized labor's legislative activities in many states this year will be strong drives to halt the steadily increasing lag in the ratio of unemployment and workmen's compensation payments to rising wages and living costs.

Even in most of the states where "token" improvements were voted at 1955 and 1956 sessions of the legislature, labor-backed bills for additional changes in these two areas are being introduced in an effort to bring the laws up to minimum standards recommended by President Eisenhower and the secretary of labor.

State labor organizations in Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Washington and West Virginia definitely have drives to improve compensation standards scheduled, and many other states are expected to announce similar plans soon.

North Dakota labor, however, is rallying its forces against a business-backed drive to weaken workmen's compensation under the guise of a "complete revision" of existing laws.

In general, labor is seeking to establish maximum benefit payments of at least two-thirds of average wages for workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance programs. In addition, major drives are underway in several states to provide adequate benefits for non-occupational disability under the unemployment compensation structure.

A major battle in connection with the latter proposal looms over labor's insistance that temporary disability insurance programs should not be handled by private insurance companies. Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and Connecticut are among the states where such fights are likely.

Labor also is fighting in many areas to provide longer duration of benefits and complete coverage to remove unfair eligibility requirements, and to plug loopholes such as the lack of radiation hazards for workers in atomic industries.

Although President Eisenhower called on the states to enact voluntarily long overdue improvements in these fields, Sec. of Labor James Mitchell recently complained that the states were not improving social legislation satisfactorily.

3,900 State Legislators Receiving AFL-CIO News

More than 3,900 members of the state legislatures of 24 states now receive the AFL-CIO NEWS regularly.

The subscriptions were entered by the state bodies following a suggestion from Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler that this would be an ideal way to let the lawmakers know first-hand the current aims and objectives of the labor movement.

In several states where merger at the state level has not yet occurred, the state federation and state industrial union council have teamed up and split the cost of the subscriptions for the legislators.

States in which the lawmakers are now receiving the AFL-CIO NEWS weekly are Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Connecticut IUC Asks 'Equitable' Merger Pact

New Haven—Merger of Connecticut's Industrial Union Council and the State Federation of Labor occupied the spotlight here at the 19th annual IUC convention, as delegates approved a resolution calling for an equitable merger at the earliest possible date.

Highlight of the two-day session, the resolution called for a "fair and honorable understanding" on how merger is to be accomplished at the state level.

Speakers Urge Merger

Underscoring the desire to bring the two state organizations together, key speakers to the IUC convention had this to say:

- Hugh Thompson, AFL-CIO director for the New England region, said labor's interest called for an early merger, and declared it would be regrettable if merger were not brought about before September.
- R. J. Thomas, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who represented Meany at the convention, urged achievement of merger with reasonable speed.
- CFL President Timothy Collins, a guest at the IUC convention, declared flatly: "I am sure we can achieve merger in this year of 1957."
- IUC Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff, in his report to the convention, said many points had been agreed upon in connection with the proposed merger, but that some key differences remain to be resolved. Merger negotiations, he noted, have been pursued periodically since April, 1956.

In his report to the convention, Sec.-Treas. John J. Driscoll noted that the IUC had actively supported Democratic candidates last November. This was done, he said, because the Democrats had endorsed the council's specific platform proposals, while the Republicans "failed to give endorsement to a single specific proposal in our legislative program."

Sen. William Purtell (R-Conn.), declaring that it is time to think of a shorter work week as "a general reality," spoke to the convention about a bill he recently introduced calling for a 35-hour week for federal employes.

Sviridoff Re-elected

State Labor Commissioner Renato E. Ricciuti, a one-time IUC officer, outlined some of the legislative aims of Democratic Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff, including improving unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation, and an increase in the state minimum wage from the present 75-cent level to $1 an hour.

Sviridoff was re-elected to his tenth term as council president; Driscoll to his 19th term as secretary-treasurer, and Daniel J. Gallagher to his fourth term as assistant president.

Rhode Island IUC Seeks Merger Agreement Code

Providence, R. I.—Progress toward merger and legislative goals occupied the attention of delegates to the 19th annual convention of the Rhode Island Industrial Union Council. The convention adopted a resolution of "ethical practices and merger" which instructed the IUC committee to work toward achievement of merger and to include an agreement on an ethics code.

The code, the resolution said, would "preclude the crossing of picket lines and other strike-breaking activities by any affiliate of the merged organization."

Policastro Re-elected

Copies of the resolution were sent to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and to the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

IUC Pres. Thomas F. Policastro, who won re-election to that post, told the convention, "I'm for merger, for merger as soon as possible."

R. J. Thomas, assistant to Meany, advised the convention that "the rank and file want unity, leaders like Mr. Meany want unity and we must have unity in the trade union movement no matter how many roadblocks there are."

Delegates adopted a resolution supporting a consumer boycott of rubber heels, soles and plastic products made by the O'Sullivan Rubber Co., of Winchester, Va., where members of the Rubber Workers have been on strike for eight months.

Endorse Commission

Pending legislation to create a special commission to study the feasibility of the second injury fund was also endorsed. The fund would be extended to cover those who have handicaps not caused by industrial accidents. At present the fund indemnifies employers only in the event of a second industry injury to a worker.

Re-elected with Policastro were Acquine Rossi, executive vice president; Ralph Labriole, second vice president and Michael A. Tamburro, secretary-treasurer.

Ike Inaugurated; Junks All Remnants of Isolationism

Dwight D. Eisenhower took the oath of office for his second term as president of the United States and in a 13½-minute inaugural address promptly junked any remnants of isolationism in American foreign policy.

In a thought-provoking speech that won general acclaim, he outlined a broad, if vague, program of promoting "peace with justice in a world where moral law prevails." "The building of such a peace is a bold and solemn purpose," he declared in turning his back on the isolationists in his own Republican Party.

"To proclaim it is easy. To serve it will be hard. And to attain it, we must be aware of its full meaning—and ready to pay its full price."

The force that divides the world, he emphasized, is "international communism and the force it controls." Yet the peace we seek, he said, "cannot be born by fear alone; it must be rooted in the lives of nations."

Uses Blunt Words

The President used blunt words in exercising his leadership by turning his party away from the isolation to which many of its chief spokesmen still cling.

"No people can live to itself alone," he declared. "The unity of all who dwell in freedom is their only sure defense.

"The economic need of all nations—in mutual dependence—makes isolation an impossibility. Not even America's prosperity could long survive if other nations did not prosper.

"No nation can longer be a fortress, lone and strong and safe. And any people, seeking such shelter for themselves, can build only their own prison."

He called on Americans to use "our skills and knowledge and, at times, our substance to help others rise from misery," no matter where else in the world they may be.

UN Seen Best Hope

"We recognize and accept our own deep involvement in the destiny of men everywhere," the President declared. "We are accordingly pledged to honor, and to strive to fortify, the authority of the United Nations. For in that body rests the best hope of our age for the assertion of that law by which all nations may live in dignity."

The address was unusual, though not unprecedented, in that it dealt with but one subject—this country's relations with the rest of the world. Not a word of it was devoted to the manifold problems on the domestic scene—tight money, the threat of inflation, improvements in social security and minimum wages, amelioration of the Taft-Hartley Act, the farm problem, natural resources and others.

Minutes before the President took his oath from Chief Justice Earl C. Warren of the U. S. Supreme Court, Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon swore to uphold the Constitution in an oath administered by his fellow-California Republican and opponent — in the view of many—for the 1960 GOP presidential nomination, Sen. William F. Knowland, Senate minority leader.

After a brief interval for luncheon, the traditional Inaugural Parade, a colorful bit of American folk-lore, started up historic Pennsylvania Ave. with the President and Vice President at its head.

At the White House they alighted and took their places in the reviewing stand to watch the three-hour procession with their families and other dignitaries. That night the Inaugural Ball was held in four locations, with the President and Mrs. Eisenhower visiting each and a wide variety of VIPs evenly divided among them.

Schnitzler Offers Plan To Aid Africa's Unions

Gold Coast, Accra—A four-point program to help guide trade unions in their struggle for emergence in the new Africa was suggested by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler at the first African Regional Conference here sponsored by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Schnitzler and Vice Pres. Emil Rieve, chairman of the Textile Workers' executive committee, represented the AFL-CIO at the meeting.

Develop Communications

"First, economic development demands comparable progress in social organization," said Schnitzler. "The development of free trade unions must primarily be by the Africans themselves. Your peoples must be trained to develop their own leaders and their own organizations.

"Second, since the United Nations is now involved directly through trusteeships and mandated territories in six nations south of the Sahara, it should be involved in many projects for economic development and social and political advancement.

"Third, the UN should withdraw from the Union of South Africa the mandate to administer the Territory of Southwest Africa. The government of the Union of South Africa is unfit to discharge such duties because of its racist attitude.

"Last, along with improved social and economic standards, primary consideration should be given to the development of communications south of the Sahara. Here the trade unions can play a vital part. . . . The extent and timing of progress are organically bound up with the rate and extent of the development of communications."

Denounce Colonialism

Both Schnitzler and Rieve assured African delegates of the sympathetic support of American labor in their efforts to develop a strong trade union movement. They hit communism as a demonstrated exploiter of workers rather than their salvation, and strongly denounced traditional colonialism.

Schnitzler also congratulated the people of the Gold Coast, whose country will attain its independence on Mar. 6. He cited the U. S. labor movement's pride in Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, who was a member of the Maritime Union while a student in the U. S.

Rieve, recounting some of the struggles of the U. S. labor movement, predicted that the day will come when African employers, as their American counterparts have done, will "learn" from the trade unions.

"Learn," he added, "that the law of the jungle has no place in modern industrial relations; learn that good business practice requires fair dealing between management and labor; learn that a modern 20th century economy can exist and grow only on the basis of fair distribution of the wealth of an ever more productive economic system."

The future, he declared, "is on the side of democracy and democratic trade unions."

"We have not achieved Utopia at home, nor do we offer you a blueprint for Utopia in Africa," he said. "We do suggest that with diligence and hard work, with a sense of brotherhood and a feeling for social justice, you will find, as we have found, that your democratic unions can lead you to a better life."

Beirne Will Speak On Community Plans

St. Louis, Mo.—AFL-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne will head the list of speakers at a two-day national conference on community planning for health and welfare services, opening here Jan. 31.

Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, is chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee.

Father, Son Get ILGWU Pensions

New York—The Garment Workers have established another "first" — the first recorded instance of a father and son simultaneously drawing pensions from the ILGWU's retirement funds.

Jacob Sorkowitz, a member of Cutters' Local 10, retired this month after working in the cloak trade until he was 75.

His father, Nathan, now 95 and a former member of Finishers' Local 9, was among those retired in 1946 when the cloak industry's pension fund first began to pay benefits.

Supreme Court Upholds Strike Right on Reopeners

(Continued from Page 1)

been guilty of unfair labor practices. The employer argued, in turn, that the union by acting "illegally" had lost its right to protection.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, for the court, held that the effect of upholding the company would be to discourage unions from signing long-term contracts with mere clauses providing for re-opening on notice.

The union's 60-day notice to the company of a desire to amend the contract was sufficient to restore its freedom of economic action, the court said.

Two justices, Felix Frankfurter and John M. Harlan, disagreed with the majority in holding that the Oil Workers contract, as well as the Taft-Hartley Act, allowed the union to strike. They agreed, however, that the law itself did not forbid the strike and thus deprive the workers of protection against unfair labor practices.

Who's To Blame for Oil Price Hike?

Statistics Prove Labor Costs Are Not Involved

Denver, Colo.—Anybody who tries to pin the blame for higher prices of gasoline and other oil products on the labor costs is going to have a tough time making it stick, according to figures compiled by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

The total labor cost of producing a gallon of gasoline is less than two-thirds of a cent, Facts and Trends, monthly publication of the union's research dept., reports.

Labor Costs Drop

"In 1949, the total labor cost for refining a barrel of crude oil into gasoline and other products was 28.3 cents, or about two-thirds of 1 cent per gallon," the union said. "By 1954, the total labor cost had dropped nearly 3 cents—to 25.4 cents per barrel.

"Complete statistics from official sources are not yet available for the years 1955 and 1956 but trends during those years have been the same as during the previous half dozen years. There were two modest general increases in wages of oil refinery workers during those years, and during the same period productivity of workers continued to rise."

The union represents about 105,000 hourly-paid oil industry workers. Most of them are in refineries, the remainder in production fields and on pipe lines. The last general increase, averaging slightly more than 6 percent, was effective on Feb. 1, 1956. A request for a 27-cent per hour general increase is now pending.

As a matter of fact, the union points out, every time a motorist buys a gallon of gasoline, the refining company gets approximately twice as much in profits as the worker gets in wages.

The profits have fluctuated, but have been fairly stable in the long run. They were 48.5 cents a barrel in 1949 and 48.9 cents in 1954, the union study shows. In the absence of complete figures since then, it adds, general trends "indicate there could have been little change."

Field Costs Off

Just as there is no evidence that labor costs have increased in the refining end of the industry—and there is evidence that they have gone down—there is nothing to show that they have jumped in crude oil production.

"In crude production fields," the union says, "hourly wage rates have risen at almost precisely the same ratio as in refineries and productivity of the workers likewise has risen at almost exactly the same ratio as in refineries.

"This means that production field labor costs have tended to decline rather than increase when measured per barrel."

The OCAW recalls that oil companies have done a lot of talking about the increased cost of finding oil. It points out that if labor costs in this exploration work have gone up, "and no evidence pro or con is available on this," the money is going to geologists and other technicians not covered by union agreements.

Drillers' Production Up

"Drilling crewmen paid on an hourly basis," it adds, "and sometimes represented by the union have had moderate wage increases, but they are drilling more footage per hour. Like other oil workers, they are producing more in return for more wages."

The price increases, imposed by the major companies and covering most of the country east of the Rockies, came at a time when storage tanks of finished products bulged with near-record stocks despite the sharply increased demand from Europe in the wake of the Suez crisis. They blamed higher crude prices as well as labor costs.

Now the Texas Railroad Commission, which regulates crude oil in that state—where about 45 percent of all domestic crude is produced—has taken steps to boost the price still higher.

In a slight-of-hand order, it increased February daily output limits slightly but cut the number of days on which oil can be produced from 16 to 15. This means a 3.5 percent drop in production over January.

CORNERSTONE LAYING at new $7 million New York School of Printing, which will have a capacity of 2,727 students spread over three shifts, drew municipal, labor and industry leaders. Shown from left are Charles Krause of Typographical Union Local 6; a workman; Assistant Sec. Robert E. Gray of Local 6; Vice Pres. Betty H. Donnelly of the New York State Federation of Labor; Mayor Robert Wagner of New York; Bertram Powell of Local 6; Executive Sec. Louis F. Donato of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and Pres. Francis Barrett of Local 6.

Ike Rejects Humphrey's Fiscal Alarm

(Continued from Page 1)

combat a depression, you "would begin to apply moderate means, and then more, and if it kept going, finally you would go into every single thing, and very quickly. . . . There would be no limit to what should be attempted as long as it was constitutional."

Speaking 'Hypothetically'

Eisenhower made these points in response to a series of questions arising from Humphrey's briefing session on the budget in which the Treasury Secretary said there were "lots of places" to cut proposed expenditures and predicted a depression that would "curl your hair" unless the "trend" toward high taxes and spending was reversed.

The secretary directly attacked deficit spending during a depression and indicated that he would probably "resign" if the government adopted expenditure policies to combat joblessness.

The President said that Humphrey was speaking "hypothetically," that reporters had picked merely two or three things the secretary had said, and that Humphrey was speaking from a written memorandum that he (Eisenhower) had read, edited and approved.

Humphrey's budget comments were nevertheless widely interpreted by reporters as revealing solid dissatisfaction with the $71.8 billion budget—biggest in peacetime history—and practically requesting Congress to cut it.

Invited eight days later to suggest specific cuts, Humphrey failed to make such proposals to the House Appropriations Committee.

Complete 'Flipflop'

Pres. Eisenhower and the secretary on the later occasion struck the same note in expressing hope that spending reductions could be made but also defending the budget as an "Administration" document and the tightest that could have been planned.

The secretary's caution led some Democrats to charge he had made a "complete flipflop" from his original remarks on the budget.

There was no indication that Humphrey had lost the President's confidence or would leave the cabinet in the near future.

1-26-57

Sen. Johnson Backs Probe Of Prices, Profits, Wages

The end of a two-year campaign by organized labor and other liberal forces for a congressional investigation of rising prices loomed as Sen. Lyndon Johnson (Tex.), Democratic majority leader, threw his powerful support behind a wide-ranging probe.

A "thorough" study of higher prices and money costs will have a "top" place on the congressional program this year, he said.

Time for Facts

Rising prices have almost invariably been blamed on wage increases despite the abundant economic evidence available to show that in practically all cases they merely reflect increasing productivity. Additional evidence shows that profit margins have moved up steadily.

A year ago, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany took Sec. of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson sharply to task for trying to alibi the failure of his farm program by blaming the drop in farm income on labor costs.

"It is time that America finds out the facts," he declared.

"We ask for a complete congressional investigation of price, profit, wage rate and labor cost relationships covering both the things the farmer buys and his products when passed through the middleman and sold at retail. Only in this way—with open hearings and public testimony—can all the facts be brought to light."

Over-all Study Needed

The Auto Workers repeatedly have asked Congress to undertake such an investigation. A similar plea to the White House brought a reply from Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams that a study of the type sought was the prerogative of Congress, and the President would not think of interfering.

In indicating his support of an investigation, Johnson cited demands by several senators for investigations of price increases in newsprint, oil products and building materials, among other items, and of credit.

"The President himself called attention to the need for a study of the money situation in his state of the union message," Johnson said.

ILGWU Board Votes Limit On Contracts

Miami Beach — A three-year limit on the term of all future industrial agreements was voted by the general executive board of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

Climaxing a five-day session at the Empress Hotel, the ILGWU's executive board, also voted:

- To affiliate their union with the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department.
- To lower the retirement age for women members of the union from 65 to 62.
- To authorize a study of the feasibility of negotiating a nationwide agreement in the coat and suit industry.
- To contribute $10,000 to the AFL-CIO International Free Labor Fund for Hungarian relief. ILGWU affiliates previously had contributed $15,000 to this relief work.

In his report to the board, Pres. David Dubinsky pointed to improved business conditions in many major garment industry centers during 1956. A number of threats to the standards of the industry which existed a year ago, he said, have now dwindled.

Leaders Warn Against Appeasement of Nasser

New York—A warning that further appeasement of Egyptian dictator Nasser "means capitulation to the Kremlin's agent" was voiced by a group of leading citizens, including two AFL-CIO vice presidents.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers joined with 11 others in calling for a four-point program for the Middle East.

Four-Point Program

They urged:

1—That the UN emergency force stay in the Suez Canal zone until freedom of passage for ships of all countries—including those of Israel, which have been barred from the canal since 1949—is assured.

2—That Europe's oil and oil-dollar needs be supplied by this country so that Nasser will be deprived of the "power to blackmail the European community."

3—That UN forces be stationed in the Sinai peninsula and at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba until an international statute can be negotiated to protect that waterway for the ships of all nations.

4—That Israel forces be permitted to stay in the Gaza strip until it can be set up as a neutral "buffer zone" or in some other way to protect Israel from "attack" and Egypt from "retaliation."

Other Signers

Other signers of the statement included historian Claude Bowers, former U. S. ambassador to Spain; Pres. James Patton of the National Farmers Union; Elmer Davis, radio commentator; Paul Porter, a former member of the UN Palestine Conciliation Commission, and others.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II | Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. | Saturday, February 2, 1957 | No. 5

Council Demands Officials Aid Drive on Corruption

Union Head Is Expelled By Meany

Miami Beach, Fla. — Charles Naddeo, head of Federal Local Union 22623 in Philadelphia, has been permanently removed from office and expelled from the union by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Other officers were removed from their positions in the local by the same presidential order. A temporary AFL-CIO trusteeship has been extended until the local's affairs are conducted in accord with the AFL-CIO constitution and the rules governing directly affiliated local unions.

The local is comprised of workers at the Crown Cork & Seal Co. at Philadelphia.

Acts on Report

Meany acted on the recommendation of a hearing officer—Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers—who had heard the charges against Naddeo and his fellow officers as well as their defense arguments. Meany told reporters that Naddeo could appeal the decision to the Executive Council.

Beirne's report, submitted to Meany on Jan. 28, said:

"I find that Charles Naddeo failed to comply with provisions of

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THE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL stand against union leaders invoking the Fifth Amendment, contained in a major policy statement issued at Miami Beach, is explained by Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler to the score of reporters taking part in a formal press conference.

Council Spells Out Ban on Crooks, Reds

Miami Beach, Fla.—A trio of Ethical Practice Codes, designed to supplement and clarify the AFL-CIO's constitutional barriers against communism and corruption, was unanimously adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The three codes were recommended by the Ethical Practices Committee and were quickly adopted by the council.

The codes cover health and welfare funds; racketeers, crooks, Communists and Fascists; and conflicts of interest in the investment practices of trade union officials.

(Partial text of the codes will be run in the next issue of the AFL-CIO News.)

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that the standards can be enforced by international unions "by adopting clauses for their own constitutions."

He indicated that in case of alleged violation of the code standards by international unions, the Executive Council might look into the individual situations, but he added that the "international unions will be expected to adhere to the codes."

Meany emphasized that the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions "must use a rule of reason and sound common sense" in applying the standards.

Ethics Policy Buttressed

As a result of the council's action, the ethical practice policies of the AFL-CIO are now buttressed by constitutional language against corrupt or subversive influences; by

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Bars Leaders' Use Of 5th Amendment

By Henry C. Fleisher

Miami Beach, Fla—Trade union officials and members have a responsibility to cooperate with government and public agencies seeking "fairly and objectively" to root out corruption in America, the AFL-CIO Executive Council has declared in a major policy statement.

A union official "has no right to hold office in his union," if he resorts to use of the Fifth Amendment on all relevant questions "for his personal protection and to avoid scrutiny by proper legislative committees, law enforcement agencies or other public bodies into alleged corruption on his part," the Council said.

The policy statement was adopted, with only one dissenting vote, by the Council at the opening session of its mid-winter meeting here.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declined to identify the dissenting vote. He told to reporters, however, that Pres. Dave Beck of the Teamsters was present and took part in the discussion.

Public attention had been focussed on the question of union conduct at legislative inquiries into corruption by the actions of Teamster officials before a Senate Government Operations subcommittee two weeks ago.

Some Teamster leaders had refused to answer questions on grounds that the committee had no jurisdiction in the field, while others had used the Fifth Amendment. That amendment gives individuals the right to avoid self-incrimination.

Policy Is Clear

The AFL-CIO policy statement noted that any person is entitled to use the protections offered by the Fifth Amendment, but it emphasized that a trade union official who uses that right has a lot of explaining to do to the labor movement.

Explaining its belief that a union official forfeits his right to hold office by using the Fifth Amendment to avoid an inquiry into corruption, the Council statement declared:

"Otherwise, it becomes possible for a union official who may be guilty of corruption to create the impression that the trade union movement sanctions the use of the Fifth Amendment, not as a matter of individual conscience, but as a

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Gives Red Cross 4 Emergency Kitchens

Miami Beach, Fla.—Four mobile units for use in disaster areas are being presented by the AFL-CIO to the American Red Cross.

The first of the big kitchens-on-wheels was turned over to the Red Cross during the Executive Council sessions here.

Pres. George Meany made the presentation on behalf of the labor unions. The unit was accepted for the Red Cross by Gen. Alfred Gruenther, recently-elected president of the relief organization.

The mobile unit presented to the Red Cross here will be based in Atlanta, Ga., for use throughout the southeastern states. Others will be located in Washington, D. C. for the middle atlantic and northeastern states; in St. Louis for the mid-west; and in San Francisco, for the far west.

Purpose of the units is to provide for emergency feeding for victims of disasters—hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, floods and fires.

Arrangements for the gifts were worked out with the Red Cross by Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the Community Services Committee, and Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities.

Funds to pay for the mobile units came from surplus contributions to the eastern states flood campaign conducted in 1955 by the old CIO community services campaign committee headed by James B. Carey, head of the Electrical Workers.

New Senate Group Set To Speed Racket Probe

By Willard Shelton

A special Senate investigating committee planned a swift investigation of malpractice and corruption in the labor-management relations field following unanimous Senate authorization. Activities by the eight-member group, which is armed with a broad grant of power and financed with a $350,000 fund, are expected to begin at once.

Chairman of the new group, drawn equally from members of the standing Labor and Government Operations committees, will be Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.).

Sweeping Authority

The committee, as is customary for a "select" unit granted sweeping authority under a special resolution, is also divided equally between Democrats and Republicans.

Democrats, in addition to McClellan, are Senators Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (N.C.), John F. Kennedy (Mass.) and Pat McNamara (Mich.).

The four Republicans are Senators Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.), Karl Mundt (S.D.), Irving M. Ives (N.Y.) and Barry Goldwater (Ariz.). Ives will be vice chairman of the special committee.

The committee is authorized to function for a full year, until Jan. 31, 1958.

McClellan said that although the group would not spend money "unnecessarily," he expected that the probe would require "as a minimum" the full $350,000 now approved and probably would have to return to request additional funds.

Counsel for the unit is Robert F. Kennedy, who is also chief counsel for the standing Government Operations committees, will be Sen. younger brother of Sen. John F. Kennedy.

McClellan pointed out that the language of the authorizing resolution, directing an inquiry into the "extent to which criminal or other

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Ousts Naddeo for Fund Abuses; Other Officers Expelled

(Continued from Page 1)

the AFL-CIO constitution and policies relating to ethical practices; failed to comply with the rules governing directly affiliated local unions; and engaged in activities which are contrary to the welfare and the best interests of the AFL-CIO."

Naddeo had violated "guides and standards" for the administration of health and welfare plans set forth by the AFL-CIO, and previously by the old AFL to which the local had been affiliated, Beirne's report declared. Among other things, Naddeo had failed to make "full and regular reports on the finances and operation of the program to the membership of his union."

In addition, while drawing a salary of $13,000 a year from the federal local he has also been a full-time vice president of the Laundry Workers Intl. Union.

From these various positions Naddeo drew incomes reaching approximately $40,000 a year, the Beirne report indicated.

Abdicated Responsibilities

As principal officer of Local 22623, Beirne's report pointed out, Naddeo "abdicated his fundamental responsibilities" by permitting the local to operate without membership meetings for almost five years, and without regular election of officers by the membership.

"He was also derelict in failing to exercise supervision over the monies going in and out of the local's petty cash account and in permitting inadequate bookkeeping and accounting procedures in connection with this account."

The hearing report also brought out that the Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) had sought unsuccessfully to find Naddeo for six months in order to serve him with a subpena to appear before the committee's hearing.

During that period, while Naddeo was supposed to be tending the union's affairs, he spent considerable time in California and Florida.

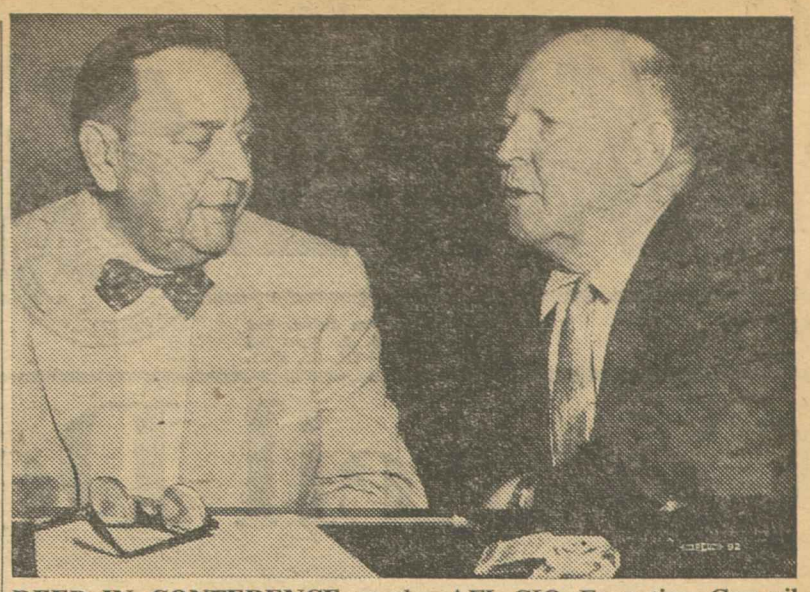
President's Power

Meany's suspension of Naddeo and other officers of Local 22623 took place on Dec. 27. The hearing was held on Jan. 7 at AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington.

The AFL-CIO constitution and rules give the president broad powers to act in cases involving directly affiliated local unions.

Martin A. Durkin of the AFL-CIO auditing department was named trustee of the local at that time, and the officers of the local—with the exception of Naddeo—were named temporary officers acting under the supervision of the AFL-CIO trustee.

A second case, affecting a directly affiliated local in Chicago, has not yet gone through all the procedures, but a report from the hearing officer is expected next month.



DEEP IN CONFERENCE at the AFL-CIO Executive Council session in Miami Beach are (left) Peter Fosco, secretary-treasurer of the Hod Carriers, and Dave Beck, president of the Teamsters.

Train Dispatchers Get AFL-CIO Affiliation

Miami Beach, Fla.—The 4,000-member American Train Dispatchers Association was admitted to membership in the AFL-CIO, by a vote of the Executive Committee at its annual meeting here.

The newest affiliate had applied for membership following its 17th annual convention in Chicago last October, when delegates voted overwhelmingly in favor of seeking admission in the AFL-CIO.

Informed of the Executive Council's decision, J. B. Springer, president of the ATDA, said his union was "extremely happy to be accepted into the AFL-CIO family."

"We have thought for a long time," he said, "that we should be affiliated, and our convention vote reflected our feelings. In the coming years, we will take great pride in making our contributions to the AFL-CIO and to the cause of American labor."

Organized in 1917, the ATDA represents train dispatchers on virtually all of the nation's major railroads. It has long been affiliated with the Railway Labor Executives Association.

Other officers of the new affiliate, which has its headquarters in Chicago, include: Vice Presidents E. M. Geil, R. C. Coutts, R. M. Crawford and T. C. Garrett, and Sec.-Treas. Arthur Covington.

3 Accused Unions Called By Council

Miami Beach, Fla. — Three unions accused of corrupt practices have been invited to appear before the AFL-CIO Executive Council on Monday, Feb. 4.

Copies of the committee's report are being sent to each of the three unions. They are:

1—Distillery, Rectifying & Wine Workers Intl. Union.

2—Laundry Workers Intl. Union.

3—Allied Industrial Workers, formerly United Auto Workers of the former AFL.

Hotel Union Plans Drives In Big Cities

Miami Beach, Fla.—The Hotel & Restaurant Workers are preparing to pay "special attention" to state capital cities in future organization work, Pres. Ed. S. Miller announced at a meeting of the Executive Board here.

Columbus Example

Miller told the board that the success of a recent drive for members in Columbus, O., has led the union to believe that strong, well-run locals in state capitals will benefit the labor movement as a whole by demonstrating their high standards and responsibility to legislators from rural areas who have had little or no experience with organized labor.

Columbus was one of several communities cited by Miller in reporting that an increase of 40,000 members in the last four years will be announced to the convention in April. The others were Miami Beach, Fla.; Louisville, Indianapolis, New Haven and South Dakota. He predicted the rate of growth will be doubled in the next four years, with an 80,000 increase by the 1961 convention.

Press Succeeds Ross

The resignation of Vice Pres. Bert H. Ross was accepted and Pres. Julius Press of the New York State Council of Culinary Workers, was chosen to succeed him. Press is president of Bronx (N. Y.) Bartenders Local 29, of which Ross also is a member.

LABOR SEC. JAMES P. MITCHELL (second from left) confers with officials of the Building Trades Dept., at Miami Beach, before his appearance before the AFL-CIO Executive Council session. Shown as they discuss pending legislation are (left to right) Stuart Rothman, Labor Dept. solicitor; Mitchell; Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers and Pipefitters; Richard J. Gray, president of the Building Trades Dept.; M. A. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters, and John H. Lyons, president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Mortgage Rate Cuts Asked by Council

Miami Beach, Fla.—A rollback of the FHA interest rate to its former level of 4.5 percent and legislation continuing the GI housing program at the same rate were urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in session here.

At the same time, the council asked for safeguards in both housing programs against the imposition of special discounts and "other unnecessary and unjust charges levied by lenders," with federal funds to be made available if private mortgagors do not conform.

Threat to Prosperity

The proposals were part of a broad program intended to overcome the sharp drop in new housing construction that followed higher mortgage interest rates growing out of the Eisenhower Administration's tight money policy.

Housing starts in 1956 were at a three-year low "in the face of ever-mounting needs," the council declared, pointing out that at 1.1 million they were 16 percent under the 1955 level and barely half of the two million new homes required annually to keep pace with needs.

"Unless the Administration's disastrous tight money policy is relaxed," the council warned, "even fewer homes will be built in 1957. . . . Such a retreat in housing is a threat to the nation's prosperity. Residential construction in a key sector in our economy."

The council declared the new homes will not be built until the low and middle income families with the most urgent need for better housing can afford them.

"The recurring congressional slashes in the low-rent public housing program have deprived hundreds of thousands of low-income families of their only opportunity to obtain decent homes," the statement continued.

The council called its proposals "only stop-gap measures which will forestall the precipitous decline in housing activity which will undoubtedly occur otherwise."

The council's over-all housing program calls for encouragement of the construction of two million new dwelling units a year as a matter of government policy; resumption of a full-scale public housing program of 200,000 new dwelling units a year for low-income families, and a program of low-interest, long-amortization loans for co-operative, non-profit rental and sales housing to provide housing middle-income families can afford.

In addition, it includes a special federal program of housing for the elderly; expanded urban redevelopment "with primary emphasis upon slum clearance and genuine city rebuilding"; and federal action to assure all families the right to obtain adequate housing without regard to race, color, creed or national origin.

"In a strong and prosperous America," the statement concluded, "the opportunity to obtain a livable home in a decent neighborhood is the right of every family.

"A piecemeal approach to America's housing problems will not secure that right. Only a comprehensive all-out housing program will assure a decent home to every American family."

No Real Jump In Inter-union Spats--Meany

Miami Beach, Fla. — There has been no real increase in jurisdictional disputes among AFL-CIO unions since the 1955 merger, but "we heard more about them."

That was the opinion expressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany concerning current disputes between craft building trades unions and industrial unions.

"With our eyes open, at the time of the merger, we brought together in one organization unions with conflicting jurisdiction," Meany said.

"Otherwise, we could have had no merger."

Meany said that he is making continuing efforts to solve these jurisdictional disputes. He met this week with a subcommittee of the Executive Council on the matter.

Efforts, so far, to bring about an understanding or agreement between the Building and Construction Trades Dept. and the Industrial Union Dept. have so far not been successful. A prime issue in the dispute is jurisdiction over building construction and building maintenance work in existing industrial plants.

Mitchell, Jodoin Address Council

Miami Beach, Fla. — Distinguished visitors from the United States and Canada were among guests of the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its annual meeting.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress were among those who addressed the 29-member council.

Council Pushes Drive on Corruption

Urges Action To Root Out Wrongdoers

(Continued from Page 1)

shield against proper scrutiny into corrupt influences in the labor movement."

Through the statement adopted by the council ran a single major theme: the AFL-CIO has a responsibility for "keeping its own house in order," and for cooperating with public and government agencies to eliminate racketeering and corruption" from all segments of American life, including the labor movement."

The council noted that the LaFollette Committee in the 1930's, and the subcommittee headed by Sen. Paul Douglas (D.-Ill.) which investigated racketeering in the labor movement, had made major contributions to the national society.

"The AFL-CIO is determined that any remaining vestige of racketeering or corruption in unions shall be completely eradicated," the statement declared.

Unions Expected to Act

"We believe that Congress, in the interest of enacting corrective legislation, if the same be deemed and found necessary, has the right, through proper committees, to investigate corruption wherever it exists, whether in labor, industry or anywhere else."

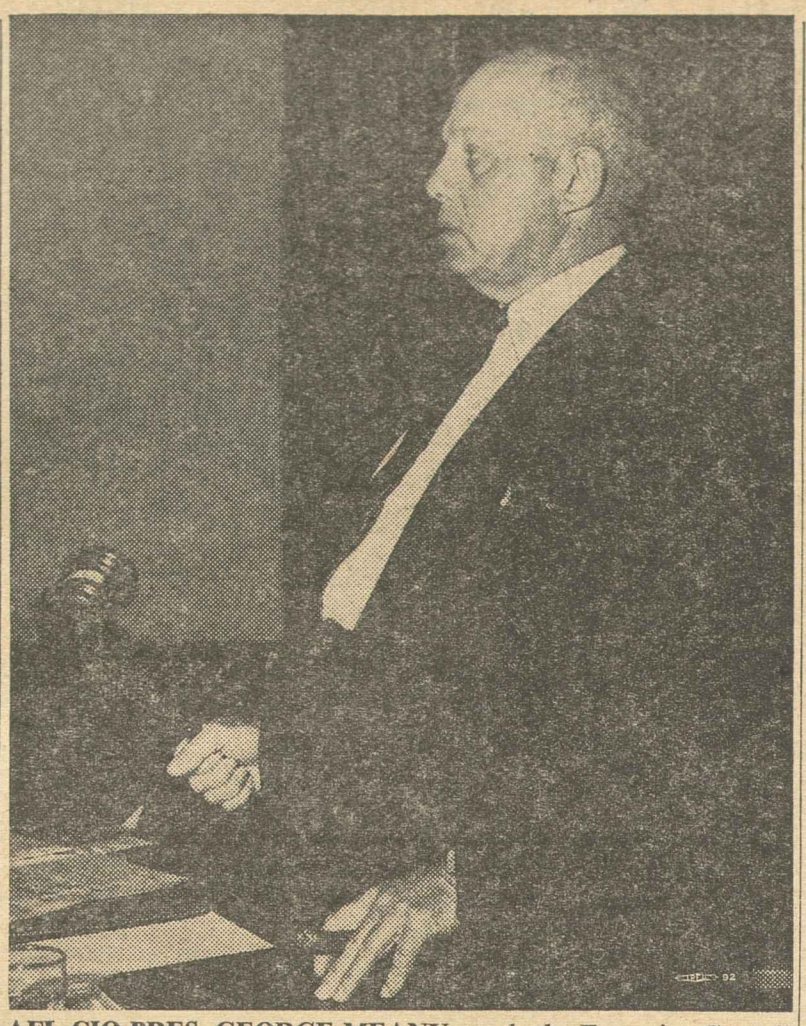
Meany, in explaining how the policy statement would work and be enforced, said affiliated unions would be expected to take action in cases where an official has used the Fifth Amendment.

If a union doesn't act, he said, "we'll meet that problem when we come to it."

Beck, obviously displeased with the council's action, issued a statement saying the Teamsters will continue to allow their officials to "invoke the privileges of the Bill of Rights, without, by such action alone, subjecting themselves to trial or disciplinary action by our union.

"The action taken by the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO does not in any way alter our position."

In reply to a question at his press conference as to whether the policy applied to officers who invoked the Fifth Amendment in cases of alleged communism or subversion, Meany said he "would assume" that was the case, although the policy statement had been formulated only with cases of alleged corruption in mind.



AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY gavels the Executive Council to order, as the 29-member body opened its session at Miami Beach. The council will dispose of a massive agenda before winding up its meeting about Feb. 6.

Ontario Central Bodies to Merge

Toronto, Ont. — The Ontario provincial central bodies chartered by the former Canadian Trades & Labor Congress and the former Canadian Congress of Labor will merge under the auspices of the Canadian Labor Congress at a convention here Mar. 27 to 29.

The new organization will be the largest provincial federation within the CLC, representing nearly 500,000 workers.

New Senate Group Set To Speed Racket Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

improper practices . . . are engaged in the field of labor management-relations," is broad enough to cover cases in which "a businessman conspired to avoid using union labor."

Covers 'Payoffs,' Funds

It is also broad enough to cover "payoffs" by businessmen to corrupt elements masquerading as union officials to obtain labor at substandard wages and malpractices or theft from employe pension and welfare funds.

The language permits investigation of activities "in groups or organizations of employes or employers to the detriment" of the public interest.

It specifically authorizes the committee to recommend any changes in laws required to protect the public, employes or employers against "criminal or improper" practices.

Creation of the special committee followed four days of public hearings by the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee into some affairs of the Teamsters union and Local 284, Teamsters, and Local 227, Allied Industrial Workers.

High officials of the Teamsters, on advice of counsel, challenged the authority of the subcommittee —a unit of the standing Government Operations Committee—to investigate the internal affairs of unions.

"Organizers" or officers of Local 227 and Local 284 relied on the Fifth Amendment—against self-incrimination—in refusing to say whether they had received funds in ways that seemed to be improper.

Plan Sweeps Through

The Permanent Investigations subcommittee voted to recommend a contempt of Congress citation against Frank W. Brewster, a Teamsters vice president and president of the union's Western Conference.

McClellan, who heads the subcommittee as well as the new special committee, indicated that other contempt citations might follow.

The select committee was agreed upon in conferences guided by Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) and Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), Democratic and Republican floor leaders.

The plan for a bipartisan special group was introduced on Jan. 29 under the co-sponsorship of McClellan, Chairman Lister Hill (D-Ala.) of the Labor Committee, McCarthy, as ranking Republican on Government Operations, and Ives.

It cleared the Senate Rules Committee unanimously in less than half an hour the following morning and rode through the Senate on voice vote, without opposition, the same afternoon.

Mitchell Lauds Council Action

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell commended the AFL-CIO Executive Council for a "very statesmanlike approach" to the problem of rooting out corruption in the labor movement.

Asked at his press conference for his reaction to the "strong stand" by the council that union officials should testify before congressional committees probing corruption and not use the Fifth Amendment to avoid answering questions, Mitchell replied:

"The resolution is to be commended. I think it represents a very statesmanlike approach."

Text of Council Statement on Investigations

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations is pledged both by its constitution and by fundamental principles of trade union morality to keep the labor movement free from any taint of corruption.

While the AFL-CIO has its own responsibility for keeping its house in order and is attempting to meet this obligation to the best of its ability, this does not in any sense mean that appropriate agencies of government and the public do not have rights, obligations and responsibilities in eliminating racketeering and corruption from all segments of American life, including the labor movement.

No institution or agency, whether labor or business, public or private, enjoys special immunity from the equal application of the laws, from appropriate investigation by duly constituted legislative committees and from scrutiny of its operations by the members of the press or the general public.

Investigations by fair and objective legislative committees in the field of labor-management relations have been of tremendous help in eliminating abuses in this area.

The investigation conducted by the LaFollette Committee exposing as it did, unsavory and illegal practices on the part of important business interests, contributed greatly to the enactment of the Wagner Act and to the elimination of employer practices which prevented union organization and caused strife and violence in labor-management relations.

The recent investigation by the Douglas subcommittee of the Senate Labor Committee, exposing as it did, instances of corruption and improper conduct by labor officials and others in the handling of health and welfare funds, has provided for the public and for the labor movement invaluable information which has laid the foundation for proposed disclosure legislation in this field, endorsed by the AFL-CIO, and which in addition, has enabled the AFL-CIO and its affiliates to do a better job of keeping their house in order.

Both law enforcement agencies, in the interest of enforcing law, and legislative committees in the interest of enacting corrective legislation, by reason of their power and authority to subpena witnesses and to place them under oath, as well as their superior investigatorial facilities, have means beyond those of the labor movement to expose and bring to light corrupt influences.

It goes almost without saying that law enforcement agencies, legislative committees, and the labor movement itself share the common responsibility of conducting investigations fairly and objectively, without fear or favor and in keeping with due process concepts firmly imbedded in the tradition and constitution of our great country.

It is a firm policy of the AFL-CIO that the highest ethical standards be observed and vigorously followed by all officials of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates in the conduct of their offices, in the handling of trade union and welfare funds, and in the administration of trade union affairs.

Trade union and welfare funds are the common property of the members of our unions and must, therefore, be administered as a high and sacred trust for their benefit.

The AFL-CIO is determined that any remaining vestiges of racketeering or corruption in unions shall be completely eradicated. We believe that Congress, in the interest of enacting corrective legislation, if the same be deemed and found necessary, has the right, through proper committees, to investigate corruption wherever it exists, whether in labor, industry or anywhere else.

It is the firm policy of the AFL-CIO to cooperate fully with all proper legislative committees, law enforcement agencies and other public bodies seeking fairly and objectively to keep the labor movement or any other segment of our society free from any and all corrupt influences.

This means that all officials of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates should freely and without reservation answer all relevant questions asked by proper law enforcement agencies, legislative committees and other public bodies, seeking fairly and objectively to keep the labor movement free from corruption.

We recognize that any person is entitled, in the exercise of his individual conscience, to the protection afforded by the Fifth Amendment and we reaffirm our conviction that this historical right must not be abridged.

It is the policy of the AFL-CIO, however, that if a trade union official decides to invoke the Fifth Amendment for his personal protection and to avoid scrutiny by proper legislative committees, law enforcement agencies or other public bodies into alleged corruption on his part, he has no right to continue to hold office in his union.

Otherwise, it becomes possible for a union official who may be guilty of corruption to create the impression that the trade union movement sanctions the use of the Fifth Amendment, not as a matter of individual conscience, but as a shield against proper scrutiny into corrupt influences in the labor movement.

COPE Calls For Year-Round Drive to Spur Member Voting

Miami Beach, Fla.—A year-in year-out drive to spur voting and registration by union members and their families was called for by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

The committee declared that voting registration is a "permanent part of our organization's program to be conducted on a year-'round basis by permanent committees within each local union and each local central body."

Persistent Problem

The declaration was contained in a resolution adopted and made public by COPE's administrative committee, composed of a large number of AFL-CIO Executive Council members and union presidents. The group met here Jan. 30.

"The failure of substantial portions of our citizenry to vote in elections is one of the persistent problems facing the American people," the committee said.

In many areas, COPE research studies found that "only a small portion of our members were registered to vote." In other places, local rules or community pressures stood in the way of all-out voting registration.

The registration committees which COPE urged local unions and central bodies to set up would have the function of keeping track of how many eligible union members have registered; provide processes for insuring that new members and those reaching voting age would be reminded of the need to register; and conduct general campaigns for registration among union members and their wives.

COPE Pledges Aid

COPE called on international unions to stimulate and guide the creation and functioning of these groups, and said COPE would aid in the development of area campaigns to help local unions maintain "a high level of citizenship participation" on the part of their members.

COPE Co-Directors Jack Kroll and James McDevitt also revealed that another "Dollar for COPE" drive will be undertaken this year, to raise funds for the early spring primary elections in some areas.

Nineteen hundred and fifty-seven gifts to COPE will also make possible "long-range commitments" for the 1958 state and congressional elections.

The meeting heard reports from Kroll and McDevitt, and a discussion of COPE administrative problems.

Prof. Dunlop Resigns as Arbitrator

Miami Beach, Fla.—Prof. John Dunlop, arbitrator since 1947 over jurisdictional disputes in the building and construction industry, has submitted his resignation.

Dunlop will continue in his present post until a successor is named.

Additional time for some of his academic work, as well as for a visit to Europe later this year, were cited by Dunlop among reasons for his resignation.

Dunlop served as chairman of the National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in the Building and Construction Industry. He has been frequently commended for his work in promoting industrial peace.

The board works to settle jurisdictional disputes on particular jobs, to provide national settlement of issues in the building and construction industry and to improve administrative arrangements used by contractors and unions.

The board is composed of representatives of the unions and employers.

Council Okays Codes On Ethical Practices

(Continued from Page 1)

the convention's resolutions on ethical practices and the administration of health and welfare funds; by an earlier code governing the issuance of local charters and condemning the practice of issuing "paper charters" which take the form of "hunting licenses" by unscrupulous individuals; and the three codes adopted here this week.

The ethical practices code on health and welfare funds points out that "most trade union officials have been faithful to the high trust which has been imposed upon them because of the development of health and welfare funds.

Aimed at the Few

"The malfeasances of a few, however, have served to bring into disrepute not only the officials of the particular unions involved, but also the good name of the entire American labor movement."

The code recommends, among other things, that union officials receiving full-time pay, should receive no fees or salaries of any kind from a health, welfare or retirement program fund.

It likewise bans union officials, employes or their agents from "compromising personal ties, direct or indirect, with agencies such as insurance carriers, brokers, or consultants doing business with the welfare plan."

It advocates that in cases where health and welfare benefits are provided through a commercial insurance carrier, the carrier should be elected through competitive bidding from a substantial number of "reliable companies" and the contract awarded "on the basis of the lowest net cost for the given benefits submitted by a responsible carrier. . . ."

In cases where the union or union trustees participate in the administration of welfare fund reserve investments, every effort should be made to prohibit investment of these funds in the business of any employer or insurance carrier or agency doing business with the fund.

Where any trustee, agent or employe of a health or welfare fund has received unethical payment, the code said the union should insist upon his immediate removal and seek to recover, through legal action, the amount of the payment.

The code on conflicts of interest asserted that "no responsible trade union official should have a personal financial interest which conflicts with the full performance of his fiduciary duty as a workers' representative."

Investment Guide

The code pointed out that there is no objection to bona fide investment of savings by union officials provided the investment is "not acquired in an illegitimate or unethical manner, that it is limited to securities which are publicly traded and that his interest should never be large enough so as to permit him to exercise any individual influence on the course of corporate decision."

In general, the code provides that no trade union official should own or have substantial interest in any business enterprise "with which his union bargains collectively, or in any business enterprise which is in competition with any other business enterprise with which his union bargains collectively."

It points out that no trade union official should accept "kick-backs," under-the-table payments, gifts of other than nominal value or any personal payment other than for regular work performed for an employer-business enterprise with which the official's union bargains.

The code standards apply not only to investments made by union officials, "but also where third persons are used as blinds or covers to conceal the financial interest of union officials."

The third of the codes—dealing with racketeers and subversives—points out that each union has the "duty and responsibility . . . to see to it that it is free of all corrupt, Communist or Fascist influences.

"Consequently, a trade union need not wait upon a criminal conviction to bar from office corrupt, Communist or Fascist influences."

Criminal Records

The code declares that no person should hold or retain union office or position "who has been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude offenses to trade union morality."

In this connection. Meany pointed out that the code did not aim at removing from office an individual who might have been in trouble with the law "20 or 25 years ago" but who has led a blameless life ever since.

He emphasized the need for common sense in interpreting the provision and in judging offenses in the light of trade union thinking.

Other Bars Listed

The code also recommended that two other groups be barred from gaining or holding union office:

1—A person "commonly known to be a crook or racketeer preying on the labor movement and its good name for corrupt purposes. . . ."

2—A member or "consistent supporter, or a person who actively participates in the activities of the Communist Party, or any Fascist or totalitarian group, which opposes the democratic principles to which our country and the American trade union movement are dedicated."

Codes Passed Unanimously

The three codes came to the Executive Council with the unanimous support of the Ethical Practices Committee. The membership of that Committee is Pres. Al Hayes of the Machinists; Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union; Pres. David Dubinsky of the Garment Workers; Pres. George Harrison of the Railway Clerks and Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers.

The three codes were passed unanimously by council members attending the session.

The three absentees were: Pres. Willard Townsend of the United Transport Service Employees, who was away because of illness; Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communication Workers, who was away for the day on union business; and Pres. Dave Beck of the Teamsters.

A STUDY IN CONCENTRATION, as they huddle over policy matters at the Executive Council session in Miami Beach, are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Walter P. Reuther, vice president and Auto Workers president, and William F. Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer.

IUE Executive Board Adopts Code of Ethics

Miami Beach, Fla.—A broad and far-reaching code of ethics was adopted by the Executive Board of the Intl. Union of Electrical Radio & Machine Workers during its session here. "The rights and privileges and obligations we enjoy in democratic citizenship must have the same validity and vigor in the smaller democratic world of the trade union," the IUE statement said. It was signed by Pres. James B. Carey, Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett and members of the union board.

Serves Two Purposes

"This emphasis upon moral and ethical responsibility will serve two purposes," the union officials said, "first, to insure continuance of the democratic and honest operation of the union; second, to guarantee the continued development of local, district and international leadership with the highest possible standards of organizational integrity and personal ethics.

"The extent to which we succeed in these two objectives will determine our international union's future."

The IUE code of ethical practices covers organizational activity, union administration of health, welfare and retirement programs, compensation of representatives, records and reports, conduct of local unions, administration and use of funds and enforcement.

The latter section notes that violation of the code will be considered "conduct contrary to the laws and welfare of the union and subject to the various forms of disciplinary action" provided by the constitution of the union.

Bars Rebates

The code provides that IUE organizers and representatives shall not establish or maintain "any compromising personal ties" which would adversely affect the performance of their duties.

The code bars the payment of "rebates or retention dividends" to any IUE representative in connection with health and welfare funds, or any payment to them in connection with the adoption, operation or conduct of such funds.

Salaried union officials are barred from accepting compensation for the handling of welfare fund responsibilities during working hours, and non-salaried IUE members may be paid only for time lost from their regular jobs.

The code reinforces the right to join the union to all eligible workers without regard to race, religion, color, sex, citizenship or national origin, and for full protection through the union's grievance machinery.

Full protection of "due process of the law" is guaranteed for people facing union disciplinary procedures, and the code reaffirms the union's belief that IUE elections must be conducted "without manipulation or taint."

ACW Board Asks $1 Wage Be Extended

Miami Beach—Extension of federal minimum wage coverage "as widely as possible to all who work for a living," was urged by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in a resolution adopted by its General Executive Board.

The ACW board also called for raising the minimum wage "from its present inadequate level" to $1.25 an hour, declaring "the current price level and the requirements of maintaining our standard of living fully justify . . . this more realistic figure."

The Clothing Workers' board pointed to the fact that more than 10 million workers in retail stores, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants are specifically exempted from the protection of the law.

In another resolution, the ACW's executive board praised the work of the Fund for the Republic in devoting itself "to broadening public understanding of our civil liberties and rights," and "exposing the reactionary forces which have attempted to poison our heritage of equality and freedom."

The resolution noted recent attacks on the Fund by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and condemned "the efforts of a small minority in Congress . . . to attack and discredit the Fund."

Agents Organize Sam Gompers Club

Denver—Samuel Gompers helped start unionism on its way in the U.S. by reading tracts to his fellow Cigar Markers as they worked.

Denver union representatives have organized a club which will follow that tradition through an education program. They have named the new venture the Sam Gompers club in honor of the founder of the AFL.

Forty business agents of local unions turned out for the organizing meeting. The educational portion was devoted to a presentation of Denver's urban renewal and slum clearance program by its director, Olney Smith.

Africa's Spirit of Freedom 'Infectious'

Schnitzler Says Visit Aid To Growing Labor Movement

Miami Beach, Fla.—The visit of the AFL-CIO delegation to the mid-January convention of the All-Africa Trade Union Conference was "timely" and "important to the growing labor movement" of that continent.

That was the report brought back to the AFL-CIO by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice-Pres. Emil Rieve on their return from a 13,000-mile trip that took them to Europe, Africa and the West Indies. They returned the day before the opening of the Executive Council meeting here.

150 Delegates Attend

The African conference was held under the auspices of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at Accra, capital of the Gold Coast. It was attended by nearly 150 delegates from a number of countries and colonies throughout the African continent.

Schnitzler and Rieve addressed the meeting and brought greetings and encouragement from American trade unionists. In addition, Irving Brown, AFL-CIO European representative, and Maida Springer of the Ladies Garment Workers, who had spent several months in Central Africa for the government, attended the meeting. Another delegation, from the British Trades Union Congress was also there.

Charles Millard, director of organizing for the ICFTU, opened the conference.

The Gold Coast, long a British colony, gains its freedom and dominion status in the British commonwealth early in March. It will then be known as Ghana.

The spirit of freedom in the country is "infectious," Schnitzler said. Delegates attending the meeting from other colonies "were obviously fired by the liberation spirit," he added.

Develop New Horizons

The AFL-CIO delegates agreed that trade union activity in colonial Africa is heavily accented with liberation politics. "But, as they achieve national independence, the workers and their leaders develop new horizons for the trade unions," they declared.

But in other British colonies, unions exist under severe handicaps. In Kenya, trade union activity has been virtually outlawed, Schnitzler said, while in Tanganyika severe anti-union restrictions are contained in a pending piece of legislation.

Rieve recalled that the delegation had held a long conversation with Prime Minister Nkrumah, the American-educated leader of the Gold Coast people.

Nkrumah, who during World War II served in the U. S. Merchant Marine and belonged to the AFL-CIO Maritime Union, has a warm feeling for the importance of trade unionism in the Gold Coast political and economic structure, Rieve said.

Plans for development of light industry, refining of the country's vast bauxite deposits, and development of agriculture through modern irrigation processes are being given consideration for the "new era" when the Gold Coast is self-governed.

No Red Converts

Both Schnitzler and Rieve were impressed by the fact that African union and government leaders whom they met are "looking to the democratic world" for guidance and support.

They voiced disappointment that Voice of America broadcasts are relatively few, while the Communist short-wave programs are close to the saturation point, and in many languages.

But, they said, Africans report the Kremlin propaganda messages are heavy-handed, have little or no effectiveness, and appear to have won no converts to the Red imperial machine.

Schnitzler and Rieve spent two days in Casablanca, capital of Morocco, which only recently won freedom from French colonial rule.

The Moroccan labor movement, which numbers about 600,000 members, is vigorous, and highly interested in the experience of the U. S. unions in such fields as union administration, structure and internal communications.

On the way to Accra, the AFL-CIO officials visited in London and Brussels. On the return trip, they addressed an informal union meeting at the airport on the Dutch island of Curacao, a big oil refining center off the Venezuelan coast.

In Puerto Rico, they met with government and AFL-CIO officials. Programs for economic expansion and reducing unemployment have won wide support throughout the island.

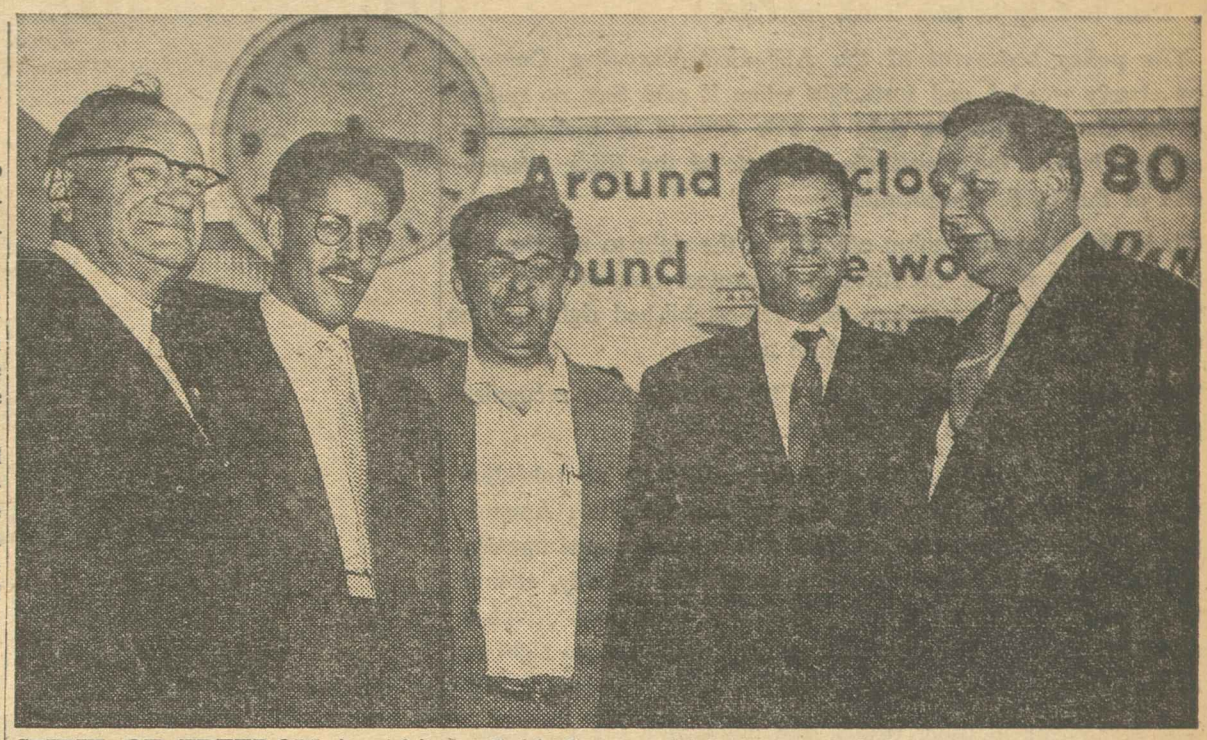
Visit to Pasha Revives Memories

The visit of the AFL-CIO delegation to the Pasha of Khour Gbar, in Morocco, brought some vivid memories to a group of a dozen local trade unionists who accompanied them.

The Pasha—in this country he'd be the mayor—lives and has his offices in a handsome villa that once housed the French residential governor.

It was a familiar spot for about half the local union officials who accompanied AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Schnitzler and Vice-Pres. Rieve to the Pasha's office.

They'd worked as groundskeepers on the estate in other years — as political prisoners, sentenced to hard labor for fighting the French colonial policy.



SPIRIT OF FREEDOM in Africa's Gold Coast, which becomes independent next month, is "infectious," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (right) and Vice Pres. Emil Rieve (left) reported on their return from an ICFTU conference at Accra. Shown between them at the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Miami Beach are (left to right) Housein Hajbi of the Moroccan Trade Union Federation, AFL-CIO European Rep. Irving Brown and Assistant Gen. Sec. Taieb Bouzazza of the Moroccan federation.

North Carolina First State in '57 To Unite Labor; Barbee President

Durham, N. C.—The Tar Heel State's 150,000 AFL-CIO members were joined in a new state central organization with the birth of the North Carolina State AFL-CIO here.

In the first state merger of 1957—the 20th since AFL-CIO merger on the national level in December 1955—350 delegates to a special convention of the state federation of labor voted approval of plans for uniting with the state industrial union council. Immediate ratification by the executive board of the latter group, under powers voted at the last state CIO convention in October, followed.

Quick Reversal

Approval by the former state AFL organization was a reversal of the stand it took last August when both the state federation and council held conventions in Durham to consider merger terms. The terms of unity then proposed were approved by the state CIO convention but rejected by the AFL group.

Subsequently, a number of roadblocks to merger were ironed out and the IUC convention held in Raleigh Oct. 27 and 28 again approved merger proposals and gave its executive board power to consummate unity when the new terms were approved by the state federation.

Barbee, Holder Elected

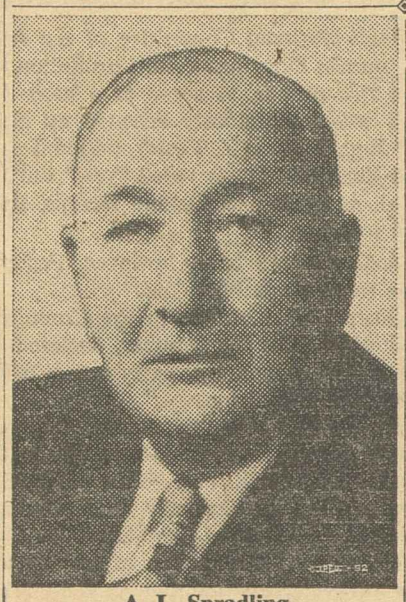
Officers of the new organization include six from the former AFL organization and five former CIO representatives. W. M. Barbee, former state federation head, was elected president and J. W. Holder, former executive secretary of the state IUC, was named to the same post in the new merged group.

Vice presidents elected include A. L. Gunter, Julius Fry, J. E. Jurvis, C. M. Drye, Sam H. Scott, Andy Smith, Lewis Price, Richard Hamme and Floyd Henderson.

Health Forces Spradling To Resign From Council

Miami Beach, Fla.—A. L. Spradling has resigned from the AFL-CIO Executive Council because of ill health.

The resignation of Spradling, who is president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, was accepted with deep regret by his colleagues on the Council.



A. L. Spradling

In a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Spradling wrote that he has been ill much of the time since May, and that his efforts to regain his health have at times been discouragingly slow.

Meany expressed deep regret and commented that illness had deprived Spradling of an opportunity to be of continued great service to the labor movement.

Spradling was elected an AFL-CIO vice president during the 1955 merger convention. He was one of four officials of unions formerly affiliated with the AFL who were elected to the Council for the first time at the merger convention.

He has been president of Street Railway Union since 1946. He was a member of the union's general executive board, and carried on the work of the international from its Detroit headquarters for 10 years prior to his election as president.

Council Protests Welcome To 'Slave-Owner' Saud

Miami Beach, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has voiced vigorous protest over the "unprecedented welcome to the U.S." given to King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia by Pres. Eisenhower and the Administration.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany described King Saud as "a slave owner, undemocratic and a menace to the free world."

The council resolution charged that King Saud not only "owns slaves, himself," but also "helps the slave trade thrive in his land," where there are believed to be some half-million slaves.

The AFL-CIO also charged that King Saud's "barbaric feudalism" shows up, in addition, in his labor relations policy. Strikers are liable to prison terms of not less than one year.

According to reports received by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, 500 employes of the Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco) were arrested after a recent strike at the company's plants. According to the same reports, 80 of them were poisoned by scorpions and "subjected to burning, pulling out of nails and other forms of torture."

The council charged that King Saud has "flagrantly assaulted the rights of American citizens."

Under existing treaties covering air bases, American soldiers and civilians of Jewish faith are not permitted in the country, and American Christian ministers may not wear crosses nor conduct religious services in public.

Insurance Agents Sign New Pact

Baltimore, Md. — A compensation increase and fringe benefit improvements amounting to $7.54 highlighted a new contract agreed on between the Insurance Agents Union and Monumental Life Insurance Co.

Announced by George L. Russ, president of the union, the agreement covers agents employed here, in Philadelphia, and in the state of Missouri.

The contract also provided for a revision of the group insurance plan, whereby each agent will have $5,000 in additional group insurance, which will remain in force until one year after retirement.

ITU Offers to Sell Labor's Daily

Miami Beach, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has been informed that Labor's Daily, a paper published by the International Typographical Union, is available for ownership by the AFL-CIO or any of its international union affiliates.

Don Hurd of the ITU made a brief appearance at the council meeting.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany indicated no decision had been made nor did he indicate if any action would be taken.

A Blow Against Corruption

AMERICAN LABOR has shown once again that it firmly intends to keep its own house in order.

The policy statement of the AFL-CIO Executive Council was clearly worded and forthright when it said that no union officials should have the right to hide corrupt or racketeering practices behind the constitutional cloak of the Fifth Amendment of the U. S. Constitution.

Obviously, a corrupt union official has the right to use the very real protections of the Constitution to protect himself from self-incrimination. It is a precious and well-established right that no citizen be forced to talk himself into a jail.

In its policy statement, the AFL-CIO Council fully recognized the validity of the Fifth Amendment.

What the AFL-CIO said—and there need be no misinterpretation—is that a union official who uses the Fifth Amendment to hide corrupt practices from a law enforcement agency, a legislative committee or any other proper public body, cannot expect to retain the confidence of the labor movement. Such a person, as the council specifically pointed out, "has no right to continue to hold office in his union."

The AFL-CIO, in other words, will not permit the good name of the labor movement to be sullied by crooks or racketeers using the Fifth Amendment to cloak their crimes against the workers and the workers' rights and funds.

It will be up to each union, obviously, to keep its own house in order. Through the democratic process, through responsible leadership policies, unions will be expected to move promptly against officials who use the Fifth Amendment to hide corruption.

That is the meaning of the council's policy statement—a strongly worded guide for the protection of unions and their memberships.

The statement on the use of the Fifth Amendment in corruption cases—together with the new codes of conduct prepared by the Ethical Practices Committee—represent a massive attack against corruption within the labor movement.

They represent an incontrovertible declaration by the leadership of the united labor movement that the good name and the good reputation of our unions must not be sullied.

The vast majority of union leaders are sincere, honest, conscientious and responsible. But the good work and fine reputations of this loyal and devoted corps of union officials are endangered by the unlawful actions of a small group of cynical crooks.

The Executive Council has demonstrated that the minority of racketeers and irresponsibles cannot hide behind the clean skirts of the labor movement.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 50 or more, $1.50 a year.

VOL. II FEBRUARY 2, 1957 NO. 5

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'Take It Off!'

STAM FOR AFL-CIO NEWS

Inner Fissures Wracking Factions In Communist Party in America

(The following is a condensed version of an article by Arnold Beichman which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor on the current internal fight within the American Communist Party and the probable outcome of the party's convention later this month.)

THE National Committee of the American Communist Party has a draft resolution for its convention this month, to serve as a basis for discussion.

It was unanimously adopted on Sept. 13, 1956, although William Z. Foster, national party chairman, and Benjamin Davis voted "yes," but with qualifications, according to Eugene Dennis, the party's general secretary.

A few weeks later, however, Foster changed his vote to an unqualified "no."

Foster, in an article in the Communist magazine Political Affairs last October, declared: "As the resolution now stands, our party ceases to be specifically a Marxist-Leninist party."

He charged that "the strong right pressure of the Gates group (an opposition group within the party headed by John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker) has resulted in seriously undermining the party's position on Marxism-Leninism."

He accused this faction of seeking to resurrect "a new Browderism," synonymous to Mr. Foster with "bourgeois reformism."

Like Communist parties in other parts of the free world, the American branch office has shown inner fissures on events which in past years could easily have been repaired.

The uprising in Poznan and the revolution in Hungary have led to the most bitter internal debate between the Gates and Foster factions.

Gates has attacked the Soviet counter-revolution in Hungary, has derided orthodox Communist claims—up to a point—that Poznan was the result of western machinations; while Foster and Dennis have struck back with a bitterness which, in the Soviet Union, would have meant execution of Gates in the cellars of Moscow's Lubianka prison.

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THE convention decisions may take many forms—the party name may be changed, the right of dissent may be "legalized," the phrase "Marxism-Leninism" may be expunged from the new party constitution, Foster may be retired and the Gates faction may take over, or vice-versa.

Regardless of any decision, the umbilical cord between Moscow and the official United States Communist Party will not be severed.

Any resemblance to an "independent" party will be a public relations device to persuade uneasy party adherents and fellow-travelers that slavish obeisance to Moscow is a thing of the past.

If a John Gates, the argument will go, can, within the party itself, attack Nikita S. Khrushchev, Soviet policies in Hungary, Soviet anti-Semitism, or even Marxism-Leninism, and emerge victorious or elect to remain in the party though defeated, then there is hope that by staying within the party, genuine party reforms can be achieved.

Should the Gates faction be purged, resulting in an irreconcilable split, the dissidents may go out to form another "Marxist" grouping or merge with some existing left-wing group; but its influence will be on a par with that of the Greenback Party.

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IT can be stated with certainty that the Communist convention will not ask for the freedom of political prisoners behind the Iron Curtain or an end to the one-party system in those countries.

It will not ask for withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary, or ask for German reunification through free elections, or freedom of press and opinion, or the right of peoples behind the Iron Curtain to choose freely their own governments.

It can be stated with equal certainty that the Communist Party will ask for a summit conference anew, dissolution of NATO, the Bagdad Pact, and even Moscow's Warsaw Pact, abolition of all military bases in foreign lands, a neutral Germany, an end to H-bomb trials.

It will offer all kinds of criticisms of the present Khrushchev regime, none of them meaningful in the slightest degree.

One other major factor will be remembered: The Communist movement in any free country operates on two levels—first, the visible organism which calls itself the party; and, second, the underground, secret apparatus which operates the party itself.

The underground is that part of the Communist movement which is ready to operate illegally should the party itself be proscribed or its leaders convicted and jailed.

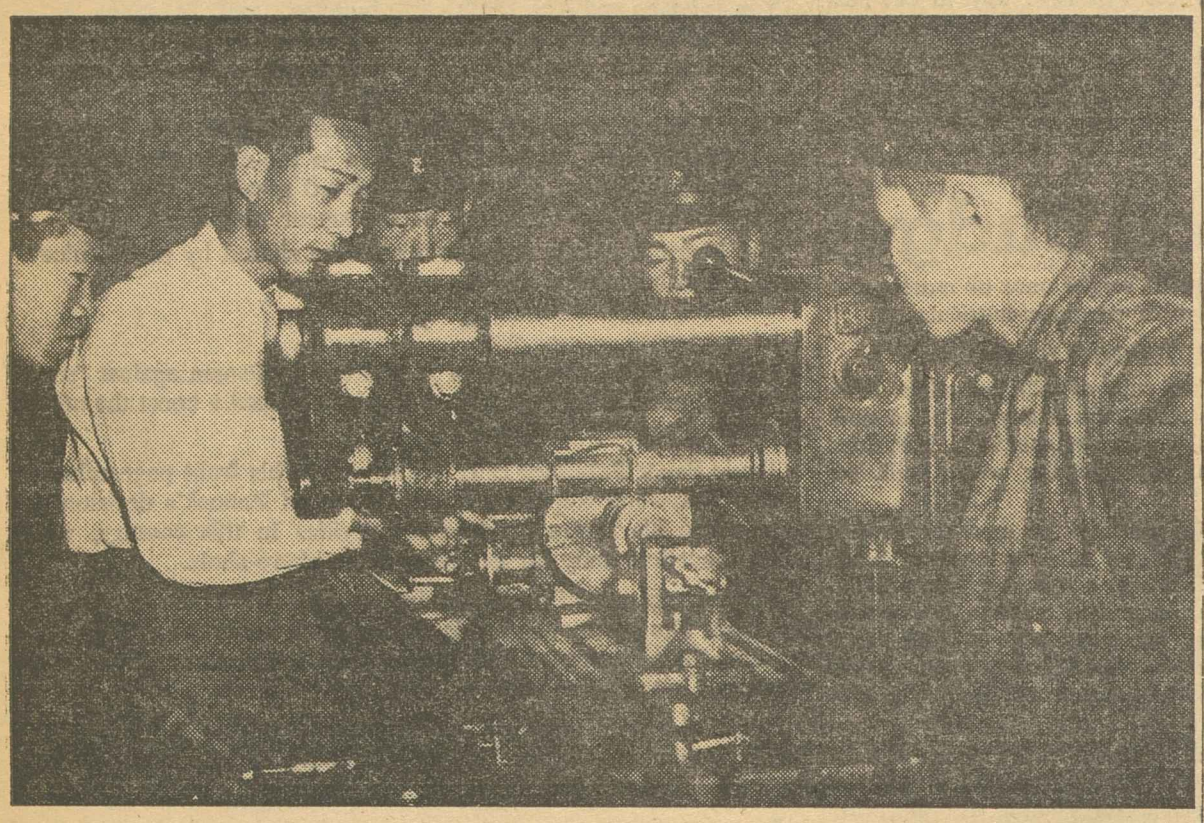
From its ranks come the espionage agents who work with the Soviet secret police. To its ranks comes the "Moscow Rep," or representative, who transmits Moscow's orders to the United States Politburo. The Moscow Rep will be the "third man" at the party convention, whoever he is, and his one vote will outweigh the votes of all the delegates.

Moscow's decision will be based on who will be most loyal to following the Khrushchev line unquestioningly.

Those who remain in positions of leadership after the party convention (by virtue of its new "pro-American" line, the convention closes on Lincoln's Birthday), will be there not because they are for any old communism, but because they accept Moscow foreign policy as the sole way of political life.

Trade Schools Aid in Rebuilding Korea

BY POPULAR REQUEST of its 1,800 students, the Taejon Vocational Training Center, built by the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency, never closes its doors. In its eight workshops, specially selected young men learn the trades that will help their war-ravaged nation rebuild its industry. Here a student in the foundry carefully removed a patter from a sand mold under the watchful eye of a UN instructor.



TURRET LATHE OPERATION is a necessity for a student who wants to be a machinist, just as in the United States, and one of the center's experts is always on hand to demonstrate its secrets to eager young learners. The training consists of 20 hours' instruction each week in academic subjects, with the remainder of the time spent in learning by doing the trades and skills so badly needed.

TAEJON TRAINING CENTER is one of seven wholly or partially financed by UNKRA at a total cost of $1.6 million. It was erected on the site of an earlier vocational school destroyed during the fierce fighting. These budding surveyors make more use of the campus than of any of the six buildings —they learn by doing jobs like laying out new roads and plotting drainage systems or building sites.

UNKRA Projects Prove Boon to Rehabilitation

One by one the scars of the terrible destruction that scourged Korea during the bitter fighting touched off by the Communists are disappearing, and in their place are appearing, one by one, the tools of rehabilitation forged by the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency.

Typical in all ways but one is, perhaps, the vocational training center the UNKRA has built at Taejon, where some of the heaviest fighting took place. Typical because it is one of seven vocational training units the UNKRA has built or helped build at a cost of $1.6 million; not typical—perhaps unique—because the doors of its six buildings are never closed, by request of the 1,800 students.

So eager are these young men to become skilled mechanics, machinists, carpenters, surveyors, civil engineers or machine tool workers, and contribute their hard-won learning to the reconstruction of their battered country, that when the assigned tasks of the day are completed they spend their spare time around lathes, saws, welding torches and other machines improving their skills.

The center stands on the site of a former vocational school which was destroyed during the fighting. A stiff entrance examination shakes out all applicants except those giving reasonable indications that they can benefit from advanced technical training.

The course lasts for three years. Each week the students, who come from all over Korea, receive 20 hours of academic instruction. The rest of the time is spent in the workshops.

Dominick DiNatale, an American from Trenton, N. J., working as an UNKRA engineering consultant, supervised the setting up of the shops in cooperation with the principal, Kim In Soo.

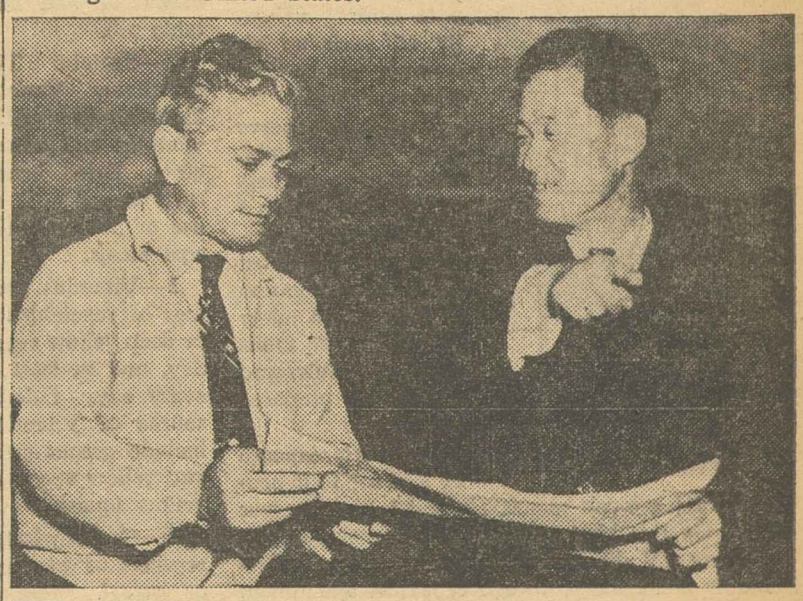
In a sheet metal room the students learn the preliminaries of their trade by making buckets and other metal articles for use in the school. Adjoining it are a welding room and a machine tool-making shop, and next door a foundry where instruction is given in the molding and casting of different metals.

In another section are carpentry and woodworking rooms. Electronics, radio and communications have a building of their own, as does civil engineering. The budding engineers spend a lot of their time on the campus gaining practical experience by laying out roads and doing other planning.

Since Taejon is a textile center, a special department is devoted to instruction in the maintenance of weaving equipment. A lot of the students spend their vacations as apprentices in the various mills. They have worked out so successfully that other plants are eager to take them and give them practical experience.

Two of the other schools which the UNKRA either constructed or helped equip are at Seoul, the capital city. Others are at Pusan, Mokpo and Kwangju, while at Yosu is a special school devoted to the fisheries industry.

UNKRA grants permitted Korean instructors to receive their training in the United States.



EXPANDING PROGRAM of technical training at Taejon vocational center will require new buildings. Plans for them are being discussed by Dominick Dinatale (left), Trenton, N. J., the UNKRA engineering consultant, and Vice Principal Kwon Hi Chul.

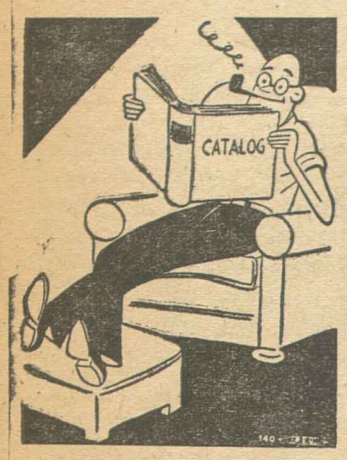
AFL-CIO News
MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

How to Buy:

Fuel Price Rise Blow to Workers

By Sidney Margolius

THE worst shock to moderate-income families in this year of rising prices is the stiff increase in fuel oil announced by major suppliers. The rise of a cent a gallon in most parts of the country is the second boost this heating season. The two increases have raised fuel oil from last winter's 14.9 cents a gallon in a typical coastal area, to 16.4 cents (more in some inland areas). This is a rise of 10 percent just this year.



As a result of steady increases each year, fuel oil's tag has jumped 30 percent in five years. Thus, many moderate-income families will have a heating bill of $300 or more in the colder parts of the country, and find themselves paying $50 a month and more to keep their homes warm in mid-winter.

The price boost is attributed by the oil companies to the demand abroad caused by the blocking of shipments through the Suez Canal. Not only did all raise the price simultaneously, but by the exact amount. Retail oil dealers have been shocked by the severity and boldness of the increase and one dealers' association has asked Congress for an investigation.

Coal prices, too, have gone up almost as sharply this winter. Anthracite prices have advanced 8 percent.

THERE are ways to conserve the use of fuel, and this year it will pay to use all of them, even now in mid-winter. The Housing & Home Finance Agency has stated that the average home wastes considerable fuel through improper operation of the heating plant. Much fuel is also wasted by inadequate insulation.

The largest single fuel-waster in oil furnaces, technicians tell this writer, is the tendency of many families to skip some of the desirable annual cleanings to save the $12-$15 cost. The value of the cleaning is not only to keep the heating-plant components in good condition but to keep down your use of oil.

As carbon gathers on the walls and flue passages of the boiler or furnace, it acts as insulation. Thus, instead of the heat being absorbed by the metal, it goes up the flue. You can still have the furnace cleaned on a relatively mild day when you may be able to do without heat for a couple of hours.

The customary temperature of nearly 75 degrees average in many homes is unnecessarily high. Maintaining a household average temperature of 68 degrees would save about 10 percent of the fuel consumed.

Some fuel saving also can be achieved by shutting down the heat supply at night to lower household temperature about 10 degrees.

The average house loses 25 percent of heat through its windows. Competition has cut prices of storm windows somewhat, and these can be installed on a relatively mild day. In fact, price concessions sometimes can be found in mid-winter when installers are not as busy as in spring and late summer.

The easiest and least-expensive way to cut heat loss immediately is by adequate weather-stripping and caulking. The average house loses 24 percent of its heat through air infiltration.

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Making Ends Meet:

Hints on Trimming Food Budget

By Nancy Pratt

IS food taking too big a slice out of your budget? Planning nutritious meals on a modest budget calls for thoughtful, wise management.

It's been estimated that a city family whose income is about $100 a week can allow roughly $25 to $30 a week for food for four people. A housewife feeding a family on such an allowance has to be a wise manager.

She can't serve meat every night. Foods from the less expensive food groups must be emphasized. She must resist the temptation of buying too many frozen "easy" foods such as packaged meats and prepared dinners.

A weekly expense of $28 for four people for food a week means about $1 per day per person. On this kind of budget, a housewife can't serve many TV dinners at 89 cents a piece, unless the family is willing to forego breakfast and lunch.

Listed below are four classes of "necessary" foods—foods that should be served once or more a day as indicated to furnish adequate nutrients.

DAILY FOOD PLAN

1—Calcium: Two cups of milk for adults (children need at least three cups a day). To cut milk costs, use dried skim milk for cooking. Mix dried milk half and half with regular whole milk for table use.

2—Protein: Two servings of meat or protein substitute. Variety meats such as tongue, heart, kidneys and beef liver offer a rich supply of protein, vitamins and minerals, and in addition, are low in cost. Dried beans combined with a little meat such as salt pork make a protein-rich meal. Make use of meat substitutes—cheese and eggs—for low-cost meals.

3—Vitamins and Minerals: Four or more servings of vegetables and fruit, including a dark green or deep yellow vegetable (for Vitamin A) every other day, and at least one citrus fruit (for Vitamin C) every day. Dried apricots and prunes are a rich source of Vitamin A. Other low-cost vegetables include greens such as kale, spinach and collards, and yellow vegetables such as carrots, pumpkin and yellow squash.

4—Carbohydrates and B Vitamins: Four or more servings of whole-grain, enriched or restored bread or cereal. This group includes bread, rice and noodles and the like.

FTC Claims Scare Tactics Used In Selling Home Alarm Systems

Scare tactics, false claims, and misrepresentations are being used to sell home fire alarm systems, the Federal Trade Commission has warned.

The commission has filed a complaint against Dictograph Products, Inc., Long Island, N. Y., the manufacturer, and Fire Detective, Inc., Newark, N. J., which has purchased the former's entire production since 1955 for sale to the public through franchise dealers.

According to the FTC complaint, the public is being deceived by the following practices in violation of the FTC Act:

Salesmen gain admission to home by falsely claiming they are not salesmen but only wish to give "fire prevention talks" and "demonstrations."

Once in the home, they employ scare tactics by exhibiting news clippings and horror pictures, "in order to unduly arouse parents emotionally concerning the need to protect their homes from fires," the FTC said. In addition, they misrepresent the cost of the systems, the complaint charged, by claiming purchasers can earn all or most of the purchase price by giving names of other prospects.

After the sale is made, the FTC continued, the customer is induced to sign a contract and promissory note, in many instances in blank, but is told that the total cost will be only slightly over the amount earned for supplying names of prospects.

In truth, the salesmen later fill out the contracts with total cost plus carrying charges.

In addition, the FTC charged, the salesmen do not advise customers that their contract and note will be discounted although this is "almost universally" done with banks or finance companies.

Thus, despite the claims salesmen have made, customers next receive notices from the finance institutions that they hold their notes and expect full payment, usually within 36 months.

As final injury, the FTC said, customers are not told that carrying charges are to be added to the cost of their systems, but you can safely bet they are.

Somebody has rung a false (fire) alarm, the FTC concluded. It gave the companies 30 days to file an answer and scheduled a hearing for Apr. 3.

Hollywood Observer:

'Slander' Exposes Scandal Magazines

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—There's something smutty or reprehensible in everybody's past—and millions of otherwise decent folk will fork out a quarter or so to read about it, if the person involved is enough in the public spotlight.

This is the theory on which publishers of scandal magazines operate. Unfortunately, judging by the current monetary success of these poisonous publications now infesting the nation's newsstands, the second segment of the theory is correct.

Van Johnson and Ann Blyth in a tender scene from MGM feature film 'Slander.'

"Slander," an MGM feature film now playing in the nation's theatres, dramatizes some, but not all, aspects of the scandal magazines and their effect on the lives of their victims.

The movie is a marked improvement over the television play from which it was adapted. The TV version, unintentionally undoubtedly, tended to paint the publisher of the scandal magazine as a sincere believer in publishing the truth—instead of showing him for what he was, and is, namely, someone who capitalizes on the misfortunes and past mistakes of other humans, and in many instances relies on distortions, half-truths and snide inuendoes.

Van Johnson, Ann Blyth, Steve Cochran, Marjorie Rambeau and the child actor, Richard Eyer, turn in top-notch performances in a good movie that might have achieved greatness if it had put more punch into its exposure of the smear magazines.

The blame for these magazines must be shared by those "nice" people who buy them.

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THE continuing campaign of Hollywood craftsmen against "runaway" production in foreign countries received a boost the other day from an unexpected quarter.

Trade Paper Publisher Billy Wilkerson, in his front page column in the Hollywood Reporter, discussed Darryl Zanuck's decision to concentrate his future production activities in this country, with foreign locations only for necessary atmosphere shots.

His remarks are of particular interest, for Wilkerson is close to the major film production heads and only a few months ago, he was extolling the advantages of producing American pictures almost anywhere but in the United States.

Citing Zanuck's unhappy experiences in making the yet-to-be-released "Island in the Sun" in the West Indies and London, Wilkerson's latest column on this subject said in part:

". . . our picture makers should not be fooled by the low salaries of technicians in foreign lands, nor by their hope of making a picture just as good for much less money than can be accomplished in Hollywood.

"Hollywood set workers are the greatest in the world, plus the fact they have the necessary equipment to work with here in our studios—so the ulcer of shooting in foreign lands, when it can be, should be avoided. Not only can a better picture be made here (in America) but in the overall—cheaper."

Thank you, Mr. Wilkerson!

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PEOPLE IN HOLLYWOOD ARE COGITATING OVER . . . who will play the title role in the Victor Reisel story to be filmed by Allied Artists . . . what's behind Eva Gabor's refusal to pose for photographs with her sister, Zsa Zsa (both are acting in Universal movies) . . . whether "Desire Under the Elms" when finally filmed this year will be true to Eugene O'Neill's play . . . how few rugged individualists and rebels are left in the ranks of the stars since the passing of Humphrey Bogart . . . what reception Universal's mystery drama "Stalin Is Alive" will get in Russia . . . whether Jayne Mansfield really uses those black king-sized silk sheets she bought the other day . . . the untimely demise of RKO as a production unit and whether its studio will be permanently lost as a Hollywood film producing facility . . . what will the U.S. Supreme Court decide in the case of the 23 "unfriendly" witnesses who say they're blacklisted?

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CHRIS OLSEN, 10-year-old son of a Douglas Aircraft worker, specializes in playing the screen son of famous stars. He's just been signed to play the son of Robert Stack and Dorothy Malone in Universal's "Pylon," also starring Rock Hudson. When only 14 months old, young Olsen played the son of Gene Tierney and Dana Andrews, since then has had such famous movie parents as James Stewart and Doris Day, James Mason and Barbara Rush, Robert Taylor and Eleanor Parker.

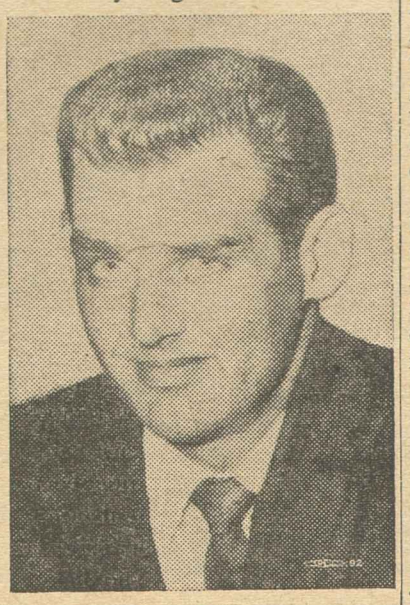
I'm Often Wrong:

Tippling Ballplayers Pilots' Headache

By Joe Miller

JACKIE ROBINSON enlivened the sports pages during this dull winter sports season by alleging that the Milwaukee Braves lost the pennant because some of its worthies were more intrigued with night life than night baseball.

Chances are that he was right about the nocturnal habits of certain Braves. But whether it had anything to do with the National League outcome is, at best, problematical.



Don Larsen

There probably are, for instance, more suds-and-stronger-stuff lovers on the N. Y. Yankees and, as you recall, the Yanks walloped Robinson's Dodgers in the World Series . . . one of the chief architects being Don (Perfect Game) Larsen, who makes no secret of his opposition to the WCTU platform.

From the fuss Jackie's remarks stirred up, you would think that people look on ball players as paragons of sobriety and spartan living. It just ain't so, and it never has been . . . not since Abner Doubleday was trying to keep his boys out of the grog-shops of Cooperstown. The unwritten history of the national pastime is larded with stories of the booze-inspired antics of ball players, including some of those now enshrined in the Hall of Fame.

With all the free time on their hands, there are always ball players who can no more be restrained from an occasional pause at the suds springs than they can be kept from playing ball. And, notwithstanding college-educated players and bonus babies, there always will be.

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MANY managers have tried to play Volstead—with about the same results. The Giants' John McGraw attempted to curtail the night life of his screwball pitcher, Bugs Raymond, by assigning a private eye to tail him.

All the "eye" learned was that Raymond had a unique way of quenching his vast thirst; Bugs would seek out an old-fashioned Irish wake and introduce himself as the man who had been detailed to pay John McGraw's last respects. Then he'd stick around until the last drop.

McGraw had other devices than private eyes to try and curb his thirsty athletes. Once he had a pitcher who was supporting several taprooms near the Polo Grounds. So McGraw arranged to have the hurler's next pay check mailed home to his wife. A few afternoons later McGraw designated the errant moundsman to work that day.

"Ain't gonna," grumbled the pitcher.

"Why not?" roared McGraw.

"You sent my check to my wife," retorted the prodigal. "Let her pitch."

Ed Barrow, the Yankees' general manager, once made the mistake of thinking the gumshoe following Lefty Gomez was keeping his mission secret. Barrow discovered his error the morning he told Gomez: "You look like you didn't get much sleep last night."

"No, I didn't," replied Gomez, "but neither did that so-and-so you had tailing me."

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THE Cuban hawkshaw hired by Larry McPhail a few years ago to shadow the Brooklyn Dodgers caused trouble only for McPhail. He was defuddled by American names, so he used the Dodgers' uniform numbers in making out his reports.

McPhail put these reports in his suitcase, where they were discovered by Cuban customs officials. The officials detained Larry the Red for several hours, thinking they had found a secret agent taking out coded messages.

Other diamond custodians take a more philosophic attitude about their charges' nighttime foibles. When he was managing Detroit, Mickey Cochrane had an eccentric southpaw named Cletus "Boots" Poffenberger. Designated to pitch one day, Poffenberger didn't show up until 15 minutes before game-time . . . and came in blowing whisky fumes through the clubhouse.

"Where in blazes have you been?" demanded Cochrane.

Poffenberger didn't equivocate. "Out gettin' drunk," he drawled.

"You'll pitch anyway," said Mickey.

So "Boots" went out and pitched a five-hitter.

Which brings up a final point: Whether or not the grape impairs a ball player's abilities has never been accurately evaluated. One of the game's most famous hitters once told me that he hit best when suffering from a hangover . . . and once hit two consecutive homeruns after polishing off a hair-of-the-dog pint in a cab en route to the ball park.

This is not to imply that booze and baseball mix. But it's a fact of life and needs to be understood, if not accepted.

Soup to Nonsense:

There's No Such Color as Tan

By Jane Goodsell

ALL of a sudden something happens to make you realize you aren't "keeping up with things."

Realizations of this sort usually occur to me in February, probably because I feel, during that dismal month, as though I had been born during the early Paleolithic period. One year it was the discovery that cars didn't have running boards anymore, and another that I was the only person in the whole world who didn't know how to play canasta.

This year it has happened again, and this time it is colors. All of a sudden I realize that the colors I know don't exist anymore.

Take green, for instance. What in the world happened to green? It just isn't. There is mint, and there is lime and pistachio and emerald and avocado and olive and artichoke. But green, never! How old fashioned can you get?

Well, I will tell you how old fashioned you can get. I blush to remember, but I will tell you anyway.

I waltzed into a dress shop and asked to see a tan suit. Tan of all things! Now that I think about it, I realize that nothing has been tan for 15 years.

The salesgirl lifted her eyebrows, and murmured something about "beigy tones." She returned with an armful of suits, and all of them looked tan to me, ranging from light to medium to dark. But they weren't tan, not one of them. They were wild honey, parchment, sand, toast, flax, heather, sandalwood, nutmeg and wheat.

There is no such color as tan.

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AS a matter of fact, there really aren't any colors at all anymore except in children's crayon sets. There are, instead, beautiful decorator tones, shades and hues. You rarely see the word "color" and, if you do, it is probably spelled "colour."

Black and white are the only exceptions to the beautiful new decorator shades. They are still black and white. Oh, sometimes black is called jet or ebony, and white can be oyster or frost. But black and white still exist, even in Vogue. I'm not sure why this is so. I just know that it is.

Now I must get busy and wash the smudges off the kitchen table. Although—come to think of it—why should I?

Those smudges are a lovely decorator shade. Mustard.

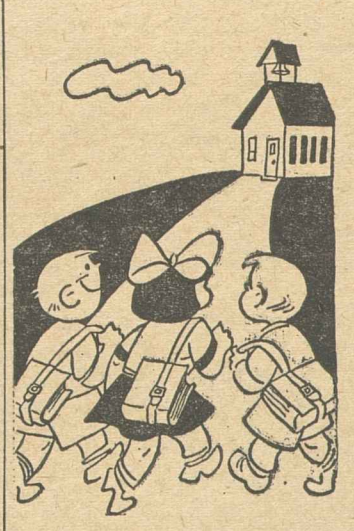
Schools, Teachers and Kids:

Language Courses Expanding

By Lillian Herstein

THERE is nothing like "giving a dog a bad name." And Americans have been carrying for many years the "bad name" of congenital illiterates as far as foreign languages are concerned.

Invidious comparisons are made between American students who after several years of French or German can't formulate a sentence in these languages, while European students speak fluently two, three and sometimes four languages.



Scant consideration is given the fact that the American student can travel in his country 3,000 miles from east to west and 1,500 miles from north to south and never find the need or opportunity to use a foreign language, whereas his European counterpart, traveling only a few hundred miles from his home, has to speak a foreign language.

The study of foreign languages in American schools received a serious blow in World War I when many schools dropped German. But the movement against German curiously enough resulted in dropping from the curriculum the study of most foreign languages, so that at the present time only 14 percent of high school students in America study a foreign language. More than half of American high schools offer no foreign language.

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BUT where to begin? Americans returning from abroad report that in almost all foreign countries a second language is offered in the elementary schools and required in the high schools. The place to begin is in the elementary schools. It is at this level that children have the aptitudes conducive to the acquisition of a foreign language: they love to imitate; they have few inhibitions; and the power to memorize is at its best.

In recent years the study of foreign languages has been introduced in some elementary schools in America with considerable success. Not only the superior pupils, but the average and slower pupils are benefiting by the experience.

Having for many and varied reasons emasculated our curriculum to meet the lowest common denominator, we rationalize our action by advancing the theory that Johnny can't learn a foreign language. It is another one of those handy educational myths that arise and unfortunately are finally accepted as sound educational theory, because we fail to distinguish between ability to learn and opportunity to learn.

There is nothing in Johnny's genes inimical to the acquisition of a second language.

For Your Health's Sake:

Retirement Poses Real Problem

By Dr. Morris Brand

SCIENTIFIC research, improved public health measures, new medication, newer types and methods in surgery and anaesthesia, improved maternity and baby care, broader knowledge and wider application of modern curative and preventive health measures have increased the probable length of life.

Today the average length is about 70 years. The gains made since 1900 in increasing the average length of life have been quite rapid. Additional gains are being made daily.

The problem that has arisen and is increasing in magnitude is the problem of the older person's place in our society. Based on previous experiences industry has established retirement programs with the cut-off age usually set at 65—regardless of the individual's ability to carry on his activities.

The sudden separation from one's job at a fixed age after several decades of work routine without any preparation for this "state of inactivity" has caused many retirees to develop a feeling of displacement in the family as well as from the job—of being rejected.

They lose interest in creative and constructive activities about them. Their insecurity and loss of ego causes some to become despondent and depressed; a few develop phantasies, fancied grievances and abnormal fears.

Sociologists, physicians, social welfare workers, public and governmental agencies are trying hard to take giant steps to catch up with the situation. Undoubtedly they will overtake it in the due course of time.

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OF immediate need is to establish activity programs for all those older persons who are already retired from their routine work activities—one that will act as an alternate to the daily routine they were forced to give up.

Of course this activity replacement program need not be limited to public welfare agencies only. An example is the day care center which is being established by the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America with the assistance of Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy and Harry Levine. The center will be located in the Sidney Hillman Health Center. Day centers have been established also by the Philadelphia Joint Board of the ACWA and by the United Auto Workers in Detroit. Obviously labor has become aware that this is a major problem and is taking necessary action.

PROMOTING GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP is the goal of Local 542, State, County and Municipal Employes, which sponsors a bantam hockey league team for the youth of Detroit. Two members of the union are shown teaching the youngsters. Peter A. McGonigal, extreme right, is the team's manager and coach, while Clement M. Scanlon, looking on from the rear, is its business manager.

KICKING UP A SPRAY of ice, youthful members of the Detroit bantam hockey team sponsored by Local 542, AFSCME, join in a practice session. The union raised funds to outfit and equip the team, and two of its members are in charge. Local 542 considers sponsorship of the hockey team as a progressive step toward its program of rendering community service.

New Hope Is Found for Retarded Children

By Hollace Ransdell

Out of every 100 children born, 30 are found to have impaired or incomplete mental development.

They can benefit little, or not at all from school classes, according to the Children's Bureau, Dept. of Health, Welfare & Education.

The bureau estimates that there were from three to five million mentally retarded children in the nation in 1955.

Such children have long been regarded as "hopeless," and parents have been mostly advised to place them in institutions.

Some encouraging developments in the field have taken place recently, however, and today an entirely new attitude toward mentally retarded children brings hope and help to their parents.

These developments, along with some practical suggestions for parents, are described in a new pamphlet, "The Child Who Is Mentally Retarded," issued by the Children Bureau.

Mental retardation, like being nearsighted or hard of hearing, is a condition, not a disease, the pamphlet points out. "It has to do with the way a person's brain works—or doesn't work—and how that person's mental ability compares with that of everybody else," it adds.

A backward child may be and often is in good physical health, but there are other signs which may indicate early in his life that a child is retarded. He may be slow in learning to crawl, stand, walk or talk.

Sometimes parents don't find out that their child is retarded until he starts to school, but usually they will suspect it before he is 4 or 5, or even younger.

It is important to learn this as soon as possible, the pamphlet explains, so that plans to help the child may be started early. "Don't just sit back and wait for him to 'outgrow' his trouble," it advises.

Parents have no cause to blame themselves for the plight of their retarded children, as they often do. "A retarded child—or an extremely bright child—can be born to almost any parent," the pamphlet states.

There are a number of things that may cause retardation, some known, some only suspected. These may have occurred before, during or after birth. German measles, certain glandular disorders and chemical poisons during pregnancy may cause an unborn child to be retarded.

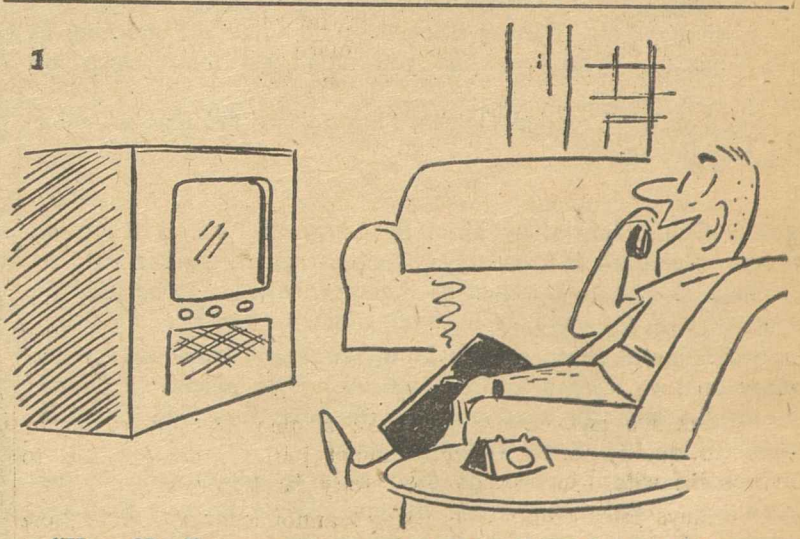
Or an injury during a long and difficult delivery may be the cause. After birth, some children's diseases such as meningitis, which produces inflammation of the brain, have been known to cause mental retardation.

One of the hardest things for parents to accept is the fact that, as yet, there is no known cure for mental retardation. But if parents accept this unhappy situation, the pamphlet says, they can make plans for a child that are based on what he is really like instead of what they would like him to be.

Every parent of a "backward" child can get much information and good advice from the pamphlet. It may be obtained from the U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 10 cents a copy.

GIVEN SPECIAL HELP and instruction most of the mentally retarded can learn gradually to do simple work, such as sewing on a machine.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES often can be of much help to parents in meeting the problems they face with retarded child. Their help and guidance has lessened the burden in many cases.



"Hey, Charlie, come on over tonight and watch the fight!"

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ONE OF THE WAYS PRES. EISENHOWER will reveal whether his second term is to differ substantially from his first will involve his appointments to regulatory and administrative agencies.

Already there has been a perceptible change involving the budget and some welfare programs. The business and financial press, sensitive as a barometer to changes in the political atmosphere, has reacted almost violently to Eisenhower's $72 billion budget.

A Wall Street Journal story says that the budget, the Economic Report and the President's press conference statements have "underscored his differences" with the once-potent Treasury Sec. George M. Humphrey over "federal finance policy."

Eisenhower's legislative proposals, the Journal points out, "would in nearly every instance mean more instead of less government spending."

Editorially the Journal charges the President with "surrender" and says the budget "speaks loudly of budget-makers who just gave up."

The weekly Washington Report of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce has been a pleasure to read recently.

For four long years the Chamber's Report, helped by "leaked" information from Sec. Sinclair Weeks' Commerce Dept., has been almost an organ of a dominant right wing in the Administration. Its tone and spirit are now different.

Its Jan. 25 issue charges that anyone who says the country is facing a "school construction crisis" is dealing with "emotion-charged" phrases. Eisenhower has talked about a "school crisis."

The same Jan. 25 issue complains that military services, controlled by Eisenhower, are using a Senate committee report "as an excuse for further delay" in getting out of "business-type activities."

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STILL, THE PRESIDENT'S appointments to regulatory agencies were for four years a weapon for undercutting New Deal concepts. The meaning of laws was changed by interpretation.

In recent appointments Eisenhower has dropped a Democrat from the Civil Aeronautics Board who had most strongly championed small "non-scheduled" airlines against the powerful "scheduled" carriers.

The President has nominated Joseph A. Jenkins to succeed Ivar Peterson, a Truman holdover, on the National Labor Relations Board. Eisenhower's nominees previously have rewritten the Taft-Hartley Act to make it more restrictive against unions.

Eisenhower appointees will gain control of the Tennessee Valley Authority when the term of Raymond R. Paty as a board member expires. If the President names a new member whose thinking is comparable to that of his first appointee, Herbert D. Vogel, the TVA can be undercut from within its own directorate.

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DEFENSE SEC. CHARLES E. WILSON makes so many foot-in-mouth blunders that the new ones sometimes knock out the headlines that otherwise might arise from older ones.

When reporters cornered him after he saw Pres. Eisenhower regarding his attack on the National Guard as a "haven for draft-dodgers," Wilson refused to say what he had discussed with the President. Waving his arm at the White House he said, "This is not my dunghill" and somebody else would have to make statements.

A scholarly Pentagon aid solemnly explained that Wilson might have been thinking of the Roman philosopher, Seneca, who once wrote: "Every cock is at his best on his own dunghill."

Three weeks earlier Wilson defended Assistant Defense Sec. Robert Tripp Ross against "conflict of interests" charges involving his wife's position in a firm with Army contracts. Said the secretary on Jan. 9:

"I think it's bad enough to make a man sell everything he owns (to qualify for a top government job). But if he has to divorce his wife, too, that's going pretty far."

Two days later Ross "voluntarily" announced he would take a leave of absence pending completion of congressional study of the charges.

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Vandercook Says:

Ike Bartering U. S. Friendship

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

BY any normal accounting, the most important event of recent days should have been the inaugural address of the President of the United States. Mr. Eisenhower, in a nation whose power and population grows at an almost terrifying rate, was re-elected by an immense majority. When he spoke, the ears of all the world were tuned to what he said.

Vandercook

Pres. Eisenhower likes to be liked. He is distressed by any evidence of dislike. In his wish to be liked, some feel that Eisenhower may thus have foregone the larger satisfaction of being greatly loved—as only those statesmen who fight passionately for uncompromising beliefs are ever loved—or hated.

In his own country, that desire of the President to be popular, to have few, if any, enemies, has been handsomely fulfilled. It has now become the vital, looming question, though, whether Eisenhower, in behalf of the United States, can achieve that same purpose in the larger world.

THE inaugural address was a bid for all nations' friendship but for the devotion of none. When the chief executive says to the Red satellites "we seek neither their military alliance nor any artificial imitation of their society"—he makes no distinction between blood-Red Albania and rebellious Hungary.

When he offers America's friendship and help to everyone while he asks for nothing in exchange, he barters the proud possession of our friendship in a depreciated market. What all are offered, it may turn out that none may greatly want.

The President and Dulles lately have been intent on winning the liking of such non-democratic states as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and other members of the Afro-Asian bloc. There is no evidence that that effort has been crowned with much success.

When the dictator or autocrat of a little nation is wooed by a great one, he is, unhappily, often more inclined to contempt than to gratitude. The President is on the verge of winning from Congress a free hand to support an "I Like America" campaign in the Middle East.

But the White House gives no hint that it will favor those states like Iraq, Iran and Israel, which generally support our interests, any more than those like Egypt and Syria, which openly oppose them.

Meanwhile, we have so casually taken for granted the attachment of the genuine democracies of western Europe that we have come closer to losing their friendship altogether than at any time during the last half century.

Morgan Says:

President Turns Spendthrift

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THE President and his secretary of the treasury are, or at least have been, close personal friends. The President delights in his bird-hunting safaris on the Humphrey plantation in Georgia. It was there that he invited his soul just a year ago in preparing his decision to offer himself for a second term.

Morgan

It was the mixture of human warmth and hard-headed "business sense" that is the Humphrey character upon which Eisenhower leaned so heavily during his early days in office.

And yet, like some famous vaudeville brother act caught in an argument on salary, the Eisenhower-Humphrey team is split on the question of finance. The show is going on but all is confusion.

Old-time White House correspondents whose memories span the New Deal beat were startled as if by the voice of a ghost at the President's news conference. A reporter asked Eisenhower to comment on Humphrey's tart observation that deficit spending is never justified even as a tool to ease a recession.

The President doubted we'd ever suffer an old-fashioned buy-an-apple kind of depression again. But if one threatened, he would do everything possible to prevent it. He said he thought there would be no limit "to what should be attempted as long as it was constitutional."

This was the answer to his secretary of the treasury who just last week indicated he would quit his job in protest if the federal government should attempt to combat an economic slump by a spending policy that would put it further into debt.

The President's words were not so crassly blunt as the "tax, tax and tax and spend, spend and spend" remark attributed to the late Harry Hopkins but if anybody still thought that Eisenhower Republicanism did not, by declaration at least, give a big bear-hug to the welfare state, let his doubts dissolve in the liquid of the news conference.

As a graduate of the 25-cent-a-week boyhood allowance school, this reporter finds himself not richly qualified to make definitive comments on the rightness or wrongness of economic policy on the grand scale, and it will have to suffice, for now, merely to call attention to the fascinating spectacle of the Administration's struggle with finance.

As We See It:

Delaney Hits Anti-ILO Factions

GEORGE P. DELANEY, of the AFL-CIO, the U. S. worker delegate to the International Labor Organization for eight years, has attacked the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States for their anti-ILO stand as threatening to the international prestige and influence of the U. S.

Speaking on the radio program, As We See It, heard over the American Broadcasting Co. network, Delaney noted that a special committee set up by the secretaries of Labor, State and Commerce had recommended continued U. S. participation.

The U. S. must particularly be present and active at the forthcoming June session especially because the question of forced labor comes up for its final discussion, Delaney said. Also due for discussion is the problem of discrimination in employment.

Delaney declared that he hoped that NAM and the Chamber would change their attitude and cooperate by naming the business delegate.

"The constitution of the ILO provides that the most representative employer organizations should be consulted prior to the recommendation of the employer delegate," he said. "Certainly all of us recognize that the NAM and the Chamber are representative of a majority of employers in the U. S. And I would like to see the U. S. government select employers from these and not other sources.

"Nevertheless, if necessary, it would be quite appropriate for the U. S. to name an employer from independent associations or other independent circles."

Delaney stressed that U. S. failure to take part in the forced labor convention would materially damage U. S. prestige in world affairs, and since Russia is expected to adopt the convention the Communists would gain an open field among the undeveloped nations of the world.

Delaney also urged that the State Dept., which has been avoiding the adoption of conventions change its stand so that there will be no question of our attitude and no such opportunity for Russian propaganda and influence. Our refusal to adopt a convention on forced labor or on discrimination in employment could be grossly misinterpreted.

12 Non-Ops Sign Layoff Plan With Chicago & North Western

Chicago—The first layoff pay plan ever to be negotiated in the railroad industry was signed by 12 non-operating unions with the Chicago & North Western Railway.

Similar to the supplementary unemployment benefits won in the auto, steel and other industries, the plan is aimed at compensating workers laid off because of an economy drive instituted last spring when a new management took over the railroad.

Payments for a period up to 18 months will supplement amounts received by members of the brotherhoods from the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. The plan contains a feature making it retroactive to May 8, 1956 when the economy layoffs started, and will extend for a three-year period.

Signing of the agreement capped a nine-month struggle by the non-operating unions, which began immediately after the first layoffs. The 16,000 employes represented by the unions voted last September to strike if no agreement was forthcoming. Settlement finally was negotiated under the auspices of the National Mediation Board.

The plan provides the railroad will make supplemental unemployment payments to laid-off workers who have been employed by the North Western for two years or longer. The amount and period over which payments will be made vary with a worker's salary and length of service.

Maximum of 18 Months

About 5,000 workers have been laid off since May 8, most of them with 15 years or more service, who will be entitled to maximum payments.

Workers getting top benefits will get unemployment compensation plus a supplemental payment for a total of $10.20 a day. These payments will continue for a maximum of 18 months if the workers remain without work for that period.

During the first six months of the period, $8.50 of the daily total will come from unemployment insurance funds, and the remaining $1.70 will be paid by the railroad. Since unemployment insurance payments continue for only six months in any 12-month period, the railroad will pay the full amount during the second six-months. During the final six-month period, unemployment insurance again will pay $8.50, and the railroad $1.70.

With the supplemental pay plan already approved by the Railroad Retirement Board, which is in charge of distributing unemployment compensation to rail workers, any question concerning eligibility of workers to receive full compensation has been removed.

UTW Wins Election At Goodyear Plant

Atco, Ga.—The United Textile Workers have won certification as the collective bargaining agent at Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.'s tire cord factory here.

The vote was 441 for the UTW, and 367 against, with a total of 896 workers eligible to take part in the NLRB-supervised elections.

The victory made the Atco plant the third Goodyear textile fabric plant where the UTW has bargaining rights. It previously won recognition at the company's plant in Decatur, Ala., and, more recently, at Rockmart, Ga.

Moroccan Unionist Honored at Luncheon

Gen. Sec. Mahjoub ben Seddik of the Morocco Trade Union Federation, in this country to attend the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly, was honored by the federal government at a luncheon in Blair House, the nation's guest house for distinguished visitors.

Administration Nixes Federal Pay Hike Now

Civil Service Commission Chairman Philip Young put the Eisenhower Administration on record as opposing an immediate pay increase for the federal classified and postal workers at a banquet sponsored by the American Federation of Government Employes here.

At the same time, Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.), who shared speaking honors with Young, expressed a clashing view that Congress should vote a pay boost for government workers this session.

Neuberger, a member of the Senate Civil Service Committee, said that present federal salaries "are too low in time of rising living costs."

Admits Injustices

While admitting that injustices exist in the present government pay structure, Young called for postponement of any pay increases until the entire government salary set-up has been studied by a special presidential commission, which would also be asked to recommend improvements in the over-all administration of federal salary scales.

Such action would almost certainly postpone any pay hike until next year, or even longer. Earlier, the AFGE had said it would oppose creation of a presidential commission on federal wages if it meant postponing a long overdue pay adjustment this year.

Young conceded that present federal salary systems are inadequate to cope with present-day problems and called for their overhaul. The objective should be "formulation of a truly forward-looking federal pay policy based on the needs of the service," he said.

"I would personally urge that a thorough pay administration survey be made and a pay policy developed jointly by all interested parties before any legislative action is taken on a pay increase," Young declared.

Push Health Program

The civil service commission chief said the Administration would push this year for legislation establishing a health insurance program for government workers and their families.

In calling for an "immediate" pay boost, Neuberger pointed out that federal pay scales are lagging considerably behind those in industry.

The Oregon senator also called for prompt action by Congress to increase annuities for retired federal workers. The present benefits, he said, "frequently fail to maintain the most primitive living standards for men and women who have served their country with great fidelity and ability."

AFGE Pres. James A. Campbell backed Neuberger in urging immediate increases for government workers.

Campbell told the 600 AFGE members and their guests that "the government service must be made attractive enough so that able men and women will continue to seek government employment."

The AFGE banquet here was one of a number of similar meetings held throughout the nation to commemorate the 74th anniversary of the signing of the Civil Service Act.

In a telegram to the dinner, Pres. Eisenhower said that "the nation is stronger through the daily work of its competent and dedicated career civil servants."

Rubber Workers Set To Reopen Pact

Akron—The United Rubber Workers served notice on United States Rubber Co., of its intention to reopen the general wage scale of its contract for renegotiation.

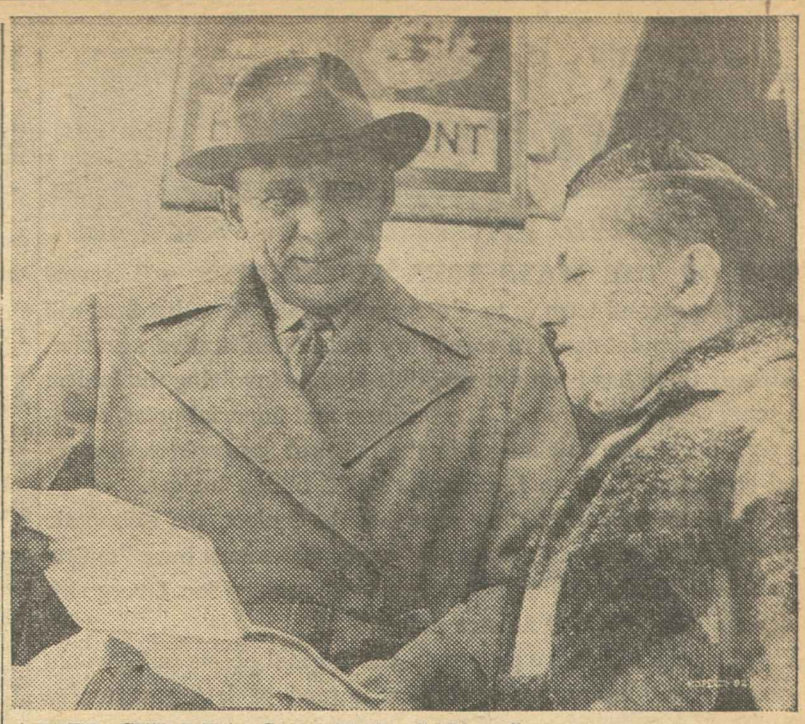
Some 32,500 workers, employed at 20 of the company's plants, would be affected by the wage talks.

Union Label Show Will Run May 16-21

Kansas City, Mo. — The Union-Industries Show, sponsored and produced by the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept., will be held this year from May 16 through 21 at the Municipal Auditorium here.

The unique labor-management exhibition is the largest of its kind in the world. Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the department and the show's director, says this year's show will be bigger and better than ever.

Most AFL-CIO affiliates will participate in the show with live exhibits demonstrating the skills and crafts of union members in the manufacture of union label products and the performance of union services. In addition, manufacturers of various nationally advertised brands will also have action displays.



AFTER SIX YEARS IN THE COURTS, because of restrictive Taft-Hartley provisions, Ed Ertel (right), fired for union activity at the Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis., in 1950, has finally won a $3,000 backpay award from the anti-labor firm. The National Labor Relations Board also ordered Kohler to offer Ertel his job back, but he now works at an organized Milwaukee plant, making 50 cents an hour more than he would at Kohler doing the same work. At left is Harvey Kitzman, Region 10 director for the Auto Workers, who sparked union efforts in Ertel's behalf.

'Due Process' Asked In Reactor Hearings

Struggling to overcome administrative and procedural roadblocks erected by the Atomic Energy Commission and its hearings examiner, three AFL-CIO unions announced that they will appeal directly once again to the AEC to grant "due process of law" in the current hearings on the safety of a fast-breeder atomic reactor being built near Monroe, Mich.

Rejected Objections

Their decision came after AEC Hearing Examiner J. A. Kyle rejected 61 procedural objections filed by the Auto Workers, Electrical Workers and Paper Workers to the testimony defending the reactor presented by the Power Reactor Development Co. at the start of the hearings on Jan. 8.

He also turned down the unions' request that the examiner himself ask the AEC to rule, because of the important precedent established, on whether or not the procedure he approved of allowing the company to present evidence in "narrative" form by filing written statements is adequate substitute for a public hearing.

Union attorneys contended that a fair public hearing demands oral testimony from witnesses. They claimed that many of the statements put into the written testimony were mere "hearsay and opinion" which would be subject to different interpretation under questioning.

They also argued that the AEC's refusal to grant them access to restricted documents available to the company is "arbitrary, unreasonable, capricious and a violation of law."

Catastrophic Threat

The hearings were ordered by the AEC after the unions charged the commission with violating the law by issuing PRDC a permit to construct the reactor in violation of its own safety standards.

They contended that the reactor is "a catastrophic threat to the more than 1,849,000 citizens of Detroit and the 303,500 citizens of Toledo, O., each 30 miles from Lagoona Beach," where construction is going on despite the pending hearing. Erection of the steel superstructure is expected to start Mar. 1.

Millinery Workers Drive for GAW Plus a Joint Training Program

New York—A campaign for a guaranteed annual wage, coupled with a training program to replenish the industry's reservoir of skilled help, has been launched by the Millinery Workers Union.

Although collective bargaining agreements in the various millinery markets do not expire until Dec. 31, Alex Rose, union president, has served notice on the Eastern Women's Headwear Association, they must plan now for the industry's future.

Rose told the New York association — largest manufacturer group in the industry—that the time had come for a reconstruction of the labor-management relationship to to provide the kind of security that neither workers nor manufacturers now enjoy.

Guaranteed Work or Wage

In addition to a guaranteed annual wage for the bulk of the millinery workers, the basic program also calls for a guarantee of 20 weeks' work or wages for the more seasonal employes, such as straw hat operators.

It also stresses the need for a training program sponsored jointly by the industry and the union, pointing out that the skilled help reservoir is gradually diminishing because of retirements, natural causes, and the insecurity which characterizes the trade, with its depletion having adverse effects on the industry's ability to meet manpower requirements.

Conceding that the program is "drastic," Rose warned the industry "the time has come to do some unconventional thinking as to the industry's future."

The Millinery Workers president cited the tremendous contributions which the union has made to help improve industry conditions, but said its members could no longer "live with the expectation that the next season will be better than the last . . . while the industry operates under haphazard hand-to-mouth conditions."

Increases Offset

He noted that "while the cost of living has risen 17 percent, wage increases totalled only 10 percent." Even these increases were offset by shorter seasons and less employment.

As tangible evidence of the union's determination to do its part in establishing the industry on sound foundations, Rose said, "two years ago we waived a demand we had made for an additional one percent contribution toward the industry's retirement fund and decided that the one percent be used instead for promotional activities.

"Out of the $400,000 now being spent for millinery promotion, $300,000 comes from that one percent relinquished by the workers."

Joining with Rose presenting the union's contract plans were Nathaniel Spector, manager of the New York Millinery Workers Joint Board; Co-Managers A. Mendelowitz and Max Goldman, and I. H. Goldberg, secretary-treasurer of Millinery Workers Local 24.

Ike Asks Congress to Authorize $1.3 Billion Emergency School Fund

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress in a special message to authorize $1.3 billion for emergency aid to school construction.

His proposal is basically identical with his recommendation of last year except that the period of expenditure was reduced from five years to four. He foreshortened the time, he said, because a year was "lost" due to failure of Congress to act in 1956.

The bill reported by the House Education Committee last year and debated on the floor, sponsored by Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D-Pa.), would have authorized $1.6 billion in four years.

Raises Authorization

The current Kelley bill, which Democrats are expected to push, has raised the proposed authorization to $2.4 billion—$1.1 billion more than Eisenhower's request.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly endorsed federal aid to improve teaching standards as well as speed school construction. Pres. George Meany in 1956 said Pres. Eisenhower's program was "seriously inadequate" and called for "at least $1 billion a year" for five years for construction and improved teacher salaries.

Other major differences between the Eisenhower program and the Kelley bill involved the details of the financing and the allocation of funds.

The President's proposal, embodied in bills sponsored by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-N. J.) and Rep. Samuel K. McConnell (R-Pa.), would require states to "match" federal funds after the first year. It would distribute federal money according to a weighted formula including each state's per capita income per school-age child.

The Kelley bill would not require state matching funds and would distribute federal money according to school population regardless of the wealth or relative poverty of a state.

The Eisenhower "matching funds" requirement was voted down by the House Democratic majority last year. Republicans then voted to attach the controversial Powell anti-segregation "rider" and finally switched against the whole bill in sufficient numbers to kill it.

The President said in his State of the Union this year that a school aid bill should be "enacted on its merits" without the complication of "provisions dealing with the complex problems of integration."

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) has indicated that he will continue to press the anti-segregation "rider."

Proposals Repeated

The President's message to Congress repeated his proposals of 1955 and 1956 for a $750 million federal fund for purchase of school-district bond issues, $20 million in matching grants to assist state school-planning programs and "advances" to provide reserves for state school agencies."

The bond-purchase program is looked on with more favor by school districts than it was in 1955. Since then interest rates have climbed and many school boards have felt compelled to cancel or postpone construction plans.

Federal purchase of school bonds, at prices presumably below the market, would ease the financing problems of hundreds of hard-pressed local districts.

U.S. Rules Gas Firms Must Foot Lobby Costs

Corporations that donated nearly $2 million to finance an "educational" committee that promoted the Harris-Fulbright natural gas bill cannot deduct these donations as "business expenses."

The Internal Revenue Service has ruled that the gifts are not deductible for tax purposes. A court challenge to the ruling is expected.

If the Internal Revenue Service is sustained, the ruling will strike heavily at a potent and familiar form of indirect "lobbying" by business firms.

Warn Corporations

The effect will be to warn corporations that they cannot contribute heavily to "educational" committes to influence legislation and escape the 52 percent corporation income tax by calling the contributions legitimate "expenses."

The "educational" group involved in the natural gas bill fight was the Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee.

Leonard F. McCollum, president of Continental Oil Co. and chairman of the NGORC, testified before the special Senate Lobby Investigating Committee that "one of the purposes" of the heavily-financed oil-industry group was to "influence legislation" similar to the Harris-Fulbright bill.

He said, however, that this "wasn't the sole purpose. . . . It was not the principal purpose." He said "not one cent" was spent for "campaign contributions or legislative contact work."

Code Forbids Deduction

Sen. Clinton D. Anderson (D-N. M.) pointed out that if gas and oil companies could contribute funds to an "educational" committee to influence legislation, and claim gifts as tax-deductible "business expenses," they were asking "the Treasury of the U. S. to put in 52 percent of the money" for the campaign.

The Internal Revenue Code forbids tax deductibility on contributions to an organization "a substantial part of whose activities is carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation."

The Internal Revenue Service did not publicly announce the ruling on contributions to the NGORC but it was discovered by Congressional Quarterly, a research organization specializing in government affairs.

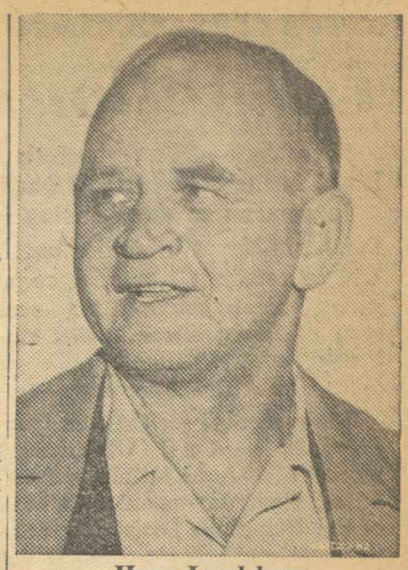
Tax experts told Congressional Quarterly that the ruling cast doubt on the tax-free status of business contributions to all "educational" groups with the basic or substantial intent of influencing Congress.

Sheet Metal Joint Committee Formed

Denver, Colo. — In a unique labor-management relationship, Local 9, Sheet Metal Workers, and the Sheet Metal Contractors Association have formed a joint organization to solve mutual problems facing the industry.

Called the Sheet Metal Joint Committee, the organization is composed of six members—three from each group—plus two permanent employes.

The committee's main function will be to provide the construction industry with a better understanding of sheet metal work and how it can be used to best advantage in building.



Harry Lundeberg

Lundeberg, 56, Founder of SIU, Is Dead

Burlingame, Calif.—Harry Lundeberg, founder and president of the Seafarers Intl. Union, died at Peninsula Hospital here, eight days after suffering a heart attack.

President of the Maritime Trades Dept. of the AFL-CIO, the 56-year-old union official also was secretary-treasurer of the Sailors Union of the Pacific.

Loss to Labor

Expressing their regrets at Lundeberg's death, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared: "His untimely passing is a great loss to American labor and especially to the seamen whom he served devotedly for many years. His courage and zeal in his life's work will be long remembered by his friends and associates within the AFL-CIO."

Born in Oslo, Norway, in 1900, Lundeberg went to sea at the age of 10, and for many years was a member of the Australian Seamen's Union, transferring to the SUP in 1921. He was elected the union's business agent for the Seattle area, and was chairman of its strike committee there in 1934.

The following year, he was elected secretary-treasurer of the union and began a fight against Communists in the union which he continued to wage throughout his lifetime.

Affiliated in 1938

In 1936, the SUP was expelled from the Communist-riddled Intl. Seamen's Union of America, and remained independent until 1938. At that time, the late William Green, then president of the AFL, called Lundeberg in to take over reorganization of the maritime union under AFL auspices.

At the Houston AFL convention in 1938, the SUP voted affiliation with the AFL, and the first charter of the SIU was issued at that time, with the new union formed out of the affiliation of the SUP and the then-existing federal labor unions on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Paul Hall, secretary-treasurer of the SIU's Atlantic and Gulf Coast District, became acting president of the SIU on Lundeberg's death. He will fill that post until the union's biennial convention Mar. 25 in San Francisco, when a new president will be elected.

Harry O'Reilly, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., voiced his "personal grief and shock" at the news of Lundeberg's death.

"Harry Lundeberg has made an enormous contribution to the welfare of the maritime workers of this and other countries," O'Reilly said. "His passing represents a severe loss to his union, to the Maritime Dept. and to the entire labor movement."

In the Maritime Trades Dept. the acting president succeeding Lundeberg will be Jack McDonnell of Seattle.

Defense Aide Linked To Labor Gyping Firm

Congressional investigators awaited delivery of full Defense Dept. records to discover whether any conflict of interest was involved in the position of Assistant Defense Sec. Robert Tripp Ross and contracts awarded firms controlled by his brother-in-law.

Ross took a leave of absence from his government job after it was discovered that his wife replaced him as president of one of the firms, Wynn Enterprises, Inc.

Target of Action

The parent firm, Southern Athletic Co. of Knoxville, Tenn., is controlled—as is Wynn Enterprises—by Mrs. Ross' brother, Herman D. ("Breezy") Wynn. Ross himself was an official of both firms but says he resigned his posts after his election as a New York congressman in February 1952.

Labor Dept. records disclose that Southern Athletic has repeatedly been the target of official action to enforce observation of federal labor protective laws. The period covered by the actions runs from 1943 at least through 1954.

Whether the company was investigated and thereafter made back-wage payments in 1955 and 1956 could not be learned. The Labor Dept. is forbidden by law from disclosing investigations that do not result in the filing of official complaints.

The record of formal proceedings shows that in January 1954, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell charged Southern Athletic with violation of the "prevailing wage" and overtime provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act. The company agreed to pay the full $4,866 demanded to meet the prevailing wage of 85 cents an hour in its business.

In 1946 Southern Athletic Co. was blacklisted under the Walsh-Healey Act on charges involving violations of overtime wages, sanitation provisions and record-keeping requirements.

The action was initiated by the late Labor Sec. Lewis B. Schwellenbach. The company paid $1,282 in back wages, improved its sanitation and promised to keep required records. It was reinstated to eligibility for government contracts in February 1948.

In 1943 the company entered a consent agreement in federal court to pay $1,900 in back wages required under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The minimum wage then required under the FLSA was 40 cents an hour.

Firm Unorganized

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers, charged recently that Southern Athletic, after union charges before the National Labor Relations Board, had agreed to "cease and desist" from unfair labor practices.

The firm is still not organized, but Potofsky said it had received government contracts totaling $4.6 million in the last two years.

He asked congressional committees to investigate "federal subsidies to chiselers" in the form of contracts to employers repeatedly found in violation of law.

Tax Rule May Cost Gas, Oil Industry $1 Million

Gas and oil companies will have to pay more than $1 million in additional taxes if their claimed "business expenses" for nearly $2 million in contributions to the "educational" Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee are disallowed.

About 80 percent of the NGORC budget between Dec. 1, 1954 and Mar. 31, 1956 was received from gifts from the following companies:

Humble Oil and Refining Co.	$175,000
Texas Co.	153,000
Shell Oil Co.	138,000
Standard Oil Co. of California	119,000
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.	114,000
Stanolind Oil and Gas Co.	112,500
Gulf Oil Corp.	111,000
Phillips Petroleum Co.	81,000
Continental Oil Co.	57,000
Cities Service Petroleum Inc.	56,000
Sinclair Oil Corp.	53,000
Atlantic Refining Co.	52,500
Union Oil Co. of California	50,000
Ohio Oil Co.	47,000
Tide Water Associated Oil Co.	44,000
Amerada Petroleum Corp.	38,000
Sun Oil Co.	35,000
Pure Oil Co.	34,500
Sunray Oil Corp.	34,000
Skelly Oil Co.	33,000
Carter Oil Co.	25,000
Seaboard Oil Co.	14,500
El Paso Natural Gas Co.	14,050
Chicago Corp.	13,000
Richfield Oil Corp.	12,500
Honolulu Oil Co.	12,000

Anna Kethly Demands UN Action on Hungary

New York—The democratic voice of Hungary has at last been heard in the halls of the United Nations.

In contrast to the lightning speed with which the UN acted in the Israel-Egypt hostilities last November, it took 83 days for the UN to establish a special commission to hear from exiled Hungarian revolutionaries the real story of Soviet terror in that embattled country.

Asks UN Intervene

The campaign for the true Hungary to be heard at the UN revolved around Miss Anna Kethly, a determined, vigorous woman of 67, head of the Hungarian Social Democratic Party and a trade union leader who spent four years in a Communist jail.

Miss Kethly now in the U.S., as a guest of the AFL-CIO, is the only member of the democratic Nagy government in the free world. At her side at the UN hearings were Joszef Koevago, former Mayor of Budapest, who spent seven years in a Communist jail, and Major General Bela Kiraly, the Hungarian Army Officer who, when the chips were down, threw his army against the Red Forces during the short-lived resistance.

Miss Kethly in her lengthy and detailed presentation to the special five-man UN commission demanded that the UN create a supervisory police force to be sent to Hungary just as the UN has done in the Middle East. She demanded that UN "intervene for the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungarian territory."

"Until such time as these measures can be put into effect," she said, "I request that the present Hungarian delegation to the United Nations, which represents a regime put into power by armed foreign intervention, should be excluded from the UN and, as the only member on free soil of the legal and constitutional Hungarian government, I should be recognized as Hungary's delegate to the United Nations."

Opens With Challenge

Miss Kethly opened with a challenge to the UN, pointing out that its predecessor organizations had been powerless to act before aggression and, as a result, had foundered. The UN, she said, cannot endure unless it guarantees to small nations the same rights as large nations.

"You must do something," she exclaimed.

The large meeting chamber at the UN where the trusteeship council ordinarily meets was less than half-empty because a competing star attraction was underway in another part of the UN building—the Israeli-Egyptian crisis.

The UN was prepared for a vast influx of people to the Hungarian hearings so much so that before the session opened it was as difficult to get a ticket of admission into the UN chamber as it is to "My Fair Lady" on Broadway.

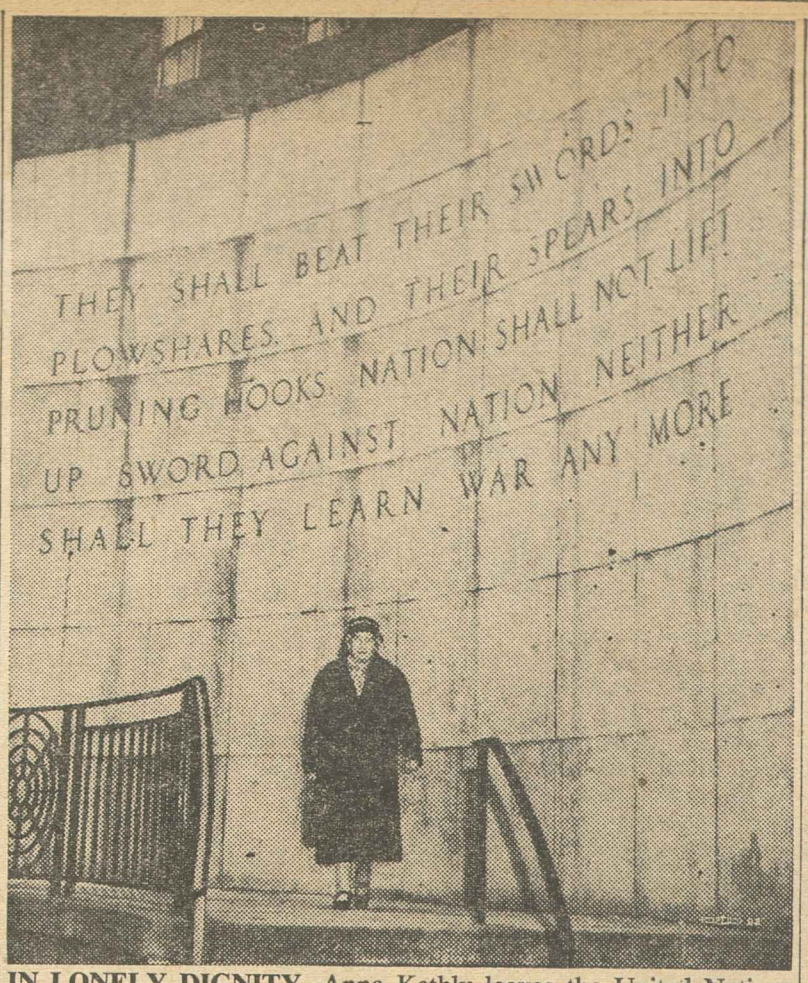
One veteran UN observer explained the seeming disinterest in the Hungarian case by saying:

"Nobody who knows his way around here believes for a moment that after the hearings are over anything good will happen. These hearings are to satisfy a lot of consciences and to end a sense of moral discomfort among UN members. Why bother listen to Miss Kethly; it would only be embarrassing. As far as the UN is concerned, Hungary is over. They've had their hearing and that's it."

But for the record, Miss Kethly offered a grim recital of what Soviet military power means to a small country and what totalitarianism means to the living standards of a people.

It was a classic story, whose outline is known throughout the free world. The details were frightening, the story of the Hungarian resistance inspiring.

Miss Kethly told the story of the death of Hungary in a plain, unoratorical voice while the UN commission listened attentively for two and one-half hours. Then will come questions from the commission and sometime later its report to the general assembly.



IN LONELY DIGNITY, Anna Kethly leaves the United Nations headquarters after urging international action to restore the Nagy government in Hungary, but friends of freedom throughout the world go with her in spirit. The only cabinet minister in the Russian-disposed Nagy government in free territory, she appeared before the UN's special investigating committee.

Chamber Pushes Drive To Cripple U.S.-ILO Ties

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce has voted to continue its campaign to end this country's participation in the Intl. Labor Organization and at the same time consented to share in nominating the U.S. employer delegate to its 1957 session.

AFL-CIO Intl. Rep. George P. Delaney, U.S. worker delegate to the ILO and a member of its Governing Body, promptly challenged the chamber's good faith.

"They realize that by bolting completely they would lose their chance to knife the ILO," he said, "and wouldn't be able to keep up their efforts to destroy it.

"It certainly isn't genuine cooperation or good faith in the light of the recent Johnson Committee report, of actual conditions and of the need for the U.S. to increase its prestige, instead of weakening it, within the ILO."

The C. of C. decision was made by the board of directors. Participation in nominating an employer delegate after this year, it announced, will depend on reducing the U. S. contribution to the ILO budget from 25 percent of the total, or a ceiling of $1.75 million, to "an amount proportional to U.S. voting strength in the ILO," and on an immediate congressional investigation of the ILO staff, structure and activities.

The U. S. employer delegate is customarily nominated by the C. of C. and the National Association of Manufacturers. The NAM, which also has been sniping at the ILO, is due to make known its decision on this year's delegate within a week or two.

ILO activities, especially in the area of technical assistance to underdeveloped countries, have so expanded that the budget has had to be increased and the present U.S. ceiling of $1.75 million now represents less than 25 percent of the total.

A joint resolution raising the ceiling to $3 million was passed by the Senate last year after amendments by Sen. Bricker (R-O.) had made it conditional upon the ILO's refusing the vote to worker and employer delegates from Communist countries. The House failed to act, but the resolution will be introduced again this year.

Canada, U. S. Unions Study Education

Toronto, Ont.—The problems that beset union educators were explored on an international front when 70 leaders in the field met here for the first Canadian-United States Education Directors Conference.

During two days of joint sessions, discussions and reports centered on such diverse things as union-university relationships in union education; the production and use of labor films; staff and education instructor training, and pre-retirement education programs.

In addition, there was a report on the educational seminar recently held under the auspices of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Mexico City, and separate meetings of the two groups.

AFL-CIO Education Dir. John D. Connors and Education Dir. Max Swerdlow of the Canadian Labor Congress were co-chairmen.

In their separate meeting, union educators from the U.S. discussed the challenge the 1956 election results pose, the problems of cooperation with the Joint Council on Economic Education, a proposed new Institute for Labor Education, and the services available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

"We're building a closer relationship and a new understanding in the labor education field between the labor movements of our two countries," said Swerdlow. "This conference is very definitely of vital interest to the trade union movement as a whole."

Announcement was made of an ICFTU Intl. Seminar to be held at Banff, Canada, Sept. 8 to 22. About 100 trade unionists from all parts of the world will assemble for special training along the lines of that given in Mexico City in 1956.

Court Orders New Trial for Ben Gold

Ruling that FBI agents had been guilty of "official intrusion into the privacy of the jury," the Supreme Court reversed the conviction of Ben Gold on charges of filing a false non-Communist oath under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The court divided 6-3 in ordering a new trial for the Russian-born former president of the International Fur and Leatherworkers Union, who was expelled from the former CIO for his alleged Communist activities.

Near the close of the government's trial of Gold in U.S. District Court, FBI agents contacted three members of the jury or their families in connection with an unrelated case. The court noted that the intrusion was "unintentional," but added it did not "remove the effect of the intrusion."

Canadian Labor Offers 5-Way Progress Plan

Ottawa, Ont.—A detailed legislative program aimed at taking Canadians down five broad avenues to a better life was urged on the federal government in a 9,300-word presentation by the Canadian Labor Congress.

The meeting between leaders of labor and of government was the first since unity in the trade union movement achieved last year. Significant was the fact that Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent and 14 ministers attended the session—more than any in recent years during the time the Trades & Labor Congress and the Canadian Congress of Labor were separated.

Outline Program

The CLC program was presented by Pres. Claude Jodoin, Executive Vice Pres. Gordon Cushing and Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald.

It was intended, they said, to bring about full employment with a rising standard of living; satisfactory sharing of the national income, which includes comprehensive social security; national health insurance; uniform labor legislation, and bread, peace and freedom for all people throughout the world.

Specifically, the CLC called for government attention to the increasing cost of living and housing. The production of new low and middle cost housing should be an exception in a general anti-inflationary program, it contended, "not only for broad reasons of social policy but also for long-range economic reasons."

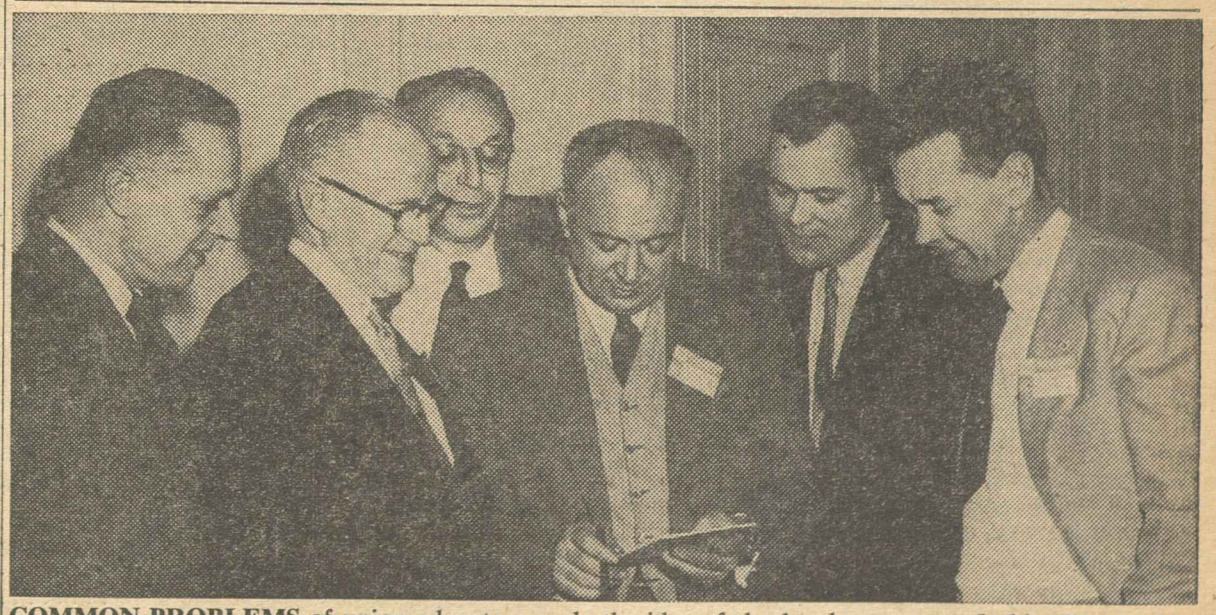
Urge Safeguards

In addition to renewing organized labor's request for a comprehensive national health plan, the CLC reiterated past pleas for establishment of a national advisory commission on technical changes and automation so as to safeguard against economic upheavals.

It called for more planning in the Canadian immigration program and removal of immigration barriers based on "race, creed, color or national origin."

In an appeal for closer working relations between the federal and provincial governments, the CLC cited uniform labor legislation and social security, transportation, taxation and education as possible areas of cooperation. It proposed union wages and hours on all government contracts, the universal 40-hour week, eight paid holidays for government employes with recognition of their unions, and a $1 per hour minimum wage.

It also called for greater Canadian participation in the United Nations Technical Assistance program and an increase in the nation's contribution to the Colombo Plan to $100 million.



COMMON PROBLEMS of union educators on both sides of the border were profitably discussed at first Canadian-United States Education Directors' Conference in Toronto. Shown exchanging views are (from left) Gower Markle, Steelworkers' Canadian education director; AFL-CIO Education Dir. John D. Connors; Education Dir. Larry Rogin, Textile Workers; Education Dir. Max Swerdlow, Canadian Labor Congress; John Whitehouse, TWUA education director in Canada, and Education Dir. Helmuth Kern, Butcher Workmen.

Tight Labor Forecast By Mitchell

Industry must end its prejudices against women and older workers and greatly increase its training programs to obtain the nearly 11 million additional workers that will be needed over the next eight years, Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell has warned.

In a new study, "Our Manpower Future—1955-'65," the Labor Dept. predicted that an increasingly tight labor market will develop in the years immediately ahead. Women workers, it warned, will have to fill more than half of the new job openings that will come as industry expands to meet the needs of a population of 193.5 million in 1965.

Conservative Goal

Assuming the same size of armed forces and the same rate of unemployment as existed in 1956 will prevail throughout this period, some 74 million civilian workers will be needed by the middle of the next decade to produce a gross national product of $560 billion.

This goal, which the department described as "conservative," would be reached if the economy expands only at the same rate as in recent years.

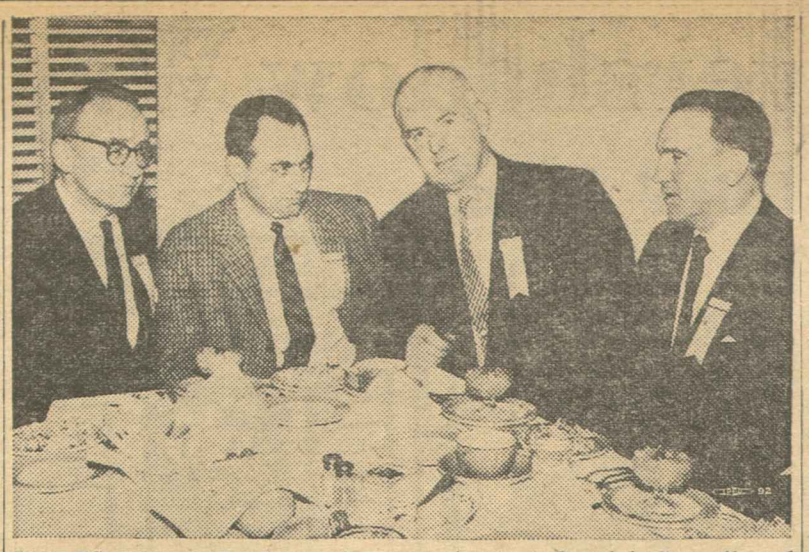
In 1955, with 63 million employed, the gross national product was $391 billion. Preliminary figures indicate that it rose to around $412 billion in 1956, when there were 65 million workers.

Because low birth rates during the depression thirties will result in no significant increase in the 25-44 age group, the chief sources of new workers to meet this huge manpower need must be the age group past 45, which is rapidly increasing because of increased life expectancy, and the young and inexperienced workers under the age of 25, the department said.

Revise Policies

By 1965 there will be a decrease of about 750,000 in the number of men of working age 24-34, in contrast to the previous ten years during which there was a substantial increase in this group.

"This means," Mitchell pointed out, "that industry will have to revise its present personnel policies which today keep many workers over 45 from making full use of their abilities. Our country can no longer afford this prejudice, or any other, which prevents a segment of the labor force from realizing its fullest potential."



HOPES FOR MERGER of Connecticut's Industrial Council and the state Federation of Labor command considerable attention at New Haven, as top officials of the Federation attended the IUC's two-day convention for the first time in history. Shown at the convention are (left to right) John Driscoll, IUC secretary-treasurer; Mitchell Sviridoff, IUC president; Timothy Collins, Federation president, and Joseph M. Rourke, Federation secretary-treasurer.

Health Insurance Bill Presented to Congress

A bill for a national health insurance program, substantially the same as one first presented to Congress 14 years ago, has been again introduced by one of the original sponsors and the son of the other.

The measure, which saw light in 1943, was offered in companion form by Sen. James E. Murray (D-Mont.), who first advanced it in the 78th Congress, and Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.), whose late father, Rep. John D. Dingell, Sr. (D-Mich.), was the other original co-author.

Contributory Plan

It would set up a contributory insurance system to cover the major costs of medical care and, according to the sponsors, would "provide the one major missing ingredient of our national health program." It would guarantee individuals free choice of physician or dentist, and allow the practitioners to accept or reject patients.

Murray said that several important features of the original bill have become law over the years. He cited education of health personnel, medical research, expansion of the hospital survey and construction grant program, special aid for rural and other medical shortage areas, increased grants for state and local health work, research in child life, and higher grants for maternal and child health care and services for crippled children.

All the Eisenhower Administration has been willing to offer, Murray added, "is a plan of re-insurance that even the insurance companies rejected."

Financing Outlined

The bill would finance the costs of the program in much the same way as social security. Employed persons and their employers would each pay 1.5 percent of earnings into the fund, but no more than $90 a year. Coverage would include recipients of old age, survivors, disability and civil service retirement benefits.

The services offered would be basically those called for in the health program resolution adopted at the AFL-CIO founding convention in December, 1955.

They would include preventive and diagnostic examinations, laboratory and X-ray services, curative treatment in home or hospital, up to a maximum of 60 days' hospital care a year at the outset of the program and possibly more later, dental services, the more costly medicines, home nursing, special appliances and eyeglasses.

Labor Ready To Help AMA On Salk Shots

Chicago—The desire of the AFL-CIO Community Services Activities to work with state and county groups of the American Medical Association for the widest use of Salk polio vaccine among adults was presented to an AMA special meeting here.

Dir. Leo Perlis of the Community Services Committee advised Dr. George F. Lull, AMA executive director, that the federation and its affiliates stand ready to help with the greatest possible utilization of the vaccine.

"We are prepared," Perlis said, "in cooperation with our local affiliates to explore the possibilities of helping to provide this essential health service, perhaps on a plant-wide basis. This I am sure will require the complete cooperation of management, unions and the medical profession."

CSC representatives around the country are prepared to meet with committees from state and county medical societies and with other interested parties such as the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis do discuss and implement such programs, Perlis told the AMA.

The CSC director noted that huge stocks of the polio vaccine are accumulating because there has been insufficient acceptance of the need for the injections by adults. Far from being a disease of childhood only, Perlis noted, the number of paralytic-type polio cases among adults is climbing steadily every year.

Trade Union Courier 'Dunning' in Milwaukee

Milwaukee—The Milwaukee Labor Press has published a warning in its current issue that the Trade Union Courier, New York publication which has been condemned by the AFL-CIO, the International Labor Press Association and the Better Business Bureau, is operating here.

The local labor publication reproduced prominently a copy of a letter the Courier sent to a local contractor with a bill for $100 following a long-distance phone call from New York during which the fast pitch salesman promised to "help along with any trouble" the businessman might have with labor.

"Thanks to the Milwaukee Better Business Bureau, the customer dunned in Milwaukee was quickly apprised of the Courier's real background and did not send his check," the Milwaukee newspaper said.

The Trade Union Courier has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to halt misrepresentation that it is a "labor" newspaper or that it can "influence" labor-management relations.

"Apparently its salesmen are ignoring this order," the Milwaukee Labor Press said.

Civil Rights Big Issue In State Legislatures

State legislatures in the South are giving top priority to laws designed to continue school segregation in the face of steady inroads by the federal courts.

First to be enacted into law out of many pending proposals introduced this year was the program of "voluntary" school segregation recommended by Gov. Frank G. Clement (D-Tenn.) The Tennessee legislature sent the five bills comprising the program to the governor's desk for signature just two weeks after he went before the lawmakers to appeal for their enactment.

Broad Police Powers

Meanwhile, the Georgia House of Representatives has passed a similar five-point program to continue segregation. One bill gives the governor broad police powers to cope with "violence."

Legislation designed to continue non-integrated schools also is before the legislatures of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida and Texas. On the other hand, legislators in Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri have bills before them designed to hasten school integration in these so-called "border" states.

Bills for continuing segregation, in general, attack the problem in terms of provisions for "pupil assignment," revision of compulsory attendance laws, tuition grants for "private" (segregated) education, etc. Coupled with them, in most instances, are measures to investigate, restrict or outlaw the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Laws Aim at NAACP

Laws aimed at the NAACP were passed last year in Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia, while state courts in Alabama and Texas have enjoined the organization from carrying on further activities. Florida and South Carolina legislatures have set up special committees to investigate NAACP activities.

The Tennessee program is considerably more moderate in its approach to the segregation problem than most proposals pending in other states. It provides a means for maintaining segregation by vesting broad "pupil assignment" powers in local school boards, but it does not prohibit integration where local boards desire, or courts order it.

In a number of northern states, efforts are being made to attack discrimination on a number of fronts. Bills to establish fair employment practices commissions are pending in California, Delaware, Iowa and other states, and legislation designed to wipe out discrimination in private housing are pending in Massachusetts and New York.

In both Iowa and California, AFL-CIO groups are backing the drive for an FEP law by participating with business and professional leaders on statewide committees. In Iowa, the likelihood of passage was increased by a recommendation of a commission established by the legislature at the last session which calls for an FEP act.

Within the legislatures themselves, Connecticut took a new step to prove its law-makers believe in non-segregation. The Rev. Simon P. Montgomery was elected the first Negro chaplain of the House of Representatives.

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Soaring Costs Overshadow Wage Hikes

Union Gains Over 1955 Substantial

The continued upward spiral in the cost of living in 1956 cancelled out a major part of the real value of wage advances won by unions during the year, according to the January 1957 Collective Bargaining Report issued by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Although wage increases averaged 10 to 15 cents an hour, and were generally larger than the year before—running roughly 3 to 5 cents more than the most common settlement levels in 1955—they were offset by an increase of 2.8 percent in consumer prices from January through November 1956.

Significant Factors

By contrast, the report said, the increase in the preceding year (from January 1955 to January 1956) was only three-tenths of 1 percent.

The rise in the cost of living during the year "was not actually a significant influence in most of the year's negotiations," the Dept. of Research pointed out in its report, "for the bulk of the rise occurred in the latter part of the year after most major negotiations had been completed."

A number of significant factors were cited by the report as responsible for the larger 1956 wage increases, including: "generally high-level business activity, the excellent profit position of most industry, a relatively tight labor market in many areas, and the influence of settlement levels elsewhere, combined with vigorous union insistence on substantial wage advances."

A wide variance in benefit improvements accompanying the wage increases was also reported, with most negotiations providing for liberalization in such major benefits as health and welfare, pensions, paid vacations and paid holidays.

Long-Term Agreements

There was a continuing trend during 1956 toward the signing of long-term agreements, the report noted, and as a result the picture for the coming months is influenced heavily by the fact that no bargaining is scheduled this year under many major contracts.

These long-term agreements generally provide for fixed increases, averaging 6 to 10 cents an hour effective this year, plus additional cost-of-living adjustments. An estimated five million workers are slated to get these deferred increases in 1957.

Major Negotiations Fewer This Year

The outlook for bargaining agreements during 1957 will be materially affected by the fact that many long term contracts were signed last year, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research noted in its monthly Collective Bargaining Report.

Major bargaining is scheduled this year in men's apparel, and in the oil, rubber and telephone industries, where existing agreements expire this year.

In the aircraft, glass, paper, railroad and shipbuilding industries, several of the long-term agreements call for wage reopeners, while some contracts are due for complete negotiation.

'High' Again!

Tight Money Policy of GOP Seen Hampering Expansion of Economy

The Eisenhower Administration's tight money policy has injured small businesses, farmers, prospective home owners and purchasers of consumer goods without really affecting "the source of economic growth and expansion which some people consider inflationary" according to AFL-CIO Economic Trends.

"Tight money policy," continues the monthly publication of the AFL-CIO Committee on Economic Policy, "has caused postponement of needed public activities.

"Tight money policy has built the profits of banking and lending institutions — to say nothing of forcing the Treasury to reverse its debt management policy and its encouraging corporations to seek 'costless capital.'

"For these reasons, a new look at monetary policy seems to be in order."

The publication explains that the causes and effects of a tight money policy are different when seen through the eyes of one who is not an expert in monetary policy.

It charges the Federal Reserve Board with "tilting at the windmill" of inflation by rising interest techniques which have been hampering the healthy expansion of the economy.

"The board's attempt to curb price inflation in the consumer and industrial markets," it observes, "has literally produced inflation in the money markets. The latter creates far more serious problems for our economy than the 'price' inflation of the last few years."

Economic Trends cites increases over the last two years in rates the Treasury has to pay for the money it borrows, and shows their effect on other rates.

One of the main purposes of increased discount rates — which have gone up six times since April 1955—has been to "spread out the boom" by slowing down expenditures for new plant and equipment, the publication notes.

But despite the tightening up, such expenditures have increased steadily. Big business and large corporations can pay higher interest rates and absorb the additional cost out of earnings and reserves, it goes on.

"In most cases," it says, "small businessmen cannot afford to pay higher interest rates.

"In addition, an examination of the housing market shows an obvious decline in housing starts for new residential establishments and a rise in interest rates on mortgage money. The mortgage money is available, but the average American who wants to buy a new house hesitates because of rising interest rates.

"The farmer, too, finds it more difficult to get money at rates he can afford, even though he needs some types of loans just to carry him over periods of the planting season."

Deferred Pay Boosts Due Workers in 1957

A significant pattern of deferred wage increases, scheduled to go into effect in 1957 under long-term contracts negotiated last year, is reported in the January Collective Bargaining Report, issued by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Analyzing the deferred wage increases due under major agreements, the report showed that the Auto Workers are due a 2.5 percent boost (with a minimum of 6 cents) from the major auto companies this spring; the Steelworkers will get increases ranging from 7 to 13 cents from the major producers in early summer; the Meat Cutters and Packinghouse Workers will receive increases of 7.5 cents in the fall, and the non-operating railroad unions will get 7 cents late in the year.

Other major contracts analyzed include: Machinists and Auto Workers at Douglas Aircraft, due for 7 cents; Electrical Workers at General Electric, who will receive 3 percent (with a minimum of 4.5 cents); the Pulp and Sulphite Workers and the Paper Makers, scheduled for 5 percent (with a minimum of 9 cents) from the Southern Kraft Div. of International Paper; and the Teamsters, due to receive 8 cents from the Central States Carriers.

All of these agreements, except the one in the paper industry, also provide for additional increases reflecting any rise in the cost of living.

Living Costs Close '56 At New Peak

The cost of living, after a year of almost steady climbing, closed out 1956 by reaching an all-time high of 118 in December, according to the Labor Dept.'s Consumer Price Index.

The December figure was two-tenths of 1 percent higher than the November reading and showed a total increase of 2.9 percent during the year in prices of the goods and services the average worker buys.

Humphrey Blames Ike

The upward climb from November was spearheaded by a sharp jump of one-half of 1 percent in housing costs. BLS Commissioner Ewan Clague said he "suspected" the rise reflected higher interest rates. The Eisenhower Administration's tight money policy and the resulting increase in interest has affected home buyers and landlords, who pass it on to renters. Higher prices for fuel, gas, electricity, furnishings and services also contributed.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) blamed the over-all price rises of the year on "the inflation the Eisenhower Administration has inspired and sponsored," explaining that "the greatest factor in this is the increase in interest rates."

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) declared the cost of living is bound to rise "so long as higher interest rates are constantly pushing everything up."

Food prices, on which most of the consumer's dollar is spent, showed no change from November, decreases in beef and egg prices offsetting increases in fresh vegetables. Coffee dropped for the first time since January 1956.

Apparel prices were unchanged. Private transportation dropped due to moderately low prices for new and used cars. However, public transportation went up because of a fare increase in Kansas City.

Medical Care Up

Rates for medical care, including group hospitalization, continued their long-term rise. Personal services, such as men's haircuts and women's beauty parlor attentions, also recorded higher prices, while the reading and recreation index rose by three-tenths of 1 percent.

The one-month rise brought wage increases of 1 to 3 cents an hour to some 500,000 workers protected by union contracts containing cost of living clauses. Most of them are in the transportation and electrical manufacturing industries.

During 1956, food prices increased 3.1 percent; housing 2.2 percent; transportation 4.6 percent; medical care 3.5 percent; personal care 3.3 percent; reading and recreation 2.3 percent, and other goods and services 2.2 percent.

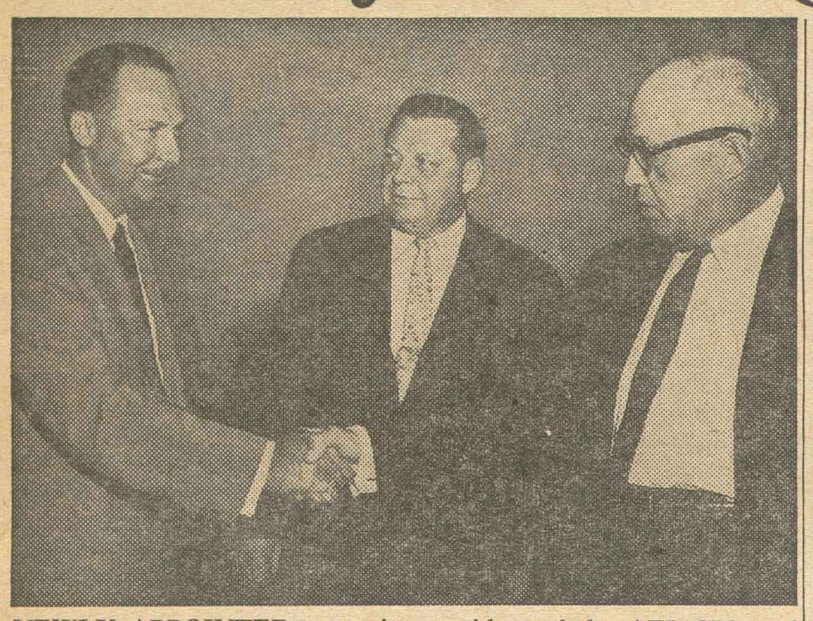
Clague refused to forecast what the January and February CPIs might hold.

2-2-57

AFL-CIO News

VOL. II | Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. | Saturday, February 9, 1957 | 17 | NO. 6

Council Fights Corruption, Okays Organizing Drive



NEWLY APPOINTED as a vice president of the AFL-CIO and member of its Executive Council, James A. Suffridge (left) president of the Retail Clerks, receives congratulations from Pres. George Meany, while Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler looks on.

Calls on Local State Bodies To Speed Merger Efforts

By Henry C. Fleisher

Miami Beach, Fla.—A massive counter-attack against corruptive influences in the united labor movement, a sizable organizing drive among non-union white collar workers, and a call to state and local central bodies to hurry along their merger efforts, highlighted a busy mid-winter meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council here.

Between Jan. 28 and Feb. 5, the council ploughed through a heavy agenda liberally strewn with tough, knotty problems.

Despite some occasional newspaper scare stories of dissension, the council members showed themselves thoroughly united on most issues and determined to work out fair solutions on points of difference.

Here's the council's record:

• Adoption of four codes and policy statements designed to carry forth the AFL-CIO constitution's ban on corrupt practices—specifically covering the use of Fifth Amendment by labor officials in crime and racket investigations, and setting standards for unions on administration of health and welfare funds; policy against crooks and racketeers in posts of union influence; and defining conflicts of business interest by labor officials.

• A blunt warning to three unions—Laundry, Allied Industrial and Distillery—that they have 90 days to clean house of corrupt influences or stand suspended and face ultimate expulsion from the AFL-CIO.

• Full support for action by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expelling the head of a directly affiliated local in Philadelphia on charges of undemocratic practices and maladministration of his office.

• A "go signal" for a major organizational campaign, in cooperation with affiliated unions, to seek substantial increase in union membership among the nation's 13 million unorganized white collar workers.

• A reminder to state and city central bodies to speed up the merger process at once; and a directive that groups which have not unified by Aug. 15 must provide full information to Meany so that he and his staff may help get the state-city mergers completed by the Dec. 5 deadline.

• Official notice that the AFL-CIO second biennial convention will open Nov. 18 at the Miami Beach Municipal Auditorium. The spring meeting of the Executive Council will convene in Washington May 18.

• A series of statements on international matters—including support for Pres. Eisenhower's Mid-East defense doctrine but warning that further steps must be taken to insure a fair Israeli-Arab peace and strengthened societies throughout the Arab world to ward off the threat of Communist aggression.

• A plea for further support of

(Continued on Page 2)

White Collar Drive Gets Green Light

Miami Beach, Fla.—A green light for intensified organizing efforts among the nation's 13 million unorganized white collar workers was voted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced the council's action, which he said followed a report by Dir. of Organization John W. Livingston.

Meany and Livingston will confer on details of the program within the next few weeks.

The organization department has already made a number of studies and surveys, Livingston said, and he has already conferred with about 20 of the estimated 38 unions with white collar workers in their jurisdictions.

Both Meany and Livingston emphasized that the AFL-CIO organizing effort would be made in close cooperation with these unions, and that they had strong hopes there would be few jurisdictional problems rising.

Livingston said cooperation would be worked out with unions like the State, County & Municipal Workers, the Office Employes and the various industrial and other unions which now have white collar people in their membership.

Cooperative relationships for the

(Continued on Page 2)

3 Unions Ordered: Clean Up or Else

Miami Beach, Fla.—Three accused unions are under a mandate from the AFL-CIO Executive Council to clean up corruption in 90 days "or stand suspended and face expulsion from the AFL-CIO."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed hope that "the owners of the three unions—the rank and file members"—could exert pressure to produce a real houseclean-ing.

The council, by unanimous vote, gave the orders to three unions on which the Ethical Practices Committee had presented long, strongly critical reports. The unions are:

1—The Laundry Workers Intl. Union.

2—The Distillery, Rectifying & Wine Workers Union.

3—The Allied Industrial Workers.

The council found each of the unions to be in violation of Sec. 7, Art. 8 of the AFL-CIO Constitution, as being "dominated, controlled and substantially influenced by corrupt influences. . . ."

'Correct the Abuses'

Each of the trio was ordered to "correct the abuses" reported by the Ethical Practices Committee, and to remove from elective and appointive offices "those who tolerated or are responsible for these abuses."

Corrective action must comply with these orders "to the satisfaction" of the Executive Council by the time of its next meeting.

Each of the accused unions had a final oral hearing before the Executive Council, in order to answer the facts and charges set forth in lengthy reports of the Ethical Practices Committee.

The committee itself made no recommendations, but it concluded in the case of each union that "it does not meet the standards for ethical union practices set forth in the AFL-CIO Constitution."

Meany, in a lengthy press conference immediately after the council took its action against the three unions, said the Executive Council "will be the judge whether they have fully complied with the council mandate."

"It is quite obvious that we are asking them to eliminate those who tolerate corruption or are responsible for it," Meany said.

"I hope that they will comply—but I can assure you that the sentiment of the Executive Council is that if they don't comply fully and completely, action will be taken.

"The burden of proof is on them to show they have cleaned up their unions."

The AFL-CIO president made

(Continued on Page 3)

Convention Nov. 18 At Miami Beach

Miami Beach, Fla. — The second constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO will open at the Miami Beach Municipal Auditorium on Monday, Nov. 18.

Convention headquarters will be located in one of several hotels within two blocks of the auditorium.

The next meeting of the Executive Council will be held May 20 in AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington.

Highlights of Action Taken by Council

Here are the highlights of the meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in Miami Beach:

• Distillery Workers, Laundry Workers and Allied Industrial Workers ordered to clean up corruption in 90 days or stand suspended—Page 1.

• State and local central bodies ordered to speed negotiations for merger—Page 2.

• Drive authorized to organize millions of unorganized white collar workers with AFL-CIO and unions coordinating efforts—Page 1.

• Pres. Eisenhower's Mid-East plan endorsed, with emphasis on action to preserve Israel as a nation. Revolt behind Iron Curtain hailed—Page 14.

• James A. Suffridge, president of the Retail Clerks elected to the Executive Council succeeding A. L. Spradling — Page 2.

• Partial texts of three codes of ethical practices—Page 4.

• "Excessive profit margins" blamed for rise in living costs, sweeping congressional investigation asked—Page 5.

• Inadequate national growth may result in increased unemployment in 1957—Page 5.

• Hospital, medical care urged for retired workers and others eligible for social security benefits—Page 5.

• Six-point civil rights program urged as first order of business for Congress—Page 13.

• Liberalization of immigration laws termed imperative—Page 14.

• Wage increases, liberalized fringe benefits for government workers urged—Page 2.

• Tax relief for low and middle-income families needed in 1957—Page 5.

State, Local Labor Bodies Ordered to Speed Mergers

Miami Beach, Fla.—State and local central bodies which have not yet merged were ordered by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to step up merger negotiations immediately and to report to Pres. George Meany by Aug. 15 if arrangements have not been completed by that date.

The council warned that the deadline fixed by the AFL-CIO constitution, Dec. 5 of this year, "will not be postponed or extended." "Many state and local central bodies have already effected organic merger," the council said in a resolution, "and in numerous other instances good progress toward merger has been made. In some other cases, however, including, unfortunately, many of the largest state and city bodies, proper progress toward merger has not been made. . . .

"State or local central bodies which have not, by Aug. 15, 1957, completed merger are directed, on that date, to refer to the president of the AFL-CIO for resolution, pursuant to the constitution, any problems or issues which are delaying the completion of merger in their particular cases.

"The president, then will seek, through negotiation, to bring about agreement on these issues."

The council warned that "the AFL-CIO merger remains incomplete" until all state and local central bodies "be likewise merged."

"Further," it added, "state and local central bodies will be unable to discharge their functions and responsibilities with maximum effectiveness only when they are fully merged."

Statement on State And Local Mergers

State and local central bodies are an integral part of the AFL-CIO, charged with important functions and responsibilities. The merger of the former American Federation of Labor and the former Congress of Industrial Organizations, to create the AFL-CIO, obviously requires that all state and local central bodies be likewise merged. Until that is done, the AFL-CIO merger remains incomplete. Further, state and local central bodies will be able to discharge their functions and responsibilities with maximum effectiveness only when they are fully merged.

The Constitution of the AFL-CIO provides, in Article III, Section 5, that a merger of state and local central bodies "shall be effective within two years after the adoption of this Constitution, through the process of negotiation and agreement under the guidance of the President of this Federation and its Executive Council."

Pursuant to this mandate, many state and local central bodies have already effected organic merger, and in numerous other instances, good progress toward merger has been made. In some other cases, however, including, unfortunately, many of the largest state and city bodies, proper progress toward merger has not been made.

The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO hereby directs that all state and local bodies, as yet unmerged, immediately undertake negotiations looking toward speedy merger, as contemplated and required by the Constitution of the AFL-CIO.

The date fixed by the Constitution, by which all such mergers must be completed, will not be postponed or extended.

State or local central bodies which have not, by August 15, 1957, completed merger are directed, on that date, to refer to the President of the AFL-CIO for resolution, pursuant to the Constitution, any problems or issues which are delaying the completion of merger in their particular cases. The President, then, will seek, through negotiations, to bring about agreement on these issues.

UNDERSCORING LABOR'S ROLE in community services, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany presents the first of four mobile disaster canteens to Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, president of the American Red Cross, at the Executive Council meeting in Miami Beach, Fla. Two days later this unit and one other presented by the labor organization went into emergency service in flood-ravaged Virginia, Kentucky and West Virginia.

United Council Works Through Heavy Agenda

(Continued from Page 1)

the peoples behind the Iron Curtain, including a suggested diplomatic break with the puppet Kadar regime in Hungary and a refusal to divide up spheres of influence with the Soviet Kremlin rulers.

- A call for wide revisions in the McCarran-Walter immigration bill to permit more immigrants to this country, and specific steps to permit a greater entry of refugees from Hungary.
- A series of economic statements, including calls for investigation of price inflation blamed on wage rises; improved tax benefits for lower and middle income families; a vastly improved social security program; and sharp criticism of the government's hard money policy and its hard impact on middle income home-building.
- Progress described as "hopeful," but by no means complete, in resolving differences between building trades craft unions and industrial unions; and steps to resolve two specific disputes involving the Sheet Metal Union with the Steelworkers and the Electrical Workers (IUE).
- Election of James Suffridge, head of the Retail Clerks, to succeed A. L. Spradling of the Street Car and Bus Union, as a vice president and member of the Executive Council. Spradling resigned because of ill health. The council noted with "deep regret" the death of Willard Townsend, a council member who for many years had headed the United Transport Service Employes.
- A demand that Congress and the Eisenhower Administration take what steps may be necessary "to extend equal rights and equal opportunity to all Americans," and approval of a six-point legislative program to make civil rights "enforceable and more secure."
- Presentation through the Community Services Committee of four mobile disaster feeding trucks to the American Red Cross, and strong endorsement of further community service plans and programs.
- A call for improved wages and retirement benefits for federal government employes.
- Endorsement of the boycott launched by the United Rubber Workers against O'Sullivan heels, where the union has been on strike for months to gain decent wages and contract conditions.
- Admitted to AFL-CIO membership the American Train Dispatchers Association, which has 4,000 members and was founded in 1917.

13 Million White Collar Workers Goal of Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

organizing campaign will be effected with all unions that wish them, Livingston stressed. He said that the organizing efforts might be among employes of offices, banks, industrial plants and other corporations with heavy concentration of clerical or technical personnel.

"We have no definite plans at this time," the organization director said. "We've given it lots of thought and study and we'll give it more in the weeks ahead.

Notes Better Response

"There's evidence of a better response than in the past from white collar workers to union organization efforts," he said.

"The economic position of the white collar worker has slipped, in relation to the industrial worker—and I think they are more interested in the benefits of unionism than at times past."

Livingston offered a rough guess of three million as the present figure for white collar workers in trade unions now.

A number of studies, it has been pointed out, have shown that the ratio of white collar workers to production workers in many basic industries has been rapidly climbing. Increasing use of automation in industry may spur that change, with industry requiring more clerks and dial-watchers and fewer production workers.

Livingston said an undetermined number of additional organizers might be hired by the AFL-CIO to help on the white-collar campaign.

Building Trades Pay Rates Continue to Rise

The hourly wage rates of union building trades workers continued their rise during the last quarter of 1956, increasing nine-tenths of 1 percent to an estimated average of $3.08 an hour, according to a survey by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The survey covered seven major building trades in 100 cities and showed higher scales for slightly more than 50 percent of the workers studied.

Fenton Nominated As NLRB Counsel

Jerome D. Fenton of Westport, Conn., has been named general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board by Pres. Eisenhower.

For three years Fenton has been director of the Industrial Personnel Security Office, Dept. of Defense. Before that he spent 11 years in charge of labor-management relations for Pan American Airways.

He had previously practiced law in Detroit.

Suffridge Is Elected To Council

Miami Beach, Fla. — James A. Suffridge, president of the Retail Clerks Intl. Association has been elected a vice president of the AFL-CIO and a member of the Executive Council.

He succeeds A. L. Spradling, who resigned because of ill health.

The 48-year-old Suffridge has headed the RCIA for the past 13 years.

He was elected president of the Retail Clerks in 1944. His title was changed to secretary-treasurer in 1947, and reverted to president in 1955. But throughout the period, Suffridge was the active head of the union.

Suffridge is a member of the Executive Board of the Industrial Union Dept., and a fourth vice-president of the Union Label Dept.

He joined the RCIA in 1934, and subsequently served as secretary-treasurer of Retail Food Clerks' Local 870 in Oakland, Cal., president of the California State Council of Retail Clerks, and financial secretary-treasurer of the Oakland Central Labor Union.

5 More Unions Affiliate With Label Dept.

Miami Beach, Fla.—Five more unions have affiliated with the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept., the executive board of the department announced here.

The new affiliations bring to 66 the number of unions participating in union label activities through the department.

The board also announced election of John F. English, secretary-treasurer of the Teamsters as seventh vice president of the department.

The unions affiliating with the department are the Lithographers, United Paper Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Brewery Workers and Machinists. The latter union has reaffiliated.

Council Urges Raise For Federal Workers

Miami Beach, Fla.—The 85th Congress was strongly urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to increase the wages of government employes and to liberalize the pension benefits of retired federal workers.

The Federal Government, the statement said, has attempted to base its wage standards on living costs alone—rather than consider such factors as productivity.

Even on the basis of living costs alone, Uncle Sam's wage earners "have been forced to endure patiently unfair situations," and in 13 out of 15 years postal wage scales have lagged behind price increases, the statement asserted.

The position of government employes is "wholly realistic and reasonable" in asking the administration to "face up to the fact of the high cost of living," the council said.

Retirement benefits for large numbers of retired civil service employes are "grossly inadequate," with about one-fifth of them receiving about $50 a month and about three quarters getting less than $150 a month.

Metal Workers Contract Upheld

Miami Beach, Fla.—The Executive Council upheld a subcommittee finding that a contract exists between the Sheet Metal Workers and the Belock Instrument Co., College Point, N. Y., and that the Electrical Workers (IUE) had sought to raid the workers there.

The incident dates from last May. A council subcommittee of Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster and William Doherty reported that a contract did in fact exist between the Sheet Metal union and Belock, and that the IUE's organizing activities were in contravention of the AFL-CIO constitution.

In endorsing the subcommittee report, however, the council said it would be willing to hear and study charges by IUE Pres. James B. Carey concerning the nature of the Sheet Metal contract at the plant.

Highlights of Findings Against 3 Unions

Senate, Ethics Group, Special Staff Rout Out Story of Corruption

Miami Beach, Fla.—Thick, mimeographed documents, averaging 30 pages each, told the Ethical Practices Committee's story of corruption and irresponsibility in three international unions ordered by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to clean up or face suspension in 90 days and possible expulsion next November.

Attention was focussed on the unions in the spring of 1955 when a Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) started looking into the handling of certain union welfare funds.

In the cases of the Distillery, Laundry, and Allied Industrial Workers, a sordid tale of irresponsibility, diversion of funds, jockeying of banking accounts and heavy recompense for certain officers was brought out in considerable detail.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany assigned a staff committee to go through the testimony. Stanley H. Ruttenberg, Director of Research; Nelson Cruikshank, Director of Social Security; and General Counsel J. Albert Woll—the latter studying two of the cases—brought in preliminary reports.

Investigation Ordered by Executive Council

Last August the Executive Council found reason to believe that on the basis of the congressional hearings and staff reports, the unions were subject to heavy corrupt influence and domination. It ordered the Ethical Practices Committee to investigate, and to hold hearings.

Those hearings were held last fall. The committee is composed of five union presidents: Albert J. Hayes of the Machinists, who is chairman; Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union; David Dubinsky of the Garment Workers; George Harrison of the Railway Clerks; and Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers.

Arthur J. Goldberg, AFL-CIO special counsel, served as its counsel.

The three reports reviewed the evidence and testimony before the Douglas committee; summarized the earlier AFL-CIO staff studies; reported on the hearings conducted for each of the three accused unions; offered some general observations about the conduct of officers of each union; and, in all three cases, concluded that the union "does not meet the standards for ethical union practices set forth in the AFL-CIO constitution."

Here are highlight summaries of the Ethical Practices Committee findings in the cases of each of the three unions:

Distillery Workers

The Douglas Committee hearings brought out that former Sec.-Treas. Sol Cilento was one of three union officials who received "payoffs and kickbacks" from union welfare fund insurance premiums of almost $540,000 over a seven-year period.

Union officials—including two sons of Pres. Joseph O'Neill—received added salaries from the welfare fund ranging up to $800 a month. The union's insurance was placed through Louis Saperstein, to whom the union's officials were introduced by known racketeers.

Saperstein, convicted in New York State, was known as a fast operator in the insurance field, and it was he who paid the kickbacks until the union severed its connection with him following the New York criminal action.

While Cilento resigned as secretary-treasurer after the financial revelations, he kept continued influence, largely as executive vice president of Local 2. The president of that local succeeded him as trustee of the welfare fund; the manager of the welfare fund was his nephew; the welfare fund counsel was counsel for Local 2.

Many of the specific abuses have been ended. Kickbacks were terminated, commissions sharply reduced and then ended when the welfare fund went on a self-insured basis.

But, the Ethical Practices Committee said, the union has not done enough to clean up its fund. "The abuses are so outrageous that anyone occupying key positions with the fund or with the union must necessarily be suspected, at least of lacking the ability or will to fulfill the responsibilities and duties of his office."

The union's defense, the committee noted, was based on denials—many of them unsupported in the light of other evidence—and on a plea of ignorance.

Laundry Workers

The Douglas Senate Subcommittee charged that through Saperstein, the Newark insurance broker, and/or Sec.-Treas. James of the union, more than a million dollars in welfare fund insurance premiums, special service fees and receipts of a local fund were embezzled. James was cited for contempt for refusal to answer questions of the committee. Security Mutual, the insurance firm used by the union, paid high commissions, a rebate of 5 percent for expenses, and during the years 1951-53, $2,500 a month to James.

Through the influence of Saperstein, the union transferred its insurance from Security Mutual to California Life, a firm owned through a holding company by a number of the union officials. The facts of that ownership were not disclosed in the minutes of the board of trustees of the fund, who subsequently transferred it to the union.

The union, in its defense pleadings, argued that there was nothing wrong in many of the financial manipulations; that James refused to talk about his activities; and that existing standards of administration were not then in effect.

The Ethical Practices Committee noted that exhibits submitted by the union "contain material which casts grave doubt upon many of the explanations and statements which were made by this union."

"There seems even now to be very little realization of atrociously wrongful conduct and practices requiring voluntary correction by the union itself," the committee commented. "The failure of the union to take effective action (against James) is inexcuseable."

It raised an eyebrow at the fact that Pres. Sam Byers refused to investigate secret union bank accounts opened by James, even after he had finally been notified by the bank.

Allied Industrial Workers

The Ethical Practices Committee believes that "corrupt conduct has been amply proved and was not promptly and effectively cleaned up by the AIW International Union."

It noted that in New York, Johnny Dio, a notorious underworld figure, was a charter member of at least one AIW local union, even though he held no job in the union's industrial jurisdiction. Efforts by a previous president to end the evil of "paper locals"—charters "owned" by dubious characters who used them for shake-down purposes—were beaten down.

While the union eventually investigated Dio's activities, the "records show it found nothing wrong with them. Dio was not expelled or censured; he resigned because the union felt that he was causing adverse publicity."

The committee found the AIW's record in regard to Local 286 in Chicago, which is controlled by one Angelo Inciso, to be "shocking."

Inciso mixed up union and welfare funds; the membership was kept in the dark about insurance premiums and the state of the union treasury; Inciso used union funds for personal trips, gifts, loans.

Inciso was eventually permitted to resign from the AIW and take his local—with its $300,000 treasury and 4,200 members—out of the organization. Local 286 was not expelled, nor was Inciso tried or expelled.

"We are not satisfied that the union has developed adequate safeguards against a recurrence of the practices reflected by Local 286 and and the New York City locals," the Ethical Practices Committee said.

"The entire method of record-keeping in this case was almost an invitation to corruption and virtually a device for covering it up.

"The practices which tolerated and perhaps encouraged the corruption are apparently still being followed . . . it is difficult to believe that the abuses could have continued as long as they did, had the union officials involved been actuated by a genuine sense of duty.

"The report found that Doria, as the chief financial officer of the AIW, tolerated many of Inciso's practices and, by juggling the local's bank accounts with Inciso, in fact cooperated with him."

Senate Group Cites Mohn, 3 Others for Contempt

The special Senate committee investigating improper activities in labor-management relations will open major public hearings "within two weeks," Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) said.

Affairs of the Teamsters' Union will get early attention but will not necessarily be the "starting point," McClellan told a press conference.

Meantime the Senate Government Operations Committee voted to recommend contempt of Congress citations against Einar O. Mohn, Teamsters' executive vice president; Frank W. Brewster, Western Conference president; Nugent La Poma, Local 174 secretary-treasurer; and Harry Reiss, Local 284 secretary-treasurer.

All four had previously refused to testify before the Permanent Investigations subcommittee, challenging its jurisdiction.

The special committee—an eight-member group drawn equally from the standing Labor and Permanent Investigations units—completed its organization work by naming McClellan as chairman, Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.) as vice chairman and Robert F. Kennedy as chief counsel.

3 Unions Ordered: Clean Up or Else

(Continued from Page 1)

clear that the Council's action is in essence an appeal to the membership of each of the three organizations to clean up their unions and meet decent ethical standards.

Up to Membership

Meany described the Council's act as a "drastic determination. We give these people three months to clean up.

"I think we should let the membership of these unions know the facts. Our course of action was based on two objectives: To get reforms, and to let members put pressure on their leaders."

He expressed hope that there would be enough "initiative and decency" to bring about clean-up reforms.

The reports of the Ethical Practices Committee, on which the Council's "clean up—or else" action was based, were replete with indications of mishandling of funds, lack of union democracy, irresponsible activities by union leaders, and generally high, wide and handsome financial practices.

Much of the information came from hearings of the Senate Subcommittee headed by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), where a number of officers of all three unions were called to the witness stand.

One of the points emphasized by the Ethical Practices Committee was that, despite these revelations of questionable financial practices, leaders of the unions took little interest in punitive action or efforts to recover diverted funds.

Few Reforms Made

Since the hearings of the Ethical Practices Committee were scheduled and held in Washington last fall, a few reforms have been made—but the committee strongly suggested that these were motivated not by a genuine desire for clean unionism but for the purpose of getting the accused officials out of the spotlight.

The secretary-treasurers of all three of the unions have resigned.

Sec.-Treas. Sol Cilento of the Distillery Workers, a key figure in financial manipulations of that union's welfare fund, resigned some time ago—although no effort was made to remove him as executive vice president of the union's Local 2 in New York.

Sec.-Treas. Anthony Doria, described as a key figure in the Allied Industrial Workers, resigned just a few days after the reports were issued to the Executive Council meeting—but was immediately named a general organizer for the union on the West Coast. The AIW's headquarters are in Beverly Hills, Calif.

Sec.-Treas. E. C. James was suspended from his post in the Laundry Workers after he refused to explain what had happened to $900,000 in welfare fund premiums.

Unions Plead Innocence

Meany, when asked what the three unions might be expected to do in order to comply with the council's clean-up mandate, countered with these words: "These people are over 21. They know."

Sol Lippman, counsel for the Distillery Workers, remarked:

"I'm over 21 and I don't know."

Lippman told reporters he thought the AFL-CIO statement was "worded very ambiguously." The precise series of actions which the Council might want the Distillery Workers to take "should have been put down in clear and reasonable language," he maintained.

In obvious disagreement with the 28 members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council who voted for the clean-up order, Lippman added:

"I vehemently take issue with the statement that the Distillery Workers Union is now or ever was subject to corrupt influences."

A similar bland note was struck by Counsel David Previant of the Allied Industrial Workers. He said:

"We deny that there are any corrupt influences or abuses in our union. Accordingly we are presently in compliance with the directive (of the Executive Council). The Council is in error."

Charges Are Denied

A statement from the Laundry Workers executive board, which met shortly after the AFL-CIO action, said it would fight for "the traditional right of international unions to remain autonomous in the administration of their own locals."

The entire Council was present for the discussions, except for Pres. Dave Beck of the Teamsters, who flew to the Island of Nassau on Feb. 3 and was reported ready to leave from that British possession for Europe.

Partial Text of Ethical Practices Codes:

Racketeers, Crooks, Communists and Fascists

Article VIII, Section 7 of the Constitution of the AFL-CIO establishes that "It is a basic principle of this federation that it must be and remain free from any and all corrupt influences and from the undermining efforts of communist, fascist or other totalitarian agencies who are opposed to the basic principles of our democracy and of free and democratic trade unionism."

Under this constitutional provision there is no room within the federation or any of its affiliated unions for any person in a position of leadership or responsibility who is a crook, a racketeer, a Communist or a Fascist. And it is the obligation of every union affiliated with the AFL-CIO to take appropriate steps to ensure that this principle is complied with.

Neither the AFL-CIO nor its affiliated unions are law-enforcing agencies. It is not within the purview or authority of a trade union to convict its members of a violation of a statutory law. But it is the duty and responsibility of each national and international union affiliated with the federation to see to it that it is free of all corrupt, Communist or Fascist influences.

Consequently, a trade union need not wait upon a criminal conviction to bar from office corrupt, Communist or Fascist influences. The responsibility of each union to see to it that it is free of such influences is not a responsibility placed upon our unions by law.

The "AFL-CIO News" is publishing on this page partial texts of three ethical practices codes adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The full text of these codes, together with a previously adopted code on issuance of local charters, will be available shortly in pamphlet form from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications.

An announcement when the pamphlet will be available will be published in the "AFL-CIO News."

Obviously, if a person has been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude offensive to trade union morality, he should be barred from office or responsible position in the labor movement. Obviously also, a person commonly known to be a crook or racketeer, should not enjoy immunity to prey upon the trade union movement because he has somehow managed to escape conviction.

In this area, as in all others, determinations must be made as a matter of common sense and with due regard to the rights of the labor unions and the individuals involved.

The Ethical Practices Committee recommends that the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO adopt the following policies to safeguard the good name of the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions:

1—The AFL-CIO and each of its affiliated unions should undertake the obligation, through appropriate constitutional or administrative measures and orderly procedures, to insure that no persons who constitute corrupt influences or practices or who represent or support Communist, Fascist or totalitarian agencies should hold office of any kind in such trade unions or organizations.

2—No person should hold or retain office or appointed position in the AFL-CIO or any of its affiliated national or international unions or subordinate bodies thereof who has been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude offensive to trade union morality.

3—No person should hold or retain office or appointed position in the AFL-CIO or any of its affiliated national or international unions or subordinate bodies thereof who is commonly known to be a crook or racketeer preying on the labor movement and its good name for corrupt purposes, whether or not previously convicted for such nefarious activities.

4—No person should hold or retain office or appointed position in the AFL-CIO or any of its affiliated national or international unions or subordinate bodies thereof who is a member, consistent supporter or who actively participates in the activities of the Communist Party or of any Fascist or other totalitarian organization which opposes the democratic principles to which our country and the American trade union movement are dedicated.

Conflicts of Interest of Union Officials

The code herein recommended deals with conflicts of interest in the investment and business interests of union officials.

It is too plain for extended discussion that a basic ethical principle in the conduct of trade union affairs is that no responsible trade union official should have a personal financial interest which conflicts with the full performance of his fiduciary duties as a workers' representative.

Obviously an irreconcilable conflict of interest would be present if a trade union official, clothed with responsibility and discretion in conducting the representation of workers, simultaneously maintains a substantial interest in the profits of the employer of the workers whom he is charged with representing.

Even though, in a particular instance, there may be no actual malfeasance in the representation of the employes involved, the opportunity for personal gain at the expense of the welfare of the employes whom the union official represents obviously exists . . .

In a sense, a trade union official holds a position comparable to that of a public servant. Like a public servant, he has a high fiduciary duty not only to serve the members of his union honestly and faithfully, but also to avoid personal economic interests which may conflict or appear to conflict with the full performance of his responsibility to those whom he serves.

Like public servants, trade union leaders ought to be paid compensation commensurate with their services. But, like public servants, trade union leaders must accept certain limitations upon their private activities which result from the nature of their services.

On the basis of these considerations, the Ethical Practices Committee, under the authority vested in it by the Constitution of the AFL-CIO and pursuant to the mandate of the First Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO, recommends that the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO adopt the following policies to safeguard the good name of the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions:

1—No responsible trade union official should have a personal financial interest which conflicts with the full performance of his fiduciary duties as a workers' representative.

2—No responsible trade union official should own or have a substantial business interest in any business enterprise with which his union bargains collectively, or in any business enterprise which is in competition with any other business enterprise with which his union bargains collectively.

3—No responsible trade union official should own or have a substantial business interest in a business enterprise a substantial part of which consists of buying from, selling to, or otherwise dealing with the business enterprise with which his union bargains collectively.

4—The provisions of paragraph 2 and 3 above do not apply in the case of an investment in the publicly traded securities of widely-held corporations which investment does not constitute a substantial enough holding to affect or influence the course of corporate decision.

5—No responsible trade union official should accept "kickbacks," under-the-table payments, gifts of other than nominal value, or any personal payment of any kind other than regular pay and benefits for work performed as an employe from an employer or business enterprise with which his union bargains collectively.

6—The policies herein set forth apply to: (a) all officers of the AFL-CIO and all officers of national and international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO, (b) to all elected or appointed staff representatives and business agents of such organizations, and (c) to all officers of subordinate bodies of such organizations who have any degree of discretion or responsibility in the negotiation of collective bargaining agreements or their administration.

7—The principles herein set forth apply not only where investments are made by union officials, but also where third persons are used as blinds or covers to conceal the financial interests of union officials.

Code Governing Health and Welfare Funds

The task of administering and operating health and welfare programs which have been developed through collective bargaining has placed heavy new responsibilities upon the shoulders of trade union officials. The funds involved are paid for through the labor of the workers covered by the plans.

For this reason, it is imperative that the AFL-CIO and each of the national and international unions affiliated with it rigorously adhere to the highest ethical standards in dealing with the subject of health and welfare funds.

The Ethical Practices Committee . . . recommends that the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO adopt the following policies to safeguard the good name of the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions:

1—No union official who already receives full time pay from his union should receive fees or salaries of any kind from a fund established for the provision of a health, welfare or retirement program . . .

2—No union official, employe or other person acting as agent or representative of a union, who exercises responsibilities or influence in the administration of welfare programs or the placement of insurance contracts, should have any compromising personal ties, direct or indirect, with outside agencies such as insurance carriers, brokers, or consultants doing business with the welfare plan . . .

3—Complete records of the financial operations of all welfare funds and programs should be maintained in accordance with the best accounting practice. Each such fund should be audited regularly by internal auditors. In addition each such fund should be audited at least once each year, and preferably semi-annually, by certified public or other independent accountants of unquestioned professional integrity . . .

4—All audit reports should be available to the membership of the union and the affected employes.

5—The trustees or administrators of welfare funds should make a full disclosure and report to the beneficiaries at least once each year . . .

6—Where health and welfare benefits are provided through the use of a commercial insurance carrier, the carrier should be selected through competitive bids solicited from a substantial number of reliable companies, on the basis of the lowest net cost for the given benefits submitted by a responsible carrier . . .

7—Where a union or union trustees participate in the administration of the investment of welfare fund reserves, the union or its trustees should make every effort to prohibit the investment of welfare fund reserves in the business of any contributing employer, insurance carrier or agency doing business with the fund, or in any enterprise in which any trustee, officer or employe of the fund has a personal financial interest of such a nature as to be affected by the fund's investment or disinvestment . . .

8—Where any trustee, agent, fiduciary or employe of a health or welfare program is found to have received an unethical payment, the union should insist upon his removal and should take appropriate legal steps against both the party receiving and the party making the payment.

9—Every welfare program should provide redress against the arbitrary or unjust denial of claims so as to afford the individual member prompt and effective relief where his claim for benefits has been improperly rejected.

10—The duty of policing and enforcing these standards is shared by every union member, as well as by local, national and international officials. The best safeguard against abuses lies in the hands of a vigilant, informed and active membership, jealous of their rights and interests in the operation of health and welfare programs, as well as any other trade union program.

11—Where constitutional amendments or changes in internal administrative procedure are necessary to comply with the standards herein set forth, such amendments and changes should be undertaken at the earliest practicable time.

Labor Calls for Probe of Living Costs

Rising Prices Blamed on Profit Gouge

Miami Beach, Fla. — Laying the blame for the continued rise in the cost of living on "excessive profit margins" in industry, the AFL-CIO Executive Council has called for a sweeping government investigation of the relations between prices, profits, investments and wages.

Answering repeated attacks on union wage policies because of rising prices, the council emphatically declared that price increases "are overwhelmingly unrelated to wage increases."

"We firmly believe," the council said, "that excessive price increases in certain basic commodities have been unwarranted and . . . have produced excessive profit margins in such key industries as auto and steel."

Outstrips Wage Costs

The 29-member Executive Council said "the American public should be made aware of the fact that price rises for many basic goods have far outstripped wage costs. The price-profit policies of many major corporations in basic industries should be brought into the focus of public attention."

It urged Congress, through its Joint Economic Committee, to "conduct an investigation of the price-profit-investment-wage policies of the dominant price-leading corporations in basic industries."

Pointing to the fact that, in the 11 months between January and November 1956, the cost of living rose 2.8 percent, as compared with an increase of only 1.4 percent in the four years from January 1952 to December 1955, the council asserted:

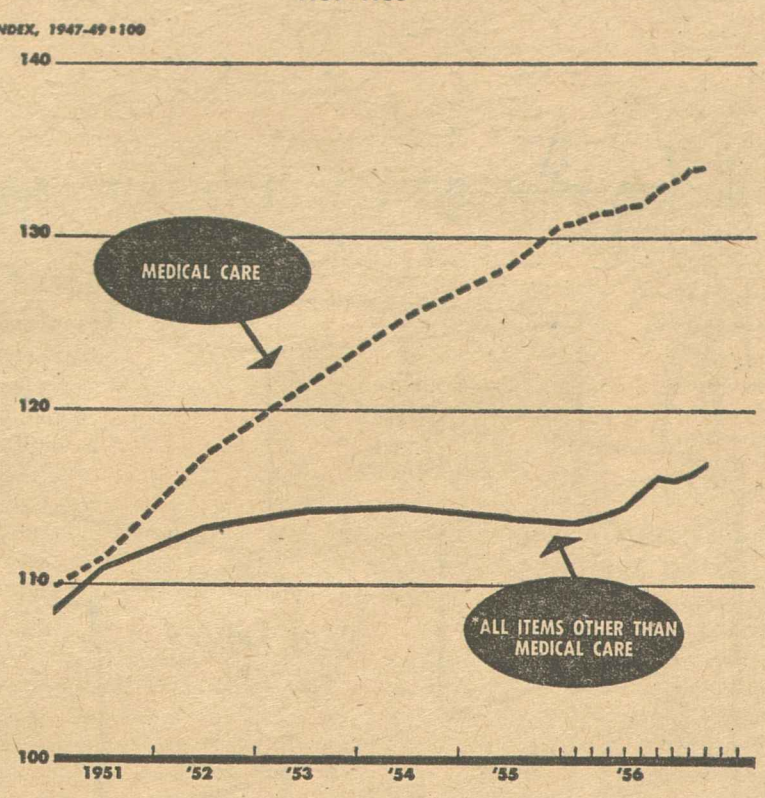
"On the same day that Pres. Eisenhower delivered his State of the Union message, advising workers and unions to moderate their wage demands lest they supposedly create inflationary pressures, the newspapers simultaneously reported gasoline price increases and sharply rising inventories of gasoline and fuel oils."

The council's statement said "the rise in output per manhour of work and in output per unit of capital—along with increasing profit margins and substantial rates of return on investment—make possible both continuing improvements in wages, hours and fringe benefits and a relatively stable price level."

To underscore its contention that wage increases were not responsible for spiralling prices, the council pointed out that the 20-cent hourly package won by the United Steelworkers in 1956, "assuming no absorption out of increased productivity, translates into additional labor costs to U.S. Steel of $82 million. The corporation's price rise of $8.50 per ton increased its income . . . by approximately $230 million."

Thus, the Executive Council declared, "increased revenue from price rises exceeded labor 'costs' by an almost 3-to-1 ratio. This is evidently not enough for the industry because they are now agitating for further price increases."

The pattern, said the council, is substantially the same in the automobile, chemical, paper, aluminum, meat and food processing industries.



Council Predicts 1957 Will Find More Jobless

Miami Beach, Fla.—A modest but inadequate growth in the total national output, resulting in increased unemployment, has been predicted for 1957 by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

In a statement on the economic outlook the council foresaw "an annual growth rate of 2 to 3 percent in the physical volume of total output," which, it said, "is below the average yearly rate of national economic expansion since 1947." It continued:

"Such rate of economic growth will probably result in somewhat greater unemployment than in comparable months of 1956—due to an increasing labor force and rising productivity."

Take Issue With Ike

Taking issue with Pres. Eisenhower's views on inflation, the council pointed to the "weakening of several key economic activities," including the automobile industry's report that output is down from a year ago; a predicted 20 percent drop in new housing starts, and the leveling off of the boom in business outlays for new plant and equipment.

"Last year's unbalanced growth—an investment boom accompanied by declining markets for consumer hard-goods, homes and farm equipment—must be followed this year by an improved balance between investment and consumer activities," the council said, "if the economy is to move ahead on a sound basis."

It predicted that "rising government and consumer expenditures will offset softening markets and probably will provide for some moderate expansion of over-all economic activities."

Federal, state and local governments are expected to increase their spending for national security, road-building, schools, hospitals and other public facilities. Consumers, too, are expected to increase their purchases, as a result of a growing population and attempts to improve living conditions.

Key Economy Questions

The economic outlook statement held that "consumer spending and the government's monetary policy provide the key to the level of economic activities in the first half of 1957," and said the economy will hinge on such key questions as:

- **"Will automobile and other consumer hard goods output and sales rise from their 1956 slump?**
- **"Will home building revive after its sharp decline of the past two years?**
- **"Will business maintain its planned high level of investment, despite the government's tight-money policy?**
- **"Will consumer spending rise fast enough . . . to buy an increasing volume of goods and services made available by new and improved productive equipment?"**

Tax 'Break' Urged for Low Earners

Miami Beach, Fla.—"Long overdue" tax relief for low and middle-income families has been urged on Congress by the 29-member AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Calling for action in the present session, the council said tax relief to wage earners and other groups of low and middle-income families can be achieved "without a loss in revenue," providing lawmakers "close a number of the serious loopholes in our tax laws that now permit the escape of many billions of additional revenue."

The Executive Council said that, since World War II, "inadequate attention has been given to the mounting tax burden" of low and middle-income families, noting that "in the most recent overhauling which Congress gave to the tax legislation in 1954, almost all the benefits were concentrated on large corporations and families in the higher income brackets."

The AFL-CIO five-point tax program urged that cuts in excise taxes on tobacco, alcoholic beverages, automobile parts and accessories—scheduled for Apr. 1—be allowed to go into effect.

The council declared that the existing tax rate on corporate income should be maintained at 52 percent, instead of dropping to 47 percent on Apr. 1, as presently planned. Instead, it continued, "the tax burden on small businesses should be eased," by reversing the normal corporate rate of 30 percent and the surtax rate of 22 percent on all income above $25,000.

In the area of specific tax relief to low and moderate-income families, the council favored "at least an increase in the exemption from $600 to $700."

Congress Urged to Take Action On More Liberal Social Security

Miami Beach, Fla.—Hospital, nursing home and medical care for retired workers, widows and orphans eligible for benefits under social security has been recommended by the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Urging Congress to liberalize the Social Security Act at the present session, the Executive Council also cited "most urgent present need" for a minimum of 10 percent increase in present benefits, and an increase in the wage base to reflect the rise in wages since the start of social security.

The council's statement noted a need to keep the costs of hospital and nursing home service "within reasonable limits," and recommended providing such service benefits with a maximum of 60 days in the hospital, and a total not to exceed 120 days in both hospital and nursing home. Services would include customary room care, bed-patient service and surgical care.

Support Increase

"This package," the Executive Council said, "can be financed by a net increase in level premium cost not exceeding 1 percent of payroll. The added protection and the improved benefits are well worth this additional contribution rate, which would be divided equally between employers and workers."

The action in supporting the increases in payments necessary to finance improvements in Social Security is in keeping with a long-standing policy of the AFL-CIO, the Executive Council noted.

In the area of supplementary unemployment benefits, the council hailed the favorable reaction of states to the integration of SUB payments with benefits received under unemployment insurance, noting that "nearly two-thirds of the states now permit simultaneous receipt, as compared with four which have taken adverse action."

State unemployment insurance laws, the council declared, "continue to be woefully inadequate," as evidenced by a recent statement from Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell that "not a single state has met the very moderate recommendations for improvement made in 1954 by Pres. Eisenhower."

Need Federal Action

The failure supports labor's contention that "needed improvements . . . can only be achieved by federal action," the 29-member council said, as it called for an increase in benefits to two-thirds of average weekly earnings, and an extension of the time period for benefits to 39 weeks.

The council urged enactment of a program of federal assistance to professional schools training doctors, dentists, nurses and medical technicians "in the form of grants for construction, expansion, equipment and maintenance of physical facilities," as well as "grants for scholarships to aid qualified students in meeting the high cost of medical education."

The statement also recommended "enactment of a program of federal aid, such as grants and low-interest loans, to further the development and expansion of non-profit, direct service medical care pre-payment plans."

Council Endorses O'Sullivan Boycott

Miami Beach, Fla. — The AFL-CIO Executive Council endorsed the nationwide boycott called by the United Rubber Workers against the O'Sullivan Rubber Co., of Winchester, Va.

The URW voted the boycott action after all possible attempts had failed to win an honorable settlement of the strike of 400 members of Local 511, in effect since May 13, 1956.

Ike Warns Wage, Price Controls Imminent

Pres. Eisenhower has warned that the government would be compelled to impose price and wage controls unless business and labor heed his pleas for "restraint" in price rises and wage increases.

Emphasizing his concern about inflation, against which he has warned in repeated messages to Congress this year, the President indicated, however, he was reluctant to move toward direct government controls.

The President's statement marks the first time in his Administration that he has suggested inflation controls, which he cancelled after the Korean armistice, might be renewed.

Only a week earlier, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell rejected attempts by reporters to get him to say what the government might do if industry and labor failed to do "voluntarily" what the President had requested. The question was "hypothetical," he said.

An imposing group of economists has testified before the Joint Congressional Economic Committee that it is unrealistic to expect industry and labor "voluntarily" to exercise the type of self-restraint the President asked.

Clean-Up Time

THE AFL-CIO Executive Council and the Ethical Practices Committee have been doing some valuable research in the shabby back alleys of American trade unionism. What they have discovered, in the cases of three unions, is a shabby, smelly mess of intrigue, financial irresponsibility, a concept that union leadership is a chance to milk the members rather than serve them.

The Ethical Practices Committee, in a series of three blistering statements, has exposed the evils it studied in the three unions—Distillery, Laundry and Allied Industrial Workers. It has found that the leadership of these three unions does not match up to the AFL-CIO's sense of decent, ethical standards.

The Executive Council, after giving each of the three unions a thorough hearing, has ordered them to clean up the mess or to stand suspension from the AFL-CIO in another 90 days. Such a suspension would probably be followed by expulsion at next November's convention.

Each of the leadership of the three unions denied or alibied the record—but neither the committee nor the Council found these statements convincing; and in some cases, at least, truth seemed to be absent.

What the Council wants from the leadership and the members of these three unions is a "good faith" effort to clean house. Whether such an effort will be made depends on their leaders—and perhaps even more on their members.

The leaders of these unions, which have been used as organizations to enrich many of the officers, have on occasion been arrogant; contemptuous of congressional committees; defensive in a legalistic rather than a moral sense.

The workers—reportedly 175,000 of them—who make up these unions have a right to decent, clean unionism.

With the facts now before them; with the stated belief of the AFL-CIO that their organizations are under seriously corrupt influences, these workers have an incentive to exert their American rights to insist that the rascals be cleaned out, that the racketeers be removed, that the unions be purged of wrong-doers.

There is a simple blueprint for this task—compliance with the Ethical Practices Committee reports and the ethical standards of the AFL-CIO. But the spirit in which the clean-up is attempted will be watched with close attention and interest.

With that spirit, these three unions can be restored to full moral standing in the family of labor.

Without that good faith, they will find themselves divorced from the democratic labor movement—continued easy prey for racketeers and crooks whose only god is the shady dollar.

It is to be hoped—fervently hoped—that a way may be found within the next 90 days to restore the original good reputations of these unions. Such a restoration will be good for the workers, and for the entire labor movement.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Subscriptions: $2 a year; 50 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II **FEBRUARY 9, 1957** **No. 6**

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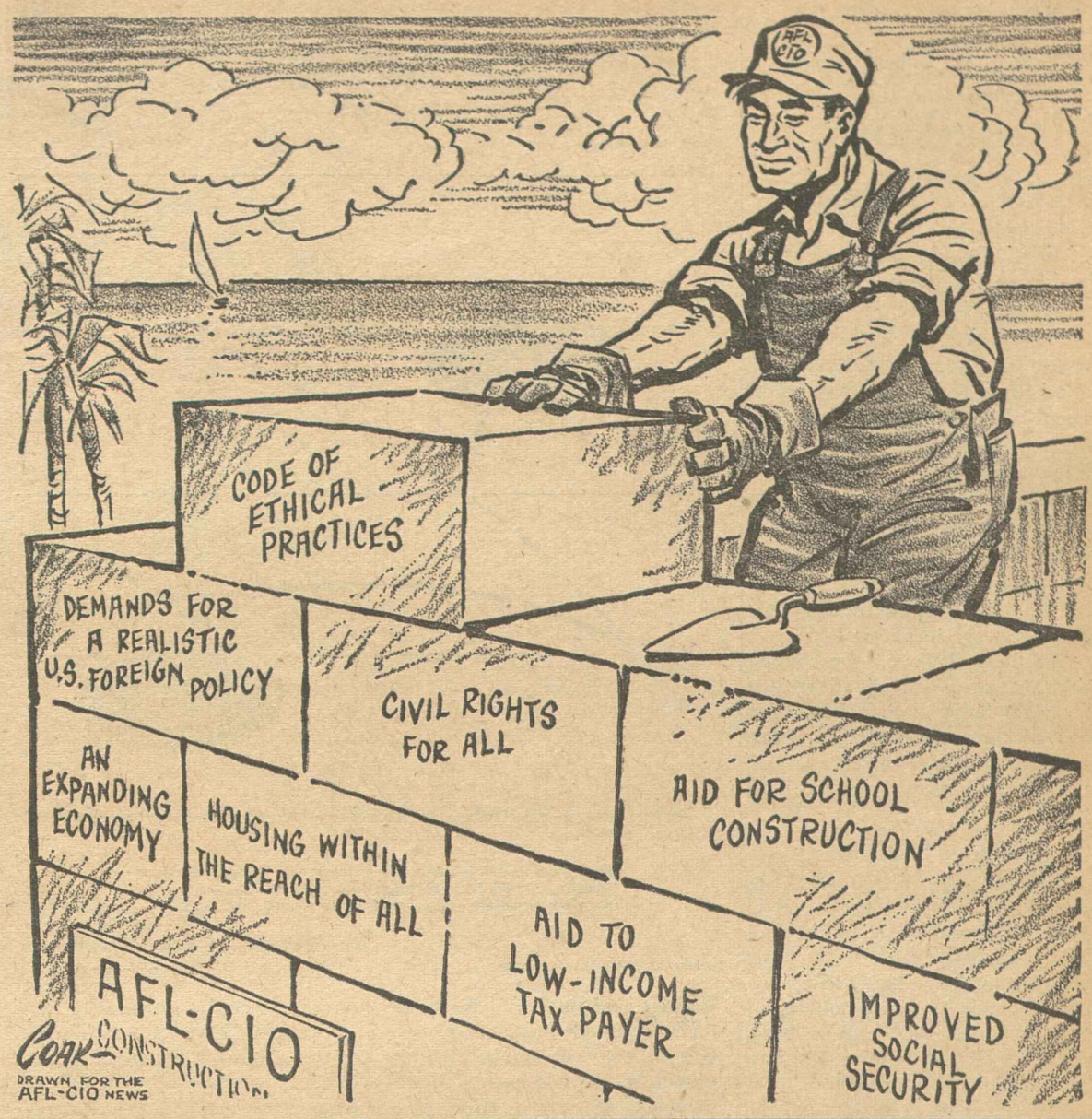


Swedish Trade Unions Have Grown To Embrace Nearly All Employed

(The following is excerpted from an address before the United Nations Economic and Social Council by Valter Aman, Swedish government delegate to the UN and president of the United Federation of Salaried Employes and Civic Workers of Sweden.)

During a long and fortunate development, trade unionism in Sweden has grown to embrace practically all employed persons.

The more the membership has grown the more responsibility the unions have been able to show, because man by nature uses a weapon more carefully the more dangerous it is.

Further, the larger a confederation or national union is, the more it covers of a country's population. Insofar as its actions have a negative effect on the population that will be the case for its own union-members or more probably the fellow-trade unionists belonging to the same confederation.

The result is that one has, if only with regard to their interests, to weigh more carefully the advantages and disadvantages of trade union actions the larger the organization is.

Right to Strike Never Disputed

In order to throw more light I would like to mention that in the 1920's strikes in Sweden caused an average loss of 3,250,000 working days each year. In the 20's there were 400,000 organized workers, which gives a statistical average of eight lost working days per man annually.

Thirty years later, that is in the 1950's, the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions have 1.3 million members. During the seven years of the current decade less than 250,000 working days have been lost annually through strikes, which gives an average statistical figure of about 1½ hours per man a year.

We in Sweden firmly believe that this happy development has taken place just because the principle of the right to strike has never been disputed. Much social unrest would certainly have been seen, if the workers had not this final argument to use in their early struggle for a better life.

It sounds as a paradox, but our experience is that the very existence of a right to strike has eliminated many possible strikes, because the possibility of striking produces a status of equality between the two negotiating sides and thus leads to material results which do prevent the desire to strike.

One wants to promote, by all means, trade union rights. And this has been done in my country to the extent that not only civil servants, but the police and the armed forces are organized in trade unions.

The only limitations in the exercise of the trade union rights of these categories: the administration, the police, and the armed forces, is that top ranking officials—who they are is to be decided by the law courts, should the case arise—are not allowed to strike, but mind you they have all other rights connected with trade unionism.

Degree of Danger Deciding Standard

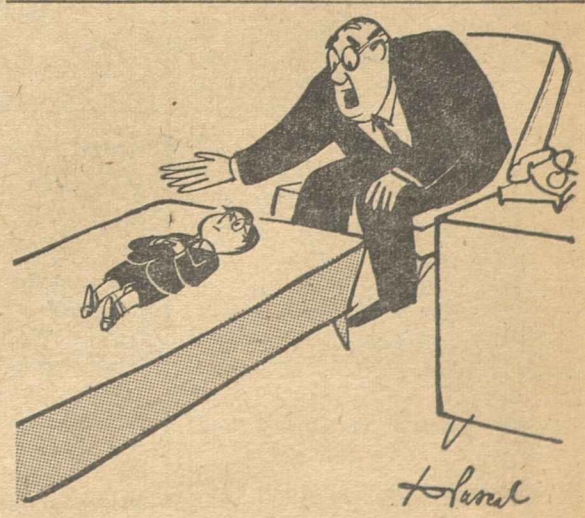
In the middle of the 20th Century there are other considerations to make within a state, when deciding whether a strike should be permissible or not. The deciding standard has to be the degree of danger to society connected with a possible strike.

One way or another, one has got to avoid a strike by the power station engineers, numbering some hundred men, while on the other hand one need not mind if the same number of the police strike.

Now what does one do if the whole police force of Sweden calls a strike? If all other means fail—and there are several within the well-balanced system of solving conflicts in the labor market—parliament meets to discuss the conflict, while at the same time negotiations go on between the employes and the employers.

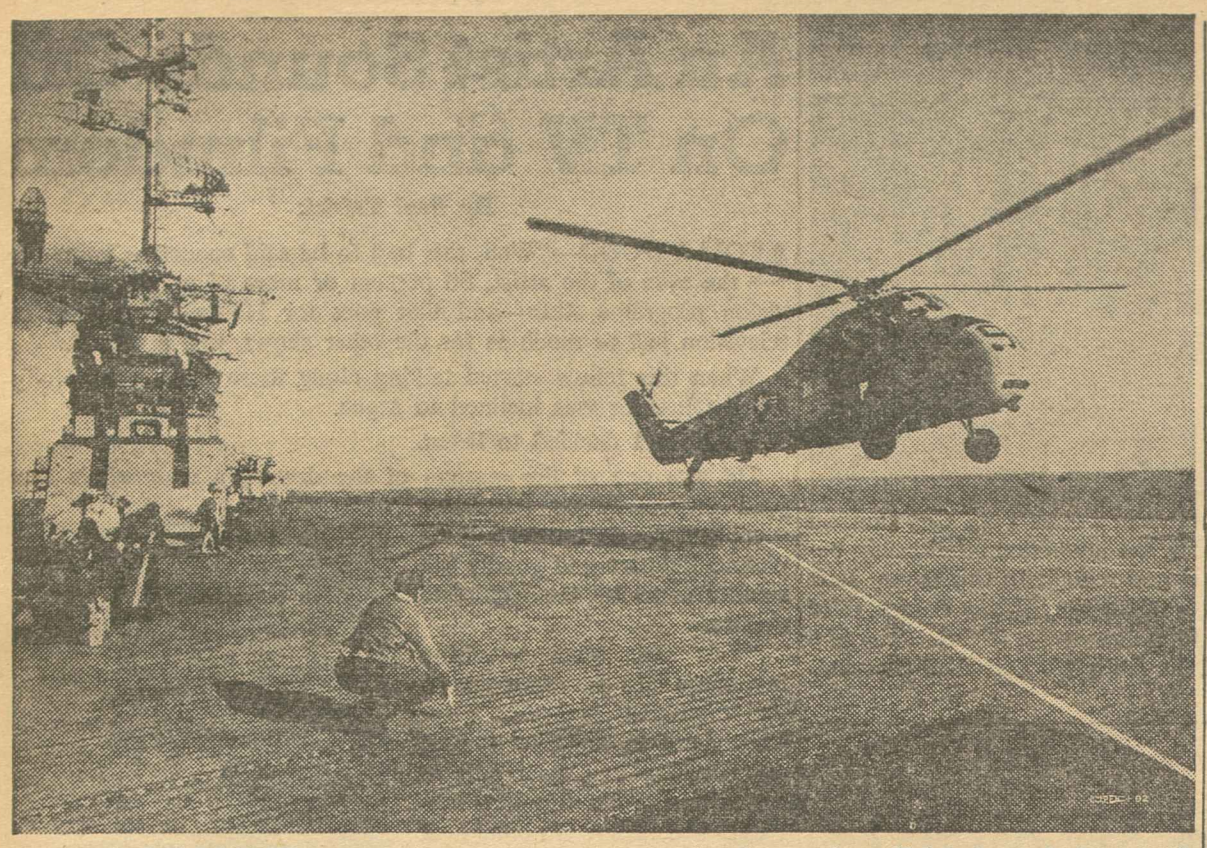
If necessary a special law would be enacted making it an obligation of the police to be on duty. The advantages of a special law as compared with a general legislation is that public opinion takes a more vivid interest in the case and judges it, in the end, through its elected representatives in parliament.

In this way, the interests of—as in this instance—the police forces are safeguarded more effectively than if a permanent law had had to be applied. This system keeps alive the sense of responsibility with the employes and the civil servants.



"Why don't you take it easy with your old lady. You know that modern parents aren't as well equipped to cope with this terrible world as you and I are."

Navy Stages Hunter-Killer Drill For Council



A NAVY HELICOPTER—one of more than a score used to ferry union officials from the Naval Air Station at Miami to the U.S.S. Antietam—is shown as it lands on the deck of the carrier prior to the start of the five-hour submarine-hunting maneuvers.

HIGH NAVAL OFFICIALS welcomed Executive Council members on the flight deck of the Antietam, at the start of the Hunter-Killer exercise which underscored the Navy's role in protecting America's shoreline from enemy attack.

AFL-CIO News
MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

Union Land-Lubbers See Navy Sub Hunt

Miami Beach, Fla.—Nearly 150 trade unionists—most of them definitely land-lubbers—took a day off from Executive Council and other meetings to go down to the sea in ships and helicopters.

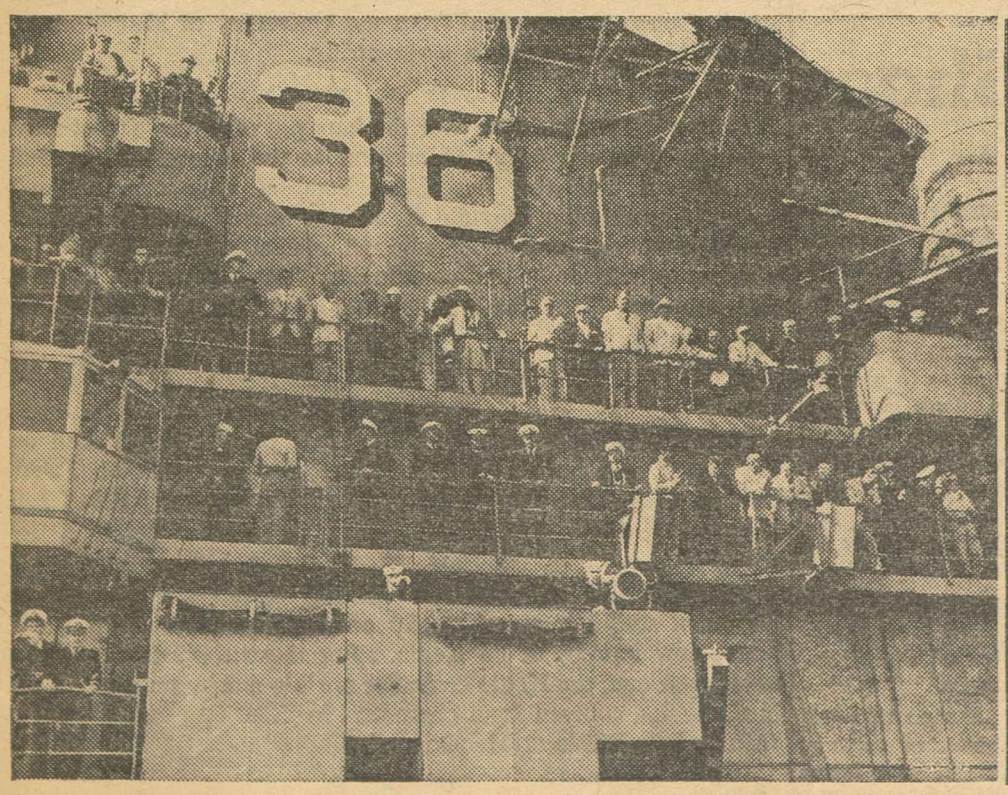
Host was the U.S. Navy. By arrangement with Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, the Navy set up a "helicopter ferry" to transport the union officials from the Miami Naval Air Station to the U.S.S. Antietam, a submarine-hunting aircraft carrier lying five miles off the coast.

The Antietam, together with five accompanying destroyers and a submarine, have been participating in training maneuvers along the Atlantic coast. As part of these exercises, planes and helicopters operating from the broad expanses of the Antietam's flight deck joined with the destroyers to track down a U.S. submarine—and after the sub was safely out of the way, the planes and destroyers peppered the spot with rocket weapons and depth charges.

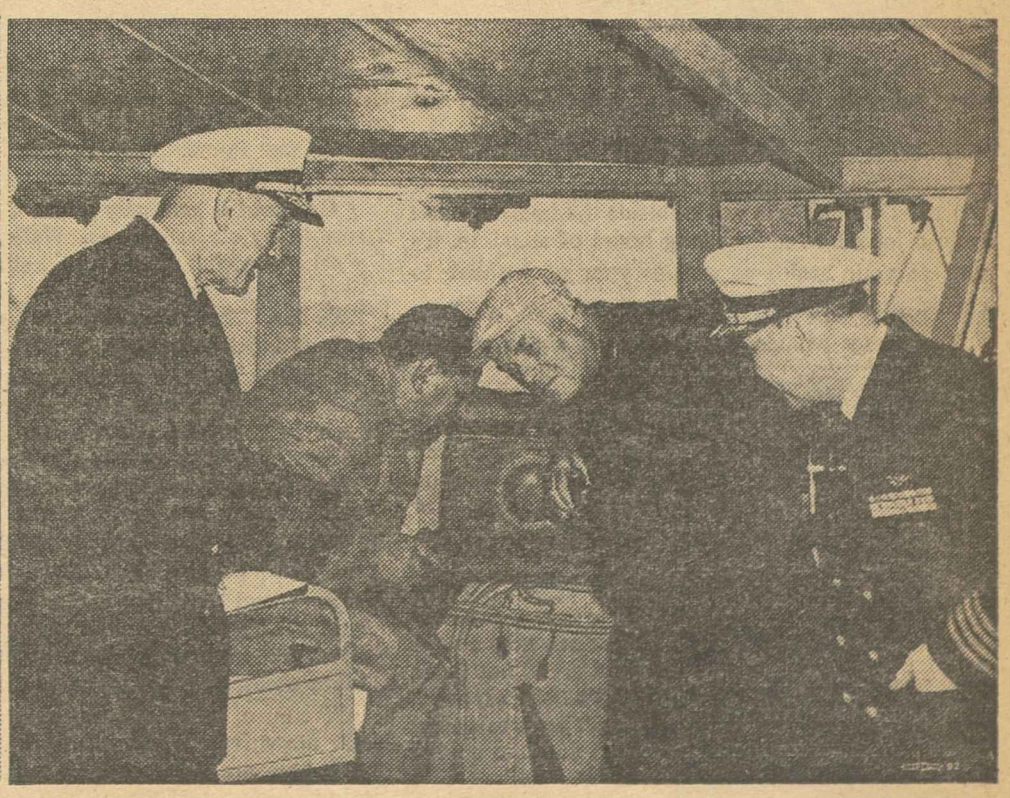
During the course of the five-hour visit to the carrier, Rear-Admiral Courtney Shands, commanding the Navy task force, and Captain William A. Thorn, skipper of the Antietam, described the role of the Navy to the union representatives. The Captain said he and the Admiral somehow managed to avoid most "jurisdictional disputes"—even though both hold command positions on the carrier flagship.

Vice Admiral E. W. Clexton of Navy Material, and Julius Kuczma, his advisor on industrial relations, made arrangements for the visit to the Antietam—as part of a program of showing to labor how the programs it supports and the equipment made by union members are utilized by the Navy.

An estimated 5,000 Navy men—aboard the seven first-line ships—took part in the special exercise. It had been set up by the Navy Dept. to underscore the role played by the Hunter-Killer fleet in protecting America's shoreline from surprise attack.



SOME OF THE 150 TRADE UNIONISTS, who took time off from council sessions, jam the superstructure of the aircraft carrier, as they watch the ships, planes and helicopters participating in the day-long maneuver.



UNDER THE WATCHFUL EYES of top Navy brass, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Pres. David J. McDonald monitor the radio on the carrier's bridge as the naval exercise gets under way.

EDGE OF THE CITY, a new M-G-M released movie about two workers in a New York City railroad freight yard, seeks, according to its producer David Susskind, to show "an integrated relationship between Negroes and whites, and that such associations can be natural and real." In this scene, Jack Warden, as a grafting foreman, plants his loading hook on the shoulder of the star, Sidney Poitier, third from left, who has stopped him from fighting his friend, played by John Cassavetes (right). The film has been hailed as "a good movie" by William Oliver, co-director of the Auto Workers Anti-Discrimination Dept.

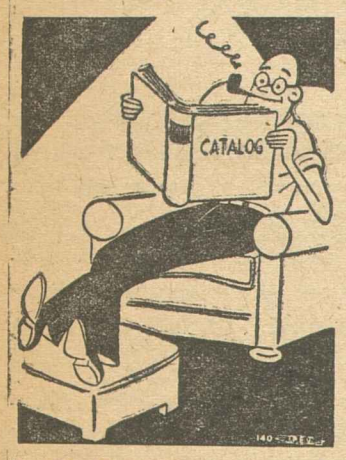
How to Buy:

Check Food Package Weights

By Sidney Margolius

A SHOPPER who whisks through a supermarket these days, grabbing packages without stopping to check the net weights, can get shortweighted considerably.

A survey by this department finds there is not only a bewildering multiplicity of sizes, but two packages that look much alike to the casual buyer may vary from 3 to 20 percent in their contents.



Moreover, the trend is toward smaller sizes of cans claimed to be more convenient for the consumer. Whether or not they're really more convenient, they're certainly more expensive per ounce of edible material.

The No. 303 can containing 16 ounces of food has replaced many of the No. 2 cans which give you 20 ounces. The husky No. 2½ can of our fathers, with its 30 ounces of food, is now hard to find at all. When you do, compare the cost per ounce and you'll find the food in the No. 2½ can often is 30 percent cheaper than in the "convenient" No. 303 can. This makes eating leftovers profitable.

Nor can you depend on the fact that a can may look like the 303 size. It has a slightly smaller sister, the No. 300 size, which gives you only 15½ ounces. Side by side you can hardly tell the difference.

The Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act outlaws obviously deceptive packaging, such as the old-time one-ounce bottle of vanilla extract with thick glass sides that actually looked bigger than honest two-ounce bottles. But some of America's best-known brands are packaged in containers that give you anywhere from one-half to two ounces less than is usual for the particular food.

While the law says the net weight of the contents must be stated, you sometimes have to search all over the can or package to find it. The food and drug law would serve the public better if it were required that the net weight be shown prominently on the front in a uniform place.

Take a famous brand of peanut butter. Its 11-ounce jar doesn't look much different from the usual 12-ounce jars that cost the same 35 cents. Among the jelly jars, most of which give you 12 ounces, watch out for the one that provides 10.

You might do a double take at one of the most widely advertised tomato juices, packed by a famous company whose president recently made a speech warning newspapers and magazines that advertisers should not be expected to tolerate articles that are against their interests.

While other brands of tomato juice on the shelf give you one pint (16 ounces for your 15 cents), this company gives you a half ounce less for the same money.

It would also be in the service of the taxpayers if the state extension services that have been praising to the public the "convenience" of the new frozen uncooked meats would also tell about their high cost.

This department finds frozen packaged boneless stew beef is 93 cents a pound, while fresh boneless stew in the same store is 69 cents a pound. Packaged frozen round steak comes to $1.04 a pound, compared to well-trimmed fresh round at 89 cents a pound.

Packaged frozen loin lamb chops at $1.95 a pound, no less, compared with fresh chops at $1.05. Agreed there may be potential economies in frozen pre-cut meats. But so far these economies have not been passed on to the public. Rather, a high premium is being charged.

(Copyright 1957 by Sidney Margolius)

Making Ends Meet:

Don't Be Rushed in Buying Shoes

By Nancy Pratt

SHOES are a major item in the clothing budgets of most women who work outside the home. If you have a job that requires long hours of standing, it's vital to your health as well as your pocketbook to choose shoes wisely.

Too many women buy a pair of shoes only to have them collect dust in the closet because they don't fit properly. Here are some suggestions on what to look for when shopping for shoes.

The first problem is to get a good fit. You can take a tuck in a dress, but shoes can't be altered. Don't let a salesman rush you into buying shoes.

Well-fitted shoes should feel comfortable in the store. They shouldn't require a "breaking-in" period. To assure a good fit, it's best to shop for shoes after you've been on your feet a few hours. People's feet swell slightly after they've walked around a while.

One foot is generally larger than the other. Be sure to try on both shoes. Walk around the store, placing your full weight on the shoes. The broadest part of the shoe should come at the end of the little toe. There should be at least a quarter-inch leeway beyond the toes.

Although it's wise to ask the salesman to measure your foot before trying to fit you, don't place too much faith in the size number. Shoe sizes aren't standardized. The best test is how they feel. Similarly, lasts of different brands differ. You may find one that conforms better to the shape of the foot than another. Don't buy a brand name simply because you've heard it's a "good shoe."

A second important factor is construction. Examine the sole of the shoe. Some soles in women's shoes are almost paper-thin. Thicker soles give you more cushioning and will wear longer.

Of course, every woman wants a shoe that will look attractive. While this is a matter of personal taste, here are some over-all guides. If your instep is low, high-cut shoes will be attractive and comfortable. If you have a high instep, choose low-cut shoes. A simple low-cut shoe accentuates small feet. On the other hand, buckles, bows, and two-color patterns are helpful in cutting the line of a long foot.

Hollywood Observer:

An Artist Sounds Off On TV and Filmdom

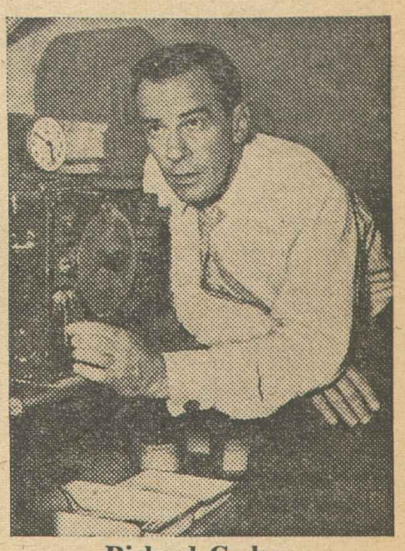
By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—"Well, this had to be said sooner or later: In the eyes of the artist, 80 percent or more of present-day television programs stink—and that goes for Hollywood movies on television just as much as for the other shows, live or film."

When this fellow started talking along these lines, your Hollywood Observer was inclined to argue.

But then I decided to listen.

He was one of the masters of the drama, a man who's been paid generously by television, more generously by the motion picture industry and goodly but smaller sums by the legitimate theatre.



Richard Carlson

"You see, when television first came into the awareness of the dramatist and the actor somewhere in the late 1940's, we hoped — and how silly it seems now—that this new medium was going to make it possible to bring our art, without outside control, directly into the homes of millions.

"We welcomed television as something that would free the artist from the motion picture producer who gauges art by the dollar return. We thought the great American public would require the best when our art entered their homes."

Just a minute, said your observer, you've been doing pretty well, so why are you sounding off against television?

"You know," said this writer-director-actor, "I guess it is that before television, we in the creative theatrical field didn't have to deal with sponsors or their advertising agencies."

Your Hollywood Observer poured another beer and inquired if the advertising of commercial products had anything to do with this artist's objection to television.

"Not at all," he said, "but when the television advertiser or his agent can dictate to a director or a writer or an actor what they must do in a given dramatic situation, then artists are really in trouble, my friend."

We inquired how the artist proposed to finance the tremendous cost of television programming. Would he wish to banish the advertising industry from television?

"It can't be done," he said sadly. "We'd just like them to put up their money and let us do the entertaining. That would be the millennium. When you try to mix selling and art, something has to give—and it's usually art that suffers, for art is long and the pursuit of art is endless."

We finished our beer. We didn't finish the argument. That will be brewing for years.

★ ★ ★

Versatile Richard Carlson, star of television's "I Led Three Lives," has just been signed by Warners for a starring role in "The Jazz Age." Dick will portray Russell Wade, New York attorney who became an important behind-the-scenes influence in the life of Helen Morgan, played by Ann Blyth. Paul Newman is co-starred. Dick's career in writing, directing and acting (but he isn't the fellow referred to in the preceding item) has boomed steadily since he graduated from the University of Minnesota and opened his own theatre on a shoestring.

★ ★ ★

Hollywood is chuckling over the faux pas of a recalcitrant movie producer who was called to account to the Screen Actors Guild for obvious collective bargaining contract violations. "You're trying to operate like they did around the turn of the century before actors organized a union," said an official of the Guild which happens to be strongly anti-communist. "Me anti-union?" shrieked the employer, "why that's ridiculous; I've even marched in May Day parades!"

An original true story, so help me. It happened a few days ago.

★ ★ ★

Norman Mailer's great World War II novel "The Naked and the Dead" will be filmed entirely in color in the South Pacific, starting May 15. Paul Gregory is producing for RKO. John Farrow will direct.

★ ★ ★

MA KETTLE (MARJORIE MAIN) is still going strong but Universal studio is searching for someone to succeed Percy Kilbride, now retired, as Pa Kettle. For those sophisticates who've never seen one, the Kettle comedies are big money makers. Tenth in the series, evolved from characters in "The Egg and I," will be "Ma and Pa Kettle at MacDonald's Farm."

★ ★ ★

IN THE PARAMOUNT COMEDY, "Hollywood or Bust," Jerry Lewis portrays a wide-eyed movie fan, the kind that sees every picture, collects autographs and idolizes the stars. Jerry comes close to fitting that description in real life.

I'm Often Wrong:

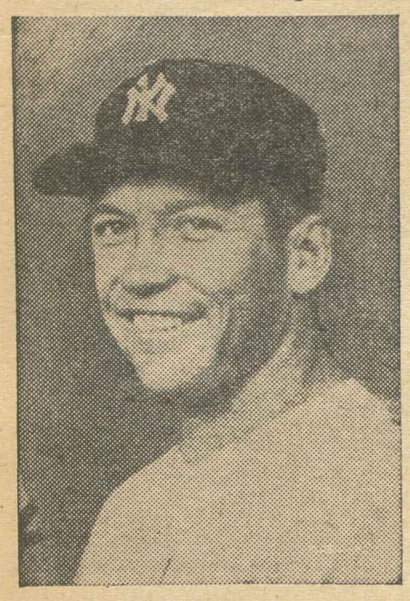
Ballplayers Gain Bargaining Power

By Joe Miller

THE salary rhubarb involving Mickey Mantle and the Yankee management illustrates how the bargaining power of the ballplayer has improved in recent years.

Mickey got the 60-odd G's that he asked for. The Yankees simply could not afford to say to the Oklahoma belter: "You take what we offer you, or you don't play baseball for anyone."

They could, of course. Under baseball's archaic feudal laws, the Yankees have the power to keep Mantle, or anyone else on their roster, out of baseball for life.



Mickey Mantle

Today, even baseball magnates understand the meaning of labor relations. And, if not that, customer public relations makes sense to them . . . because it is the Mantles and Berras that Gus Q. Fan pays his buck-plus to watch.

And Gus Q. generally reacts unfavorably to long contract disputes, with their connotations of salary injustices for his heroes. So Mantle got his dough.

Yet it was not always like this. Only a relatively few years ago, the Yankees let Joe DiMaggio — one of baseball's drawing cards—sit out spring training and part of the season because they wouldn't pay him the few thousand more he was rightfully asking. Finally, public-opinion forced them to split the difference with DiMag.

There have been many worse cases of high-handedness by baseball management. "Silent Edd" Roush was given a take-it-or-else proposition when John McGraw slashed the salary of the great Giants' outfielder by $8,500 in 1929. Roush refused to take it and, as a result, he sat out the entire season; he was only able to resume his career a year later when the Giants traded him to Cincinnati.

McGraw attempted to cut Roush by almost 50 percent but this couldn't happen today. The quasi-union contract between players and management stipulates that no salary can be cut by more than 25 percent . . . and gives the player other fringe protections.

This contract has so improved the salary climate for players that most owners are less reticent about giving their hired hands a square deal.

The Roushes and the other big-leaguers who sat out seasons rather than be gouged by management were just born 30 years too soon.

★ ★ ★

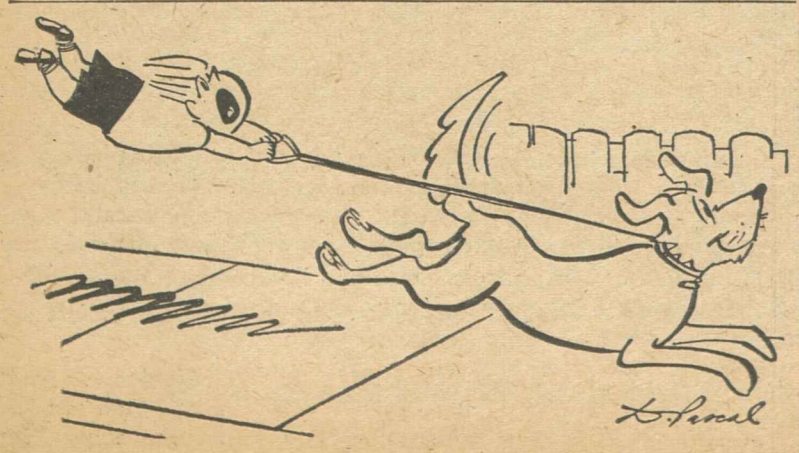
SHORT-ORDER COUNTER: Cus D'Amato, manager of Floyd Patterson, has one sure way of keeping away from ulcers. He doesn't have a telephone in his home . . . Birdie Tebbetts, Cincinnati's "Manager of the Year," will try his hand at writing a book without benefit of ghost-writer. If he succeeds, he'll probably be the first athlete in history to write anything without ghost . . . Reminds us of the time Babe Ruth met Christy Walsh, who was ghosting a daily column for the Bambino. "Hello, kid," boomed Babe. "What did I say today?"

The inside of the Terry Sawchuk case seems to be that the Boston Bruins rushed their ace goalie back too quickly after an attack of infectious mononucleosis that brings on tension and loss of energy. He quit and is still confused.

Speaking of hockey, the National Hockey League, hurting in a few spots, is thinking of awarding a franchise to Cleveland, a hockey hotbed . . . Bruce Burnham, the Tennessee guard who was kicked in the head by a Baylor player in the Sugar Bowl, has become a full-time sports writer for a Knoxville paper. Your remarks are obvious, so please don't make 'em.

Private citizens are being asked to contribute to a fund to build a new football stadium for the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. It's to be called the Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium . . .

Quotable quote—Cardinal Catcher Joe Garagiola on Frank Lane, the Cards' controversial general manager: "I respect and admire Mr. Lane for what he is—my boss!"



He-e-e-e-e-l!

Soup to Nonsense:

'Telling Time' Tries Mama's Soul

By Jane Goodsell

DURING recent years a period known as Telling Time has been added to the curriculum in primary schools. During this period, children take turns at telling their classmates what they have been doing, seeing and wheedling their parents into buying for them lately.

Educators feel that this innovation ranks in importance with the invention of the wheel. Its purpose, they explain loftily, is to encourage children to share their experiences and to develop verbal expression.

My own opinion is that it accomplishes another—and more basic—purpose. It gives the young a chance to get even with their parents.

During the past few years I have shepherded my two older daughters on an exhausting round of activities. We have visited museums, libraries, theaters and landmarks. We have inspected fossils, attended educational tours and viewed exhibits. Not one word about these expeditions has ever been mentioned by either child at Telling Time.

Instead, my younger daughter ascended the rostrum to regale her audience with accounts of Mommy losing her temper and Mommy trying to cut her own hair and Mommy locking herself out of the house.

Her older sister captivated her classmates with a narrative of the time she saw a man drop a lady in the street. This charming tableau occurred as we were driving past a tavern on our way home from a symphony performance.

Emerging from the bistro was a gentleman who could just about stand up, and a lady who just about couldn't. So the gentleman gallantly swooped the lady into his arms, and promptly dropped her.

In telling the story, my daughter obeyed the teacher's instructions to leave out unnecessary details. She omitted all mention of the symphony and plunged into the heart of her tale with the statement: "Down at the beer tavern the other night. . . ."

My smaller daughter's class expands Telling Time by encouraging the children to bring things to school to show. The following incident occurred shortly after my young one's sixth birthday, an event which moved a lot of new merchandise her way.

A couple of mornings after her birthday she came downstairs clutching a brown paper bag.

"What are you taking?" I asked. "The boy and girl dolls from Switzerland?" She shook her head.

"One of your new books?" Again she shook her head, and diverted my attention from further questions by demanding raspberry pop for breakfast.

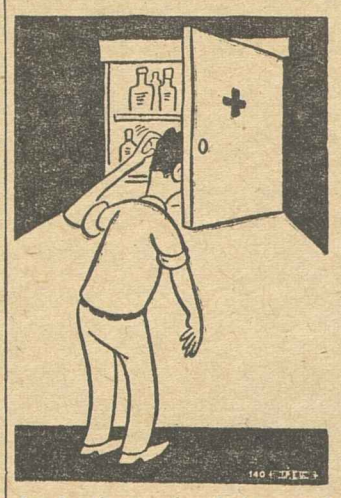
It turned out later that, inside the paper bag, was my old girdle which I had thrown into the waste-paper basket. It was her contribution to the stockpile the children were collecting to send to a family in Greece.

For Your Health's Sake:

Day Centers Boon to Retirees

By Dr. Morris Brand

WITH the ever increasing older age population and with the existing rigid retirement age programs, something must be done—and done now—to meet the existing, plus the constantly growing, problem of providing a program to fill the empty hours and empty hands.



This emptiness, this void must be filled, otherwise there is rapid deterioration of the mind and body. It is no wonder that the older persons usually demand additional attention.

In preparation for the establishment of the New York Joint Board ACWA Day Center in the Sidney Hillman Health Center it was necessary to read a number of fascinating, stimulating and lucid papers on this pertinent and timely subject by Harry Levine, consultant on aging in the New York City Dept. of Welfare.

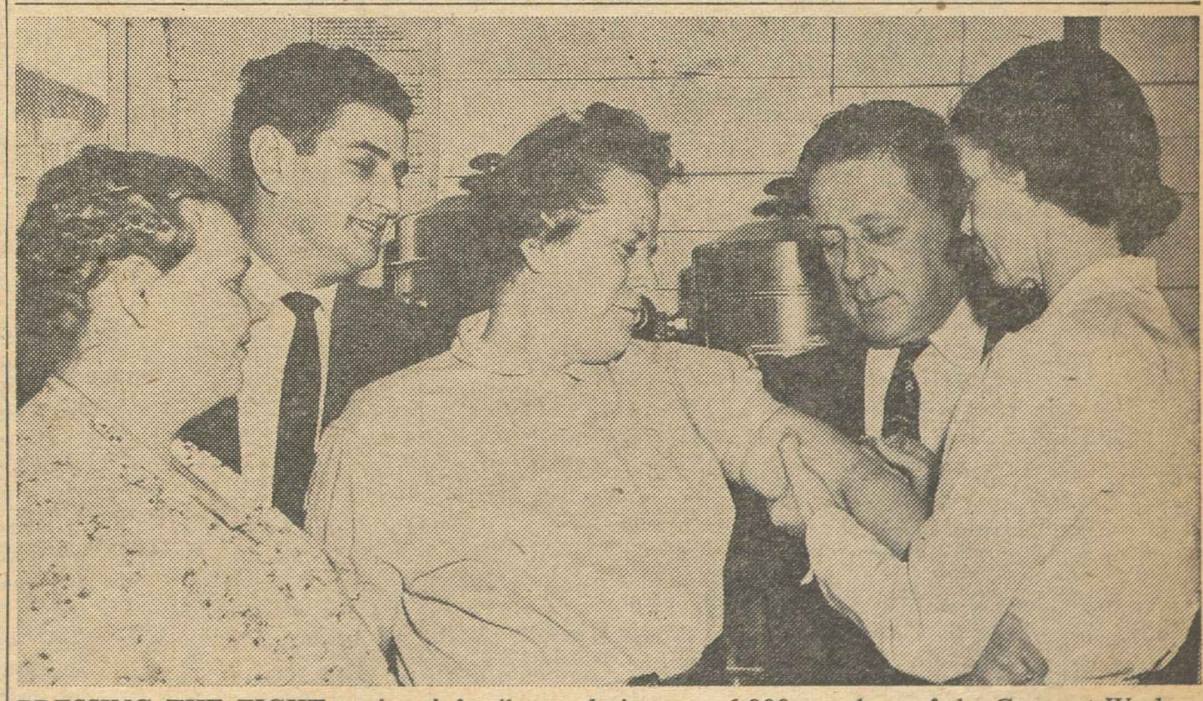
Every person concerned with the health and welfare of union members should make Levine's papers "must" reading in order to learn what can be accomplished for their older members who can, if assisted, create an environment and group conducive to good physical and mental health.

One of the points he makes is that the program pattern should be flexible as determined by the character in each center "by such variables as types of membership, their nationality, cultural backgrounds, age, available space, facilities and financial support." Levine defines a day center as follows:

"A day center for older people is an agency providing a daily, professionally supervised, planned activity program for persons 60 years of age and older. The program offers its members the opportunity for productive and satisfying use of the free, unused day-time hours, to overcome the empty and lonely hours left by loss of employment, business, household duties or family responsibilities.

"Essentially, it is a mental health and adult education program which promotes the social and emotional adjustment of the older person, giving him companionship and activity in an environment favorable to his continued growth. It is a program based on the recognition that physical, mental and emotional activity are primary human needs. It is a program which is growing with the reassuring implication that the older person has the strength and capacity to use it effectively."

Levine notes that older people—when displaced in the family and community—need a place of their own as a symbol, a way of affirming their own integrity, adequacy and independence.



PRESSING THE FIGHT against infantile paralysis, some 6,000 members of the Garment Workers Union in Pennsylvania have begun receiving Salk vaccine shots under a polio vaccination campaign launched by the Central and Western Districts of the ILGWU. The program, financed by the union's Health and Welfare Fund, provides for free shots to all members up to the age of 50. An estimated 90 percent of the eligible union members signed up for the program.

IAM Lodge Gives Boy New Lease on Life

Farmingdale, N. Y.—Eleven-year-old Jimmy Quigley has a shining new lease on life—thanks to the heart-warming generosity of members of Machinist Lodge 1987.

But before the IAM members stepped into the picture, all hope had been abandoned that the boy would survive his adolescence.

Young Jimmy was born with a malformation in his heart . . . an abnormal passage between the left and right sides of his heart whereby fresh blood was diluted with blood that has no oxygen. Doctors regarded the boy's condition as critical. His strength and resistance, they said, was so low that any adolescent illness could be fatal.

Jimmy's only chance for life lay in the hands of a surgeon at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn.—the only place in the country where an operation to correct the defect had ever been performed successfully on a child.

To the boy's mother—Mrs. Mildred Quigley—this was impossible. For Mrs. Quigley, an aircraft riveter at Republic Aviation Corp., here, is the sole support, not only of Jimmy, but also of her 69-year-old father. Constant medical care for Jimmy left her with no money to pay for the operation.

At this point, Mrs. Quigley appealed to the union's health and welfare service for help. Lodge Pres. Justin Ostro and Welfare Chairman Lou Tempera immediately launched a full-scale investigation.

In a series of conferences with doctors, the union officials learned that chances were good that the operation would be a success. They were told, too, that the Suffolk County Heart Committee would contribute round-trip plane fares for both the boy and his mother.

What was needed, then, were provisions for blood transfusions, plus funds to cover such basic expenses as room and board for Mrs. Quigley and Jimmy, clinical examinations, laboratory tests, and medical and surgical costs. In addition, the union officials knew Mrs. Quigley's weekly income would stop entirely while she was in Minnesota, and that some steps must be taken to replace that income.

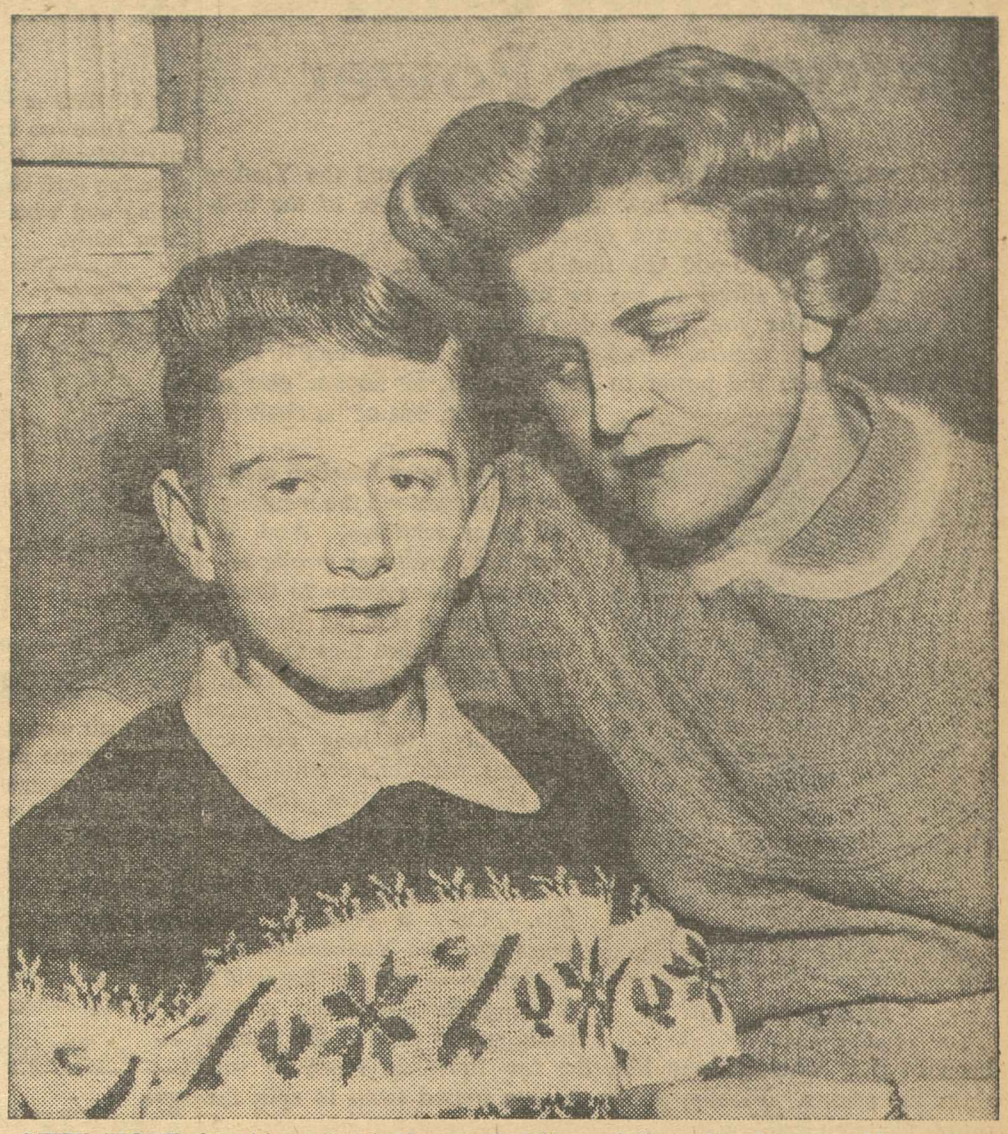
Armed with that information, the IAM went to work.

It first made arrangements for the anticipated blood supplies, which will be made available by the Inter-County Blood Bank of Jamaica through a blood bank negotiated by the union and Republic Aviation.

Then, in a collection at the plant gates, Lodge 1987 raised nearly $2,300 from its members. Inspired to action by the union's activities, Republic Aviation donated an additional $1,200, and the public sent in contributions of another $500, raising the total collected to almost $4,000. In addition, several AFL-CIO unions on Long Island have notified the Machinists that they are raising supplemental funds to help the boy.

Late in February, Jimmy and his mother will fly to the Mayo Clinic. After an exhaustive series of examinations and tests, he is scheduled to undergo surgery on Mar. 9.

The forward march of medical science—and the help of a union with a heart—will be working together to restore him to a normal, healthy life.



NEW HOPE for 11-year-old Jimmy Quigley—victim of a heart malformation since birth—has been guaranteed by the generous action of Lodge 1987 of the Machinists. Following an appeal by the boy's mother, Mrs. Mildred Quigley, an aircraft riveter at Republic Aviation, Farmingdale, L. I., for six years, the union helped raise nearly $4,000 to pay costs of surgery at the Mayo Clinic. (Newsday Photo)

Upholsterers Celebrating Diamond Jubilee

Philadelphia—The Upholsterers Intl. Union, which looks with pride and affection to a long line of spiritual ancestors stretching back to the days when the country was young, is celebrating its diamond jubilee this year.

Its tradition of upsetting social applecarts, which has so well served latter-day workers for 75 years, includes Betsy Ross, an upholstery seamstress, who in 1777 sewed together the first American flag in her little red brick house in lower Arch St. here.

'Be Liberty Thine'

It includes, too, those ancestor fellow-craftsmen who on July 4, 1788, joined with other workers and marched in a "grand federal procession" here celebrating final ratification of the Constitution. The upholsterers of that far time had their own impressive float—"in front, a cushion with its drapery, a double scroll motto: 'Be Liberty Thine,' followed by a cabriole sofa, decorated."

Mrs. Ross' pioneer patriotic stitching produced no union, nor did the joint action of the upholsterers of 1788.

But the seedlings of unionism were forming in the trade throughout the country, as they were among so many craftsmen. Gradually they began to sprout, and by the middle of the 19th century, there already was talk of forming an international union wherever skilled upholsterers gathered—in St. Louis and Terre Haute, Ind., in Chicago and Pittsburgh and New York and Boston and other cities as well as in Philadelphia, where so many workers formed the country's first unions.

In 1881 the St. Louis local quit the then dying Knights of Labor and affiliated with the Central Labor Union. Before the end of the year, the agitation of Peter J. McGuire bore fruit and the former AFL was established.

The St. Louis local, taking its cue from organization of the AFL, intensified its efforts to unite upholsterers into one nationwide union.

A Chicago local union took up the call. So did others.

Finally, on Feb. 6, 1882, in space provided by a Philadelphia leather dealer, Joseph Greiner, 13 delegates representing 11 locals in nine cities met and settled down to the serious business of organizing a nationwide union. By the end of the week they had one.

Chicagoan Elected First President

Represented during that historic week were locals in Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, New York, Buffalo, Detroit, St. Louis, Milwaukee and Indianapolis.

They chose William Gratz of Chicago as their first president. Frank Kreis of Boston was elected vice president, and John B. Rodgers of Philadelphia was named treasurer.

Kreis became president a year later, but evil days were in store for the budding union. Workers in all trades were fighting for the eight-hour day, and employers in all industries were fighting back. In 1886 the UIU staged a series of strikes in an effort to gain it. It won in some places, including New York, but an anti-labor reaction was setting in. The next year, the UIU virtually ceased functioning.

However, the union spirit was strong. The UIU was reorganized, under the original bylaws, at a meeting in Chicago in 1892, although the eastern locals did not return until 1895.

Then came nearly four decades of slow, steady growth and improvements in all the things a union can do for its members. The union label was adopted in 1898 and affiliation with the old AFL was voted in 1900.

Industry Hard-hit by Depression

This period of growth ended with the depression in 1929. The bottom dropped out of things for upholsterers, as it did for so many other workers. But the UIU was reorganized in 1933 and was reconstructed as an industrial union in the upholstered furniture, bedding, mattress, spring, tent and awning and casket industries and another period of healthy expansion got under way.

Five years later jurisdiction over floor covering workers was ceded to the Painters, who in turn ceded to the UIU jurisdiction over factory furniture finishers.

In 1944 the UIU broke away from the conventional paths of collective bargaining—just as Betsy Ross had broken away from the convention of subservience to England—and negotiated one of the first health and welfare funds, starting in Philadelphia. Financed by employer contributions, it now covers more than 80 percent of the membership.

National Pension Plan Established

Over the period between 1950 and 1953, a national pension plan was established, covering all workers in all trades in the union's multiple industries.

In 1954, the UIU became the first international union to set up an appeals board composed of independent citizens to which union members may appeal from union disciplinary decisions.

The following year, the union broke ground for the village of Sal-Haven—named for Pres. Sal B. Hoffmann—in Palm Beach County, Fla. Sal-Haven, a refuge for ill and retired members covered by the health and welfare program, was dedicated in 1956.

The same year the UIU and an old rival, the Furniture Workers of the former CIO, set up a body unique in U.S. labor annals—the Confederated Upholsterers and Furniture Workers, under which all organizing ventures of both unions are entrusted.

Hoffmann, under whose leadership the union has made its greatest gains, has been president since 1937. R. Alvin Albarino, of New York Local 44, has been treasurer since 1940.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT IS AMUSING to run the record of Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.), whose contribution to the Gore committee's study of election spending was limited to expressing shocked concern over the expenditures of unions in political education.

Curtis complained about the "manpower" unions used in getting voters to the polls, about the "staffs" maintained by unions for political education and activity. He appeared concerned about the "right" of union members not to have "dues money" used to promote political objectives with which they might not agree.

★ ★ ★

CURTIS IS A WONDERFUL POLITICIAN to talk about the "rights" of workers. In the House and the Senate, for his years here, he has done his best to deprive workers of benefits that make the totality of union dues money trivially unimportant.

The senator from Nebraska voted last year for a proposal to strip Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, an Eisenhower "modern" Republican, of the power to set prevailing wages in the highway program. He wanted his Nebraska constituents to have the "right" to work on roads for substandard wages.

★ ★ ★

Curtis voted in the Senate against the proposal to let workers draw social security benefits for total disability at age 50. He thought it was part of the American system for a disabled Nebraska worker and his family to have the "right" to be penniless.

Curtis as a previous member of the House voted for the Taft-Hartley Act, which encouraged southern—and Nebraska—employers to resist union suggestions that they pay higher wages.

He voted in favor of an amendment to strip one million workers of federal minimum wage protection they had previously enjoyed.

His votes show him hostile to pay rises for federal employes, public housing, federal aid to education, tax cuts for low-income families.

The State of Nebraska probably should be ashamed of itself for sending Curtis to the Senate after a tradition that included the incomparable people's advocate, George W. Norris.

Curtis himself should not be absolved of blame. As an observer remarked, "Whenever he was there, he could be depended on to vote wrong."

★ ★ ★

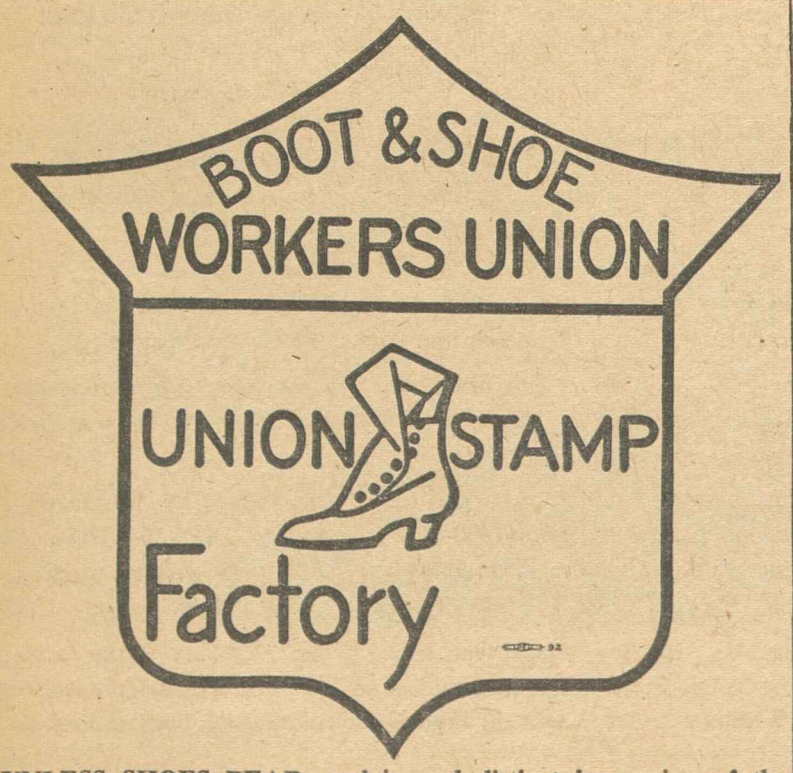
THE MORAL STANDARDS of Sen. Curtis in the political field are two-faced. He bleeds at the thought of union "dues money" being used to defend union members against his own hostile votes. His sense of ethics does not allow him to consider the political "educational" activities of business firms and business organizations with which he happens to agree.

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., for example, has a Washington publication that during the last four weeks has denounced Pres. Eisenhower's budget, denounced Pres. Eisenhower's school aid proposals, denounced what it deems a "surrender" by Pres. Eisenhower on so-called "public power."

Who pays the bills for the publications and "manpower" of the Chamber of Commerce to wage political war on Sen. Curtis' own Republican President? The bills are paid by the stockholders of the managerial businessmen who are chamber members. The gentlemen charge their expenses in supporting the chamber as a legitimate "business expense."

The Chamber of Commerce is conducting "clinics" in 12 cities to agitate for tax cuts, opposition to Eisenhower's school program, what the chamber calls "labor reform," and a $5 billion budget cut.

All of these issues are political. The stockholders of corporations involved in the enterprises are not asked whether they agree with the political attitudes expressed by their hired managements.



UNLESS SHOES BEAR a plain and distinct impression of the above union stamp, they are not made by members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. An indistinct impression resembling this union stamp is likely to be a counterfeit.

Morgan Says:

Magic, Mystery in King Saud Visit

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

A MIXTURE of magic, mystery, misconceptions and misgivings tinctured the atmosphere surrounding the visit to the United States of bespectacled, berobed Saud ibn Abdul Aziz al Faisal Al Saud, his 55-year-old majesty, king of Saudi Arabia.

The public has been inundated by a flood of feature stories about the royal household, its riches, habits and its heritage in a strange, romantic desert with its prize of black gold —oil—over which Saud rules almost absolutely as one of the few absolute monarchs still extant.

Morgan

The picture emerges of crown princes rolling in a wealth of Cadillacs, concubines and other comforts, in a feudal land most of whose six million Koran-worshipping souls are impoverished, diseased and illiterate. A picture of a country where thieves have their hands cut off and adulterers are beheaded; a country being rocketed from an archaic past through an explosive present into an uncertain future because of its geography and its geology.

It is directly in the path along which Moscow wants to expand politically and economically. Its sandy soil is saturated with fabulous oil reserves yielding the king nearly $1 million a day. And so it is important to us.

★ ★ ★

HOW important? Saudi Arabia traffics in slavery, not only denies religious freedom to her own citizens but forbids Jews—for example—to enter, fly over or even trade with the country; government revenues, 90 percent of which come from royalties from American oil companies, are being used to help prop up the anti-western kingdom of Jordan; Saudi money, by buying editors, has helped further the recklessness of Nasser in the Middle East; and yet King Saud wants and seems likely to get more money and arms from the U.S. government.

It is deplorable that the U.S. government and American companies operate in Saudi Arabia under a royal edict banning American or other Jews from their missions. It is deplorable that the latest distinguished guest of the White House advocates, or did, not long ago, the eradication of Israel as if it were a cancer. Do we have to tolerate these and other unpleasant facts merely because Saudi Arabia is important to us, politically and economically?

The answer is an unsatisfactory yes and no. We have to deal with things as they are. The trouble with our approach, carrying morals in one hand and expediency in the other, is that what we are actually delivering is hypocrisy.

No reasonable person would deny that compromise is sometimes necessary but the record here cries out for more standing on principle and less moralizing about it.

Vandercook Says:

Symington's Air Report 'Buried'

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

IT is always more comfortable—the White House has taught us—to listen drowsily to clichés than to the harsh dissonance of facts. We were thus easily led to agree that Mr. Eisenhower's wholly unsatisfactory peace settlement in Korea was "good enough"; that the Russians' assurances at the Geneva conference that they were really peace-lovers at heart could be taken at face value; that simply being kind to Arab autocrats will somehow make everything in the Middle East turn out all right.

Vandercook

There is now an example, however, of why some citizens occasionally find that "let's-sweep-it-under-the-rug," "don't-look-and-maybe-it-will-go-away" kind of political leadership downright alarming.

As a result of long, earnest and exhaustive studies, the Senate Armed Services subcommittee headed by Stuart Symington published its report on the state of American air power in comparison to that of Russia's. Symington's sane, solidly factual findings would normally have created a sensation. It may yet. But the first result of Symington's unaccustomed dose of truth has, certainly, been as inconspicuous as if that report had been dropped into a well.

On the very heels of its publication, we find the Pentagon blandly announcing that the number of Air Force "wings" will, next year, be still further reduced. The Air Force obediently states that it will learn, uncomplainingly, to live within a budget that will provide three billions of dollars less than the airmen originally said they would need. And, we are told, as usual, that the fishy miracle will be performed again —of somehow making us stronger than ever—with less money and less planes.

The meat of the Symington report remains, though, hard for any thoughtful person to digest. Here are some chunks of it:

The Soviet Union has more combat aircraft in operation than we have. They are making them faster. We, right now, have an insufficient number of long-range bombers—and no program exists to produce the number we require.

The shortage of skilled manpower in the U. S. Air Force is resulting in inadequate maintenance of those planes we do have; that, in turn, results in unnecessary accidents and unnecessary deaths.

The vulnerability of the United States to sudden air attack is steadily increasing, instead of decreasing.

The essence of the Symington findings—and the basic reason for them—is contained in this plain-as-a-pikestaff statement: "Financial considerations have often been placed ahead of defense requirements to the serious damage . . . of our national security."

As We See It:

Statistics Prove Value of Unions

HIGHLIGHTING the plight of the white-collar worker, Stanley Ruttenberg, AFL-CIO director of research, declared that "secretaries' wages (today) just about match those of laborers in most cities, and stenographers make on an average $10 less than laborers."

The reason for the difference is that while most factory workers are now organized in trade unions, most white collar workers are still not organized, Ruttenberg declared in the national radio program, As We See It, over the American Broadcasting Co.

"The average bank teller makes less than the factory worker," the research man continued. "In 1955, median earnings of all male workers in finance, insurance and real estate— including managers, proprietors and top commission salesmen— were $4,242 annually, meaning, of course, that earnings of non-managerial men employed in those fields were much lower. Median earnings of women were far below that level, $2,480 a year.

"Compare these figures with those of production workers, $4,236 a year."

THE change has come about in the last 30 years said William F. Schnitzler, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, on the same broadcast.

"Thirty years ago, the white collar worker was the 'aristocrat' of labor. He had benefits which we didn't have. When he was sick, he was generally paid. He had a few holidays—with pay. A generation of school children—many of them the children of workers in overalls—was taught that it was more dignified and better to become a clerk in an office, than a bricklayer or a factory worker, or a machinist, or a carpenter," said Schnitzler.

What gains the unorganized white collar workers have made, Ruttenberg added, have come "mostly from riding on the coat-tails of the blue collar workers."

Those who have organized, "such as newspaper reporters, have already recognized that joining together and working for common needs can lead to better conditions without any sacrifice of individual initiative or status."

MEMBERS OF THE MACHINISTS AND THE AUTO WORKERS conferred on a joint legislative program during a three-day conference of UAW delegates representing 220,000 members in the aircraft-missiles industry. Discussing the IAM-UAW drive are, seated (left to right) Harold D. Levy, Dist. 776, IAM; Jack Hurst, UAW Local 887, and Norbert J. Dion, IAM Dist. 91. Standing (same order) are Bob Ormsby, UAW Local 668; John Snider, IAM Dist. 727, and Oval Pierce, UAW Local 148.

UAW Sees Urgent Need For Air Apprentices

An urgent need for adequate apprenticeship programs in the aircraft industry was cited by more than 150 delegates to the Auto Workers' seventh annual aircraft conference in Washington.

Representing more than 220,000 UAW members in the aircraft and guided missile industry, the delegates to the three-day meeting expressed the view that the industry had failed to face up to its responsibilities for the training of the ever-increasing number of skilled workers which it needs.

Ask Higher Wages

The delegates, citing the great degree to which national security depends on the aircraft industry, adopted a program calling on the federal government to require that, before companies accept defense contracts, they establish adequate apprenticeship and training programs.

The UAW representatives also went on record recommending that the minimum wage in the aircraft industry, covered by government contracts, be substantially increased from its present level of $1.05 an hour.

A third objective set up by delegates to the conference called on the government to establish a new policy whereby no government contracts would be awarded to a company at which an authorized strike is in progress.

Vote Other Objectives

Meeting with Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, director of the UAW's National Aircraft Dept., delegates endorsed the recent establishment of a Joint Planning and Coordinating Committee, made up of representatives of the Intl. Association of Machinists and the UAW, the two major unions in the aircraft-missiles field.

In the area of collective bargaining programs, the delegates agreed to work toward establishment of the union shop as the common union security clause in aircraft contracts. Other objectives voted at the conference include adequate wage increases giving recognition to the higher skills required in the industry, establishment of supplemental unemployment benefit plans, and extension of corporation-wide bargaining.

Meany Hopeful on Ending Jurisdictional Disputes

Miami Beach, Fla.—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is "hopeful," but not making any predictions, about a settlement of continuing jurisdictional disputes between craft unions in the building trades and industrial unions.

During the course of the Executive Council sessions here, various committees met on a number of occasions in an effort to seek solutions. A key issue was the question of new construction and building maintenance construction in existing industrial plants.

A number of proposals, including one that past practices be observed and that disputes be quickly referred to an arbitrator, were discussed, but no agreement was reached.

Conversations were held between committees representing the Building Trades Dept., and the Industrial Union Dept. A standing committee of the Executive Council, which had discussed the problem on previous occasions, also worked on possible solutions.

The Executive Council Committee will meet in Washington Feb. 25 to continue the discussions.

Codes 'First Step' Says Reuther

The AFL-CIO will press its drive against corruption in unions "until we have driven every crook and gangster out of the labor movement," Walter P. Reuther, Auto Workers president, declared at a Washington conference.

Interrupting his attendance at the Executive Council meeting in Miami Beach, Fla., Reuther flew to Washington to tell representatives of 220,000 UAW members in the aircraft and guided missile industry that the codes of ethics adopted by the merged labor organization are only the "first step" to clean up the unions.

Declaring that labor can be proud of the council's action, the UAW president said it was a matter of morality, not legality. "If a fellow wants to make a fast buck, let him get out of the labor movement and make it in the open market place."

Committee Will Study Burt Dispute

Miami Beach, Fla.—A dispute between the United Steelworkers and the Sheet Metal Workers, which has led to the closing for several weeks of the Burt Mfg. Co., at Akron, O., received a full airing before the Executive Council.

The firm under contract with the Steelworkers, makes ventilators, most of them installed in industrial buildings. The Sheet Metal Workers refuse to install products, under their agreements with contractors, which do not carry their own union label.

The Steelworkers charge that products made by their members under union conditions, at Burt and elsewhere, are being boycotted in violation of the AFL-CIO Constitution.

A committee composed of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. George Harrison and Joseph Beirne will visit the Burt plant on Feb. 18.

After their study and inspection they will make a decision on behalf of the Executive Council.

Paul Hall Heads Maritime Dept.

Miami Beach, Fla.—Paul Hall, for several years vice-president of the Seafarers Intl. Union, has been elected president of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

He succeeds the late Harry Lundeberg, who died in San Francisco on Jan. 28. Hall was elected by the SIU board to fill out the presidential term left vacant by Lundeberg's death, until the union's convention Mar. 25.

Morris Weisberger has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, another office also held by Lundeberg.

Council Backs Meany On Naddeo

Miami Beach, Fla.—Action of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in ordering Pres. Charles Naddeo of directly affiliated Local 22623 in Philadelphia removed from office and expelled from the union, was sustained by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Meany took action against the official following a report from Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers, who had served as Meany's hearings officer in the case.

Naddeo is also a vice president of the Laundry Workers Intl. Union, which has been told by the Executive Council to purge itself of corrupt influences or face possible suspension in 90 days.

Naddeo will have the right to appeal Meany's removal order to the November convention, if he desires.

In announcing the council's sustaining action, Meany said there was no charge of "corruption" in the case.

He said the removal was based on violation of AFL-CIO rules governing the directly affiliated locals, including the absence of required financial reports, undemocratic administration of the union, failure to call meetings and the fact that Naddeo received full-time salaries from more than one union.

A headline in this paper last week indicated that other officers of the local had been "expelled." The expulsion order, however, was directed only at Naddeo. Other officers were directed to be removed from their posts for failure to handle their duties properly.

Millard of ICFTU, Addresses Council

Miami Beach, Fla.—Charles H. Millard, organizational director of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and formerly Canadian director for the Steelworkers, made a brief appearance before the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

He stopped off here en route to a meeting in Mexico City of the executive board of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers. Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Latin American Rep. Serafino Romualdi will represent the AFL-CIO at the Mexico City meeting.

Tug and Barge Unions Still Negotiating

New York — Direct negotiations —requested by both the union and management—continued here, in an effort to end a week-long strike of tugboat and barge crewmen.

Local 333, United Marine Division of the National Maritime Union, joined with the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association, in requesting that a special citizens' committee, appointed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner, step out of the picture in favor of direct negotiation.

Some 4,000 members of the union struck at midnight, Jan. 31, when their two-year contract with the association expired. At issue in the contract talks are union demands for a 20 percent wage increase, union shop, additional accident and sickness benefits increased vacations, additional life insurance, and nearly a score of other fringe benefits.

Labor Fights Interest Hike On GI Loans

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to oppose efforts to raise interest rates on GI mortgages, and to make federal funds available for loans for veterans' housing.

Testifying at a hearing on the veterans' home loan program before the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Bert Seidman, economist, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, pointed to the fact that only 1.1 million housing units were built in the United States last year "despite the widely recognized need for construction of at least 2 million housing units" annually.

Noting that "this represents a sharp decline of 16 percent from the 1955 level," the AFL-CIO economist said the decline was "principally in the more moderate-priced houses financed with FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed mortgages."

He asserted there is "no question of the continued need" for the veterans' home loan program, and declared "if that need is to be met, a sufficient supply of mortgage funds must be available at a reasonable interest rate." Seidman called on the Congress to resist "the pressure of the Administration . . . mortgage bankers and real estate groups" to boost GI loan rates from 4.5 to 5 percent.

The AFL-CIO economist said National Service Life Insurance and Federal National Mortgage Association funds should be used to purchase VA-guaranteed mortgages from private lending institutions, or to make direct loans in those cases where private funds are not available. The direct loans, he added, "should be made available in all areas and should not be confined to the relatively small number of areas" now covered.

SWEARING-IN CEREMONIES for the new under secretary of labor took on all the aspects of an old-time reunion. Associate Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan administered the oath to James T. O'Connell, under whom he had served when they worked in the War Dept.'s Industrial Personnel Division during World War II. Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell (left), who witnessed the ceremony, was director of the division during that period.

Congress, Ike Urged to Give Top Priority to Civil Rights

Miami Beach, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has called on both Congress and the Eisenhower Administration to take whatever steps are necessary "to extend equal rights and equal opportunity to all Americans in every field of life."

The council approved a statement setting forth a six-fold legislative program and declaring that "it is the first order of business of the 85th Congress to enact civil rights legislation in order to give practical application and the force and effect of statutory law to the basic rights guaranteed to every American by the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights."

Law of the Land

At the same time, the council called on the Administration to use the "full powers" of the executive branch of the government "to overcome and to punish any unlawful attempts to block the effectuation of the Supreme Court decisions outlawing segregation in the public schools and in public conveyances, public recreation and public housing."

The civil rights statement declared that the Supreme Court's pronouncements have left "no lawful room" for segregation because of race or color of children in public schools or of passengers in public transit.

"This is the law of the land," the council declared. "It is now the corresponding responsibility of the legislative and executive branches of our federal government to give this law full effect."

The statement asked Congress to enact the following legislation "making enforceable and more secure, civil rights pledged and proclaimed by the U.S. Constitution":

1—A federal anti-poll-tax law, "in order to give full effect to the franchise as the fundamental right of citizenship."

2—A law authorizing the U.S. government to institute civil actions to redress or prevent any unconstitutional deprivation of the right to vote.

3—A federal anti-lynching law, "to give effect to the constitutional guaranty that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

4—A measure strengthening existing civil rights laws by authorizing the attorney general to take civil actions to prevent or redress acts or practices which violate present laws.

5—Creation of a Civil Rights Division in the U.S. Dept. of Justice headed by an assistant attorney general for civil rights.

6—A permanent fair employment practice law, "assuring to all workers in interstate commerce equal employment opportunity without regard to race, creed, color or national origin."

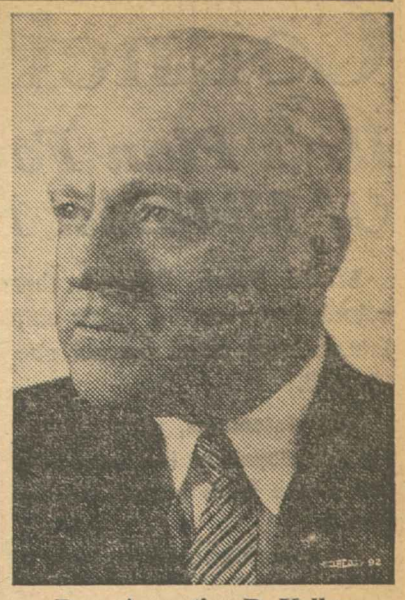
In addition, the council said it strongly urged the Senate to give prompt consideration to the change in its rules to permit a majority of senators present and voting to limit and close debate.

Confident of Support

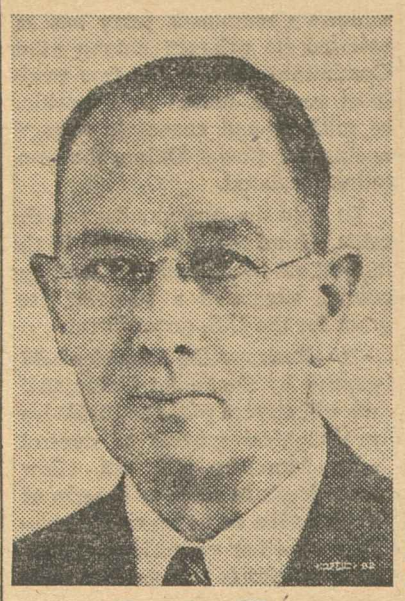
The council said that it has "taken steps" to give effect to the anti-discrimination objectives of the AFL-CIO constitution. It noted particularly that a Subcommittee on Compliance of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee has been established to assist "in processing complaints of discrimination by any affiliate and in bringing about compliance with the AFL-CIO civil rights policy."

"In our drive for civil rights," the council's statement concluded, "we are confident of winning wholehearted and wide support of the entire trade-union movement in America."

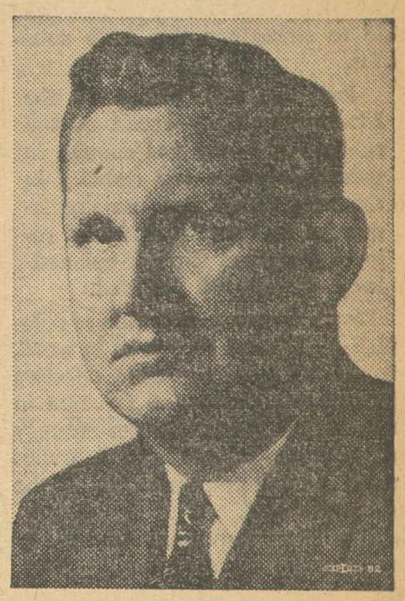
Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey
Chairman, General Education



Rep. Augustine B. Kelley
Chairman, Labor Standards



Rep. Roy Wier
Chairman, Safety-Compensation



Rep. Carl D. Perkins
Chairman, Labor-Management

AFL-CIO Backs Ike's 'Minimum' Rights Bill

"Arrogant defiance" by opponents of civil rights progress has "put the very prestige and honor of America itself on trial," Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, told the House Judiciary Committee in urging passage of "a comprehensive program" of civil rights legislation.

The AFL-CIO spokesman voiced support for "every part" of Pres. Eisenhower's civil rights proposals.

Favors Broader Bill

"But it would be wrong and misleading," he added, "to say that this minimum program is more than just that—a minimum program. Certainly anything less than this would be totally and inexcusably inadequate."

Biemiller said that the AFL-CIO favored the broader civil rights bill introduced by Rep. Emmanual Celler (D-N.Y.) because it "comes closer to meeting the many problems requiring action than does the President's program."

Noting that the House had passed the "minimum" program last year, Biemiller declared that "even that action, candor compels us to state, was too little and too late—too little because it constituted only a small part—welcome as that part was—of the total program which the situation calls for; too late because under the circumstances which prevailed and still prevail no civil rights legislation has any realistic chance of enactment which reaches the other body of Congress during the final weeks or days of a session."

He expressed "great satisfaction," however, "at the speed at which the House Judiciary Committee has proceeded to consider and act upon civil rights legislation in the 85th Congress."

Significant Contributions

Pres. Eisenhower has asked Congress to vote a four-part "civil rights package" which would create a commission on civil rights, establish a civil rights division in the Dept. of Justice, authorize civil action by the federal government to protect the right to vote and permit the attorney general to seek remedies in civil courts for violations of present civil rights statutes.

The Celler Bill contains all of the President's proposals and also would (1) increase punishment for violations of present laws where death or maiming results, (2) clarify existing statutes to facilititate enforcement, (3) prohibit discrimination in interstate transportation, and (4) create a joint congressional committee on civil rights with subpoena powers.

"All of these provisions," Biemiller declared, "would make significant contributions to the protection of civil rights."

He added, however, that in addition to these pending proposals, the AFL-CIO wants to see a fair employment practice law and anti-lynching and anti-poll tax statutes enacted.

"No laws can by themselves wipe out prejudice and bigotry," Biemiller declared. "Prejudice and bigotry are personal, subjective things. But discrimination, segregation, lawlessness and inequality are social acts—and these society has a right and a duty to eliminate as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible."

Head of Chemical Workers First to Invoke Ethics Codes

Miami Beach, Fla.—Pres. Walter L. Mitchell of the Chemical Workers has removed all officers of New York Local 587 in the first crackdown under the new AFL-CIO anti-corruption codes.

He acted on the basis of an investigation prompted by disclosures before the Senate Investigations subcommittee that the officers had a working relationship with locals of two other international unions under the domination of racketeering elements led by John Dioguardi, better known as Johnny Dio. Dio is awaiting trial on conspiracy charges in connection with the acid blinding of Victor Riesel, labor writer.

Shared Offices

Mitchell said that Local 587, which has fewer than 50 members, shared offices with Local 227 of the Allied Industrial Workers, formerly the AFL Auto Workers, and Local 284 of the Teamsters.

It apparently was used as a haven by the officers of Chemical Workers Local 496 in New York when the latter's charter was revoked on grounds of corruption in 1953, Mitchell said.

Pres. Harry Reiss of Local 496 became president of Local 227 and secretary-treasurer of Local 284. Sec.-Treas. Arthur Santa Maria took the same job in Local 284. Dominick Santa Maria, guide in Local 496, became a trustee of Local 227 and vice president of Local 284.

Reiss and the two Santa Marias invoked the Fifth Amendment when they appeared before the Senate subcommittee and were asked to testify about alleged juggling of financial reports and the personal use of Local 227 funds.

Supports Anti-Corruption Drive

The union's investigation disclosed that Dominick Santa Maria was a charter member of Local 587, and that the only address for the local in international headquarters was that of the financial secretary, Mildred Milano, in Brooklyn.

Intl. Rep. John Banks of Newark, N. J., who made the investigation for Mitchell and Intl. Sec.-Treas. Marshall Shafter, made the discovery that Local 587 shared its real headquarters with the other two Dio-dominated locals.

Mitchell, voicing strong support of the AFL-CIO anti-corruption program, vowed to eliminate all evil influences within the union. The international voluntarily supplied the Senate subcommittee with details of the revocation of the Local 496 charter at the time the Santa Marias were being questioned.

Liberals Gain Ground On Labor Committee

A "Young Turk" revolt of Democratic liberals has cleared the way for action this year by the House Education and Labor Committee on measures of major interest to labor. Chairman Graham Barden (D-N. C.), solidly backed by Republicans headed by Rep. Samuel K. McConnell (R-Pa.), successfully fought off a move to deprive him of power to name staff members.

Barden nevertheless made major concessions to the liberals as a price for checking the full effects of their revolt.

Regular Meetings

The full committee is scheduled to meet regularly twice a month instead of meeting only at the call of Barden, who stalled legislation last year by delaying tactics.

Subcommittees assigned to broad fields were appointed promptly and these subcommittees are authorized to conduct hearings and report bills to the full committee.

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-N. Y.) one of the leaders of the revolt, said he expected that the effect would be "swift action" on a federal school aid bill and a bill to expand coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to workers now unprotected.

"I am very hopeful that there will be consideration of all major bills referred to the committee," he said.

One-Member Margin

Chairmen of the subcommittees (all Democrats) are: Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.), labor standards; Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (W. Va.), general education; Rep. Carl D. Perkins (Ky.), labor-management relations; Rep. Carl D. Perkins (Ky.), labor-management relations; Rep. Roy Wier (Minn.), safety and compensation; Rep. Carl Elliott (Ala.), special education.

The five chairmen have notably liberal records on most, if not all, major issues involving labor and welfare.

Democrats have a one-member margin on each of the units. Barden and McConnell are both entitled to vote ex-officio on all subcommittees, and actual control will depend on the support liberal Democrats obtain from Republicans.

The "Young Turks" failed in their effort to take control of the staff from Barden. Ten of 13 GOP members lined up with Barden to defeat a motion to amend the committee rules and the other three failed to vote.

Principal objective of 12 liberal Democrats was to unseat James Brewbaker, a former lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers, as chief counsel. Brewbaker was engaged last year by Barden.

On another contested motion, 12 of the Republicans voted with Barden against a move to force the naming of subcommittee chairmen by seniority. The effect was to allow Barden to deny a chairmanship to Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.), third ranking member.

Rep. Carl Elliott
Chairman, Special Education

Council Hits Communism, Colonialism

Ike's Plan For Defense Of Mid-East Endorsed

Miami Beach, Fla.—A theme of anti-communism and anti-colonialism received heavy emphasis in two major statements on international developments adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The statements, prepared by the Intl. Affairs Committee, dealt with developments in the mid-east and in the lands behind the iron curtain.

The council gave endorsement to Pres. Eisenhower's plan for the defense of the mid-east from Communist aggression through the use of military deterrents and economic aid to strengthen the Arab countries.

But the two points of the Eisenhower Plan—economic and military aid—are not enough to guarantee peace and stability in the area, unless they are supplemented with an "unequivocal rejection of every form of colonialism," the council declared.

"Such American rejection as colonialism, in deed as well as in word, would be infinitely more effective in fostering peace and freedom in the Middle East than the strategy of heaping honors and subsidies upon feudal potentates . . ." the statement said.

The most important service our government could render, it added, is to prevail successfully upon our allies to abandon all colonialist policies.

Particularly, it said, if national independence were bestowed on the Algerian people by the French, the cause of peace and freedom in the Middle East would be substantially benefited.

No lasting peace can come to the Middle East, the council statement pointed out, without a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"It is imperative that the Eisenhower doctrine should include a clear-cut affirmation that the U.S. considers Israel an indispensable force for peace, freedom and social progress in the Middle East and would not permit any attempt to destroy Israel as an independent nation," the council stated.

It urged the U.S. government to take a lead in the United Nations for bringing about a peace treaty between Israel and her Arab neighbors that would end border disputes and assure humane and fair treatment for Arab refugees in the area.

The UN cannot turn back the clock to the situation before the Arab-Israeli conflict, the council said; and it must assure freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aquaba, and prevent the Gaza strip from again being used as a base for terrorist operations against Israel.

The council also urged that joint activity by a number of nations be taken to seek additional means of transport and communication as alternatives to the Suez Canal. In that way, neither Dictator Nasser of Egypt nor any other government can hold a "dangerous monopoly" over such vital areas of international commerce as the canal.

The statement on life behind the iron curtain described the "growing revolt for national independence" as a development of "historic significance."

Satellite countries are in an "economic crisis" aggravated by years of Soviet looting and exploitation, the council said, and Communist oppression has produced "deep-going unrest, mass strikes and open revolt . . . particularly among the workers, students and intellectuals."

The aims of Kremlin strategy, in the view of the Executive Council, are to prevent freedom and national independence—regardless of whether the Soviet rulers use Stalinist methods of armed force, as in Hungary, or "accept the more subtle technique of 'national communism' as in Poland."

In a situation in which the Soviet Union's Communist party has reasserted its primacy among other Communist parties, the free world must remain united in a position of military and economic strength against the Soviet Union, the resolution declared.

To help the democracies use the crisis behind the iron curtain in the interest of peace and freedom, the council suggested a 10-point program for the U.S. government:

1—Reassure the countries held captive by the Soviet Union that we will oppose plans to divide up geographical spheres of control with Moscow; will not allow these lands to serve as spheres of exploitation or as bases for invasion of other countries; will repudiate efforts to establish reactionary regimes in place of their present despotic governments; will support UN-supervised elections to help bring about democratic governments in the iron curtain countries.

2—Place the questions of the captive countries and of German reunification before the UN, and urge that Russia abide by the Yalta agreement to hold free elections in the satellites.

3—Urge the UN to appeal to the free governments of Asia—and especially to India—to "declare their solidarity with, and pledge support of, the Hungarian freedom fighters."

4—Provide the victims of Soviet tyranny in Hungary with free food, through the Intl. Red Cross or some other specially-designated group; and desist from helping the Quisling Kadar regime by selling it either consumer goods or industrial products.

5—Condemn the Kadar regime in Hungary for executing leaders of the workers councils; and ask the Intl. Labor Organization to expel the Hungarian regime because of its "flagrant violation of all human rights."

6—Sever diplomatic relations with the Kadar regime, and seek its unseating in the UN on the basis that it is a "foreign-imposed" regime.

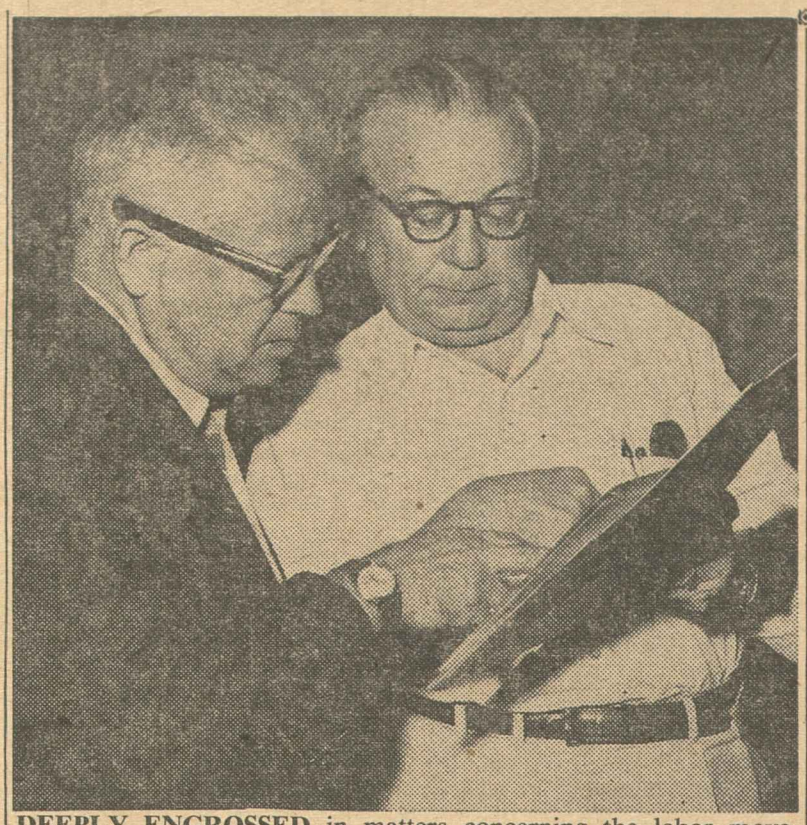
7—Demand that the Roumanian Communist puppet government free the "legitimate premier" of Hungary, Imre Nagy, or face expulsion from the UN.

8—Seek to have the UN invoke economic sanctions against Russia for its "persistent refusal" to obey the UN demand that its troops be removed from Hungary.

9—Urge all free governments to join in supporting the "Hungarian democratic government representative" as a rallying center for Hungarian freedom fighters seeking freedom and national independence.

10—Cancel all plans to have Communist Dictator Tito of Yugoslavia and Falangist Dictator Franco of Spain visit the U.S.

Such visits, the council said, "would serve no useful purpose for the democratic forces in their worldwide struggle against totalitarians," and would serve as an "affront and injury" to citizens demanding human rights and democracy in those two countries.



DEEPLY ENGROSSED in matters concerning the labor movement below the border are AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Dubinsky (left), president of the Garment Workers, and AFL-CIO Latin-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi. They are shown during a break in sessions of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in Miami Beach.

Liberal Immigration Called 'Imperative'

Miami Beach, Fla.—Immediate action to liberalize the McCarran-Walter Immigration Law was described as "imperative" by the AFL-CIO Executive Council. The need for new legislation to "liberalize and humanize" the nation's immigration policy, the Council said, has been "dramatized by the flight of thousands of anti-Communists from revolt-torn Hungary.

Pres. Eisenhower moved to help the Hungarian refugees "as quickly as the law allowed him to do," the Council declared, "but the sad fact remains that we have not been able to do enough.

"It has even been charged that the program of bringing in a mere 21,300 Hungarian refugees is of doubtful legality," the Council said.

Freedom-loving Americans, the Council added should feel "ashamed" that so little has been done. It outlined a goal of providing admission for at least 100,000 Hungarian refugees.

Outlining general elements of an improved immigration policy, the Council called for:

1—Provision to take into this country at least 250,000 immigrants a year, in addition to those eligible for entry on a non-quota basis. The Council said the country's economic position is strong enough to absorb this number without undermining job chances for American workers.

2—Immigration quotas allocated on such factors as family reunions, America's technical and professional needs, refugee relief and the needs of U.S. foreign policy.

3—Fair and democratic procedures for both aliens and naturalized citizens, while all reasonable precautions are taken to keep subversive elements out of the country.

4—Importation of temporary workers should be geared to our economic needs, and under regulation of international agreements to protect both the foreign regulation of international agreements to protect both the foreign and American workers.

Meany Will Get Histadrut Award

New York—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will be presented with the 1956 Humanitarian Award of Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, at a dinner Feb. 27 in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The award is given for outstanding effort in fostering understanding between Americans and Israeli, and for demonstration of encouragement of Histadrut. Previous winners include former Pres. Harry S. Truman, the late Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Supreme Court Justise William O. Douglas and Gov. Averell Harriman of New York.

Council Hears Plea to Free Algerians

Miami Beach, Fla.—Spokesmen for Latin American and Moroccan trade unionists addressed the Executive Council sessions here.

Taieb Bouazza, assistant secretary general of the Moroccan Workers Union, voiced thanks for help from the AFL-CIO in their fight for independence, and made a strong plea for U.S. pressure on France to give Algeria its freedom.

"Anti-Nationalist repression has reached a peak in Algeria," Bouazza declared, "and no democratic freedom is enjoyed" under French rule in Algeria.

"We believe that the independence of Morocco and Tunisia is an illusion as long as Algeria—which lies between the two North African countries—remains under the domination of French imperialism," Bouazza said.

Alberto Luis Monge, secretary general of ORIT, the inter-American regional organization of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, brought greetings to the council.

Council Asks Review On Forced Labor

Miami Beach, Fla.—A State Dept. review of this country's position on the proposed Intl. Labor Organization forced labor convention was urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting here.

The U.S., after pushing the convention vigorously, declined to vote for it on the ground it would be "immoral" to support the proposal so long as the President did not intend to present it to the Senate for ratification.

Damages U.S. Prestige

"It is the opinion of the Executive Council that failure to support the adoption of this important proposed convention," the resolution said, "would seriously damage the prestige and importance of the U.S. in its relations with the peoples of the freedom-loving nations of the world."

The council cited the report of the special interdepartmental committee headed by Joseph Johnson, president of the Carnegie Endowment for Intl. Peace, which said the government's position on slave labor had created an "embarrassing, in fact almost impossible, situation," within the ILO. The committee called for a policy of supporting ILO proposals on their merits rather than on a basis of legislative technicalities.

The council particularly commended this recommendation to the State Dept. It also called on the department to study other Johnson committee recommendations, and those sections of employer organization reports on the ILO "which will substantially contribute to the improvement and prestige of U.S. participation in the ILO."

Pledge Labor Support

It noted with "satisfaction" the employer reports, adopted by the Commerce & Industry Association of New York and the New York State Chamber of Commerce, urging continued participation in the ILO and making suggestions for improvements.

"While not subscribing to all of the recommendations in these reports," the council said, "it is the opinion of the Executive Council that the conclusions prove the irresponsibility of the recent charges of some U.S. employers against the ILO and U.S. participation therein."

The council reaffirmed support of legislation to increase the U.S. contribution to the ILO from a ceiling of $1.75 million to $3 million, and again pledged "the complete support of the AFL-CIO to the ILO and its efforts to improve the economic and social standards of the millions who now live in misery and poverty throughout the world."

Meany Is Invited To Ghana Inauguration

Miami Beach, Fla.—Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of the Gold Coast, a one-time member of the Maritime Union, formally invited AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to attend his inauguration as president when that British colony becomes the independent country of Ghana on Mar. 5.

Meany expressed himself as "highly complimented" at the invitation. Unable to accept it, he designated AFL-CIO Vice Pres. H. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters, as his representative.

Ike's Economic Message Dodges Issues -- Meany

Assailing Pres. Eisenhower's recent economic message to Congress on the grounds that it "dodges any meaningful analysis" of the real reasons behind the continued rise in the cost of living, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on Congress to conduct a full-scale investigation of wages and prices. The AFL-CIO position was contained in a statement presented to the Joint Economic Committee by Peter Henle, assistant director of the Dept. of Research. Meany was unable to present it in person, because of the Executive Council meeting in Miami Beach, Fla.

Meany restated the Executive Council stand that rising prices resulted, not from wage boosts, but from the action of "dominant corporate giants" whose executives raised prices solely "to obtain large unit profit margins."

The AFL-CIO president was sharply critical of Eisenhower's report for its failure to "comply with the specific requirements of the Employment Act that it set forth the levels of employment, production and purchasing power 'under which there will be afforded useful employment opportunities, including self-employment, for those able, willing and seeking to work.'"

He also charged that the report contained "no analysis of the unbalanced growth of the national economy in 1956," that it "fails to seek out the sources of upward price pressures," and that it "contains no examination of the ability of our economy to meet changing national defense needs and foreign aid requirements."

Avoids Pertinent Fact

Meany said that "although the report speaks of the slowing down of the rate of improvement in output per manhour of work in 1956," it failed to note that productivity, between the fourth quarter of 1955 and the fourth quarter of 1956 "increased by . . . about 3 percent," with indications that productivity "will probably rise at a fairly rapid pace in 1957."

He quoted the report as stating that "the reduction of profit margins in 1956 was especially noticeable in the motor vehicle, lumber, stone, clay and glass, and electrical machinery industries."

Profits Ease 'Suffering'

He noted that it conspicuously avoided mention of the fact that after-tax profits of these industries, as compared to investments, ranged from 9 percent in the lumber industry to 15 percent for the automotive firms.

"Are we to interpret the report as advice to American business," asked Meany, "that (these) rates of return on net worth are too low?"

Testifying earlier, and joining in urging a sweeping congressional investigation of wages and prices, were Nat Weinberg, director of research for the Auto Workers, and Otis Brubaker, director of research for the Steelworkers.

Weinberg suggested that Congress set up a governmental agency to hold public hearings on price boosts proposed by corporations which control 20 percent or more of total sales in their industry. He proposed no restraint on their right to raise prices, except insofar as public opinion would be informed for itself "whether or not the price increase was justified."

Brubaker lashed out at the "deliberate, widespread and systematic attempt" by the NAM to blame labor for rising prices, and declared that wage increases in steel had caused not "even a single steel price increase" since the formation of the Steelworkers Union 20 years ago. He maintained that wage increases over the years could easily have been absorbed "out of productivity gains and excessive profit margins."

Willard S. Townsend

Immigration Reforms Face Obstacles

The drive to reform basic immigration laws faced formidable obstacles in Congress despite a special message from Pres. Eisenhower asking a doubling of present legal "quotas" and other changes to ease entry requirements.

Biggest roadblock is the influential Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), chairman of the Immigration subcommitte of the House Judiciary Committee and co-author of the 1952 McCarran-Walter Act.

Walter in Opposition

Walter announced his opposition immediately after the President's message reached the Capitol. Last July Walter blocked House consideration of a more modest immigration reform bill passed at the close of the 84th Congress by the Senate.

Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), a longtime sponsor of liberalized immigration procedures, said Eisenhower's proposals were "a step in the right direction" but did not "go far enough."

The President's message asked Congress to authorize an increase of about 65,000 immigrants above the present legal total of 154,857 a year. This would be achieved by basing the permitted entry according to U.S. population as revealed in the 1950 census instead of the 1920 census used in the McCarran-Walter Act.

Ike Asked 'Pooling'

The President also asked, in effect, that some 60,000 immigrant "quotas" allocated each year to such countries as Great Britain, Germany and Scandinavia—and not actually used—be authorized for "pooling" to permit more legal immigrants from eastern and southern Europe, where the "quotas" are annually exhausted.

Eisenhower recommended that the "mortgaging" of quotas against the future—some countries have used up their legal migration limits for scores of years—be cancelled.

He proposed that special immigration relief for refugees from Iron Curtain countries be regularized to the extent of permitting 67,000 "parolees" annually, over and above quotas.

Rep. Pat Hillings (R-Calif.) introduced a bill to carry out the President's proposals.

A key factor in determining the fate of various bills might be the speed with which Administration influence is applied. Last year the Justice Dept. delayed formal testimony until so late that Walter was able to block action on the ground that House committee hearings were impractical.

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WITH THE NEWS

Townsend, of Transport Service Union, Is Dead

Chicago—AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Willard S. Townsend, president of the Transport Service Employes, an internationally known figure in the labor movement and a leader in the fight against racial discrimination, died Feb. 3 following a year's illness. He had served as president of the UTSE since it was formed in 1940 at a convention of the prior Brotherhood of Red Caps. He also had been president of the prior organization for nearly the four years of its existence.

He was fatally stricken while the AFL-CIO Executive Council, to which he was elected at the merger convention in 1955, was in session in Miami Beach. Before the merger he was a member of the former CIO Executive Board.

Lauded by Council

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and other officers sent messages of condolence to his widow, Mrs. Consuelo Mann Townsend; his son, Willard, Jr., and to his fellow UTSE officers.

The council, in a formal resolution, expressed its "profound regret" at Townsend's death and lauded him as a "fine American and splendid trade unionist." It hailed his "spirited, conscientious type of leadership" and his "contribution to the welfare of the labor movement."

Townsend, the resolution noted, worked to "improve the foundations and structure of our democracy, so that the underlying cause of minority grievances could be removed and men of all races, colors and creeds could share equally in the glory of the American ideal."

He was born in Cincinnati in 1895, the son of a contractor. His first job was as a red cap in the Union Terminal there. Later he came to Chicago and became a dining car waiter on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, leaving for service in World War I.

After the war, he worked on dining cars for the Santa Fe. Then he went to Canada, where he did the same type of work on the Canadian National while attending the University of Toronto and the Royal Canadian Academy of Science, from which he received a degree in chemistry.

When the depression hit, he again returned to Chicago after a brief stretch as a teacher in Texas and became a red cap in the North Western Railway terminal. He helped organize the Brotherhood of Red Caps in 1936 and served briefly as vice president before assuming its leadership.

Mission for ICFTU

At the same time he was taking correspondence and night courses with the Blackstone College of Law, Chicago, and received bachelor's and doctor's degrees. In 1942 Wilberforce University gave him an honorary LL.D.

Twice Townsend went to Japan in the interests of the international labor movement—the first time in 1947 on a mission for the World Federation of Trade Unions, which the CIO later bolted because of its Communist domination, and again in 1952 for the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

He was a vice president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; a trustee of Hampton Institute, a director of the American Labor Education Service and a lecturer on human and industrial relations at Seabury Western Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill.

Hotel Unions, YWCA Settle 2-Month Feud

New York—Settlement of a two-month dispute between the YWCA and the Hotel Trades Council was reached after the social agency paid $9,000 to about 60 union members who lost their jobs when the "Y" took over the former Capitol Hotel as a residence club.

The displaced workers approved their settlement including refusal by the union of a "Y" demand that the council would make no further attempts to organize "Y" workers.

Picketing of the hotel began Dec. 3 when the "Y" took over the downtown hotel and replaced union members with a "Y" crew. The hotel's former management responded to union protests by paying the workers $6,000.

The "Y" secured an injunction against picketing on the grounds that it was a non-profit organization and not required to negotiate with the union. Supreme Court Justice Owen McGivern later reaffirmed the right to picket on the basis of free speech.

An indirect result of the strike will be the campaign of labor in New York to have the state labor relations act amended to require social, non-profit agencies to negotiate with unions.

Latin America Dictators Opposed in Resolution

Miami Beach, Fla.—"Uncompromising opposition" to the military dictatorships in Latin America was reaffirmed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in a resolution expressing the American labor movement's "complete solidarity" with the oppressed trade union forces fighting for the reestablishment of democracy and freedom."

"The continuation of these dictatorial regimes and their acceptance as full partners in the American family of nations weakens the position of the Western Hemisphere, and particularly of the United States of America, in the struggle against the sinister forces of international Communism and its aggressive designs," the council resolution said.

The council cited with "satisfaction" the return to constitutional democratic government in Peru and "the repudiation by the people of Haiti and Honduras of their incipient totalitarian dictatorships" as evidence of "the progress made by the forces of democracy in Latin America during the past year."

"We are also encouraged," the resolution continued, "by the prospect that congressional and presidential elections will be held in the near future in Venezuela, Cuba, Colombia and other countries. The ballot box, no the employment of fratricidal violence, is the only proper avenue by which the present political crises in those countries will be solved."

Hitting particularly at the "deplorable" conditions in Venezuela, the council called on the Venezuelan government "to take effective measures to end persecution of democratic labor and poltical forces and to restore full political freedom throughout the country before congressional and presidential elections are called."

IUE Subscribes For 412 Officials

The Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers is the latest international to join the drive to make the AFL-CIO News available to trade unionists in its ranks.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, in advising AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler that the IUE would subscribe for the AFL-CIO News for the secretary-treasurers of all 412 IUE-AFL-CIO local unions, said:

"The AFL-CIO News has constantly improved and has become a thoroughly readable publication not only for union members but also for those outside the labor movement."

Tight Money Policy Has Failed, Says Council

Miami Beach, Fla.—Calling on the Administration to "stop tilting with the windmills of inflation," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared that the present "tight money" policy has "failed in its objectives" to head off price inflation, and that its "major achievement has been delay of worthwhile social programs."

The council declared that "real harm has resulted from the higher interest rates" of the tight-money policy, and that "important types of borrowers have suffered."

"Home buyers have had to face higher interest rates and fewer homes have been built," the monetary statement continued. "Farmers have found it more difficult to borrow enough to tide them over the planting and harvesting seasons. Small business has seen 1956 produce the highest rate of business failures since 1941.

"City and state governments have been forced to cut back or delay necessary improvements in schools, sewage, water, roads and other public works. Distressed areas have found it exceedingly difficult to secure the loans necessary to help them improve their economic situation."

Labor's Political Role Hit Anew by GOP

Alcorn Signals New Drive As Report Details Spending

By Willard Shelton

A Republican drive to restrict or abolish union spending for political education and citizenship activities was signaled when H. Meade Alcorn, new GOP National Committee chairman, joined Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) in assailing union political activity.

Alcorn associated himself with charges by Curtis that the Gore Elections subcommittee, in a voluminous report on 1956 campaign spending, had presented an "incomplete and inaccurate picture."

$33.1 Million 'Traced'

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) reported that it had traced "net expenditures" of $33.1 million by major political parties or political action committees.

Of this $20.6 million was spent by Republicans while Democrats had only $10.9 available for expenditure.

Expenditures by labor committees, "virtually all" of which "benefited Democrats," the report stated, totaled $941,271.

The committee majority, composed of Gore and Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), acknowledged that total money spent in the election "far surpasses" the $33.1 million it was able to discover and isolate.

It found that existing election laws "fail miserably" to curb spending and "demoralize the political climate and breed contempt."

It viewed with "deep concern" the fact that spending by organized labor goes "almost entirely" to Democrats and "expenditures by persons affiliated with big business and large vested interests and by wealthy individuals" go "largely" to Republicans.

It pointed out that 12 wealthy families alone contributed more money to Republicans—$1 million—than the total direct expenditures of labor organizations, while giving only $107,000 to Democrats.

Among traced contributions of $500 or more, 7,751 persons gave $8 million to Republicans as compared to 2,663 giving $2.8 million to Democrats, the report stated.

It called for revision of the laws to impose more "realistic" limits to contributions, accurate and full reporting, and restrictions on "interstate" movement of funds in senatorial elections. It asked further "specialized and intensive study" of election activities of unions and corporations and "thorough analysis" of constitutional issues involved in attempted restrictions.

Curtis refused to concur with the Gore-Mansfield report, saying that the committee "throughout (its) work" had given an "incomplete and inaccurate" picture.

He charged that had expenditures for union "manpower, publications, radio and television under the labels of political education and citizenship" been counted, the disparity in apparent Republican spending would have disappeared and "total expenditures for both parties probably would have been nearly equal."

The Nebraska senator, co-author with Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) of a bill to prohibit any kind of political expenditure by unions with union shop contracts, said union educational work had become "dangerous to a union minority or individual member." He asked for a law to protect "individual and minority rights."

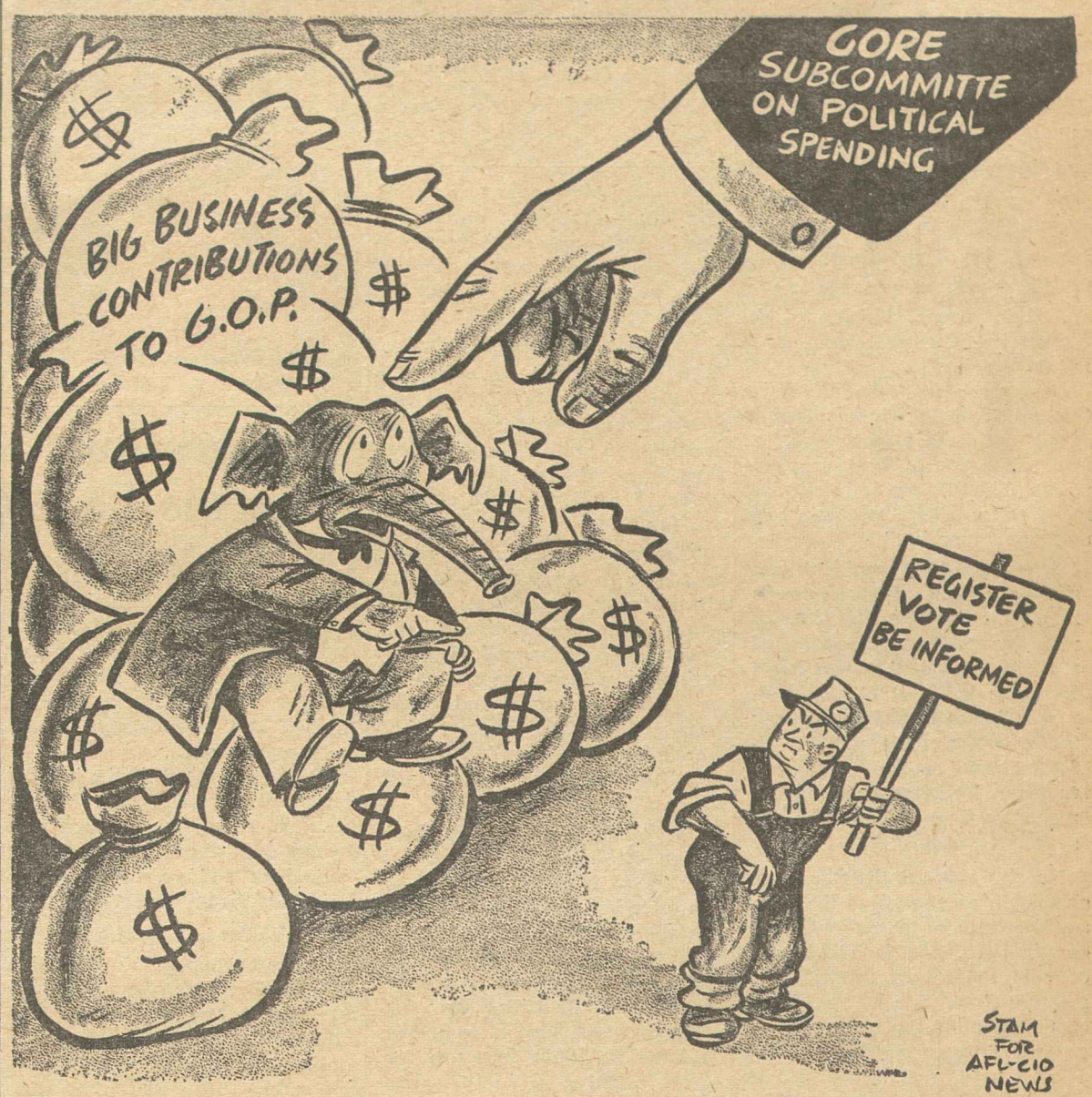
Lines Up With Curtis

Alcorn, questioned on the CBS television program Face the Nation, said he had not read the Gore committee report but that the "first thing I would like to see done is to eliminate any compulsion" on union members to "give to a political cause."

He mentioned the Curtis minority dissent in charging that in "certain union movements there is compulsion in political contributions."

Apparently he referred to what Curtis himself specified as the use of dues money "under the labels of political education and citizenship."

'Not Me, Him'



12 Families Gave GOP $1,040,526

The Gore Elections subcommittee report of 1956 campaign donations lists 12 wealthy families who contributed more money to the Republican party in 1956 than was spent by organized labor. They gave $1,040,526 to the Republicans in contrast to only $107,109 to the Democrats.

The DuPonts, alone, gave $248,423 to the Republicans and the Pews contributed $216,800. The other families include: Field, Ford, Harriman, Lehman, Mellon, Olin, Reynolds, Rockefeller, Vanderbilt and Whitney.

The subcommittee also revealed that officials of the 100 largest industrial firms, 25 largest commercial banks, 25 largest merchandising firms, 25 largest transportation companies, and 25 largest utilities gave contributions of $500 or more. They gave $1,816,000 to the Republican Party and only $103,000 to the Democratic Party.

Other breakdowns by the committee show clearly where the major business interests of the country placed their campaign contributions. Officials and directors of the groups who gave $500 or more are included. Following is the tabulation:

- Officials of 88 corporations participating in the atomic energy program contributed $387,342 to the Republicans and $34,700 to the Democratic Party.
- Officials of 100 largest military prime contractors with the federal government gave $1,133,882 to the Republicans and $40,975 to the Democrats.
- Officials of 29 of the largest oil companies in the United States donated $344,997 to the Republicans and $14,650 to the Democrats.
- Officials of the 10 leading radio and television license-holders gave $37,800 to the Republican Party and $1,000 to the Democratic Party.
- Officials of 17 certificated airlines gave $132,150 to the Republicans and $31,609 to the Democrats.
- Officials of 37 leading advertising agencies donated $51,600 to the Republicans and not one penny to the Democrats.
- Officials of 47 leading underwriters of investment bonds contributed $237,800 to the Republican Party and $2,000 to the Democratic Party.
- Officials of 13 selected professional and business groups gave $741,189 to the Republicans and $8,000 to the Democrats.

In addition to all these contributions, the subcommittee took particular note of the thousands of dollars spent by corporations on institutional advertising, tax deductible, to express their views on specific issues, and even candidates, during the campaign.

Labor's Political Spending Legal

No union has been convicted of improper political expenditures in the nearly 10 years since the Taft-Hartley amendments to the corrupt practices law outlawed use of union funds in connection with campaigns.

The Gore Elections subcommittee noted that between 1950 and 1956 the Justice Dept. investigated 49 of 54 complaints of improprieties but obtained indictments in only two cases.

In one case the result was acquittal. In the second case, involving the Auto Workers, U.S. District Judge Frank Picard dismissed the indictment. A Justice Dept. appeal is pending in the Supreme Court.

Ike to Fill Fourth High Court Post; Reed Quits

Pres. Eisenhower will name his fourth member of the Supreme Court as a result of the retirement, effective Feb. 25, of Associate Justice Stanley Reed. The President previously has appointed Chief Justice Earl Warren, Associate Justice John Marshall Harlan and Associate Justice William J. Brennan, Jr. Brennan was given a recess appointment last September and his nomination is now pending in Senate Judiciary Committee.

It is expected that Eisenhower will elevate some jurist from the lower courts, as he did in the cases of Harlan and Brennan. Presumably the nominee will be a Republican, although Brennan is a Democrat.

Roosevelt Appointee

Reed, second in seniority among justices appointed by the late Pres. Roosevelt, told reporters that his retirement at the age of 72 arose from the "strain of unremitting exertion" and "long hours of close concentration."

Reed was promoted to the court by Roosevelt from his earlier post of solicitor general. As top government advocate, he had argued frequently, but generally unsuccessfully, to establish the constitutionality of the New Deal.

As a result of pressure on the court and changes in membership—eight were eventually appointed by Roosevelt—all basic reforms of the New Deal were finally validated.

Courts 'Swing Man'

Reed nevertheless gradually became known as one of a new "conservative" wing in the shifting court. With him stood such other Roosevelt appointees as Justice Felix Frankfurter and the late Justice Robert H. Jackson. A fourth was Justice James F. Byrnes, who soon resigned.

The consistent liberals remained Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas and the late Justices Frank Murphy and Wiley Rutledge.

At one period Reed was known as the court's "swing man" in cases involving labor. He frequently switched to the liberal side where labor's claimed rights were at stake.

He consistently upheld the power of Congress to legislate under the commerce clause in the fields of industrial regulation.

2-9-57

UAW Scores NLRB Victory On Kohler

Striking Auto Workers at the Kohler Co. won a major preliminary victory when the National Labor Relations Board reversed its trial examiner and ordered him to file a report on the "merits" of the union's case.

The examiner had thrown out the case, after hundreds of thousands words of testimony, on the ground that three trustees of Local 833 had not filed non-Communist affidavits. He ruled that the trustees, appointed by the international, were "officers" of the local and thus required to file.

The labor board unanimously reversed the trial examiner on an appeal by the UAW. The trustees are not "officers" within the meaning of the law, it declared.

Kohler workers struck Apr. 5, 1954, charging failure to bargain in good faith

The trial examiner is now compelled under the board's order to issue findings of fact on these charges and an order based on them.

AFL-CIO News

VOL. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, February 16, 1957

No. 7

Administration Drive Aims To Curb '57 Wage Levels

'Realistic' Funds Asked for Schools

Expressing confidence that Congress is "resolved to let nothing obstruct" passage of a school aid bill, the AFL-CIO called for a "realistic" authorization of federal funds to meet the classroom shortage.

Testifying before a House Education subcommittee, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the $1.3 billion proposed in the Eisenhower program was "entirely inadequate."

Chairman of the subcommittee is Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D-W. Va.).

Biemiller strongly suggested support of the $3.6 billion program embodied in the bill sponsored by Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D-Pa.).

Cites Future Needs

The Administration bill, sponsored by Rep. Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R-Pa.), would build only 33,000 classrooms in four years, whereas the Kelley bill would finance 90,000 in six years, Biemiller pointed out.

The relative adequacy of the two programs should be measured, he told the subcommittee, against Education Sec. Marion B. Folsom's testimony that the country started the school year with a "total shortage of 159,000 classrooms."

The classroom "problem includes not only this existing shortage," he emphasized, but also the future need for additional schools for an anticipated "increase of six million" pupils in elementary and secondary schools in the next five years.

Biemiller "approved the emphasis" of the McConnell bill on distributing federal funds for school aid.

Oppose Amendments

The McConnell proposal would grant larger per-child allotments to less wealthy states and would be related, also, to state "effort." The Kelley bill would divide funds on a school-attendance basis without requiring matching state grants or considering state income levels.

(Continued on Page 2)

Union Head Pleads 5th, Then Quits

New York—The manager of a local of the Ladies Garment Workers union here has voluntarily resigned his post in line with the new AFL-CIO policy covering use of the Fifth Amendment in corruption investigations.

Sam Berger, manager of the Cloak and Dress Drivers Union, Local 102 of the ILGWU, submitted his resignation to Pres. David Dubinsky after pleading the Fifth Amendment before a federal grand jury probing alleged racketeering in the garment and trucking industries.

The action was believed one of the first under the policy formulated by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its Miami Beach meeting which specifies that a union official "has no right to hold office in his union" if he resorts to use of the Fifth Amendment—the right against self-incrimination—on rele-

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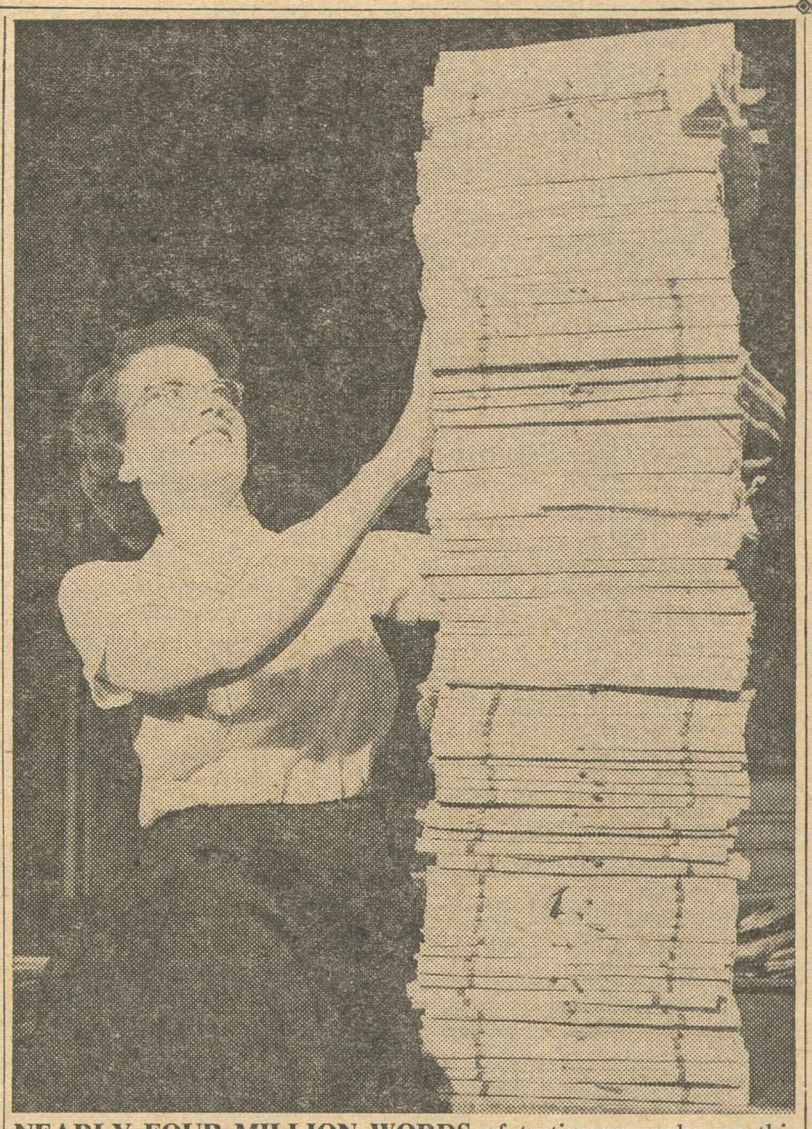


NEARLY FOUR MILLION WORDS of testimony make up this pile of transcripts in the Auto Workers' NLRB case against the Kohler Co. The hearings, involving the union's 12 charges of law violations, took more than a year and the courageous members of UAW Local 833 have been on strike against the Kohler, Wis., plumbing wares firm for nearly three years. The NLRB recently reinstated the case after an examiner had recommended that it be thrown out.

Leaders Pin Price Hikes On Labor

By Willard Shelton

The Eisenhower Administration has launched a drive to hold down wage increases by blaming 1956 pay rises for higher prices.

The effect is Administration adoption of a National Association of Manufacturers thesis that wage boosts — not corporation profit policies—are the "cause" of price increases.

This thesis was sharply challenged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in a policy statement and in recent testimony from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany before the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report.

Urged Investigation

The council and Meany urged Congress to authorize a sweeping investigation of the facts on the "price-profit-investment-wage policies of the dominant price-leading corporations in basic industries."

Neither Pres. Eisenhower nor any Administration official has endorsed this proposal. But three cabinet members have now cited Labor Dept. figures "tentatively" indicating that wage rises in 1956 "exceeded" to some degree the climb in productivity per man day.

The cabinet-level discussion on wages and productivity has not been accompanied by comparable emphasis on the responsibility of corporations to show "restraint" in their pricing policies, although Pres. Eisenhower's messages to Congress have urged "restraint" by both industry and labor.

Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Ben-

(Continued on Page 4)

Flow of Emergency Oil Shipments To Europe Badly Bungled By U. S.

By Gervase N. Love

A sadly bungled program of emergency oil shipments to Europe, the result of industry arrogance and Eisenhower Administration indifference, has been revealed by testimony before a Senate Joint Anti-trust and Monopoly subcommittee headed by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.). In spite of an original goal of 500,000 barrels of crude oil a day to meet overseas needs created by the Suez Canal crisis, shipments since Nov. 1 averaged only 475,000 barrels of crude and its products, Defense Mobilizer Arthur S. Flemming told the subcommittee in one of his last public appearances before returning to private life.

Hazy on Details

He failed to mention that included in the total were 60,000 barrels of gasoline a day, which Europe did not want and on which it was forced to spend its dwindling supply of dollars in order to keep up the flow of crude.

The ratio of crude to gasoline has improved since Flemming's appearance, later testimony indicated, although Administration spokesmen questioned by the subcommittee were often hazy on details.

When Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.) asked Flemming why domestic oil prices had jumped 35 cents a barrel, or about 12 percent, and gasoline had risen 1 cent during the crisis, he replied it would be "inappropriate" for him to comment for the reason that the government has no control over prices. He conceded that a senatorial exploration of the price boosts could be "helpful."

"The oil lobby appears to be more powerful than the President, the Congress and the people,"

(Continued on Page 2)

Jobs Drop 1.7 Million In One Month Period

The number of Americans with jobs dropped to a winter low of 62.9 million in mid-January, 1.7 million less than in December and about the same as in January 1956, the Labor and Commerce Depts. disclosed in their monthly report.

Unemployment increased a seasonal 500,000 to 2.9 million, about the January 1956 level. The jump was smaller than the decline in employment because most housewives and students who held Christmas jobs left the labor market after the season closed.

Seasonal Declines

The two agencies blamed the fall in employment on the usual sharp cutbacks in retail trade and postal work after the holidays, plus the seasonal declines in all forms of outdoor work, including construction.

Despite the over-all drop, nonfarm employment was the highest on record for any January at 57.9 million. This compares to 59.4 mil-

(Continued on Page 3)

Benson Is Back On His Old Line

Chicago—Two top union officials here have derided Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson's revived attempt to blame his own "failures" on farm income by blaming union wage gains.

Pres. E. W. Jimerson and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters pointed out in a reply that Benson "has gone back to his tired old line."

"It is an indication of his desperation, for in the 12-month period between his attacks on labor," Benson's "failures have multiplied and the plight of the farmer has gone from bad to worse. If anyone needs a scapegoat, Benson does."

Bills to Compel Reporting On Welfare Funds Filed

Major bills to compel federal registration and financial reports of all employe welfare and pensions funds have been filed in the Senate.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) introduced substantially the same measure that originated last year from a Labor subcommittee investigation of welfare fund abuses.

It would require registration of practically all funds with the Securities & Exchange Commission whether unilaterally controlled by an employer, unilaterally by a union, or jointly by both.

No Group Exempt

No group involved in welfare funds — "unions, management, insurance companies or banks" — is "exempt from criticism" for abuses or carelessness, Douglas said in a statement.

The Illinois senator pointed out that the AFL-CIO had endorsed the main principles of his bill and termed this "very encouraging."

As he has done repeatedly, Douglas also called for support from business spokesmen—thus far noticeably lacking.

"I hope that management leaders, from whom I have been hearing about the evils of racketeering, and banking and insurance representatives will put their effective support behind this necessary protective measure and not some poor, watered-down substitute that does not cover the situation," he said in a statement.

Murray, Ives Co-Sponsors

Sen. James E. Murray (D-Mont.) and Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.) joined Douglas as co-sponsors.

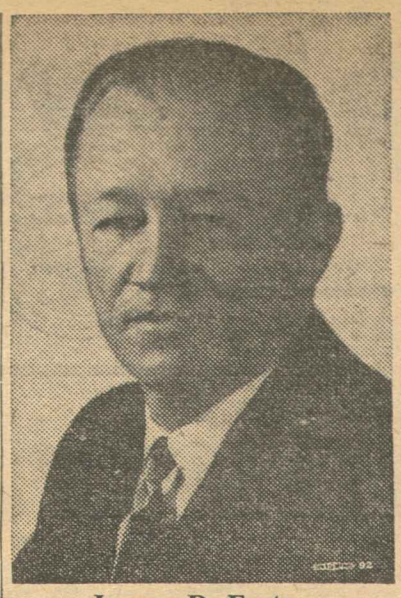
Ives also filed for himself and Sens. H. Alexander Smith (R-N. J.) and Gordon Allott (R-Colo.) a greatly broadened Administration bill.

The Ives measure differs from one he offered last year in requiring registration and accounting from employer - administered funds as well as union-negotiated funds.

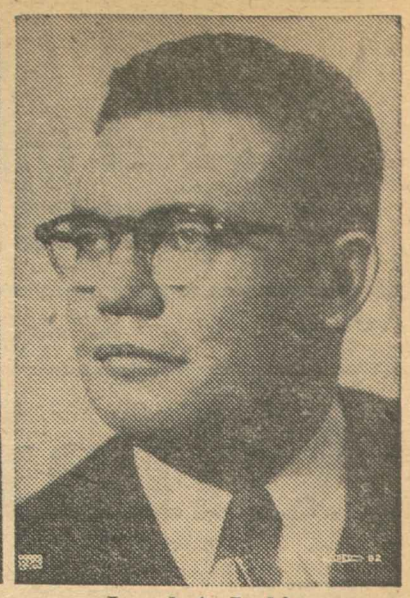
It would require registration with the secretary of labor instead of the SEC, which the Douglas bill proposes. It provides criminal penalties for failure to comply and for perjury, but does not include the Douglas bill provision making embezzlement from welfare funds a federal crime.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council strongly endorsed registration and reporting of all welfare funds, including those controlled by union trustees and officers.

Insurance firms tend to shrink from what they term federal "regulation" and many private employers dislike the proposal that they be compelled to report on their "private" pension funds.



Jerome D. Fenton



Joseph A. Jenkins

Key NLRB Positions To Fenton, Jenkins

Two vacancies in key National Labor Relations Board posts were filled in new appointments by Pres. Eisenhower.

Jerome D. Fenton, 49, a lawyer and former management spokesman, was nominated for the important position of general counsel. Under the Taft-Hartley Act the counsel must initiate hearings on all complaints of unfair labor practices.

Joseph A. Jenkins, Fort Worth, Tex., lawyer and "Eisenhower Democrat," was nominated for membership on the board. There has been a vacancy since expiration last summer of the term of Ivar H. Peterson, liberal Republican.

Fenton, who has been the Defense Dept.'s director of industrial personnel security since 1955, formerly was a vice president in charge of industrial relations for Pan American World Airways. As such he negotiated contracts with as many as 12 unions, established personnel policies and handled grievance cases.

A Republican, Fenton has had years of association with Army Sec. Wilber Brucker. Before joining Pan American he was in Brucker's Detroit law firm and he was brought into government affairs when Brucker became general counsel of the Defense Dept.

Fenton succeeds Kenneth C. McGuinness, who was temporarily named as general counsel after Theophil C. Kammholz of Chicago resigned last year.

Jenkins was named to a five-year term as a board member. The board will be composed of four Eisenhower appointees and one holdover, Abe Murdock, from Harry S. Truman's administration. Murdock's term expires next December.

Labor Urges 'Realistic' Funds to Aid Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

The AFL-CIO opposed efforts to tie an anti-segregation amendment to school aid, Biemiller said in response to questions from Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (R-N. J.).

He said this opposition did not reject the idea of federal responsibility for protecting children against local segregation systems but reflected a belief that there were "other ways" in which federal authority could be asserted in this field.

The 1956 Kelley bill failed in the House after Republicans and northern Democrats joined in approving an anti-segregation amendment by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) and GOP members then switched to oppose the measure on final passage.

Biemiller pointed out that "year after year labor had appeared to urge action in behalf of schools." Today, he said, "we do not come alone."

He cited the White House Conference on Education, which voted by an "overwhelming majority" for federal school aid and pledges by "both great political parties" to support federal funds.

Both the McConnell and Kelley bills he called "outstanding" and "excellent" and said their differences in detail were "minor and wholly reconcilable."

Union Leader Pleads Fifth, Then Resigns

(Continued from Page 1)

vant questions pertaining to possible corruption.

In his letter of resignation to Dubinsky, Berger noted the AFL-CIO policy, which Dubinsky strongly supported, and said that in light of the policy statement he had no choice but to resign.

He added that "I want to assure you personally that I am not guilty of any wrongdoing and I am confident that before long my name and reputation will be fully cleared."

Dubinsky replied that he regretted that Berger felt obliged to invoke the Fifth Amendment, adding that "having done so, however, there was nothing else he could do but resign from his union post."

The Local 102 executive board accepted the resignation, expressed appreciation for Berger's 13 years of service as manager and designated David Karpf, a member of the local since its formation in 1933 and assistant manager 1944, as acting manager.

Berger's summons to appear before the federal grand jury was part of a year-old investigation into possible racketeering in the garment and trucking industries.

U. S. Bungles Flow of Oil To Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

sharply observed Sen. Matthew W. Neely (D-W. Va.).

Charges by both Democratic and Republican senators and congressmen that the oil industry was given a free hand to wring its own profits, at its own price levels from the Suez emergency, were pointed up by testimony of Flemming and Assistant Sec. of the Interior Felix A. Wormser that the government had not taken any position on prices during discussion with the oil companies that make up the Middle East Emergency Committee, the group directing shipments to Europe.

Approved by Justice Dept.

The committee is composed of 15 big oil firms and was created under a plan approved by the Justice Dept. because of its anti-trust safeguards. These included provisos that a government representative act as chairman of all meetings, and that government employes make up the staff.

Actually, Flemming told the Senate subcommittee, chairmen and employes from the industry carry out the operations. He maintained this was not inconsistent with the Justice Dept. ruling because an Interior Dept. official exercises over-all supervision.

Pres. Eisenhower, after long silence, publicly urged an increase in shipments to Europe only 24 hours after Sec. of State John Foster Dulles said there was no need for such an appeal.

A grand jury investigation of the industry's pricing and marketing practices was in sight as the result of a Justice Dept. petition filed in federal district court in Alexandria, Va. Although O'Mahoney welcomed it publicly on the ground that "the more light thrown on this picture the better," there was some suspicion around the subcommittee.

"We think it's peculiar that this secret grand jury investigation is suddenly called," one source said.

A battle over oil company records also appeared possible. The Senate group has subpoenaed them and O'Mahoney said it will insist on its priority.

A few days after the action was filed, Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr., in a report to the President on Defense Production Act operations said there has been "no indication" that the Middle East Emergency Committee has violated the anti-trust laws.

Government Urged to Get Out Of Atomic Industry Bargaining

The Secretary of Labor's Advisory Committee on labor relations in atomic energy installation wants the government to get out of collective bargaining in the industry in all but the rarest cases.

The glamor and mystery have gone from the industry, it has matured and it should be treated like any other mature industry, in the opinion of the committee headed by David Cole, noted arbitrator and mediator.

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell appointed the committee in 1954 to study the industry with a view to improving labor-management relations and strengthening collective bargaining.

Urge Tapering Off

In its report, which was filed with Mitchell and is expected to be referred to the Atomic Energy Commission, the committee recommended that the work of the Atomic Energy Labor - Management Relations Panel, headed by Cyrus S. Ching, be gradually "tapered off," and that unions and management be encouraged to do their own collective bargaining instead of relying on panel intervention.

The committee proposed that unions and contractors include in agreements a requirement of ample notice before any shutdown; the taking of preparatory steps to safeguard the operation; designation of standby or emergency crews which would respond to emergency calls regardless of a strike, and a provision for maintenance crews, if necessary, during a strike.

Management's "trusteeship" of atomic energy installations, the report said, extends beyond their mere operation and "includes the duty to avoid labor disputes wherever possible which may result in an interference with operation."

"We recommend," it continued, "that the AFL-CIO actively participate in the labor - management program under discussion, that it cooperate with government to lessen tensions and otherwise to promote the purposes of this program, and that it institute steps to minimize active rivalries between unions at atomic energy installations which adversely affect the development and maintenance of stable relations."

Another proposal was that there be no finding that an emergency exists or is threatened because of a labor dispute except by the President on the advice of the National Security Council. Even then, such a finding should be made "cautiously" and after consultation by the NSC with "highly placed leaders of labor and management" as advisors.

Cole expressed the view that under normal circumstances, an emergency would not be invoked except in the gaseous diffusion plants, where there is definite danger of great damage to equipment if the operation is undermanned too long.

U. S. Workers Muddled By Commission Shake-Up

Government workers once again have been made uncertain about Administration personnel policies as the result of a major shake-up of the Civil Service Commission. Spokesmen for federal employe unions characterized the change as "difficult to understand" and said "it doesn't make sense."

On the same day that he accepted the resignations of Philip Young as chairman and George M. Moore as member of the three-man commission, Pres. Eisenhower nominated Christopher H. Phillips, deputy assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs, and former Rep. Harris Ellsworth (R-Ore.) as their replacements. All four involved in the change are Republicans.

At the same time, the President also nominated incumbent Commissioner Frederick J. Lawton, a Democrat, for another term. The new chairman is expected to be named from among the three by March 1 when all appointments will become effective if the Senate approves.

Pres. James A. Campbell of the American Federation of Government Employees said that his organization will "wait and see" what kind of policies the new commission adopts before passing judgment.

"We can only regret that the need of the new commissioners to study and make their own decisions on major policies will necessarily delay matters at a time when important legislation is pending," he added.

Phillips has been described as "an Eisenhower - type of so - called modern Republican," in contrast to Ellsworth, who was defeated in his bid for re-election by Oregon voters last fall after voting almost consistently with right-wing GOP members in the House.

Automation Can Aid Labor Reach Goals

Automation can mean full employment in America and a fuller and more abundant life for its citizens—if it is harnessed properly.

That was the conclusion as Cleveland labor concluded a two-day conference on the industrial and social implications of automation. The conference was arranged by the Joint Labor Conference Committee, made up of representatives of AFL-CIO unions, the railroad brotherhoods and the American Labor Education Service.

Keynoter for the conference was Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers of America, who predicted that "automation can and should bring its rich rewards to those people who have still not achieved what we have come to call the American standard."

Automation Our Friend

"Our job," Beirne explained, "is to maintain our vigorous, healthy economic situation so that we can move forward without fear and without strife to enrich as many lives as we can with the wonders which these new machines have made possible. Wherever possible, we should be discussing not only the broad overall but also the day-to-day on-the-job problems created by automation and using our best efforts to solve them in a fundamentally decent and rapid manner.

"However, when talking about problems, we should not lose sight of the fact that automation doesn't only create problems but helps solve many of them also. Let's understand that automation is our friend if harnessed properly."

The 400 delegates registered for the conference heard E. R. White, vice president of the Intl. Association of Machinists, underline the necessity for exploring the contractual problems posed by automation. He warned that "every possible precaution must be made to prevent an employer from taking advantage of his employes if and when he decides to install automation.

Every labor representative has an obligation to examine the collective bargaining contracts in those plants where automation is likely to be introduced. He must seek within the limits of collective bargaining to obtain provisions in the agreement which will prevent the company from mass downgrading. He must seek to obtain 100 percent vested pension plans so that, in the event the employe has to be laid off, the employe will not lose his accumulated pension rights."

White also stressed that "severance pay clauses in all of our agreements seems to be a 'must.' In fact, any provision which helps to cushion the shock of unemployment to the displaced worker is helpful not only to the unfortunate individual but to our economy as a whole."

There were discussion groups on railroads, communications, service trades and food processing, office workers and electrical, machine, machine tool and metal industry.

Graham Is Director

Chester Graham, field representative for the American Labor Education Service, was director of the conference. Other officers were Elmer Blazy, assistant director of research for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, chairman; Mac E. Rogers of the education and research department of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, secretary, and Ed Moss, secretary-treasurer of District 54 of IAM, treasurer.

Jobs Drop 1.7 Million In a Month

(Continued from Page 1)

lion in December and 57.3 million in January 1956.

With most manufacturing industries reporting declines, the number of jobs in that area dropped by 200,000 to 16.9 million, about 100,000 more than a year earlier and the highest for any January since World War II. Cuts larger than seasonal were reported by the apparel, electrical machinery, furniture and fabricated metals industries.

The average January work-week declined by eight-tenth of an hour to 40.2 hours, a greater than usual falling off, with all manufacturing industries reporting reductions. Most of them reported fewer overtime hours and some shortened workweeks.

Weekly Earnings Off

Average hourly earnings were unchanged from December's $2.05, a record high. However, weekly earnings were down by $1.64 to an average of $82.41 because of the shortened hours.

The increase in state-insured employment—workers eligible for unemployment compensation — increased at about the same rate as over-all unemployment. Half of the jump in covered employment took place in five large manufacturing states—California, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.

'Generous' Offer Adds Up to Salary Cut

Montreal—There is a difference of opinion between the Montreal city administration and the National Syndicate of Municipal Employes (CCCL) on the municipality's offer to its 3,000 white collar workers.

The city fathers called it "generous." The union called it "vindicative, iniquitous, and inspired by bad faith." The reason: it called for a longer workweek, lower overtime rates and no pay increase, and was estimated by the union to add up to a 15 percent cut in salaries.

American Motors Pulls Out of NAM

Milwaukee, Wis. — The American Motors Corp., manufacturers of Nash, Hudson and Rambler automobiles, has pulled out of the National Association of Manufacturers because of a "fundamental disagreement with policies and attitudes of the association."

A company spokesman said the pulling out was due primarily to "the antediluvian attitude toward labor by the association." George W. Romney, president of AMC, said, "We have thrown all of our emphasis on maintaining community contributions at the highest level during the loss period (in recent years) and meeting all commitments.

"Our basic policy in this respect was a factor in stopping our dues payments to the NAM three years ago. But more important in this case was a sense of fundamental disagreement with policies and attitudes of the association."

THEIR RANKS THINNED by court order—but not deterred by the bitter, 23-below-zero weather—members of Local 301, Tobacco Workers, press their three-month-old strike against Benson & Hedges, Ltd., Montreal, Can. Despite punitive labor laws which resulted in decertification of their union, the strikers assure Rene Bondou (right), temporary representative of the TWIU, of their intention to hold out until they win contract demands.

Tobacco Workers Vow to Hold Line Against Benson & Hedges

Montreal, Can. — Canada's winters are bitterly cold, and the Province of Quebec's laws are bitterly anti-union—but the 200 members of Tobacco Workers Local 301 are determined to hold out against both of them. Now in the fourth month of their strike against Benson & Hedges, Ltd., manufacturers of Trump and Cabinet cigars, the union is daily braving temperatures which nose dive as low as 23 below zero to maintain picket lines in support of wage and grievance demands.

Last summer, the union opened negotiations with the cigar manufacturer, asking a two-year contract with wage increases of 15 cents over the life of the agreement.

Protest on Grievances

Local 301 also protested past action by the company in refusing to respect the union's right to discuss grievances. On each previous occasion where a minor grievance had arisen, Benson & Hedges immediately declined discussion, throwing the matter into the long, slow process of arbitration by the Dominion Labor Relations Board.

The company held firm against any easing of its attitude against employing normal procedure for handling grievances.

On the subject of wages, the firm took an even harsher stand. Ignoring the fact that other major tobacco companies in Canada—notably the Imperial Co.—had given pay increases similar to those sought by Local 301, the company countered with a proposal for a 5.5 percent reduction in wages, and an increase in hours from 40 to 42½.

The old contract expired on Aug. 7, but the union members continued to work and negotiate for nearly two months. Then, when the company flatly refused to alter its position, the union struck the plant on Oct. 1.

Union Decertified

Taking advantage of the restrictive provisions of the dominion's labor laws, the company went to court several times in its successful fight to restrict the number of pickets, and several of the union members were arrested, fined and jailed for their activities.

Under the Canadian law, the Quebec Labor Relations Board subsequently ordered the union back to work, and when it refused, it was decertified by the board.

The company was successful in maintaining partial production through the use of supervisory personnel plus a few unskilled workers hired as strikebreakers. But Local 301 officials said that, with only 30 to 40 persons crossing the picket lines daily, the company has been unable to maintain pre-strike production and that it lost virtually all of its Christmas business.

Organized labor throughout Canada, and Tobacco Workers locals in the United States, have extended financial support to the union in its fight for survival.

High Court to Decide Validity Of License Fees for Organizers

A key decision on restrictive southern ordinances which levy license fees on union organizers is scheduled to be made in the U.S. Supreme Court.

For several years, communities in four southern states—Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Virginia—have been busy passing such ordinances, designed to harass and block organizational activities.

Now the Supreme Court, in the first major test of these laws, has agreed to decide whether they are constitutional.

Georgia Test Case

The test case involves the ordinance enacted by the town of Baxley, Ga., which was invoked for the first time against Miss Rose Staub, an organizer for the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Baxley's ordinance requires a permit to solicit members for "any organization, union or society which requires from its members the payment of membership fees." It imposes a license fee of $2,000 a year, plus a one-time fee of $500 for each member obtained.

Arrested under the ordinance in March 1954 Miss Staub was found guilty in the Mayor's Court in Baxley, fined $300 and sentenced to 30 days in jail. Along with another ILGWU organizer, Miss Staub was organizing workers at the Hazelhurst Mfg. Co., located 17 miles from Baxley, at the time of the incident.

Atmosphere Is Hostile

The atmosphere on the part of police and businessmen in Hazelhurst was so hostile, that the two Garment Workers organizers were living in Baxley to be out of the mainstream of anti-union feeling. Their arrest came when they visited a few of the Hazelhurst employes who lived in Baxley.

An appeal from the conviction was carried to the Georgia Court of Appeals and to the Georgia Supreme Court, but the ILGWU appeal was thrown out both times on what the union's lawyer describes as "narrow technical grounds."

The appeal which brought the case to the U.S. Supreme Court argues that the ordinance infringes on guarantees of freedom of speech, press and peaceable assembly provided by the First Amendment, and that it abridges the right of employes to organize for collective bargaining.

The brief filed by the attorney for the town of Baxley, in reply to the union's petition to the Supreme Court, candidly admitted that he had advised the town authorities that the ordinance was unconstitutional, and that no effort should be made to apply the law.

The full impact of the rash of ordinances restricting union organizing has not yet been felt, because of the fact that organizing activities have, in the main, not yet reached the towns covered by these licensing laws.

Administration Drives To Curb Wage Hikes

(Continued from Page 1)

son in a speech to a Pacific Northwest farm forum reverted to an old theory—that much of the trouble of farmers has come from "soft wage settlements" benefiting workers.

Defining "soft" settlements as wage increases "outrunning gains in productivity," he asserted they "hit farmers harder than any other group."

He attributed to "farm people" a "saying": "Collective bargaining means that labor and industry bargain together and then collect from us."

Weeks Falls Into Line

Before Benson's speech, Commerce Sec. Sinclair Weeks told a news conference that in some industries "inflationary wage increases" had surpassed gains in productivity and warned this "is going to hurt" if it continues.

He said in response to a question that he did not consider recent fuel oil price rises a "major factor in bringing about inflationary conditions."

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell was more cautious in discussing wage-price-profit relationships.

He told a news conference that "tentative" findings of his Bureau of Labor Statistics "indicated" that 1956 wages exceeded productivity rises to "some extent." He said that such increases "contribute to an inflationary trend."

He didn't know the "exact figure," he said, however, and warned of the danger of trying to measure productivity figures from year to year.

Productivity Gains

It is the "long-range trend which is important," he said, and he pointed out that many wage increases had been "absorbed" and that many factors such as "quality" might be considered.

[Labor economists in analyzing the BLS 1955-56 figures emphasize the same point. They attribute a lag in productivity gain in the first six months of 1956 to the installation of automated equipment requiring a "shakedown" period.

In the second six months, BLS figures reveal a rapid productivity gain, they point out, and the 1955-56 figures show a 2.1 percent factory output gain with fewer workers and shorter hours.]

Mitchell said he had not read testimony by BLS Commissioner Ewan Clague that business was in its "third round" of postwar price increases but that Clague "usually was sound."

Asked about corporation profits, he pointed out that Eisenhower had asked corporations to "be aware" of the dangers in "individual price policies."

Some price rises "also would tend toward inflation," Mitchell said.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council in Miami Beach, Fla., directly and vigorously denied the thesis that union pay policies have compelled price rises.

Outstrip Wage Costs

The evidence is that price pressures are "overwhelmingly unrelated to wage increases," the policy declaration stated.

"Price rises for many basic goods have far outstripped wage costs," the council said. "Excessive price increases in certain basic commodities have produced excessive profit margins in such key industries as auto and steel."

Meany told the congressional committee that Eisenhower's recent Economic Report "failed to note" that BLS figures revealed about a 3 percent productivity gain between late 1955 and late 1956 and indications are that productivity "probably will rise at a fairly rapid pace in 1957."

Rising prices result not from wage increases but from policies of "dominant corporation giants" seeking "large unit profit margins," he said.

Nat Weinberg, Auto Workers research director, and Otis Brubaker, Steelworkers research chief, also urged Congress to investigate wage-price-profit relationships.

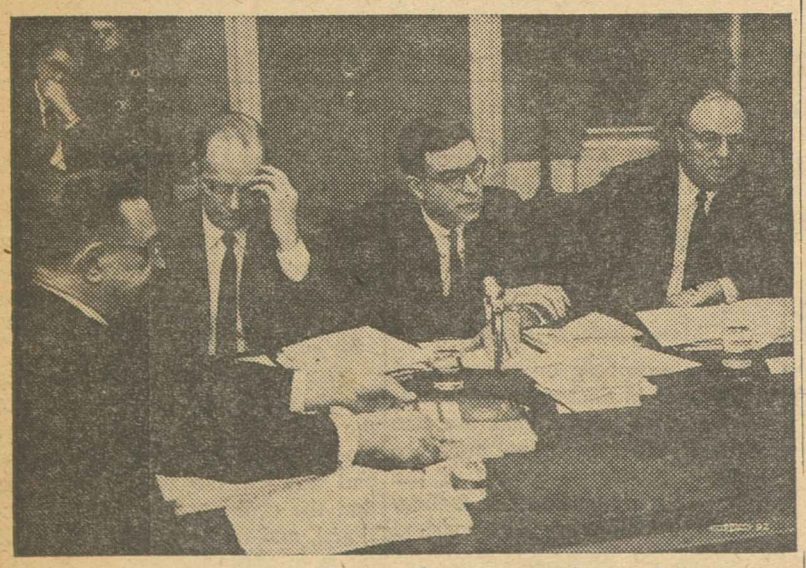
Brubaker charged a "deliberate, widespread and systematic" effort by the NAM to blame unions for price rises. All USWA-negotiated wage increases in 20 years could have been "absorbed" by industry "out of productivity and excessive profit margins," he said.

Rubber Workers Win Fringe Pact

Dayton, O.—The Rubber Workers and the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. reached agreement on a new master contract covering certain fringe benefits.

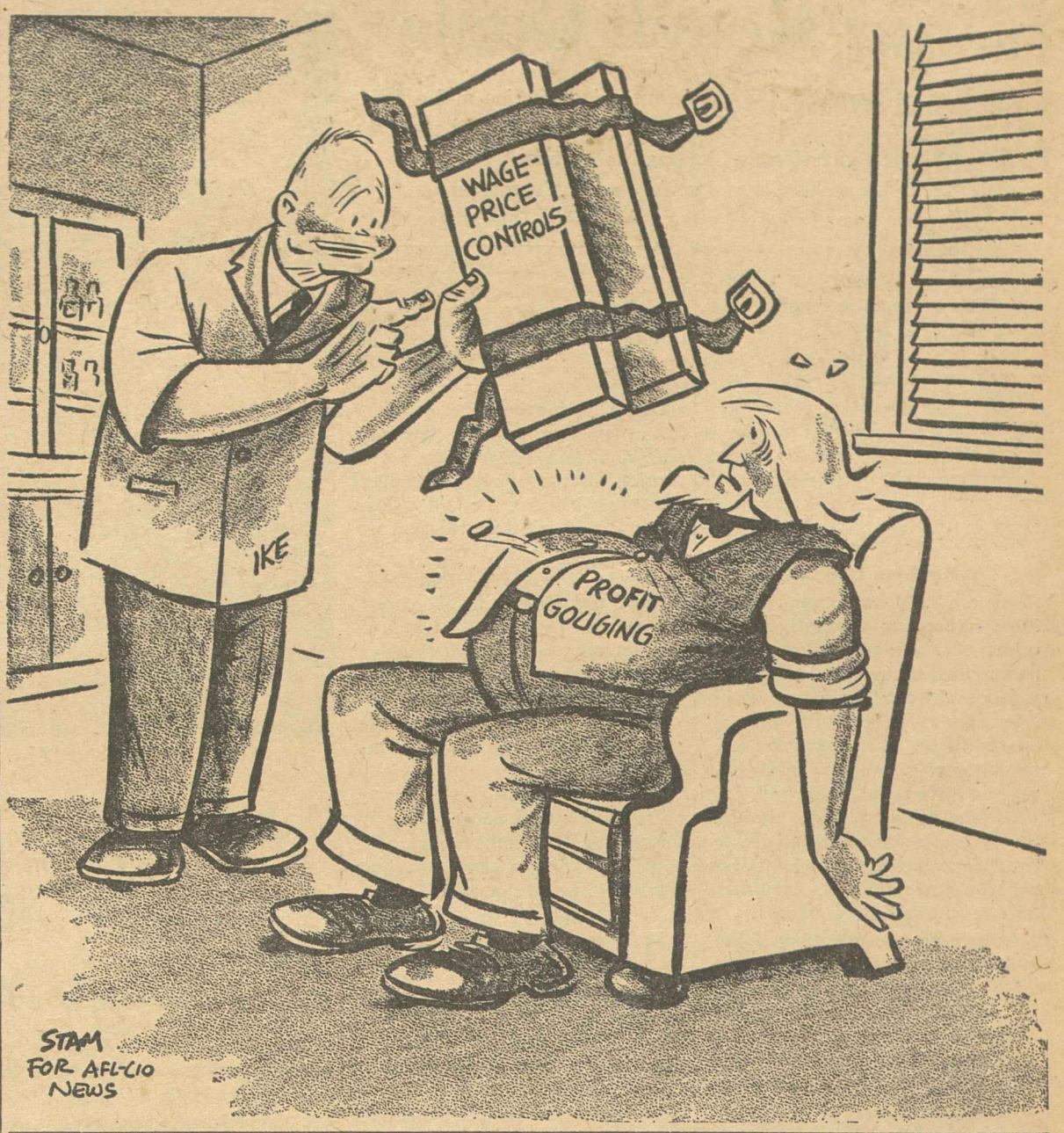
The contract, which affects 24,000 employes of 11 Goodyear plants, increased vacations from 2.5 to three weeks for workers with 11 to 14 years' seniority, and from three to four weeks for those with more than 25 years of service.

It also standardized pay for lunch periods, increased night shift differentials, included an industrial products plant at North Chicago, Ill., in company-wide bargaining, and contained other improvements. The pact is subject to ratification by the URW members concerned. Wages were not involved in the bargaining.



THE AFL-CIO REQUEST that Congress conduct a full-scale investigation of wages and prices, was presented to the Joint Economic Committee by Peter Henle (second from right) assistant director of the Dept. of Research. Shown at the hearings are (left to right) Ralph Watkins, chairman of the newly-formed Federal Statistics Users' Conference; Don Mahon of the Federation of Company Unions; Henle, and Frazer B. Wilde, chairman of the research policy group of the Committee on Economic Development.

'Try This--For Size'



Substantial Salary Increases Held Needed to Sustain U. S. Economy

Substantial increases in after-tax personal incomes for low and middle-income families are needed to sustain high levels of employment and production in 1957, according to Labor's Economic Review, published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

"The American economy," the publication said, "rests on a mass consumption base, and it cannot long continue to operate at high levels of output and employment without a balance between consumer activities and business investment."

Lack of Balance in '56

Noting that economic developments in 1956 were characterized by a lack of such balance, the review pointed out that last year "a sharp increase of 21.6 percent in business outlays for new plant and equipment was accompanied by a 7.8 percent drop in expenditures for new residential construction, a 4.8 percent decline in consumer spending for hard goods and a decline in farm equipment output.

"Slowly rising expenditures by the federal, state and local governments and increased foreign trade added some strength to the demand for goods and services. Although over-all consumer spending increased, as a result of a growing population and attempts to improve living conditions, there were sharp declines in the output and sales of expensive consumer products, such as new homes, automobiles and many lines of appliances."

Last year's unbalanced conditions, the publication continued, resulted from the government's "tight-money" policy, which hampered consumer spending without stemming the investment boom of large corporations, coupled with the rising cost of living which resulted from greater profit-taking by industry leaders.

Moderate Growth Forecast

The nation's total output of all goods and services rose to $412.4 billion in 1956—a 5.5 percent increase over the previous year. But, said the review, the increase in the physical volume of output of all goods and services accounted for less than half of this increase, with the remainder of the jump in dollar value composed of price rises.

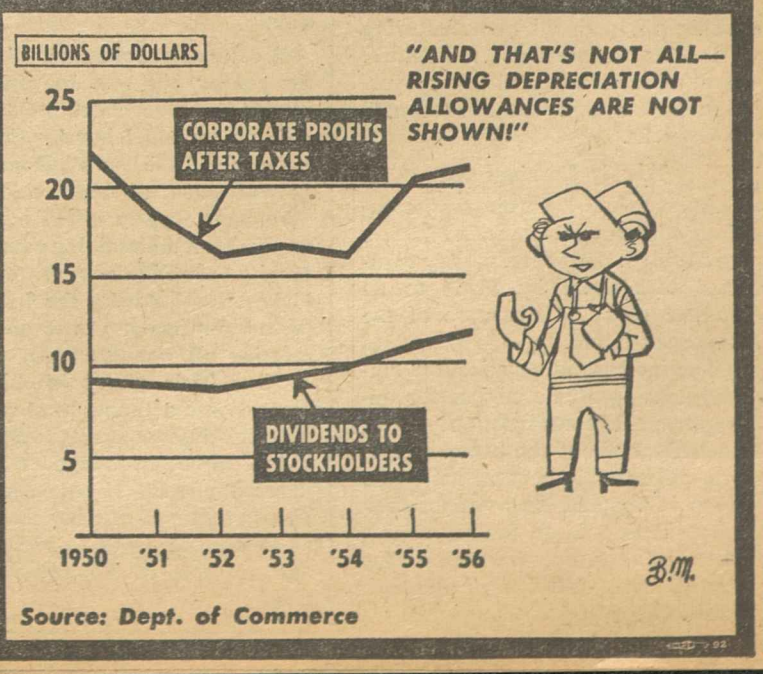
Forecasting at least a "moderate growth" in the national economy during the first half of the year, the Review said:

"The boom in business investment is leveling off, with outlays for new plant and equipment at about the sums reached towards the end of last year, or only slightly higher. Government spending by the federal, state and local governments—for national security, roads, schools and hospitals—is continuing to rise.

"Recent wage increases and those that will be obtained during the year—negotiated in 1957 or guaranteed under long-term collective bargaining agreements—promise to provide some measure of added strength to consumer spending."

The actual key to the level of economic activities, not only for the first six months but throughout 1957, the publication said, will be consumer spending and the government's monetary policy, plus much-needed action on extension of the minimum wage law and an increase to $1.25 an hour; federal assistance to chronic economic distress areas; easing of the "tight-money" policy to relieve restrictions on home building and other segments of the economy, and tax relief for low and middle-income families, coupled with the closing of loopholes of "special tax consideration for wealthy families and corporations."

CORPORATE PROFITS ROSE— DIVIDENDS AT NEW RECORDS



Source: Dept. of Commerce

Gaps in Wage Floor Mean Near Poverty

Farmbelt City Feels Lack Of Minimum

By Howard Lipton

After 30 years on the same job, Mrs. Gertrude Buchanan is being paid just 50 cents an hour.

Ira Webb's wages are somewhat better. He gets 56 cents an hour. On that, he and his wife are raising their two small grandchildren.

Widowed Mrs. Gusta Ott is bringing up two youngsters, too. She's doing it on 76 cents an hour.

Fifty cents an hour, 56 cents, 76 cents—these are wages paid millions of workers in cities and towns across the United States.

Some Even Lower

They contrast pointedly with the greatest prosperity in the nation's history.

Often, too, some workers' wages are reported even lower—as little as 40 cents an hour in cities such as Asheville, N. C.

As little as 23 cents an hour in cities like Springfield, Mo.

Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Ott and Ira Webb live and work in Springfield, a bustling farmbelt community in southwest Missouri.

The state's fourth largest city with a population now of 91,900, Springfield is the commercial center for a large surrounding farm area.

Slightly more than a third of its working population—16,300 of a total employment of 45,600—hold jobs in trade and service industries.

These are the industries which primarily are exempt from the dollar-an-hour minimum wage required by the federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

And Missouri, like many other states, has no minimum wage law of its own to insure that low-wage workers are paid at least enough to enable them and their families to live in reasonable standards of decency and health.

Wage-Earners Surveyed

How do Springfield families manage when breadwinners are paid less than a dollar an hour? An AFL-CIO research team interviewed wage-earners in industries not covered by the federal minimum wage law to get the answer. Among team members were Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research economist, J. H. Skaggs, assistant AFL-CIO regional director with headquarters in St. Louis and the writer.

They found:

1—Low-wage workers go without many necessities including foods needed by children and adults, adequate housing and proper medical and dental care.

With temperatures hovering around the zero mark, school-age children in two of the families were forced to stay home from school because they did not have the proper winter clothing to protect them from extreme cold.

2—Debts are a continuing headache for most of the underpaid workers. And their debts cover necessities.

3—Most Springfield retail and service workers get less than a dollar an hour, according to the Missouri Division of Employment Security Office in the city.

Generally, wage rates in these occupations range between 75 cents and 90 cents an hour, an official said.

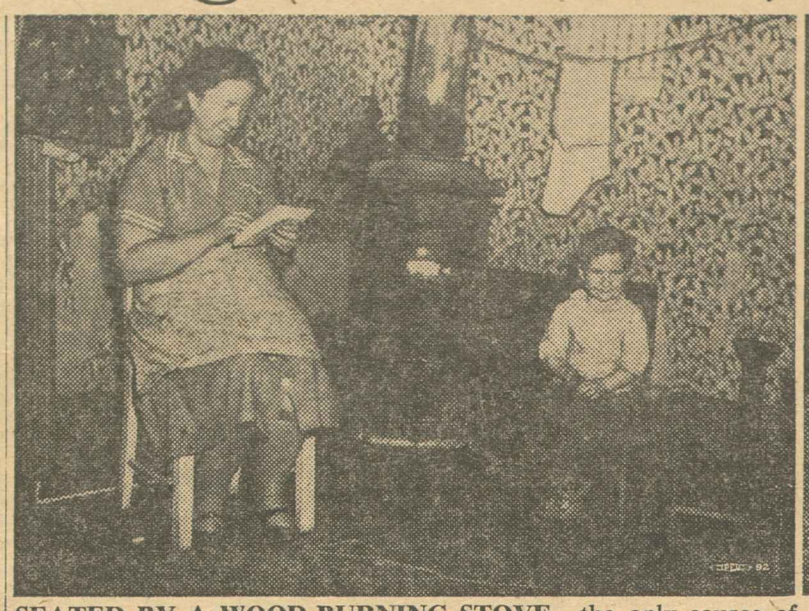
That includes hotels, restaurants, laundries, retail food stores (principally local supermarkets), gasoline service stations, and local department and variety stores.

Although many workers in the "exempt" industries received small wage increases when the federal minimum wage was raised, they still get less than a dollar an hour.

4—Springfield "dime store" clerks generally get about 50 cents an hour, while a large supermarket whose workers are unorganized pays its checkers $37.50 for a 52-hour week.

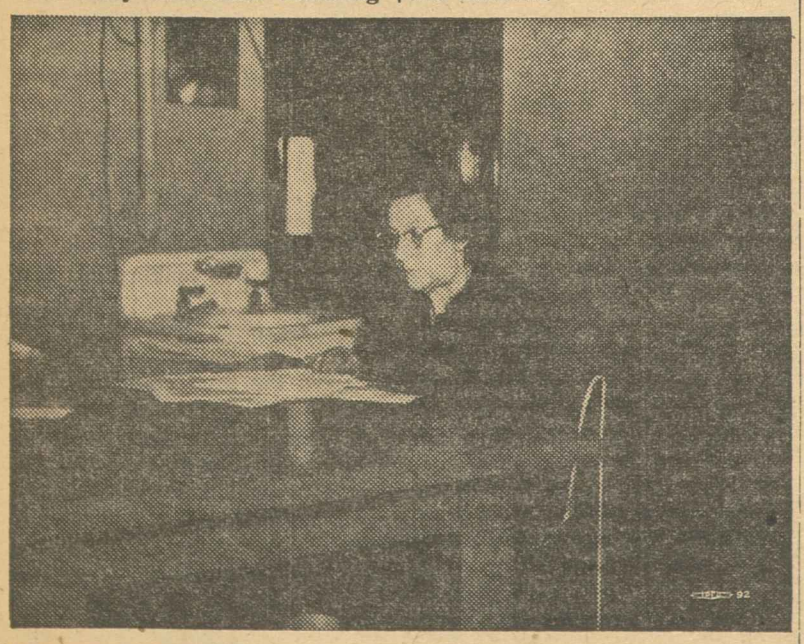
Pay Cut of $10.65

5—A laundry worker paid 71 cents an hour said, "We're supposed to work a 45-hour week—but actually, we work 30 hours a week or less." A widow, she helps support her war-disabled son, his wife and two children.



SEATED BY A WOOD-BURNING STOVE—the only source of heat for her four-room house—Mrs. Lawrence Suggs figures up the family's bills. Her husband gets 90 cents an hour, but often gets as little as four hours' work a day.

PUTTING HIS HOUSE in "better shape" is one of the things Ira Webb would do if he received protection under the minimum wage law. A hotel dishwasher, Webb supports his wife and their two small grandchildren on his wages of 56 cents an hour.



SOMETIMES MRS. CORA MARTIN has to skip a meal in order to get by on the $4.47 she earns daily as a maid in a Springfield hotel. If the minimum wage law were extended, and her wages raised to a dollar an hour, Mrs. Martin said, "I'd pay off our bills as quick as I could, buy better food, and buy the children some clothes."

The loss of 15 hours of work a week means a pay cut of $10.65 a week—money that otherwise could be used for necessities.

6—Some employers, moreover, coupled low paychecks with stretched-out hours. Wages of less than $40 for a 40-hour week are substandard; they're under the dollar-an-hour minimum required by the federal law.

But in Springfield, the interviewers talked to a retail clothing store salesclerk paid $28 for a 43-hour week—that's 67 cents an hour—while the supermarket's checkers get $37.50 for a 52-hour week, or about 72 cents an hour.

7—A hotel dishwasher showed researchers his paycheck covering 14 days of work. His take-home pay for a seven-day workweek came to just $27.07—$3.86 a day. On that, he supports three dependents.

8—And on the premise that he also "gets tips," a Springfield hotel pays a bellhop just 23 cents an hour.

Rough Getting By

Mrs. Cora Martin, a short, compact, serious woman, gets $4.47 a day in take-home pay at the Colonial Hotel where she works as a maid.

"It's awful rough getting by," the 53-year-old woman said.

Mrs. Martin is the main breadwinner for her family in which her husband, Tom, and their 19-year-old daughter, Rosemary, also work.

Rosemary is an elevator operator at the Springfield hotel; her wages similarly are low and are added to the family's income. So is the money earned by her husband.

But his income amounts only to about $10 a week; for the past two years, he's been able to work only at odd jobs such as trash-hauling. He lost an eye when, over his protests, his boss ordered him to wreck a refrigeration unit. The unit exploded as he had feared it would, hurling acid into his face.

The Martins are the parents of 11 children, three—including Rosemary—still at home. Dolly, 12, attends school, but Herbert, 15, has been out of school this year; a severe case of pneumonia kept him bedridden so long that Mrs. Martin believed it would be too much of a strain on the youth to try to make up the school work he had missed while ill.

Very Little Meat

The family eats very little meat, Mrs. Martin said, "because we can't afford it." Breakfast may include eggs or cereal; lunches usually are sandwiches while Dolly "has to buy a 60-cent lunch at school." Mrs. Martin sometimes goes without lunch; "I take a sandwich if I can," she said. "Sometimes I don't take anything."

Asked about the family's supper-time meals, she said, "Well, I'll make a big pot of soup sometimes and we get by on that."

The Martins "cut down" on food because much of their income goes to meet the expenses of other necessities and debts. Payments on the five-room house they purchased when they moved to Springfield eight years ago amount to $22 a month. Taxes come to $2.50 a month; electricity $4; heat about $18 a month.

Medical expenses also have been high for the family. "I have to go to the doctor's every week for shots for trouble I've had with my jaw," she said. "That costs from $3 to $5 a visit. And I still owe about $70 on my husband's hospital bill from his accident. I pay them whenever I can."

Helps Support Son's Family

Mrs. Margaret Brown is a 49-year-old widow who has been helping support her son, his wife and two young daughters ever since he was completely disabled overseas in the Army Air Force.

She's paid 71 cents an hour.

"His wife can't work because she has to be with him 24-hours a day," Mrs. Brown said. "So it's up to me to help out financially."

Mrs. Brown "works on the mangle" at Springfield's Selmier-Peerless Laundry. Although a 45-hour week is called for in the company's contract with the Laundry Workers' Union, "we've been putting in usually 30 hours or less," she said. "Last week, my paycheck amounted to $19.57, and this week it will be less because hospitalization and other deductions will be taken out."

She hasn't been to a movie in about three years. "Who could afford the price of a movie on 71 cents an hour for only 30 hours a week?" she asked, almost as if she were speaking to herself.

Ira Webb's 6-year-old granddaughter didn't go to school one week in January. Temperatures in Springfield were hovering around zero, and she doesn't have a winter coat and leggings to protect her from the cold during the six-block walk.

His wife and two granddaughters—the other child is four—and his son are Ira Webb's dependents. He takes care of them on the pay he gets from washing dishes at the Colonial Hotel. It comes to 56 cents an hour.

His son now is "helping out, too," since he also got a job last month at the hotel.

Xmas Bonus $2.50

In addition to his wages, Ira Webb got a Christmas bonus from his employer. It amounted to $2.50—from which a nickel was deducted "for social security."

The Webbs live in a ramshackle three-room frame house he purchased for $750 in 1945. "It took me quite a while to pay for it," said Webb, a 54-year-old graying, soft-voiced, stoop-shouldered man. "I tried to get better-paying jobs, but most places won't hire a man over 35, and when I did get a job in a lumber yard, they fired me as soon as I asked for better pay."

When Webb purchased the house, it had neither electric wiring nor a roof over its east portion. "I put all that in myself," he said. He also installed an indoor toilet which contains only a stool. As yet, moreover, the house also has just cold running water.

Debts are a pressing problem for the Webbs. They owe a total of three years' back taxes on the house; Ira Webb estimates this at about $40. In addition, he's paying back a bank loan of $315, made in November to put in a sewer for the house. These payments come to $10 a month.

He also is repaying his mother-in-law "a dollar or two out of every check" for the medical bills she paid when his wife was stricken by pneumonia.

Recreation From Radio

The family buys about a gallon of milk a day "because it's good for the children," Webb said, but otherwise tries to eat "as cheaply as we can." Heaviest family outlay is for food; Webb estimates about two-thirds of his pay goes for that.

"We don't eat like we ought to, I know," said Webb. "I don't mean meat every day; I mean things like meat once in a while, and fresh vegetables and fruit, and maybe a candy bar for the girls.

"But that takes more money than I make," he said. "Even on something like a candy bar, the children had their first one today in two weeks."

"As for clothes, we got them new shoes and dresses when school started, but we haven't bought any for my wife or myself for a long time. I bought me a pair of overalls about a year ago, but I needed them for work."

Recreation? That comes from the family's radio which cost $30 six years ago.

Extending the minimum wage law would help millions of workers such as these. It would help them live somewhat less frugally.

For almost uniformly, their needs are almost all the same: to pay debts incurred in the purchase of necessities; to pay medical or dental bills; to buy needed clothing; to buy a better variety—and usually a better quality—of food. The family to whom hamburger is a luxury can't be blamed for hoping for a beef or pork roast once in a while.

Grabbing for Scapegoats

THE second Eisenhower Administration, widely touted as the regime of "modern Republicanism," has given evidence of quickly reverting to the policies and tactics of its Old Guard forebears.

And it has shown adeptness in applying the tactic of grabbing for a scapegoat, especially if organized labor is handy to grab.

For instance:

• Faced with an ever-rising cost of living index, the Administration has launched a blame-it-on-labor drive. The wage increases negotiated by unions across the bargaining table in 1956 caused it all, say three cabinet officers.

• Faced with a detailed report on spending in the 1956 presidential election showing that 12 wealthy families contributed more money to the Republican Party than the total spent by organized labor, the new "modern Republican" GOP chairman calls for sharp restrictions on union spending for political education.

This two-pronged attack on unions is apparently designed to hold down negotiated wage increases during 1957 and block labor's efforts to throw its full effectiveness into upcoming local elections in 1957 and the congressional campaign of 1958.

In terms of the Administration's public relations, the attack is designed to protect the "Ike-can-do-no-wrong" myth, which insists that the President cannot be held responsible for the increased cost of living or for heavy business contributions to his campaign.

Nor, this strange theory holds, can business and industry do wrong. The Administration's line that labor is responsible for "inflation" is the line of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

An Administration willing to examine the facts would find quickly that exorbitant profits and unjustified price increases by business and industry have touched off the current situation.

If the Administration is sincere in seeking the causes of the present "inflation," it will throw its full support behind a thorough investigaton of price-wage-profit policies by the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report.

Before grabbing for the first convenient scapegoat an Administration dedicated to "modern Republicanism" ought to be willing to grab for the facts.

Here's Your Hat, Comrade

THE shopworn comrades of the American Communist Party managed to repeat, in their 16th convention, their stylized pretensions that they have had, and should regain, a "base" in the main stream of American unions.

Every time they have tried to penetrate AFL-CIO unions they have ended by being thrown out. There is no reason to believe they have changed their attitudes: to them a "base" means control.

Our union members have demonstrated conclusively they will never tolerate either control or substantial influence by a party that, despite recent hairsplitting internal differences, gives primary allegiance to the Kremlin or one of the Kremlin's splinter "Titoist" offshoots. If labor has to prove it again, it will do so.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 50 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II FEBRUARY 16, 1957 No. 7

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The Lobbyists!

Council of Churches Group Declares Segregation Denies Unity in Christ

(The following is the text of the race relations message issued by the Executive Board, Division of Christian Life and work, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.)

". . . You are all one in Christ Jesus."
Galatians 3:28

All men, created alike in the image of God, are inseparably bound together. This is at the very heart of the Christian gospel. This is clearly expressed in Paul's declaration on Mars Hill: . . . "God who made the world and everything in it, being Lord of heaven and earth . . . made from one every nation of men to live on all the face of the earth. . . ."

Again it is expressed in the affirmation, "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither slave nor free, there is neither male nor female; for you are all one in Christ Jesus." The climax of this universality is expressed in the fact that Christ died for all mankind.

Blatant Denial of Unity in Christ

This broad universality standing at the center of the Gospel makes brotherhood morally inescapable. Racial segregation is a blatant denial of the unity which we all have in Christ.

Segregation is a tragic evil that is utterly un-Christian. It substitutes the person-thing relationship for the person to person relationship. The philosophy of Christianity is strongly opposed to the underlying philosophy of segregation.

Therefore, every Christian is confronted with the basic responsibility of working courageously for a non-segregated society. The task of conquering segregation is an inescapable "must" confronting the Christian churches. Much progress has been made toward the goal of a non-segregated society, but we are still far from the promised land. Segregation persists as a reality.

The problem of segregated housing remains a critical one in every section of the nation. Segregated transportation facilities continue. Many communities are complying all too slowly with the Supreme Court's decision on desegregation in the public schools.

Some states have risen up in open defiance, with their legislative halls ringing loud with such words as "interposition" and "nullification" and with schemes of evasion. The churches themselves have largely failed to purge their own bodies of discriminatory practices. This evil persists in most of the local churches, church schools, church hospitals and other church institutions.

The churches are called upon to recognize the urgent necessity of taking a forthright stand on this crucial issue. If we are to remain true to the Gospel of Jesus Christ we must not rest until segregation is banished from every area of American life.

Any discussion of segregation in America against the background of moral principles emphasizes the urgent need for prophetic voices. To be sure, there are communities which are successfully integrating schools and there are courageous persons in many communities who are standing steadfastly for the principles of Christian love and justice.

Morally Wrong to Accept Compromise

There are those who are telling us "to slow up" in the move for a non-segregated society. But the true Christian knows that it is morally wrong to accept a compromise which is designed to frustrate the fulfillment of Christian principle. The time is always ripe to do right. It is true that wise restraint and calm reasonableness must prevail in the process of social change.

Emotions must not run wild, and the virtues of love, patience and understanding goodwill must dominate all of our actions. But these considerations should serve to further the objective and not become a substitute for pressing on toward the goal. We face the hard challenge and the wondrous opportunity of letting the spirit of Christ work among us toward fashioning a truly Christian nation.

If we accept the challenge with more devotion and valor, we can speed the day when men everywhere will recognize that we "are all one in Christ Jesus."

Local churches can take action within their own organization by:

1—Re-examining continuously in the light of the Gospel their attitudes and behavior regarding race relations, and committing themselves to carrying out their Christian responsibility.

2—Opening membership in the local church and its organizations to all people and making this fact known in the community.

3—Selecting paid and volunteer leadership on the basis of qualifications.

4—Continuing to serve the total community by seeking new church members regardless of race.

5—Contacting their denominational social education and action agency or the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, National Council of Churches for information regarding the process of achieving a racially inclusive fellowship in the local church.

6—Urging groups within the church to sponsor study groups and forums with worship services and other activities to gather the facts about race relations in the community, and to make plans for a race relations program that runs throughout the year.

(The national Council of Churches is indebted to Dr. Martin Luther King for drafting this message. Dr. King is minister of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala.)

SOME OF THE PRETTY teen-age drum majorettes from 30 high schools in the area, perform at half-time for the AFL-CIO-sponsored Heart Fund basketball game at Kansas University.

AFL-CIO News

MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

Community Spirit Nets $10,000 for Heart Fund

Lawrence, Kans.—The 1957 Heart Fund drive is $10,000 richer, following a practical demonstration of solidarity on the part of thousands of community-minded Kansans.

At the same time, residents in an eight-county area of the state proved to themselves that there can be pleasure in contributing to a worthwhile cause.

The occasion was a benefit basketball game between the Phillips 66-ers of Bartlesville, Okla., and Vickers of Wichita, both members of the National Industrial Basketball League, staged at Kansas University's mammoth field house.

Labor, Heart Board Co-sponsors

Co-sponsors of the event—which drew an enthusiastic crowd of more than 7,500, despite menacing weather conditions—were the Kaw Valley Heart Board, the Kansas State Industrial Union Council, and the State Federation of Labor.

The AFL-CIO backing of the event—which well may turn into an annual affair here in Kansas—was so outstanding, that Dr. Franklin Murphy, chancellor of the university, made state history by opening the field house doors for the first time to other than a college organization.

Labor's role in staging the event was handled by Charles McGowan, president emeritus of the Boilermakers, honorary chairman; Jim Yount, secretary-treasurer of the IUC, general chairman, and Ray Evans, former all-American from Kansas University, co-chairman. They were assisted by AFL-CIO members who served as chairman in each of the eight counties taking part in the drive to raise funds for the heart campaign—and to give Kansans a good time, into the bargain.

Concerted Drive Is Impressive

The concerted drive by the unions to focus public attention on the benefit game was impressive.

Nine local unions—underwriting the cost of tickets, and renting buses for transportation—sponsored high school basketball teams, so that some 2,000 youngsters were able to attend the game. Sponsoring locals included Local 184L of the Department Store Workers; Local 5-604, Oil and Chemical Workers; Local 31, Automobile Workers; District 4, Packinghouse Workers; Millwrights Local 1529; Local 4991 of the Steelworkers; Local 15, UPWA; Local 179, Paper Workers, and Local 20, UPWA.

After Gov. and Mrs. George Docking accepted an invitation to attend the affair, the IUC, district councils and central labor groups promptly "adopted" state legislators and their wives, providing tickets and transportation.

It took five chartered buses to bring members of the senate and house to the game here, and an additional 25 buses for the high school teams which the unions sponsored. The result: A "caravan of labor" from all sections of the Kaw Valley, converging on the university field house.

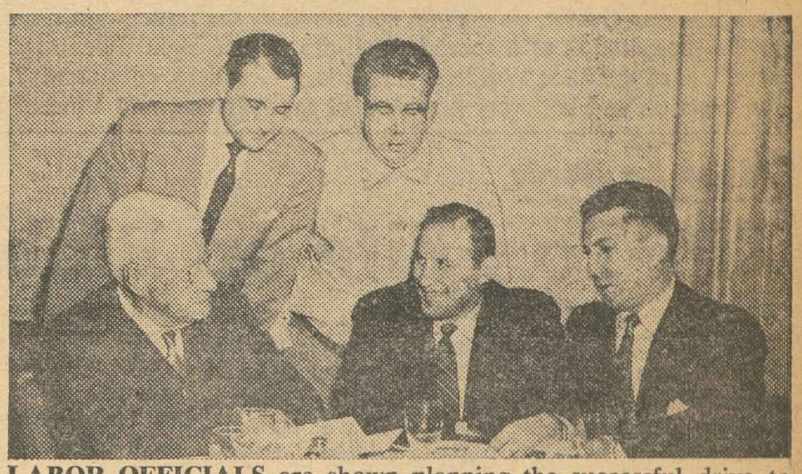
To add to the color and interest, labor officials arranged to have the newly-organized girls' drill team from Shawnee Mission High School, and 30 prancing drum majorettes from each of the high schools in the area, perform at half-time.

Barrage of Publicity

For two weeks prior to the game, labor officials let loose a barrage of newspaper, radio and television publicity—completely dominating sports pages and sports programs in order to win public support of the affair.

There was a serious side to the program too—a demonstration of an electrocardiogram during the intermission, to remind the public of the reason behind the impressive show, and to underline the important work being done by the Heart Association in fighting America's No. 1 killer.

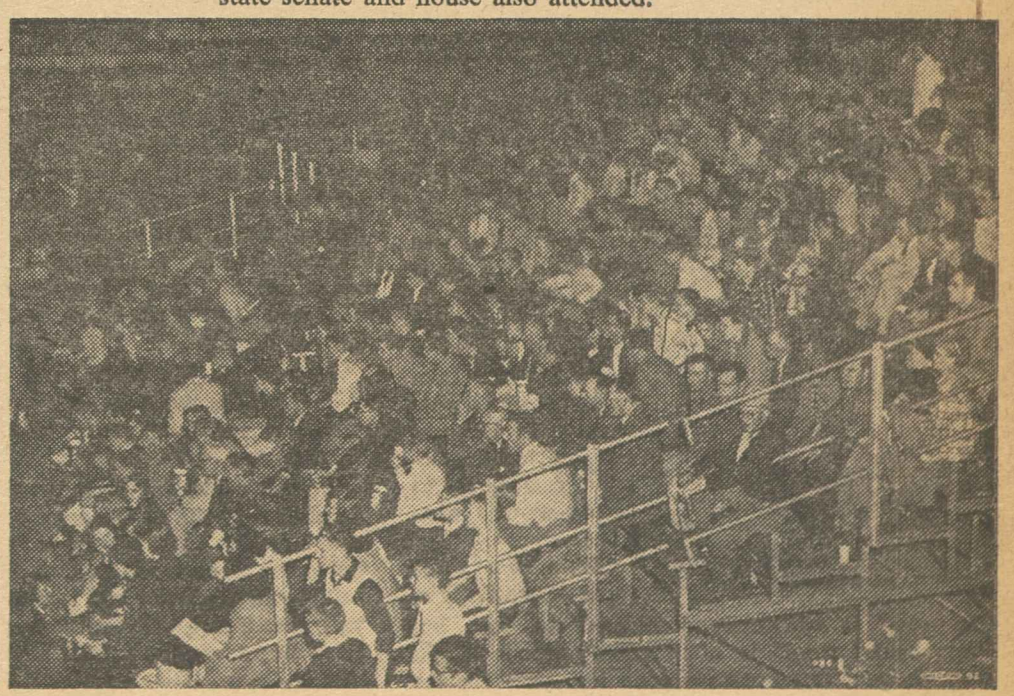
With the praise of Heart Fund, state and university officials—and the public—still ringing in their ears, AFL-CIO members who made the benefit game a success are busy now planning further participation in this year's fund-raising drive. And they're talking, too, about how to make the Heart Fund game next year even better.



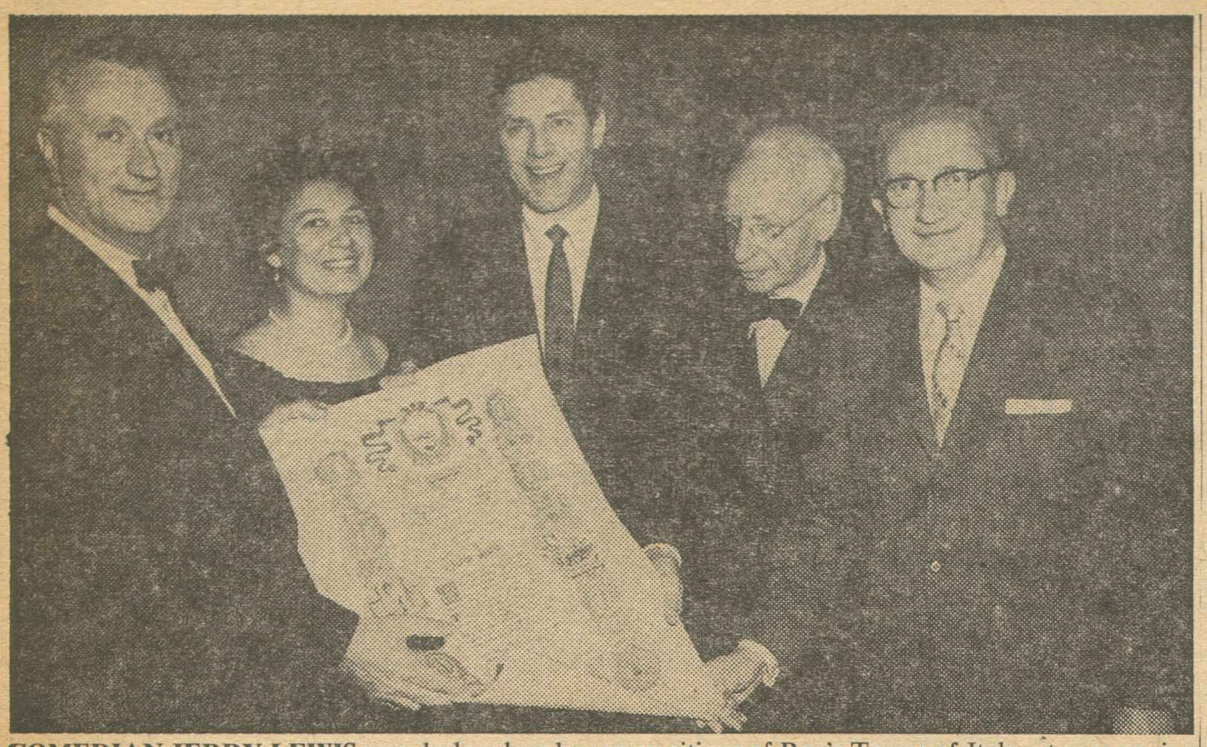
LABOR OFFICIALS are shown planning the successful drive to rally support in eight counties for the Heart Fund game. Seated (left to right) are Charles MacGowan, honorary chairman and president emeritus of the Boilermakers; Co-chairman Ray Evans, former all-American at Kansas, and Harold L. Smith, Local 31 of the Auto Workers. Standing (same order) Sec.-Treas. Jim Yount of the Kansas Industrial Union Council, general chairman; and Kermit Fry, District 4 director of the Packinghouse Workers.

HEADING THE LIST of state officials and their wives who were guests of labor leaders at the successful affair were Democratic Gov. and Mrs. George Docking. Virtually the entire membership of the state senate and house also attended.

A "CARAVAN OF LABOR" converged on the Kansas University fieldhouse for the game, as nine AFL-CIO locals chartered a total of 30 buses to bring state legislators and 2,000 high school students to the affair.



COACHES AND PLAYERS from a dozen area high schools—guests of local unions—made up part of the near-capacity crowd of over 7,500 people at the game which raised nearly $10,000 for the 1957 Heart Fund campaign.



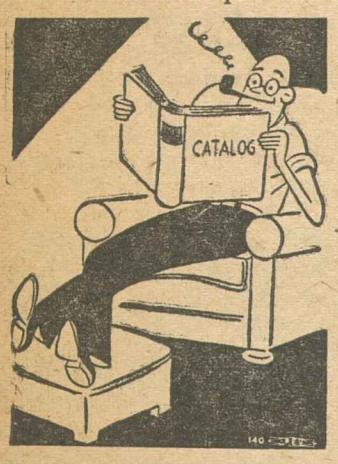
COMEDIAN JERRY LEWIS was declared an honorary citizen of Boy's Towns of Italy, at ceremonies at Manhattan Center, New York, sponsored by the Italian-American Labor Alliance. Shown taking part in the presentation of a special scroll are (left to right) Fileno Denovellis, Alliance president and vice president of the Shoe Workers; Miss Mary Germano, consultant; Lewis; August Bellanca of the Clothing Workers and honorary president of the Alliance, and Vincent Lacapria, Alliance vice president.

How to Buy:

Big Tax Bite on Rich a Myth

By Sidney Margolius

EVIDENCE is accumulating that the big tax bite on large incomes, popularly supposed to be 91 percent, is actually a myth perpetuated by Congress, and the reason Congress permits a slew of tax loopholes to continue despite frequent criticism of them, is to convince the public that wealthy people carry the tax load.



In a number of articles in law journals and testimony before Congress shortly before his death last year, Randolph E. Paul, a noted tax expert and former general counsel to the U.S. Treasury, had pointed out that different kinds of tax rates on different types of income had eroded the progressive tax structure to the point that tax rates which appeared high actually were not.

He stated that a wide range of loopholes, from special low rates on capital gains to special concessions for the oil and mining industries, made the effective tax on big incomes not the 91 percent the public supposes it is, but often closer to 50 to 70 percent.

Until Congress eliminates all the special loopholes and concessions wage-earners in effect are barred from using, the moderate-income family needs to make sure it does not pay more tax than it legally should.

There are several tax points people who work for a living ought to understand well:

Sick Pay: Many wage-earners tend to overlook the fact that under some circumstances they don't have to pay federal income tax on pay they get while sick. After the first week of an illness, you can subtract from your taxable income up to $100 a week of pay received while sick. If you were hospitalized for at least one day, or your illness was due to an injury even if it was not received while at work, you can subtract up to $100 of pay received during the first week too.

Workmen's compensation, sickness insurance or damages you recover for an injury are wholly tax free and should not be included in your report of your taxable income.

Elderly Dependents: The Internal Revenue Service has been checking dependency claims closely on the theory that recent increases in social security benefits may have made more older folks self supporting. Understand that social security, railroad retirement, workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, and compensation to veterans and their families, are not taxable income.

Even if you don't provide more than half the support, and so can't take a partial dependent as an exemption on your return, you can still include in your medical deduction any medical expenses you pay for him or her.

(Copyright 1957 by Sidney Margolius)

Making Ends Meet:

Now Is Time to Buy Winter Coats

By Nancy Pratt

THIS is the season to buy your winter coat for next year. From now until Easter, you should be able to save up to 50 percent at clearance sales.

One caution on buying at year-end clearances: Don't pick an extreme style that will look like last year's model by next winter. Choose a simple style.

In selecting a coat that will wear well, it's important to check the fiber-content tab or label to make sure the fabric is of good quality.

Most coats are made of woolen cloth, but the term "wool" covers a wide variety of fabrics, ranging from specialty cashmeres to cotton-wool mixtures.

There are three types of wool. "Virgin wool" is commonly considered the best, but "reprocessed wool" is often equally good. Virgin wool is wool that has been spun into yarn for the first time. Manufacturers usually make a point of identifying it specifically on the label. Reprocessed wool has been woven, but never used or worn. If it was a high grade originally, it may be as good or better than virgin wool. If the coat is labeled "wool," or "100-percent" wool, it consists of either virgin or reprocessed wool.

A third type of wool is "reused wool," which is occasionally combined with other wool in low-priced suits and coats. Reused wool is reclaimed from wool that has been made into fabric, worn or used. Although the used articles are cleaned and graded before reclaiming, the fibers of reused wool are broken and short, and coats made of this type of wool do not wear or dry clean as well.

Wool fibers are made into either woolens or worsteds. Worsteds, like gabardine, are made of tightly twisted yarns. They are smooth in texture, tailor and hold their shape well, but tend to get shiny as they age.

Woolens, on the other hand, have a soft finish which provides more warmth than worsteds. However, they are more likely to lose the nap when subjected to strenuous wear.

Tweed, a closely woven woolen that has good durability, is one of the most popular choices for coat material. Wool is used in true tweed mixtures but other fibers made to look like wool are now being used in novelty and low-cost tweeds. Tweeds vary greatly in quality, so be careful in your selection. Buy from a reputable store.

Whatever the type of fabric, try to select cloth that is tightly woven and resilient. To test the weave, hold the material up to the light. For resilience, bunch the fabric up in your hand and see how quickly it falls back into place.

Hollywood Observer:

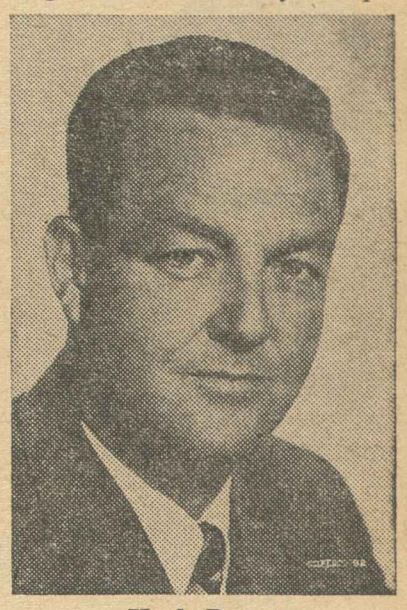
Red Carpet Is Key To Success Story

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—There's a man in Hollywood who never had the pleasure of meeting Lily Langtry but still knows all about rolling out the red carpet from the ground up.

Nowadays red carpets are almost commonplace for they're used for entrances to hotels, pathways to air flights, trains, ocean liners or what have you.

But it wasn't so in 1907 when the luscious Lily Langtry, the great Jersey Lily, demanded that the manager of her theatre lay a carpet from her dressing room to the stage to keep the hems of her dresses spotless. Lily got what she wanted. The carpet happened to be red.



Hugh Brown

Not one to lose face, Anna Held made the same demand a few days later and thereafter, for a while, theatrical managers had their hands full with temperamental stars who wouldn't budge from their dressing rooms without the red carpet treatment.

Some years later, red carpets were first used for the footsies of the famous attending world premieres of motion pictures.

In 1939, a young fellow by name of Hugh Brown went to work at Paramount Studio as a "common" laborer. His first day on the job he was sent to Carthay Circle Theatre in Los Angeles where the studio was staging a gala premiere of the picture "The Great Victor Herbert."

Hugh's job was to help lay the red carpet on which the celebrities would enter the theatre.

On that night, he made a silent pledge to himself.

It's taken almost 18 years for Brown to make good on that pledge but the other night a new Paramount picture titled "Three Violent People" had a world premiere here with all the traditional trappings —stars, searchlights, fans and bands. And a red carpet!

The producer of the picture personally supervised the laying of the red carpet for Charlton Heston, Anne Baxter and scores of other stars. After all, this was the very first movie he had produced.

Then, just as he had promised himself he would one day do, Producer Hugh Brown, the former laborer, walked proudly over the red carpet to the premiere of his picture.

(A bow to Abel Green of VARIETY and Joe Laurie, Jr. for supplying, in their engaging book SHOW BIZ, the 1907 historical origin of "rolling out the red carpet.")

★ ★ ★

AD IN A HOLLYWOOD TRADE PAPER: WANTED IMMEDIATELY . . . Beautiful Girl With Long Hair—Willing To Have It Shaved Off! For a Leading Role in Universal-International's "Stalin Is Alive."

Those publicity boys, cutting up again!

★ ★ ★

CORNELL BORCHERS, beautiful German star, is due in Hollywood any day now to star in U-I's "Alone Together." She'll portray the divorced mother of a crippled boy whose life, except for the boy, is a complete void until she learns how to love. Robert Arthur is the producer.

★ ★ ★

JOSE FERRER, just back from London, is helping to promote his picture, "The Great Man" which is doing quite well at the box-office.

★ ★ ★

KEENAN WYNN joins the starring cast of Columbia's "Friday the 13th," playing a district attorney who's determined to convict Van Johnson of murder. Feminine leads are played by Betsy Palmer and Valerie French. William Dieterle directs.

★ ★ ★

HOLD EVERYTHING! Title of Warner's "The Jazz Age" has been changed back to its original monicker, "The Helen Morgan Story." Ann Blyth, Paul Newman and Richard Carlson are starred. Michael Curtiz is the director.

★ ★ ★

DIANA BARRYMORE'S frank autobiography has been purchased by Warner's and the betting is there'll have to be some drastic rewriting before it goes before the cameras.

★ ★ ★

PAUL NEWMAN, whose performance in "Somebody Up There Likes Me" was merely great, will return to MGM in March to co-star with Jean Simmons in "Until They Sail," romantic adventure story of U.S. Marines stationed in New Zealand during World War II.

★ ★ ★

THE DRESS in which Carroll Baker dolls up in "Baby Doll" cost the studio all of 78 cents. It was picked up, on orders from Dir. Elia Kazan, at a Salvation Army rummage sale in Benoit, Miss., where the picture was shot on location.

I'm Often Wrong:

Some Fight Bosses Born With a Heart

By Joe Miller

THE case of Sandy Saddler, who has quit boxing rather than chance blindness, brings to mind the memory of Fearless Foutts.

You've probably never heard of Fearless, but that doesn't matter. Fearless, out of East Liverpool, O., was one of the few fight managers in my knowledge who ever had any personal feelings for the fighters he managed.

Sandy Saddler

There have been a few others; the names of Deacon Jack Hurley, Doc Foster, Dan Morgan and Al Weill (yes, Al Weill!) come to mind. But not many of them. . . .

Fearless, whose real monicker is forgotten, tagged himself with his nickname. As he put it: "I never get hurt in the ring. When I hear the bell I grab the stool and water bucket and run. That's the best way to keep from getting your ears punched off."

Foutts had many boxers in his lifetime, including Teddy Yarosz, the world's middleweight champion. One was a boy who had no great future, but was a club-fighting crowd pleaser. He made enough dough out of the ring to feed his family . . . and to keep out of the steel mills, which then weren't organized.

Then one day the fighter began complaining about his eyes. Fearless didn't hesitate. He took the boy to a doctor that day.

The medic's report was hardly encouraging. So Foutts called the fighter to his Pittsburgh hotel room. "I'm sorry," he said, "but you've had your last fight. You can still see. The doc says maybe you won't unless you hang 'em up."

The club fighter protested. Quit when he could make good money boxing. Besides, the doctor probably didn't know what he was talking about. Who would be hurt if he fought a few more times?

"Nobody but you," growled Fearless and ripped some papers into shreds.

"That's your contract. You and I aren't in business any more. All I can do now is give you the best advice I know, and that's to quit. You can take it or leave it."

Sad to relate, the fighter left it. He found himself a new manager, one who wasn't so squeamish about eyes or other physical defects.

The club fighter only fought four or five times more. But he's still around today, feeling his way around. Yea, you guessed it. He's totally blind.

★ ★ ★

HANGING OUT THE MORNING WASH: Wilt (the Stilt) Chamberlain, the outsized Kansas basketball ace, also shakes a mean mambo. Would that be dancing north or south of the border? . . . Maurice Podoloff, the round man who runs the National Basketball Association, said the other day that a TV network is dickering with pro basketball, baseball and football on a multi-million-dollar package deal.

I think the Phillies made a mistake to cut Robin Roberts' salary just because he had an average season. After all he's done to keep the phutile Phils up there in recent seasons, he should have been given the benefit of the doubt.

Add Sandy Saddler: The ex-featherweight champ expects to collect a big chunk of insurance dough because of that auto accident which forced him to give up his title. . . . For what it's worth, I don't think France's Cherif Hamia can miss winning Saddler's vacated throne.

Heavyweight Champ Floyd Patterson now has an agent who books him for testimonials. . . . Patterson's speech at a recent banquet honoring Mickey Mantle was the following: "I congratulate Mickey on winning the award. I'd better sit down because my feet hurt. I just bought a new pair of shoes!"

★ ★ ★

DIAMOND DUST: Milwaukee Manager Fred Haney will have no objection if his pitchers experiment with the "no-windup" delivery popularized by Don Larsen and Bob Turley, but he doubts if the style will greatly increase the effectiveness of many hurlers. "Most pitchers need some kind of windup," explains the Braves' boss. Haney adds, however, that Bob Friend, Pirates' hurler, and the Cardinals' Sam Jones might find the style helpful.

Birdie Tebbett, an inspirational type of manager, recently revealed one of his fight talks last September when his Redlegs were still in the N.L. race. "Go out there and score as many runs as you can," bellowed Birdie.

Then he brought down the clubhouse with his punch line: "My mother may have you guys in the runs pool today!"

Soup to Nonsense:

A Mother Just Can't Be Sick

By Jane Goodsell

THE first day I had the flu, I apologetically went to bed and insisted that I didn't want to be any trouble. My family insisted that nothing they could do for me would be too much trouble. They read to me and plumped my pillows and took my temperature a couple of dozen times. (It was 100.6.)

They implored me to tell them what I would like to eat. I said that a cup of soup was really all I cared for. They scorned canned soup and ordered homemade chicken broth from a delicatessen. It was brought to me on a tray, prettied up with a little flower in a blue vase.

They begged me to tell them how I really felt and, although I assured them that my suffering was not intense, they murmured sympathetically that I was a poor thing.

They telephoned the doctor. He said my trouble sounded like flu, that I should take aspirin and to let him know if I developed any other symptoms. They phoned him again that night just to make sure he didn't think he ought to come to see me. He didn't, but he said to phone him the next day to let him know how I was.

The first day was rather nice. The second day was terrible.

ON the second day, when they asked me how I felt, I told them, in meticulous detail. I whined that my head hurt, and that I felt hot and achy. They said, rather casually, that that was too bad, but I'd probably feel better soon.

They asked me what I wanted to eat, and I languidly suggested thinly sliced breast of chicken and lime sherbet. They brought me canned soup and vanilla ice cream. They forgot a napkin, and there weren't any flowers on the tray.

Every few minutes a messenger appeared at my bedside with a household bulletin. Where did I keep the mustard? Everybody was out of clean socks. How do you work the washing machine? I countered by whimpering about my symptoms, and requesting that the shades be pulled down. I asked for grapefruit and a radio by my bed. Pretty soon nobody came around at all except the dog, who got into bed with me.

That evening they told me that I looked much better. They wondered if I wouldn't like to get up for a while. They were going to pick up some hamburgers, and would I like one?

I was so outraged by the lack of sympathy that I decided not to tell them that my temperature had dropped to a mere notch above normal. I whispered that the mere thought of hamburger upset me, and it wasn't until they had left to pick up food that I actually thought about a hamburger. It sounded wonderful!

After a brief struggle with my pride, I got up, put on lipstick and was setting the table when they returned. I announced sheepishly that I felt better, and perhaps I could eat half a hamburger.

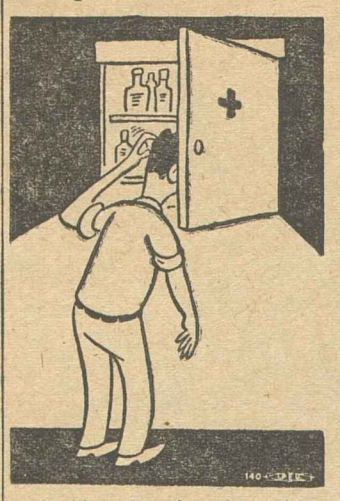
After dinner I put a load of clothes in the washing machine, and put the thermometer away on the top bathroom shelf.

For Your Health's Sake:

Centers Help Aged 'to Belong'

By Dr. Morris Brand

THE increasing number of senior citizens in our homes and communities places an additional responsibility on our shoulders, particularly on those of health and welfare trustees and agencies. We all should be aroused to the ever increasing needs of older persons to maintain their personal integrity and to remain a necessary part of their families and communities.



The value to the community of the day center for older people is implicit in the degree to which the day center program promotes the preservation of personality and mental health. Since the major emphasis is prevention, the group activities are geared to arrest and to prevent the deterioration that comes from the older person's feelings of insecurity and rejection. He is given opportunity for activities which make possible a sense of adequacy and accomplishment. In a community that provides acceptance, companionship and warmth there is fulfillment.

In evaluating the day center program, many positive changes are observed in the individual member. He moves from his isolation into a community. He has a place to go each day—a reason to dress and prepare himself for association with other people. He has a place to go—a reason for going. He has something to do—something which interests him and which he does at his own pace.

★ ★ ★

ISOLATION can extend even to the older person living within a family group. Too often, the parent or grandparent demands and competes for an excess of attention and affection. Through the center, he becomes an active part of the fabric of the community, using his daytime hours effectively and with satisfaction.

As a senior citizen becomes a healthier personality through his integration in the life of the center, he contributes to the well-being of the total community. With purpose, with direction, with activity in his life, there is no longer the pattern of inertia that produces physical and emotional deterioration.

There is lessened need for institutional care. The rate of admission of center members to institutions is considerably lower than the rate for the same age group in the general community. This is true not only for mental hospitals, but also for general hospitals, homes for the aged, and nursing homes.

CHILDREN AT THE CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER in Lancaster, Pa., now are getting better training, thanks to a gift from the Lancaster Central Labor Union. The CLU turned over to Herbert C. Mearig, president of the center's board of directors, a liquid duplicating machine which was badly needed to prepare work sheets and duplicate pictures necessary in the teaching of mentally retarded students. Earlier, local labor unions donated much of the labor that went into constructing the building occupied by the center, which is maintained entirely by charity.

Plumbers Put $1.5 Million in Apprentices

Durkin's Program Carried Further by Schoemann

By Gene Zack

A $1.5 million dollar investment in the future is being made across the country by the United Association of Plumbers and Pipe Fitters.

Determined to provide its industry with a trained, available source of labor, locals affiliated with the UA have built four schools for the training of apprentices and journeymen, with a fifth scheduled to be started soon and a sixth in the "discussion stage."

The training program was originally conceived by the late Martin P. Durkin, who was general president of the UA prior to serving, for a brief period, as Pres. Eisenhower's first Secretary of Labor. Since Durkin's death, it has been carried on by his successor, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann.

"No Substitute for Skilled Craftsmen"

The UA has a slogan: "There is no substitute for skilled craftsmen." In the words of Schoemann: "They speak no empty boast. Instead they voice a deep conviction that well-rounded training of our journeymen is basic to our continuing success as a craft organization. They reflect an honest pride in our skills as a hallmark of our craft."

Officials of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters subscribe to the belief that education is, at once, a safeguard for the industry and the spearhead of the labor movement. For, they said, by providing skilled craftsmen to the industry, the UA enjoys the respect and cooperation of management.

For several years, the UA locals have participated in a nationwide apprentice contest, conducted in cooperation with the industrial education staff of the School of Science, Education and Humanities at Purdue University. In addition, the UA was successful in having Purdue conduct a special course for the union's own instructors, to help improve the quality of the apprentice training program.

But the UA found one basic weakness in the training structure—lying in the often inadequate facilities provided by public vocational schools. Space was meager, and usually had to be shared with unrelated subjects. In addition, modern equipment and teaching devices were meager.

Underwrite Construction of Pilot Schools

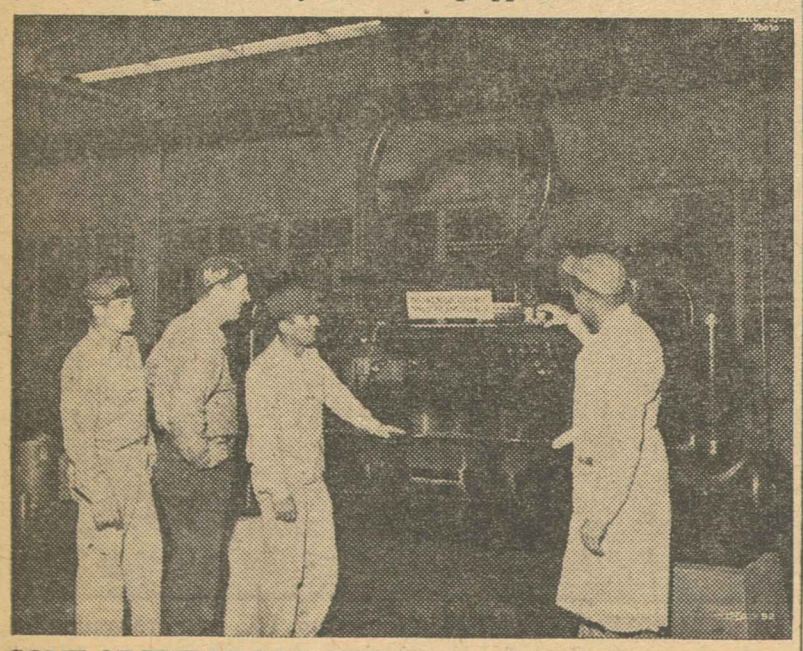
Attacking the problem, UA locals started educational funds to underwrite construction of pilot schools to prove their contention that there were better ways to train apprentices to do better work.

Schools have already been completed, and are in operation, at St. Louis, under the sponsorship of Pipe Fitters Local 562; at Springfield, Ill., sponsored by Pipe Fitters Local 137; at New Orleans, sponsored by Plumbers Local 60, and at Tulsa, Okla., sponsored by Pipe Fitters Local 205. Working together, Plumbers Local 5 and Pipe Fitters Local 602, in Washington, D. C., have completed plans for their school, while a sixth, in East Alton, Ill., is in the thinking stage.

To equip these schools, UA officials in Washington succeeded in getting the industry to contribute training manuals and training devices, including some of the latest pieces of equipment and machinery.

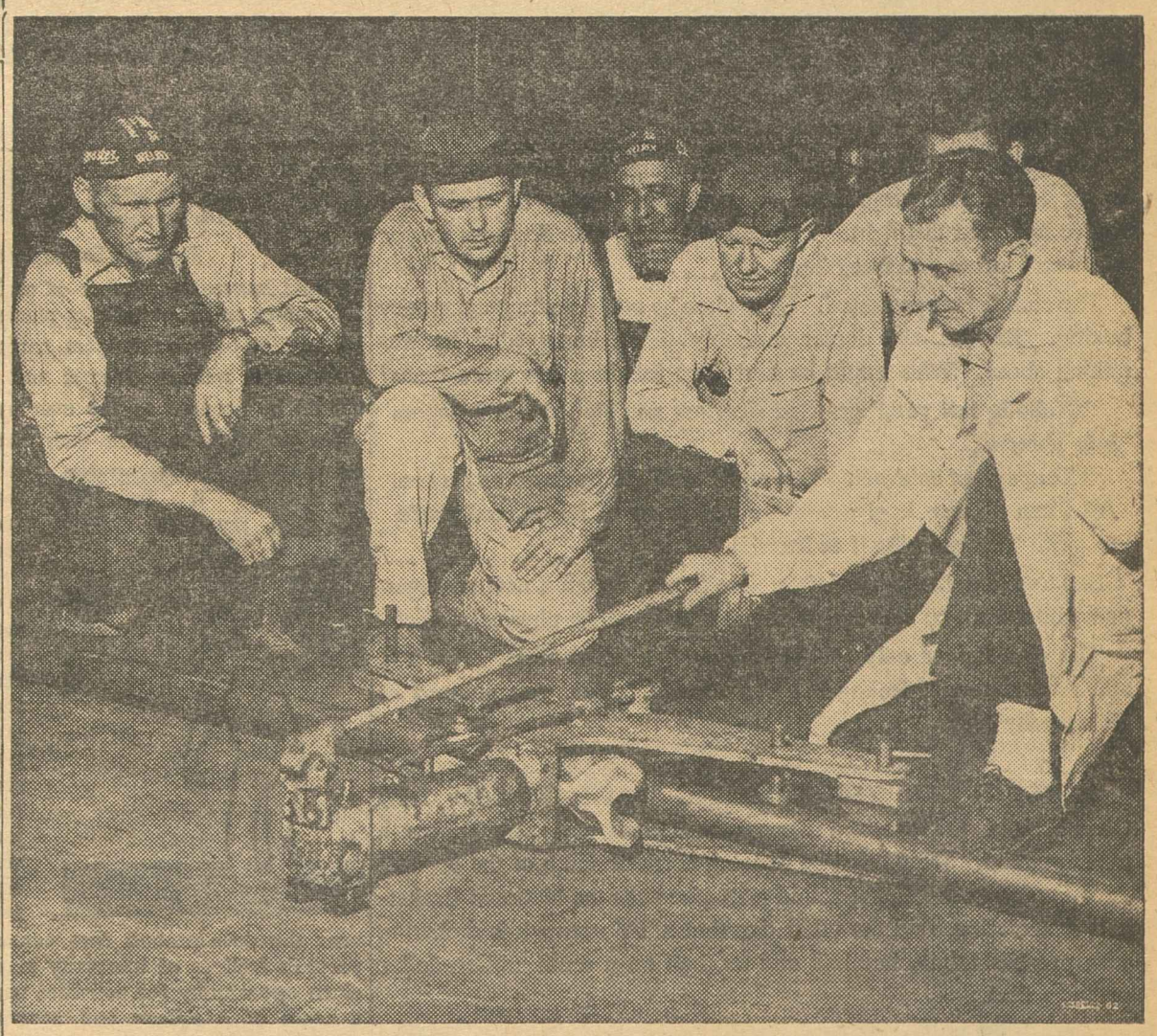
In addition, the UA's training department director, Joseph P. Corcoran, has been preparing textbooks and training manuals specifically designed to facilitate the education program adopted by the schools.

The success of its pilot schools, the UA believes, will act as an inspiration to its 750 locals in the United States and Canada—with their more than 240,000 union members—to undertake similar programs to implement the job of training apprentices.

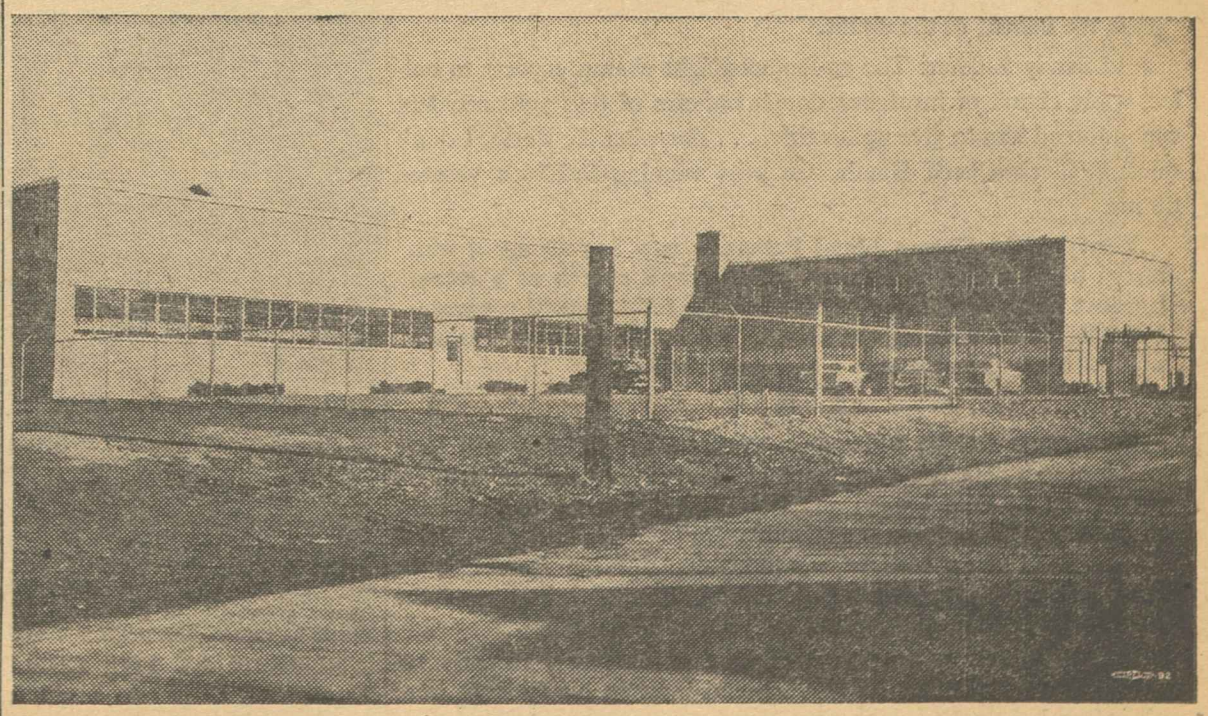


SOME OF THE MOST MODERN types of training equipment and machinery—such as this unit which includes all the basic types of pipe-joints and welds—have been donated to UA apprentice training schools by industry to help in training program.

A CLASS OF APPRENTICES receives instruction in well-equipped school completed recently at St. Louis, Mo., as part of a nation-wide apprentice training program undertaken by locals affiliated with the United Association of Plumbers and Pipe Fitters.



INSTRUCTOR FROM PIPE FITTERS Local 562 of St. Louis works with apprentices and journeymen in modern training school, after taking special teacher training course at Purdue University.



COSTING MORE THAN $350,000, including training equipment, this apprentice school at St. Louis is one of four such schools already completed by UA locals as part of a national program to provide a trained, available source of skilled craftsmen for the plumbing and pipe fitting industry.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. EISENHOWER IS SHOCKED AND WORRIED about the "inflationary" effects of his own government spending programs as proposed in his 1958 budget. His Cabinet and White House subordinates say he didn't mean it, but he has actually talked about wage-price controls—publicly.

Rep. George Christopher (D-Mo.) put into the Congressional Record recently a recapitulation of "spending" under Eisenhower and under former Pres. Truman.

For Truman in the last five years of his Administration his budget proposals were $260.8 billion. For Eisenhower for the first five years they were $334.4 billion—a $73.6 billion bulge in favor of Ike.

The "private letters to businessmen" circulated from here are so relentlessly copyrighted that they are unquotable. But it can be reported that they are viewing with alarm. They say that "businessmen" are getting seriously disturbed about Ike.

Rep. Clare ("High Pockets") Hoffman, a Michigan non-modern Republican, says Christopher should stop "crying." If Democrats think Ike has "stolen the New Deal, Democratic giveaway international program," they should have had the simple free-enterprise brains to have "copyrighted or patented (it) or something," says "High Pockets."

★ ★ ★

TWO MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE have accused Standard Oil of Calif. of "pressuring" its dealers and jobbers to oppose a bill to assist small business against corporate giants.

Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) said a Reno service station operator named Ray Eyler sent two telegrams to Sen. Alan Bible (D-Nev.) on the legislation.

In the first Eyler asked Bible to oppose the bill. In the second Eyler was quoted as saying, according to Congressional Quarterly, "I did not send this [first] wire voluntarily but was pressured into sending it by a representative of my supplying company, Standard Oil of Calif. . . . I ask you to support this legislation."

Rep. Thomas M. Pelly (R-Wash.) said on Jan. 28 that he had received mail this year opposing the bill from people who last year asked him to support it.

He suspected that a "large producer and distributor of petroleum products . . . might be using duress" against its dealers to "generate opposition," said Pelly. He told Congressional Quarterly that he referred to Standard Oil of Calif.

Standard Oil of Calif. declined official comment.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), who insists to reporters that corporations "can't" spend money for political purposes, should investigate.

★ ★ ★

A FASCINATING FACET of Washington news is the changes of name espoused by characters who undergo political pressures.

This reporter can remember when the New Hampshire non-modern Republican now known as Sen. "Styles" Bridges used to be Sen. "Harry S." Bridges.

The senator couldn't stand being confused with the Harry Bridges of the West Coast Longshoremen's Union kicked out by the old CIO in 1950 for Communist domination. He became "Styles."

We have with us another New England Republican—a self-proclaimed "modern"—whose name has shifted. It is Meade Alcorn, new chairman of the Republican National Committee.

He was identified when he was merely a candidate for the chairmanship as "H. Meade Alcorn, Jr." A Connecticut agent informs me that previously he was self-described as "Hugh M. Alcorn, Jr."

The motive is to this observer unknown but in the latest GOP publicity release the man is plain, simple "Meade" Alcorn. Can there be an Alcorn around who is a Communist—or related to Joe McCarthy?

★ ★ ★

MISS BEATRICE LILLIE came to town the other night for the premiere of a wonderful event, a "fiftieth anniversary" revival of the Ziegfeld Follies. Florenz Ziegfeld is dead but the revival of his work is in good hands.

Miss Lillie, who in private life is Lady Peel, is pretty close to the most fascinating woman in the world.

The co-producer of the show is Mark Kroll, a son of Jack Kroll, co-director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

I don't know Mark Kroll, but Jack Kroll is one of the fine people of this world. I suspect that his son is a success, too.

"According to my figures, 3 7/10 man hours are consumed and it costs you $12.60 each time she walks down the aisle."

Vandercook Says:

Is U. S. Leading or Led in UN?

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

IT was the intention of the UN's founders that men and nations of good will should work tirelessly to influence their brother nations less experienced in statecraft and modern "civilization"—in the direction we all should go—toward greater justice, toward peace, toward human progress.

Vandercook

At the outbreak of the Korean fighting, the United States exerted that kind of influence. During the recent Suez-Egyptian crisis the United States created in many minds the impression that it was taking not so much the best course, as the easiest. In the General Assembly, U.S. Delegate Lodge has sometimes seemed to be acting more like a politician collecting votes than like a spokesman of a great power setting forth his faith in what is right—then making it his business to persuade others to the same opinion.

While the Administration murmurs about the Eisenhower "policy" for the Middle East, without casting any clear light on what that policy may be, the fact is that the foreign policy of the U.S.A. has now become almost identical with that of the Afro-Asian bloc.

We are, it appears, firm with Israel because those nations detest Israel. We are spineless in our attitude toward the at least equally guilty government of Egypt because the Afro-Asian powers admire Col. Nasser.

We fail to condemn Nehru of India for his imperialist defiance of the United Nations' advice about the province of Kashmir, because Nehru still rates highly with those same powers.

The effect that more and more is being created, therefore, is that it is they who are leading us, not we who are leading them. The United States gains, no doubt, a false appearance of strength because just now there are so many nations which vote as we do. Unfortunately, in the UN there's no Election Day. There's only a Judgment Day.

Morgan Says:

Nixon Artist of Quick Switch

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

ONE of the most fascinating things about the game of politics is the way the star players change pace as the tide of battle turns. In the early Eisenhower era, Richard M. Nixon was now the clean-cut Eagle Scout, now the burly wielder of the brass knuckles.

Today hardly a partisan hackle rises—except in memory—at the mention of his name, so successful has the Vice President been in changing, in form if not in substance, his recent image as a leading agent provocateur of political violence.

Morgan

He has already emerged as the leading contender for the presidency in 1960. This has seemed to come about so naturally that the effect may be to obscure the almost fantastic versatility of Nixon's own performance—a performance which has had as much, if not more, to do with his flowering as the pick of his party's prospects than the fact that Eisenhower was determined to enlarge the importance of the office Nixon holds; only recently the President indicated an even broader role for the Vice President in the executive affairs of government, and he's off soon to the Gold Coast in West Africa.

This enhancement of his position has been a boon to Nixon as undoubtedly it was calculated to be, but whereas he could have muffed it murderously, the political pros are saying that he has scarcely missed a trick since September 1955 when the President's first illness dramatized the fact that he was within a heartbeat of the White House.

His performance has been a mixture of dedicated, statesmanlike behavior and political deftness. After Joe Martin's ill-timed eviction of that symbol of the common people, Joe Smith, from the Cow Palace last August, Nixon followed up in his nomination acceptance speech with a salute to his mythical rival that brought down the house and, presumably, votes.

There were mutterings that his trip to Austria just before Christmas was a publicity stunt but Nixon not only handled it with dignity and restraint, he made a report which was the basis for expansion of our acceptance of Hungarian refugees and he spoke out to quiet fears that Communist spies were being smuggled into the refugee contingents coming to the United States.

On the morning of the second Eisenhower-Nixon inaugural, the Vice President invited a dozen reporters to his home for an interview. He said he had been very green four years ago, had learned much. "So," he said, "I approach these next four years with some very definite responsibilities . . . (not merely) acting as a figurehead in presiding over the Senate."

One of the understatements, I suspect, of the New Year, though the large question has still to be answered of how much this newer Nixon draws from responsible maturity, how much from sheer political maneuver.

As We See It:

Labor to Answer Your Questions

THE AFL-CIO Executive Council has authorized a new radio recording series to be called Labor Answers Your Questions.

Labor Answers Your Questions, now in preparation, will present AFL-CIO experts in particular fields quizzed by persons who have a special interest in that field. Thus, housewives will ask about the cost of living, whether or not wages increase prices, and what labor is doing to assure fair prices.

Other subjects covered will be federal aid to education, "right-to-work" laws, the AFL-CIO fight against corruption in unions, civil rights, taxation, automation, and labor's community program. The panel of questioners will vary with the subject.

The program will be offered exclusively to one station in each area. AFL-CIO unions and central bodies will be notified so that their members may be alerted.

The 98 radio stations which carried the earlier program Labor Reports to the Nation were located in 36 states, nine in New York and Pennsylvania, seven in Indiana, six in Wisconsin, four in Montana, Ohio and Washington, and lesser numbers in other states. A weekly potential audience of 240,000 is estimated.

In addition to these series, the AFL-CIO also presents a weekly program, As We See It, consisting of reports on current issues and problems of interest to labor. This program is presented through the courtesy of the American Broadcasting Co. over 65 stations, originating each Saturday night at 8:30 p. m.

THIS CARPENTERS' UNION LABEL appears on bank, bar, store and office fixtures, furniture, millwork, and other wood products produced by members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners. Lists of firms using this label may be obtained by writing directly to the international union office.

Jack Kroll Retires:

10-Foot Santa Built Labor's Political Role

Several years ago Jack Kroll, retiring co-director of COPE, walked through an office where there was a new employe who was seeing him for the first time. "Say," she whispered to Kroll's then secretary, "is that Jack Kroll? I thought he was much bigger."

"Lady," replied Kroll's secretary, "that man's 10 feet tall."

Attained Stature

Physically much less than 10 feet tall, in the 15 years Kroll has devoted to labor's efforts in the political field he attained that stature in the eyes not only of his co-workers but in the eyes of many of the nation's leading political figures as well.

The Saturday Evening Post described him as a "fatherly, pipe-smoking man who looks like Santa Claus without a beard."

It added: "His appearance, personality and temperament all seem to contradict his position as one of the most powerful political bosses in the United States."

A few days prior to the merger convention in New York City in 1955, Kroll had dinner with the staff of CIO-PAC, the organization he headed prior to joining James L. McDevitt as co-director of COPE. At the dinner his staff presented him with a 14-foot long bullwhip.

As the spokesman for the group explained it to Kroll, "We wouldn't have done it if we didn't know you know how and on whom to use it."

Born In England

Kroll was born in England in 1885, the youngest of 10 children in the family of a tailor. Very shortly afterward the family moved to the United States and settled in Rochester, N. Y.

At the age of 15 he went to work as a tailor's assistant, a job he lost in a spectacular fashion. His boss gave him a two-dollar bill and told him to pay some lodge dues amounting to 50 cents and bring back the change.

At the lodge it developed the boss was delinquent and owed the whole two dollars so there wasn't any change. Kroll announced this to his employer from the doorway and then fled down the street as the boss chased him, waving his cane.

In 1903 Kroll joined the United Garment Workers in Rochester and a year later took part in an unsuccessful year-long strike. Black-listed in Rochester he went to Chicago, looking for work, and discovered the black-list had preceded him there.

Under an assumed name he finally got a job at Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Chicago, and there joined with the late Sidney Hillman and others in the formation and building of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

In 1919 Kroll became a national organizer for the Amalgamated and was sent to Cincinnati as trouble shooter and administrator. The same year he met on the picket line and married a girl striker.

With a few brief intervals, he's made his home base in Cincinnati ever since.

Elected Manager

As the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Cincinnati grew Kroll was elected Joint Board Manager and, in 1928, a national vice president and executive board member of the organization, posts he still holds. In 1939 he became president of the Ohio Industrial Union Council and president emeritus in 1952.

During World War II he served on Hillman's staff in the War Production Board and later undertook many union assignments, both for the ACW and the CIO.

In 1946, when Hillman died, Kroll was named director of CIO-PAC by the late Philip Murray, then CIO president.

To this day Kroll still carries his papers in Hillman's old brief case and, until he moved into the new AFL-CIO building, worked at the desk Hillman used in the New York PAC offices. The desk today has a revered place in Cincinnati.

Kroll has always regarded himself as an organizer, "not a philosopher." It was this approach he brought to the political action job which has occupied him since 1942 when he first became vice-chairman of PAC.

"Publicity and campaigning and hoopla are useful," he argued, "but it's organization that gets the votes in the ballot box on election day and it's those votes that they pay off on."

Together with Co-Director McDevitt, Kroll has emphasized this policy in COPE. Both co-directors agree the basic jobs of politics are registration, organization and dollars for COPE.

Kroll is building a modest home —now nearly complete—in Cincinnati on which not a single non-union hand has been laid.

With such time as he will have from his job with the clothing workers, he plans to do a little gardening, some woodworking, and keep an eye on his two grandchildren.

Council Praises Work of Kroll

Jack Kroll, retiring as co-director of COPE on March 1, was praised by the AFL-CIO Executive Council for his "splendid work, performed over many years . . . in the field of political education and activity."

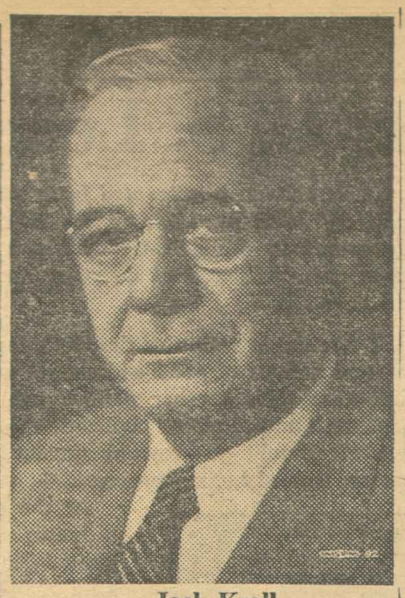
Kroll, who became director of the old CIO Political Action Committee in 1946, will continue to serve as a vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The council said Kroll "has won the esteem and friendship of his colleagues in every area of the AFL-CIO."

Guild Hits Ban on Newsmen in China

Revocation of the State Dept. ban on travel in mainland China by American reporters and termination of punitive action against three newsmen who defied the edict was demanded by the international executive board of the Newspaper Guild at a meeting here.

The resolution grew out of State Dept. moves to invalidate the passports of William Worthy, Afro-American Newspapers, Baltimore; Edmund Stevens, Moscow correspondent for Look Magazine, and Philip Harrington, Look photographer. The ANG board also endorsed a resolution introduced by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) calling for a Senate hearing on the travel prohibition.



Jack Kroll

Textile Union To Fight for Improvements

New York — Northern cotton-rayon workers will seek contract "improvements" in forthcoming negotiations despite the effort of one major producer to force a 14 cents an hour wage cut.

The move to secure better wages and fringe benefits for 40,000 workers was approved at a Textile Workers industry wage conference, Pres. William Pollock announced.

Firm Asks Wage Cut

Specific proposals will be left to a policy committee. Present average hourly earnings in the 100 companies the union has under contract in the division are $1.40. Practically all the agreements either expire or are open for wage discussions on Apr. 15. The last pay boost, 8.5 cents an hour, was negotiated a year ago and according to Pollock merely restored a cut of the same amount imposed in 1952.

The Bates Manufacturing Co., which employes 6,000 workers in five mills in Maine and has its headquarters at Lewiston, is the firm which wants a wage cut. It has claimed that "wage-cost relief" is "essential" to its "survival."

It is one of the pattern-setters in the industry, but the most important is Berkshire-Hathaway, Inc., which has 11,000 employes in 13 New England mills.

Relief for Workers

The Bates contract is one of 25 requiring the union and the employer to go to arbitration if they fail to agree in bargaining. The Berkshire - Hathaway agreement does not have an arbitration clause, but the firm has not indicated it intends to ask for lower wages.

The wage conference in a policy statement said the union objective is to devise a sound, practical approach to the problem of providing "some measure of relief for the workers, without imposing an insupportable burden upon the industry."

"We will strike against any employer who seeks to impose a reduction in our wages or fringe benefits, where contract terms permit strike action," the statement said; "and in those agreements that provide for arbitration, we will present our case to the arbitrator with full confidence that the facts warrant improvements, not reductions."

Steelworkers Giving McDonald Big Vote

Pittsburgh—On the basis of early, unofficial returns, David J. McDonald held a commanding lead in his bid for re-election to his second four-year term as president of the United Steelworkers over his opponent Don C. Rarick.

Labor Will Fight Bricker Amendment

A number of issues were covered by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the final day of its mid-winter session at Miami Beach.

Among other actions, the Council:

• Voted to fight the proposed Bricker Amendment, or any form of it, in the Congress. The amendment would seriously cripple the ability of the President of the U.S. to conduct the nation's foreign policy matters.

• Voted to notify unions of a proposal by the National Archives of the United States for the acquisition of old, historical files of labor unions. In turning over such historical matters to the Archives, however, unions would have to give up title to the possession of these papers.

Approve Beirne Report

• Approved a report by Chairman Joseph A. Beirne of the Community Services Committee. The committee plans to carry on a campaign at a community level to help assure mass inoculation of Salk anti-polio vaccine to adults throughout the country. The committee also proposes to develop a campaign seeking to bring about a combining of voluntary health, fund-raising and research groups, in order to correlate work "on the whole body of the whole man."

• Protested a cut of $130,000 in the appropriation for the occupational health program of the U.S. Public Health Service. The Safety and Occupational Health Committee, headed by Pres. Richard Walsh of the Stagehands, and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, will seek to persuade the Congress to restore the cut in funds made by the Budget Bureau.

• Called for improvement and enforcement of factory inspection laws that will make impossible industrial disasters such as the recent fire in a New Haven factory where nine women workers died in the flames and 22 others were seriously burned. The council condemned "tragic neglect on the part of public officials, landlords and employers who permit workers to be employed in fire traps like the one in New Haven."

Okay Study Move

• Approved a report of the subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs, which, among other things, called on the government's International Cooperation Administration to increase the number of visits by Latin American trade unionists to this country for the purpose of studying the U.S. labor movement.

• Also approved AFL-CIO financing of two-month trips by two Latin American unionists to receive trade union training and education in this country.

Low Wages Threatening Postal Service--Doherty

Warning that qualified personnel are leaving the postal service "in droves," Pres. William C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers charged that the postal service in many sections of the country is "in grave danger of a serious breakdown" because of low wage scales.

In a statement issued as the AFL-CIO Government Employes' Council, of which he is chairman, launched federal pay-raise rallies in every state of the union, Doherty said that the turnover of postal workers in many cities has reached "the alarming rate of 33⅓ percent."

Turnover Alarming

"The rate of turnover, if confined only to employes with less than five years of service," he continued, "would amount to better than 50 percent."

Doherty said that in one large midwestern city, out of 1,353 prospects interviewed for post office appointments only 526 accepted a job and within a year, 320 of this number had quit. In Pasadena, Calif., where the post office has a complement of 659 workers, 259 left their jobs in 1956, he added.

"Substitute postal employes work 70 to 90 hours per week to make a living," Doherty said, "and leave in disgust when appointed regular and limited to 40 hours per week."

Seek American Wage

Noting that "hundreds of thousands" of federal and postal workers will attend the more than 300 "grass roots" rallies that will be held between Feb. 8 and 19, Doherty added:

"We will seek a going American wage. We believe we are entitled to an American standard of living and we are determined to carry our cause to the American people and to the Congress of the United States."

The statement by U.S. Chamber of Commerce Pres. John S. Coleman that a postal pay raise is "unjustified" has been challenged by Paul A. Nagle, president of the National Postal Transport Association.

Coleman termed the postal unions' salary program "an emotional drive that must be resisted" while speaking at a congressional issues clinic in Berkeley, Calif.

Leiserson, 73, Arbitrator, Dies in D. C.

William M. Leiserson, 73, twice chairman of the National Mediation Board, a former member of the National Labor Relations Board, and an elder statesman in the field of arbitration, died Feb. 11.

A pioneer in the field of unemployment insurance, and chief architect of the arbitration system for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Leiserson died of a coronary occlusion at Garfield Hospital, Washington, where he had undergone minor surgery a week earlier.

Strong Influence

He had a strong influence on railroad collective bargaining through his membership on the Mediation Board, as a referee and as a member of emergency boards.

In a statement issued in behalf of the Railway Executive Association and its 21 associated railway unions, Chairman G. E. Leighty expressed regret at Leiserson's passing, hailing him as "outstanding among our nation's mediators and labor relations authorities."

Taught Economics

Leiserson had forged a distinguished career in labor relations over nearly half a century, holding important state posts in New York and Wisconsin. For several years he served in arbitration posts in the clothing industry in Rochester, New York, Baltimore and Chicago.

In addition to his public posts, he taught economics at various periods at Antioch College and Johns Hopkins University.

Labor No. 1 Target Of U.S. Communists

By Arnold Beichman

New York—The Communist Party of the U.S.A. has concluded its first convention in seven years with a decision to attempt to penetrate the AFL-CIO.

It was also announced to the world that henceforth the Communist Party is going to be "independent" of Moscow. It formulated its new program at a four-day convention from which the press was barred. Whatever the newspapers printed about the convention came from "official spokesmen" who were obviously under orders to answer no questions on anything discussing the American trade union movement.

They Just 'Confess'

Nowhere in the 7,500-word statement on trade unionism did the Communists ask why they had been defeated by the labor movement. They just "confessed" and having done so, denied with fiery indignation that it is "Communist policy" to interfere with, "bore from within," or to seek to capture or control the trade unions.

The CP bemoaned the fact that "what is dominant in the AFL-CIO leadership is a trend bitterly hostile to the Soviet Union and other 'Socialist' countries."

"This dominant trend," said the CP resolution, "equates negotiations with 'appeasement,' keeps an iron curtain between workers of our country and workers of Socialist lands and rejects the possibility of peaceful co-existence."

Stress 'Changes'

The task of the convention was primarily to persuade Americans that Communists have changed, that they don't follow Moscow orders. Here's what they did:

They charged that "the imperialists intervened in the Hungarian tragedy" although a few months ago the Daily Worker conceded that the Hungarian uprising was not Fascist-inspired.

They said they would love to work with Socialists in America but they forgot to call for the liberation of Socialists in iron curtain prisons.

They dumped a proposal to dissolve the Communist Party, and to change its name.

So far as is known, they said nothing in any resolutions which was critical of Soviet anti-Semitism.

A few weeks ago the Daily Worker wrote that over the last decade Communists have been "shrinking away from the association with great masses of workers . . . only very recently has there been stronger, and more consistent effort on the part of progressives (Communists and fellow-travelers) to establish their rights and make their contributions within the conservatively led unions . . . it can be expected that following the convention of the Communist Party and revival of its influence and activity, the work of progressives in the labor movement will reach a still higher level."

Vow Comeback

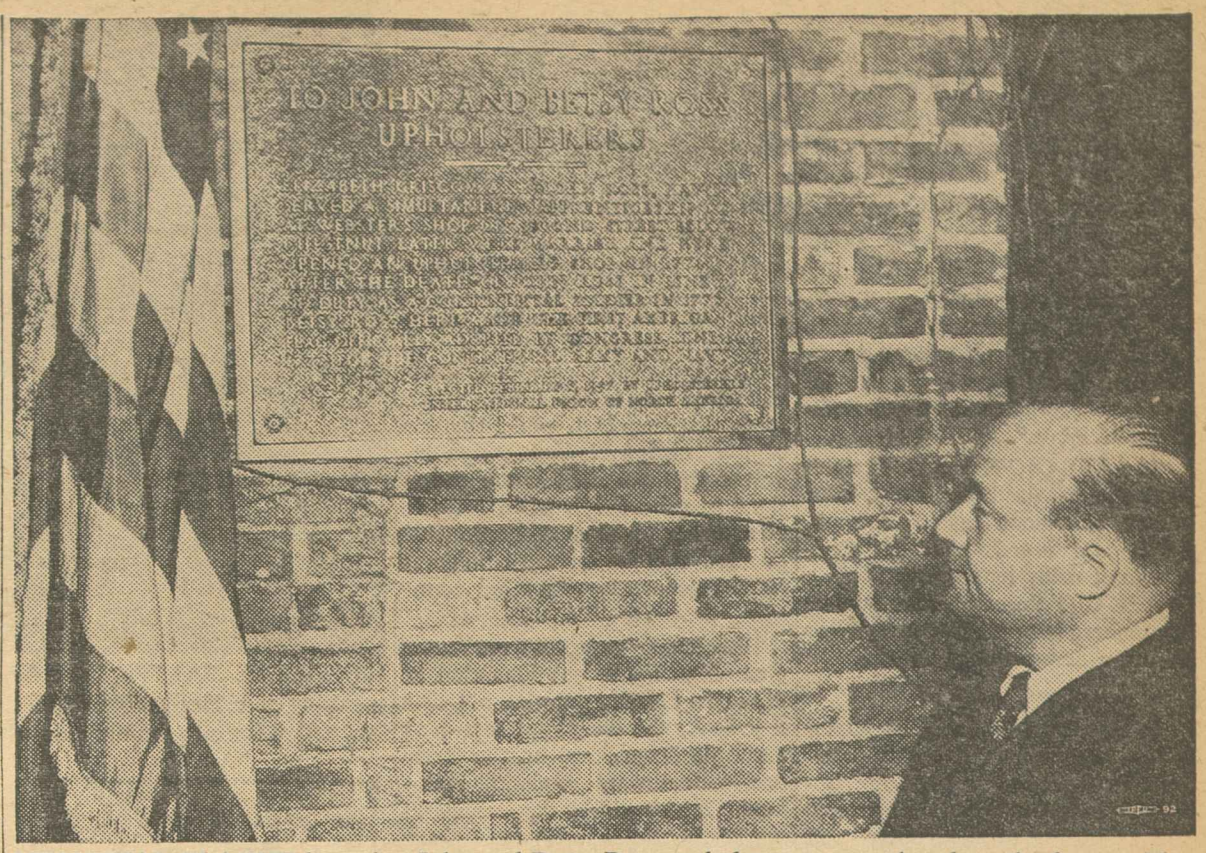
From its position of unparalleled weakness the CP is determined to make a comeback. It is moving its national headquarters to Chicago from New York City to be closer as the CP said, to the industrial and agricultural heartland of America.

Years of declining membership and party purges have left the CP with a powerful "hard-core" group of dedicated revolutionaries. Its national committee of 20 numbers 14 Communist leaders who have gone to jail or have been indicted and are awaiting trial.

The latest CP convention disclosed what everybody knows—no matter how much its leaders may mumble unhappily about Khrushchev or Stalin or some single Soviet policy or other, when the chips are down, CP'ers here as in other countries of the free world, will toe the Kremlin mark or else.

Yet it should also be remembered that the CP has emerged from this convention stronger than it entered. There will be differences and disputes within its ranks—but it will be over power, who is to be top-dog—not whether the Soviet Union is right or wrong.

A stronger CP, no matter how tiny numerically, represents a threat to American democracy, and, especially, to the American labor movement.



MEMORIAL PLAQUE honoring John and Betsy Ross, upholsterers, was placed on the famous Flag House in Philadelphia by the Upholsterers as part of their 75th anniversary celebration. UIU Pres. Sal B. Hoffmann is seen examining the plaque and the ancient bricks in which it was set. It was in this tiny house that John and Betsy Ross established their upholstery shop in 1774 and where Betsy, after John was killed while serving in the Revolutionary army, made the first American flag.

Ethics Codes Assure Follow-Up Action by Affiliates, Meany Says

Philadelphia—The positive action the AFL-CIO Executive Council took against corruption and racketeering in its own ranks "should be proof of our sincerity," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a dinner here marking the diamond jubilee of the Upholsterers. The new conduct codes, he said in a talk telephoned from Miami Beach, Fla., "assure that ethical practices will be followed in the operations of our affiliated unions."

"We have taken action designed to compel organizations charged, tried and found guilty of unethical practices to clean up or be dissociate from our movement," Meany declared.

At the same time, he stressed his belief that "keeping our house clean" will not slow down the progress of the labor movement.

Meany recalled to the nearly 1,000 labor leaders, city and state officials and guests attending the dinner that labor reached its present comparative strength "not as an overnight miracle," but as the result of years of struggle and sacrifice.

"The united trade union movement in America is stronger numerically, financially and in every other way than ever before in history," he said.

"Yet there are some in our national life who profess alarm over our strength. Let me say to them that labor's power is a force for good. When labor is able to provide services and higher standards of living for union members, for the millions as yet unorganized and for the national economy and security as a whole, then the free way of life is in good shape."

He said business never seems to understand that "a free, strong labor movement such as ours" is the "best insurance" it can have for the preservation of free enterprise. The great enemy of business and private profit, he added, is not free labor but slave labor as found under Communist and fascist dictatorships.

UIU Pres. Sal B. Hoffmann, who this year completes two decades as head of the union, took up Meany's theme of struggle and sacrifice in response to the presentation of a plaque marking his 20 years in office.

He recalled that the 13 delegates who attended the founding convention in Philadelphia in 1882 spoke for 3,400 workers in 781 small upholstery shops. About 2,300 others worked in casket shops, carriage and railroad car factories, mattress and spring shops and general furniture factories, he added.

Today, he continued, the union has more than 60,000 members in the U.S. and Canada who serve their fellow men "from the bassinet to the grave."

At an earlier ceremony, the union placed a plaque on the Betsy Ross House here honoring the upholstery seamstress who made the first American flag. She and her husband, John, who died while serving in the Continental army, started their own upholstery business there in 1774. The house is but a short distance from the leather store where the UIU founding convention was held.

MEMORIAL PORTRAIT of Heywood Broun, founding president of the Newspaper Guild, was unveiled by his widow, Mrs. Connie Broun, at dedication of the Heywood Broun Memorial Library in ANG headquarters in the Philip Murray Building, Washington. At left are Broun's son, Heywood Hale Broun; Patricia Broun and Mrs. Broun, with ANG Pres. Joseph F. Collis at right. The portrait is by August Musca, a member of the ANG unit at the New York World-Telegram and Sun, Broun's own unit. After the ceremony, Mrs. Broun presented the library with one of the oil paintings for which her late husband, an amateur artist as well as a great columnist, was famous.

Newsmen Win Award For Racket Expose

The Newspaper Guild's 1956 Heywood Broun Award, set up to honor the union's founding president and to perpetuate the spirit in which he worked, has been awarded to Wallace Turner and William Lambert of the Portland Oregonian.

They shared the $500 award and citation for a series of articles which the ANG announcement said exposed "an attempt by a group of hoodlums, allegedly backed by some local officials of the Teamsters Union, to capture control of law enforcement in Portland and 'open up the city' to various rackets."

Second for Turner

The award was the second for Turner, the first past winner to repeat. He gained the coveted prize in 1952 for uncovering fraudulent transactions in Indian-owned timber lands by employes of the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Special mention went to George Thiem of the Chicago Daily News for a "brilliant and painstaking job" in baring the embezzlement of $2.5 million in state funds by State Auditor Orville E. Hodge of Illinois.

Honorable mention went to L. Edgar Prina, Washington Star, for his successful effort to clear a government employe suspended as a security risk; Alvin Rosensweet, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, for showing that an FBI witness was guilty of perjury and thus staying the deportation of a man falsely accused of being a Communist; and Martin Millspaugh, Baltimore Sun, for a series of dangerous conditions in the city's slums which led to overdue reforms.

Lauds Persistency

Martin Agronsky, American Broadcasting Co. commentator who was chairman of the board of judges, lauded the winners for the high quality and persistency of their "digging" for facts. The other judges were Dr. Ralph D. Casey, director of the University of Minnesota School of Journalism, and Thomas Griffith, a senior editor of Time Magazine.

Trade Cooperation Drive Renewed by Ike

In a detailed report on international trade policy and this country's efforts to negotiate tariff reductions, Pres. Eisenhower renewed his recommendation that Congress authorize U.S. membership in the proposed Organization for Trade Cooperation.

He described membership in the OTC, which would administer the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as "essential to make our (reciprocal) trade agreements program more effective in the interest of American industry, agriculture and labor."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council strongly endorsed the OTC in a policy statement issued Feb. 7, 1956, and urged "that the Congress not delay its approval."

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg later testified in its favor before a Senate subcommittee.

Ike Cites Need

In his report to Congress, Eisenhower emphasized that this country's exports and imports are important to its economic strength and the well-being of the people, and that they would be promoted by OTC membership. The OTC proposal will die if the U.S. fails to join.

"International commerce is beneficial to the community of nations and conducive to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the world," he stressed.

"Our national trade policy, which seeks to promote the continued growth of mutually profitable world trade, is doubly in the self-interest of the United States; it furthers both our prosperity and our national security."

Details of Report

The details of the report had been made public previously, for the most part. They included reviews of the steps taken under the reciprocal trade program and GATT to cut tariffs; moves to eliminate or reduce import quotas which have restricted U.S. trade; the use of the "escape clause," which involves application of treaty provisions to raise tariffs when imports seem liable to harm domestic production, and the status of bilateral trade agreements with other countries.

Eisenhower expressed particular pleasure at the recent admission of Japan to GATT, pointing out that it lessens "the danger of increased Japanese dependence on the Communist-dominated Asiatic mainland. It also widens the free world market in which Japan must share if it is to have a sound, self-sustaining economy," he said.

List of Publications Available from ICFTU

New York—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has published a List of Publications summarizing the contents of monographs on national trade union movements, study guides, reports and regular publications of interest to workers in all parts of the world.

Copies of the list in English, with prices in U.S. currency, may be had from the ICFTU office at 20 W. 40th St., New York 18, N. Y. Special lists of publications in French and German also are available.

WOMEN IN NATIVE HUNGARIAN costumes listen attentively as AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, speaking at a Hungarian relief rally in Miami, Fla., sponsored by the Dade County Central Labor Union, called for all possible aid—short of war—for Hungary's freedom fighters.

Woodworkers Quit Intl. Federation

Portland, Ore.—The Woodworkers have voted to withdraw from the Intl. Federation of Building & Woodworkers because of its continued acceptance of government-dominated Yugoslav unions.

The AFL-CIO affiliate acted after the international trade secretariat ignored an appeal from the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to drop the Yugoslav unions from affiliation. Another AFL-CIO union, the Upholsterers, withdrew several months ago for the same reason.

All-Out Aid to Hungary—Short of War—Meany Plea

Miami—A stinging denunciation of Soviet brutality and oppression and an appeal for all aid to Hungary short of war was leveled here by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Speaking at a Hungarian relief rally sponsored by the Dade County (Miami) Central Labor Union, Meany told some 6,000 cheering trade unionists:

"We must help the freedom-loving Hungarians because when they revolted they were striking a blow against Russia not only for themselves but for all free peoples of the world.

Menace to Liberty

"When the Kremlin rulers smashed the Hungarian revolution they were menacing the liberty and freedom of the United States as well, and we cannot let that happen."

Meany called upon the American people to help the Hungarians materially and spiritually "to let them know we're with them in their crusade for freedom."

Meany pointed out the AFL-CIO already has sent more than $100,000 to the Austrian Federation of Labor to aid refugees coming from Hungary and asked other Americans to contribute generously to the cause.

He also urged Congress to support legislation allowing more Hungarian immigrants to enter this country, declaring the AFL-CIO Executive Council has gone on record in support of such a bill.

To the American worker, Meany asked that he not be selfish but be willing to allow more Hungarian people to come to live and work in the U.S.

Speaks for All Members

"I am certain I speak for all the members of the AFL-CIO when I say that I am certain they would settle for a little less if it meant helping these unfortunate people," he declared.

Meany pointed out that he had spoken from the same platform (Bayfront Park Bandshell) a year ago in support of the striking hotel workers who now are on the road to victory in their struggle against the beachfront hotel keepers.

"It is significant because today we meet again to dedicate our thoughts and actions to oppressed workers—this time 6,000 miles away—who are also being denied the right to strike and, even more important, the right to refuse to labor for another."

Before Meany spoke, former Senator Claude Pepper of Florida introduced a resolution calling on the United Nations to demand "that the savage tyranny of Russia over Hungary and all other peoples shall cease and retribution so far as possible shall be promptly and fully paid."

ILGWU Opens Sewing School In Milwaukee

Milwaukee, Wis. — The Milwaukee joint board of the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers has announced plans for the opening of a new union-management school to train single needle operators to alleviate a shortage of skilled help in the apparel trade here.

Harry Bovshow, manager of the local joint board said that the principal cost of maintaining the school will be borne by a group of seven manufacturers, but that the union would run it.

This is the first time that such a joint union-management venture has been established in the city. Milwaukee at one time was a bustling garment center but a critical shortage of skilled help forced many companies to curtail or close altogether. Several of the larger firms moved their plants out of the city in search of qualified help.

Company spokesmen were warm in their praise of the ILGWU in taking the initiative to set up such a training school. "Such a move," said the president of one firm, "will aid all of us, the union, the company, the city and the individual employe. We only wish more labor groups would follow the lead of the ILGWU in its constant emphasis on better union-management relations."

Rail Firemen Buy 408 Subscriptions

Cleveland — The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, first of the independent railway brotherhoods to affiliate with the AFL-CIO, has subscribed for the AFL-CIO News for all its general chairmen in the United States and Canada, Pres. H. E. Gilbert reports.

The list also covers all state and provincial legislative chairmen and all grand lodge officers, members of the board of directors, general organizers and field representatives. The action to enter the 408 subscriptions was approved by the brotherhood's finance committee at its January meeting.

Toni Sender's Record for Labor In UN Will Stand for Many Years

New York—If you were to ask anybody in the international labor movement, who's its best-known woman spokesman, there'd be only one answer: Toni Sender.

Of course, there aren't many women who have had such a long and devoted relationship to trade unionism, here and abroad. After more than 40 years of activity, Toni Sender has retired but her record in the American and European labor movement will stand for many years to come.

Toni, for those who haven't met her, represented the Int. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at the United Nations and, before that, was spokesman for the AFL, working under the direction of the late Matthew Woll.

Carrying her inevitable attache-case, crammed full of documents and reports, she would put in a full day at the UN and then return to her office for a few hours of overtime after a day which began at 8 a. m.

Toni Avid Reader

The ICFTU has a special status at the UN as a recognized non-governmental organization which meant that Toni's job was to tell—through speeches or statements—how free labor felt about issues like Soviet forced labor, civil rights, technical assistance to underdeveloped countries, colonial questions, and totalitarian threats to world peace.

One of Toni's great attributes was her ability to read through dozens of complicated, highly-detailed, multi-paged UN documents and come up with an analysis and recommendations. How this one frail woman managed not to drown under a sea of paper is a mystery to the UN secretariat as it is to trade union leaders, but she did.

Toni began her career as a member of the pre-Hitler Reichstag where her voice was so loud and bitter against the Nazis that Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels spent a good deal of his time denouncing her until the Nazis took power. Then it was quite clear that Toni had to get out of Germany—or else.

She came to America with a reputation. Without a moment's delay, she became an active fighter against totalitarianism—all kinds, fascism, nazism, communism. Her background as an expert in foreign policy, international economics and diplomatic history plus her understanding of free trade unionism turned her towards the labor movement.

When the UN's life began, Toni became the AFL representative, and when the ICFTU was formed in December, 1949 Toni became the ICFTU spokesman. During almost 10 years of activity as free labor's speechmaker and lobbyist at the UN, she became one of its best-known personalities.

Toni Sender

But not best-liked—that is, among the Communist countries. In fact, it was ironic that just as she had been the recipient of expletives and indignation from the Nazi Goebbels, she now began to receive the same abuse from Moscow's spokesmen.

At a meeting of the Economic and Social Council in 1951, the Russian and Polish delegates cursed at her because she was telling the world the hitherto secret story of the Soviet slave labor system. Later, she told the UN the story of how Communist China was following the Soviet forced labor system with a few special refinements.

A few years later, the workers of East Germany rebelled against the Soviet Union. The Communists sent tanks and machine-guns after the workers, just as they have done in Hungary. Toni told the UN what Soviet "unionism" meant — low wages, unendurable work production quotas, sky-high prices, government control of unions while Communist delegates at the UN squirmed.

There is no question that Toni Sender's 10 years at the UN have given labor a position in UN councils which is pre-eminent. She has left a legacy which has won for her the praise of labor leaders throughout the world.

UNION OPERATIONS at the local level are being studied by four young Italian labor leaders who have "joined" the staff of Food & Allied Workers Local 56, Camden, N. J., for a month's training. Gathered in the local office are, left to right (seated), Local 56 Sec.-Treas. Nathan J. Rutenberg, Cesare Poloni and Pres. Leon B. Schachter; (standing) Research Dir. Leon E. Lunden, Business Agent Charles B. King, Giorgio Lusenti, Umberto Dell'Anno and Enrico Bolognani.

Food Workers Training Four Italian Unionists

Camden, N. J.—Four eager young Italians, typical of the younger generation of labor leadership in their homeland, are taking a month's intensive training in local union operations as temporary members of the staff of Food & Allied Workers Local 56.

By the time they leave, according to Pres. Leon B. Schachter of Local 56, they will have intimate knowledge of how a local union works in the U.S., as they will have participated in every phase of activity.

Assigned to Staffers

Three of them are from the Italian Union of Labor (UIL)—Giorgio Lusenti, 26, from Reggio Emilia, where the Communist-controlled Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGIL) has suffered crushing defeats in recent months; Cesare Poloni, 23, from Cremona, home of the famous violins, and Umberto Dell'Anno, 26, from Naples.

The fourth is Enrico Bolognani, 30, of Trento, a provincial organizer for the Italian Confederation of Labor Unions (CISL).

Both UIL and CISL are strongly anti-Communist and are affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Local 56, an affiliate of the Meat Cutters, covers food operations throughout much of New Jersey and has branch offices in Hoboken, in the north, and Bridgeton, in the south. The Italians have been assigned to regular staff members, observing them closely as they go about their duties. Each weekend they return to Camden headquarters for consultation, and then are assigned to a different staffer.

Train for Leadership

The training is under the general supervision of Sec.-Treas. Nathan J. Rutenberg. It has been undertaken in connection with the program of the Intl. Cooperation Administration and the Labor Dept. to develop effective leadership for free trade unions in other countries.

Schachter, who has undertaken assignments abroad for the U.S. government, regards the program as of great importance.

"The American labor movement has increased the standard of living of its members, among other reasons, because it has not been mislead by Communists," he said.

"Our Italian brothers are in real danger of Communist domination unless they can develop effective leaders among the free unionists. We believe that our cooperation in this program, in a small way, will help to strengthen the Italian labor movement."

Cabaret Tax Holds Back 50,000 Jobs

An estimated 50,000 jobs could be created if Congress would repeal the present tax on cabaret shows.

That prediction was made by Joseph Brady, legislative director of the United Brewery Workers and chairman of the National Coordinating Committee for the Beverage Industry.

Heavily Supported

The committee, supported by 10 unions and a number of trade associations and firms in the beverage industry, held its annual meeting in Washington Feb. 13.

Brady's report cited recent figures to show that the prohibition forces "took their worst licking in many years" in nearly 1,500 local elections on the prohibition issue in nine states.

Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO director of legislation, who was the principal speaker at the meeting, agreed with Brady that the carbaret tax has killed jobs for musicians, waiters and others.

He said that the heavy tax hurts the average man's recreation haunts more than the big expensive night clubs where spending runs high.

Jobs Need Protection

"These jobs need protection," Biemiller said, "and the country should help, not hurt, a leisure occupation that many Americans need and enjoy."

Two new members have joined the committee, it was announced: the Printing Pressmen and the Lithographers.

The coordinating committee itself "does no lobbying," Brady explained, "but its members are very active in defense of the jobs and investments of workers and employers at all levels of the beverage business."

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Mechanics Citizen Award to Meany

Philadelphia — AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been chosen by the United American Mechanics to receive the fraternal organization's biennial $5,000 American Citizen Award.

In announcing the selection of Meany to receive the award, Clyde F. Wilmeth, national secretary of the 104-year-old organization, said it "emphasizes organized labor's important contribution to the development of democratic citizenship," and hailed the AFL-CIO president as "a defender of high moral principles in private and public life."

The award will be made at the group's convention in Knoxville, Tenn., on June 18. Meany has asked that the $5,000 be assigned to a scholarship fund which he will designate later. Previous winners include former Pres. Harry S. Truman, and Bernard Baruch.

Labor Urges U. S. Control Housing Body

Restoration of the Federal National Mortgage Association to federal ownership and control, in order to discharge its primary function of giving maximum financial support to the housing market, has been called for by the AFL-CIO.

Testifying before the housing subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Bert Seidman, economist of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, declared that the Housing Act of 1954, which changed ownership and control of FNMA to a mixed-ownership corporation, including both private and governmental ownership and control, has resulted in a "fundamental transformation in (its) entire concept and purpose."

Presents Program

He presented a three-program which recommended:

- All mortgages purchased by FNMA in its special assistance operations should be purchased at par value.
- Additional funds of at least $1 billion should be authorized for special assistance functions.
- Of this amount, $300 million should be allocated for cooperative housing, with a substantial proportion reserved for cooperatives sponsored by consumer, labor or public interest organizations.

Tripartite Group Asks Depressed Area Aid

A tripartite group of business, labor and farm leaders has put its stamp of approval on the need for a vigorous federal program of assistance for depressed areas.

A policy statement issued by the National Planning Association's special committee on depressed areas asserted that "chronic unemployment anywhere in our economy is a matter of national concern," adding that "the federal government should assume the responsibility for a vigorous program," in collaboration with local and private programs, to relieve the situation.

Ask Broad Program

An accompanying report by Dr. William H. Miernyk, director of the Bureau of Business and Economic Research of Northeastern University, called for a program that would be "broadly conceived and coordinated through an agency which viewed the problem as a whole," and which would extend federal financial and technical assistance to areas of chronic unemployment.

Specific federal programs suggested by the committee included:

- Technical assistance to explore and encourage new business possibilities, similar to those "liberally and successfully financed by the federal government in its overseas economic aids."
- Financing new plants in depressed areas either through primary loans, supplementary loans, or the guarantee of loans made by private agencies, since "revitalization of old industry and the creation of new industry in the desired places will frequently call for financing . . . that is not available in adequate amounts or on acceptable terms from private sources."
- Tax advantages that would be a "powerful" inducement to a company to expand and thus increase employment. Among other concessions, rapid tax amortization for industries making new investments in depressed areas.
- Relief for the jobless—either through extension of unemployment insurance benefits, or in the form of work relief. "Work relief can be given either on public works or through the direction of government procurement contracts to local firms. But even the more useful forms of work relief are no true substitute for unsubsidized employment, which must be the main objective."

Labor officials on the NPA's board of trustees included Arnold S. Zander, president of State and County Employes; Solomon Barkin, director of research for the Textile Workers; L. S. Buckmaster, president of the Rubber Workers; James B. Carey, president of the Electrical Radio and Machine Workers; Albert J. Hayes, president of the Machinists; Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers, and John V. Riffe, international representative of the Steelworkers.

Serving as labor representatives on the special committee on depressed areas were Barkin; Peter Henle, assistant director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, and Eric Peterson, secretary-treasurer of the IAM.

Library Assn. Will Make Book Awards

Chicago—The American Library Association has announced that it will make awards totalling $30,000 to authors of books published in 1956 and 1957 which "make distinguished contributions to the American tradition of liberty and justice."

In announcing the awards, made possible by a grant to the ALA from the Fund for the Republic, ALA Pres. Ralph R. Shaw invited the public to submit nominations of books, which, he said, will be passed on to the judges by the ALA Committee on Intellectual Freedom, which is directing the awards procedures.

A prize of $5,000 will be presented to the award-winning authors for books published in both years in each of three categories: Contemporary affairs and problems, history and biography, and imaginative literature.

Labor Backs Broadening of Civil Defense

The AFL-CIO has declared its support of a measure to broaden the federal government's responsibility for civil defense. At the same time it asked for a number of amendments to the pending legislation and expressed "vigorous" opposition to the use of martial law in response to atomic attack.

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, told the House Government Operations Committee that "the AFL-CIO is keenly disappointed with the degree of readiness which has been achieved by our civil defense organization."

Public Is Lax

Declaring that the American public is "notoriously lax" in appreciating the possibility of attack, Biemiller said that a major reason for the lack of preparation is that the 1950 Civil Defense Act, in effect, gave the states "all the responsibility" and left the federal government as "little more than a simple coordinator of state activities."

The 1950 Act, he said, is "based on extremely faulty assumptions" which "failed to recognize that the danger of attack is a danger to the entire nation."

Biemiller expressed the AFL-CIO belief that "compulsory manpower measures will not be needed even in the event of attack." He said that the individual citizen will not have to be made subject to military control but will actively respond to any special tasks required, "provided he is given the proper leadership and direction."

Oppose Martial Law

"We vigorously oppose the use of martial law as a response to atomic attack," he declared. "We do not believe that military authorities should be made responsible for deciding questions which are essentially civilian in character.

"In the event of an emergency, the major responsibility of the armed forces, of necessity, will be to conduct military operations. They should not be diverted from this primary task to decide issues for which they normally are not responsible."

Building Service Workers Get Raise

New York—A new three-year contract has given wage increases of $3 weekly, retroactive to Jan. 1, to 12,000 members of Building Service Local 32-B employed as elevator operators and handymen in 1,100 Manhattan office buildings.

Another $2 a week is due Jan. 1, 1958, when the contract will be open on holidays and welfare benefits. A second reopening will come a year later to permit negotiations on wages, hours and vacations.

Labor Fights 'Wreckers' in 12 States

'Right-to-Work' Measures Gain in Indiana, Delaware

By Milton Plumb

Organized labor is fighting "right-to-work" laws and other measures aimed at hamstringing workers in a dozen state legislatures across the nation.

Efforts by state and local chambers of commerce and the National "Right-to-Work" Committee thus far have succeeded in getting "wreck" law bills to the floor in two states.

Bills for the so-called "right-to-work" laws also have been introduced in Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, New Mexico, Ohio, Vermont and West Virginia.

Repealers Introduced

Catlin-type bills designed to ban union political contributions are pending in Indiana and Ohio, where a number of other anti-labor proposals are being actively fought by the states' central labor bodies.

A "wreck" law repealer has been introduced in North Dakota, and labor in Iowa, Tennessee and Alabama has launched strong drives for repeal.

In Wisconsin, where former House Speaker Mark Catlin (R), sponsor of the original political gag law was beaten for re-election last November, a packed senate hearing heard speaker after speaker back a pending bill for repeal of the Catlin measure. Only three persons testified against repeal — Catlin, a spokesman for the chamber of commerce and the treasurer of the state Republican Party.

Dodge Labor Committees

In both Indiana and Delaware, where the "right-to-work" measures have made the most progress, backers resorted to irregular tactics by getting the bill assigned other than to the labor committees which ordinarily would handle this type of legislation.

The end-run around the labor committee in the Delaware General Assembly came when the bill was assigned to the Revised Statutes Committee in the house. It promptly approved it for first and second readings and the bill has been prepared for a third reading preparatory to being brought before the house.

The skids were greased even smoother for the Hoosier "wreck" measure. The bill was introduced in the Senate and immediately assigned to the Manufacturers Committee, which held a "sneak" meeting 15 minutes later and voted the bill to the floor after only 10 minutes of debate. The whole operation took about 30 minutes.

Indiana Vote Split

The Indiana committee vote split along party lines, four Republicans voting for the measure and three Democrats opposing it. Earlier, by the same margin, the committee rejected the Democrats' effort to obtain a public hearing and then voted down their motion to delay reporting the bill for 48 hours to permit the preparation of a minority report. The bill proposes a statewide referendum at the 1958 general election.

Although Indiana newspapers are backing the bill almost without exception, labor still believes it has a good chance of blocking the measure. Gov. Harold W. Handley (R) has publicly stated his opposition to "right-to-work" legislation.

While Delaware labor spokesmen admit that there is a real possibility that the bill may pass the House, they are optimistic about killing it off in the upper chamber. They point out that the bill's backers resorted to their coup in the house after they had been unsuccessful in an effort to get the bill before the senate.

Delaware Gov. Caleb Boggs (R) has not taken sides in the fight so far, but as a member of Congress in 1947 he voted solidly for the Taft-Hartley Act which makes "wreck" laws possible.

An earlier "right-to-work" law was adopted in Delaware in 1947 but the General Assembly repealed it two years later by a one-vote margin in the House. The one GOP house member who voted with the Democrats for repeal was elected state treasurer last November by more votes than any other candidate on the Republican ticket.

"Right-to-work" backers are attacking on two fronts in Idaho, where in addition to the "wreck" proposal itself, a joint resolution is pending to put the proposal on the ballot next fall as a constitutional amendment.

The latter is described by Idaho State CIO Sec.-Treas. Albert G. Beattie as "a backdoor approach" intended only to work up steam through floor debate for a later petition drive for a referendum. Even its backers concede there is apparently no chance of getting the two-thirds vote required for constitutional amendment action.

Other strong "wreck" drives in the Maryland and Kansas legislatures face probable vetoes by the governors of these states in the event the legislation is passed.

Palm Springs Balked In Enforcing 'Wrecker'

Indio, Calif.—Attempts by the desert resort town of Palm Springs, Calif., to enforce a 'little right-to-wreck' law were hit a body blow when a superior court judge granted a preliminary injunction to an AFL-CIO union.

Judge Hilton S. McCabe granted the restraining order to Local 440, IBEW, stating that in his opinion this field of legislation was preempted by the state and federal governments.

It was the second legal victory scored by AFL-CIO unions fighting the ordinance. Recently, enforcement was stalled on the day it was to go into effect when the same judge took the matter of a restraining order under advisement.

In his latest ruling, Judge McCabe said, "It is not for this court to say the defendant city of Palm Springs has the right to enact the 'right-to-work' law and therefore attempt to prevent that which the federal and state laws say is legal."

Municipal Employes Win Pact With Philadelphia

Philadelphia—A contract giving Dist. Council 33 of the State, County & Municipal Employes, "sole and exclusive bargaining rights" in municipal departments where it has a majority of the workers has been signed by the City of Philadelphia.

The agreement was described as "unprecedented in a city of major size" by union officials and by Mayor Richardson Dilworth. It covers departments in which the union has about 11,000 members out of some 15,000 employes, but does not affect 5,000 workers in other departments nor 8,000 policemen, firemen and park guards.

The union and the city reached agreement on the bargaining rights issue a year ago. However, "announcement and implementation" were withheld to permit merger of Dist. Council 33 and Local 30, Government & Civic Employes Organizing Committee, which had represented about 1,300 city workers.

Union officials, Dilworth and Eli Rock, the city's labor relations consultant, pointed out that dealing with one union instead of many would avert dissipation of union strength in inter-union "warfare." At the same time it will create "centralized union responsibility" which Dilworth asserted is necessary for "stable and efficient bargaining."

"Philadelphia now steps forward," he said, "as the first large city to adopt for its blue and white collar employes what has been the rule in private industry—exclusive bargaining rights to one majority union. I am sure that the city and the general public will benefit."

Civil Rights Outlook Better, Says Reuther

The prospect of "meaningful" civil rights legislation being enacted by Congress and signed by the President "seems better than in previous years," Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers said in a statement filed with the House Judiciary Committee.

He added however, that this would be the case "provided anti-civil rights forces in both houses can be defeated in their efforts to delay action again until late in the session when the filibuster can be used most effectively to kill legislation."

Supports Wilkins

Reuther, an AFL-CIO vice president, supported a statement filed earlier by Roy Wilkins on behalf of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, composed of organizations working for federal legislation in this area.

Summarizing the delaying tactics used by opponents of civil rights last year to kill a "stripped-down" bill in the Senate after the House had passed it by a two to one majority four days before adjournment, Reuther urged the committee to report out, as a minimum, "a bill similar to, if not identical with, the bill you reported to the House in 1956."

Reuther pointed to recent progress in the field of civil rights by state and local governments, the courts and the executive branch and added that "only Congress has failed to act."

Progress Made

"However," he continued, "progress has been made in the sense that the American people have a keener and more widespread understanding of the reason for Congressional inaction. They know the roadblock to civil rights legislation is the filibuster, the denial of majority rule."

Reuther reminded the lawmakers that last year's Democratic and Republican conventions had repeated earlier pledges to enact civil rights legislation.

A JUDICIAL PAUSE for a last-minute glance at his testimony is made at the door of the House Judiciary Committee by Andrew J. Biemiller before his appearance to voice the AFL-CIO's views in support of a "comprehensive" civil rights program.

TVA Saved Millions in Recent Floods

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Faced with the worst flood conditions on the Tennessee River since 1883, the world-famous TVA flood control system, in one hectic, historic weekend, prevented as much damage as it had previously in the total 20 years of its existence.

That view was expressed by E. H. Wright, president of the Tennessee Valley Public Power Association, who said it proved, once again, the benefits of the multipurpose TVA program.

Chattanooga Spared

While Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky suffered the ravages of floods, the roaring river was held in check by TVA's mighty flood-control reservoirs, saving Chattanooga from an estimated $50 million in damages, and protecting the vast Atomic Energy Commission's plants at Oak Ridge.

In the entire history of TVA's flood control operations, which began in 1936 with the completion of Norris Dam, total flood damages prevented at Chattanooga amounted to about $53.5 million, Wright said.

Spectacular Example

He described TVA's function as "one of a broad public interest, rather than a dollar-in-hand profit," and, as a result the system chose to waste tons of water that could have generated many thousand of kilowatt-hours of electricity in order to prevent the loss of life or property in the Chattanooga area.

2-16-57

Discrimination Big Obstacle To Manpower

Discrimination based on race is "the largest single obstacle" to complete development of vocational training programs and the resultant realization of the nation's full economic potential, Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights told the Youth Training Conference in Washington.

Addressing the assembly sponsored by the President's Committee on Government Contracts, Shishkin proposed "a practical plan to resolve the many-sided problems" confronting vocational education.

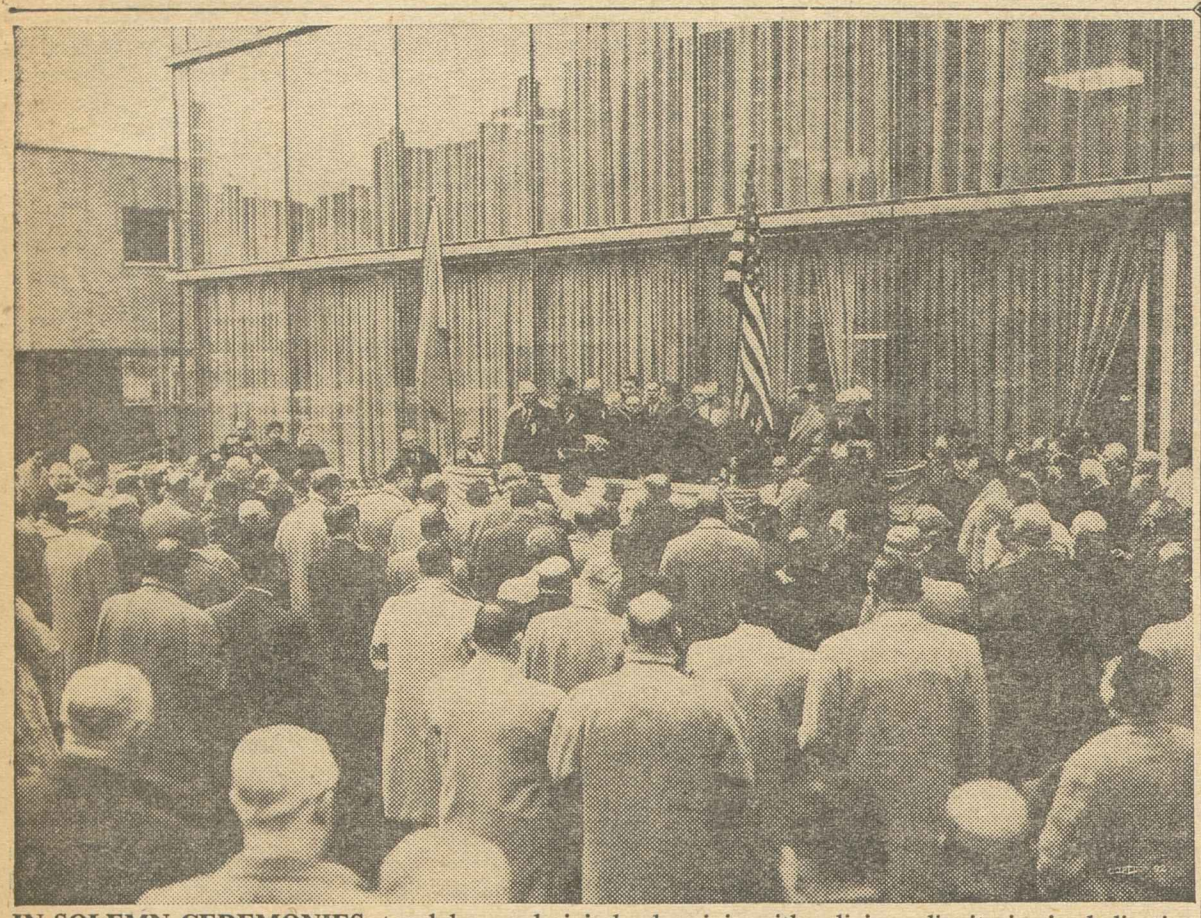
Shishkin described the need for ending discrimination in both training and employment as "two tasks that go hand in hand" and outlined a seven-point program to achieve this goal.

He called on the Labor Dept. and the U.S. Office of Education to sponsor a conference of national civic organizations "to consider how all elements of our society may cooperate to help implement the school integration decision of the Supreme Court."

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II | Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. | Saturday, February 23, 1957 | No. 8

New 'Wreck' Laws Threaten In Indiana, Idaho, Delaware



IN SOLEMN CEREMONIES, top labor and civic leaders join with religious dignitaries in dedicating the new $1.5 million AFL Medical Service Plan health center at Philadelphia, Pa. Among those on the platform are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Democratic Gov. George Leader of Pennsylvania, and Most Rev. J. Carroll McCormick, auxiliary bishop of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, who is shown delivering the invocation.

Philadelphia Health Center Hailed as Model by Meany

By Gene Zack

Philadelphia, Pa.—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany formally dedicated a new $1.5 million Medical Service Plan health center here "to the service of working men and women and their families," hailing it as "tangible proof of the good that can be accomplished through sound use and operation of union health and welfare funds."

The gleaming, four-story, marble and glass structure is the outgrowth of a five-year program of development which now finds a total of 28 unions joining forces to provide adequate medical care for their more than 52,000 members and dependents.

Instrument of Service

Uniting with religious, civic and labor leaders in dedicating the center, Meany termed it "a new instrument of effective trade union service to working men and women and their families . . . designed to promote their better health and to prolong their useful and productive life." He added:

"It carries out principles enunciated in the code of standards for (welfare) funds adopted by the first convention" of the AFL-CIO.

The medical center marks the first time in the labor movement that individual locals, working in concert, have provided funds for the erection and maintenance of such a project. Originally started by the Philadelphia Central Labor Union, the plan initially embraced only three unions with a membership of less than 3,000, using space provided in St. Luke's Hospital.

Meany praised the 28 member-unions for having "put aside any differences or rivalries that might have stood in the way," and for having "combined their resources to meet the problems and needs common to all their members in the community.'

Belongs to Workers

The AFL-CIO president said that "the whole concept of health and welfare funds may be regarded by some as a departure from the basic functions of trade unions," but added that "in the absence of a national health insurance program . . . unions began to bargain

(Continued on Page 16)

Anti-Labor Forces Apply Pressure

By Milton Plumb

Concerted drives to hamstring labor with new and tougher "right-to-work" laws, bans on political action, and anti-picketing and anti-strike measures are gathering momentum in many of the 42 state legislatures now in session.

Backers of "right-to-work" laws, which ban union security agreements, have scored greatest progress in Idaho and Indiana, are also threatening in Delaware. They have taken their worst defeats in Wyoming and Colorado.

Setback in Tennessee

"Wreck" law supporters were handed a major setback by a call upon the Tennessee legislature from Gov. Frank Clements (D) for legislation which would, in effect, repeal the "right-to-work" law, in effect in the Volunteer State since February 1947.

Clements, opposing an anti-picketing bill, told the lawmakers they should adopt legislation to authorize the union shop.

The defeat of the "wreck" moves in Colorado and Wyoming came when, again using irregular legislative tactics characteristic of their strategy in other states, anti-labor forces in both cases tried to slip a "right-to-work" rider into a civil rights bill. The amendment was voted down in both the Wyoming Senate and House by overwhelming majorities. It lost in the Colorado Senate 18 to 13.

A new dispute over a "wreck" measure also flared up in New Hampshire with the introduction of the controversial legislation there. Observers felt, however, that the bill had little support and quite likely would die a quiet death in committee.

Foes of labor gained in Idaho, when the House passed a bill outlawing the union shop by a vote of 33 to 26. Earlier the House had voted 30 to 28 to take the bill out of its Industry and Labor Committee where it had been tabled.

Most Vicious Form

Overwhelming Republican support in the Indiana House also

(Continued on Page 4)

Meany Acts To Hasten State Unity

The first action to implement the AFL-CIO Executive Council resolution calling for "speedy merger" of all state and local central bodies has been taken by Pres. George Meany.

No Intended Precedent

In a letter to officers of all state and local bodies, Meany declared that some groups "have not made satisfactory progress towards merger."

He pointed out that "the selection of executive officers by the AFL-CIO and the composition of its Executive Council and Executive Committee were not in any way intended as precedents" in merging state and local central bodies.

Those handling merger on the local level, he continued, "should determine these matters in the light of their own circumstances, having always in mind the best interests of the workers and unions in their areas."

Enclosed with the letter was a copy of the council's resolution, which cited the constitutional provision that merger on the state and local level must be accomplished by Dec. 5, 1957, coupled with the assertion that the deadline "will not be postponed or extended."

Spells out Timetable

Meany's letter praised those state and local organizations which "have already complied with the manda-

(Continued on Page 3)

Cost of Living Notches Fifth Monthly Jump

The cost of living notched its fifth consecutive monthly rise between Dec. 15 and mid-January by creeping up another two-tenths of 1 percent. The Labor Dept.'s Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, stood at 118.2, compared to 118 in December, 114.6 in January 1946 and 101.8 in June 1950, just before the outbreak of fighting in Korea.

A rise of one-half of 1 percent in the last three months brought wage increases to 1.4 million workers whose union contracts contain escalator clauses.

Pay hikes of 1 cent an hour became in order for about 1.1 million

(Continued on Page 14)

Senate Rackets Probe Hearings Open Feb. 26

The Senate special committee investigating improper practices in labor-management relations was scheduled to open public hearings Feb. 26. Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) said on a televised interview that staff members had been investigating situations in New York City, Long Island, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Chicago, Scranton and Minneapolis.

Appearing on Martha Rountree's ABC Press Conference, a nationally telecast program, McClellan said that "collusion between management and labor is No. 1" on his list of subjects for investigation.

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Five Additional Unions Affiliate With IUD

Affiliation of five additional unions with the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.—to bring its total membership to over 7.6 million—was announced by the IUD Executive Board following a two-day session at Washington's Hotel Statler.

The new unions are the Garment Workers, which affiliated for 300,000 members; the Pulp and Sulphite Workers, 80,000; the Papermakers, 65,000; Commercial Telegraphers, 20,000; and the Bill Posters, 500.

In its two-day session, the IUD Executive Board unanimously elected Louis Stulberg, vice president of the ILGWU, to the remaining vice presidency on the board. The post had been vacant since the department was formed following merger.

Back Kelley Bill

The board issued a sweeping statement on legislative aims, headed by an attack on the Administration's "too moderate" school aid legislation. In its place, it called for enactment of a bill offered by Rep. Augustine Kelley (D-Pa.) to provide $600 million in direct school aid annually over a six-year period.

Noting that last fall's congressional elections demonstrated that "the American people clearly voted for liberal government," the IUD urged passage, "without delay," of a bill extending minimum wage protection to 9.5 million workers not now covered, and at the same time repeated labor requests to raise the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour.

In other legislative action, the IUD board:

• Called for a full investigation of the operation and administration of the Taft-Hartley Act, which "has inhibited organizing and collective bargaining" and "has emboldened unscrupulous employers to engage in malicious anti-union acts."

• Declared voluntary hospitalization plans "have been tried and found wanting," and recommended action on a universal health insurance plan.

• Supported quick action on civil rights legislation, coupled with Senate rules changes to head off a filibuster.

• Urged a "thorough-going investigation into monopoly, and legislation to protect the legitimate interests of small business."

Praise for Meany

The board pledged full support to the AFL-CIO in its fight on corruption, praising Pres. George Meany's "vigorous leadership" in this field.

At a press conference following the session, IUD Pres. Walter Reuther disclosed that the Teamsters had notified the board of their intention to reduce affiliation from 400,000 members to 25,000.

Noting that, under the IUD constitution, "it is not possible for an affiliate to take unilateral action," Reuther said the Teamsters must prove inability to pay per capita on 400,000 members because of "financial difficulties"; must prove that there has been a decline in industrial union members, or will be obligated to pay. Failure to do so for 90 days, he said, would result in the union being not in good standing.

LABOR'S SUPPORT of the United Nations Fund for Economic Development, and a continuation of this country's foreign aid programs, was outlined by Andrew J. Biemiller (right) director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, at the Fourth National Conference on International Economic and Social Development at the Statler Hotel. Also taking part in the two-day program were (left to right) Rep. Ray J. Madden (D-Ind.), Gov. Orville Freeman (D-Minn.), and Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.).

Aid Program Must Be Regulated To Help Workers, Says Biemiller

The working people of the world must receive a full share of international economic aid programs in order for such programs to be successful, Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation told delegates to the Fourth National Conference on International Economic and Social Development.

Addressing the two-day session, held at the Hotel Statler under the sponsorship of the Point Four Information Service, Biemiller said that American labor "recognizes that hunger, poverty and despair are the strongest allies of dictatorship and war, and that our nation must strive to strengthen democratic institutions in other countries."

Organized labor, he said, has been "impelled to this view not only because conscience and morality require it, but because our own living standards will not be secure if we must compete in world markets with slave or sweat-shop labor."

The legislative director denounced "the furnishing of luxuries to feudal potentates," declaring that American policies and programs abroad "cannot be truly meaningful unless they can be translated into real and lasting benefits for those who toil."

Biemiller called for using the North Atlantic Treaty Organization "to encourage greater economic and political cooperation in advancing peace, human rights and improved living standards." He also expressed the AFL-CIO support of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, as well as a continuation of this country's own "unilateral foreign aid programs."

Liberals Move to Cut Rights Bills Stalling

Congressional liberals maneuvered to break southern delaying tactics on civil rights bills as both House and Senate subcommittees overrode southern objections and voted to speed up action.

A House subcommittee headed be Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) was scheduled to close hearings Feb. 26 on an Administration "compromise" bill and other proposals. Celler extended the hearings once to accomodate opponents desiring to testify but said the Feb. 26 closing date was final.

Speed Imperative

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee under Chairman Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo.) voted 4 to 2 to cut off hearings Mar. 5. Voting in the negative were Sens. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N. C.) and Olin D. Johnston (D-S. C.).

Speed is considered imperative to congressional action this year both on civil rights and passage of a federal school-aid bill.

The strategy of liberals calls for a showdown fight in an effort to pass a civil rights bill by breaking a southern Democratic Senate filibuster in March or at latest in April.

If even a "compromise" civil rights measure is cleared, they believe, a school-aid bill can be put through without the entanglement of the Powell anti-segregation amendment.

Senate experts from both northern and southern wings believe a determined three-to-five-week fight will be required to override the inevitable civil rights filibuster.

Bill Has Good Chance

Whether the talk can then be halted will depend on how many Republican senators join northern and western Democrats to invoke cloture and force a vote. Under Senate rules a two-thirds vote—64 of the 96 members—is required to apply cloture of debate.

The only rights bill given a chance is the Administration "compromise" measure passed by the House last year too late for Senate action.

It would allow enforcement of the right to vote in federal elections through federal court injunctions and civil suits filed by the Justice Dept. It would also create a civil rights commission to investigate charges of violations and a new civil rights division in the Justice Dept.

Southern strategy is designed to forestall action completely or at least compel modification of the Administration bill by knocking out enforcement of voting rights through injunctions.

Sen. Ervin indicated by questions to witnesses before the Hennings subcommittee that he was seeking to substitute a requirement of enforcement through criminal charges and trial by jury.

Seek New Hearings

Ervin and Johnston announced after the Hennings unit voted to close hearings that they would seek new hearings in the full Judiciary Committee. Chairman of that group is Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), who said he would support further hearings. So did Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), another member of the full committee.

The AFL-CIO supported the Eisenhower Administration "compromise" bill in testimony, although reaffirming preference for broader measures also.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) asked the Senate subcommittee to support his amendment to authorize investigation of civil rights "violations" involving "membership or non-membership" in unions.

Attorney Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr., testifying for the Administration, opposed Goldwater's amendment as "irrelevant" and testified that an attempt to pass an all-inclusive "omnibus" program would be a serious mistake.

Ross Resigns; Senate Group Drops Inquiry

Robert Tripp Ross, steadfastly denying any "impropriety," resigned as assistant defense secretary after Senate investigators revealed he had arranged an interview between the head of one of his former companies and a Marine Corps general.

His resignation was telephoned to Pres. Eisenhower in Georgia and promptly announced by White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty together with Eisenhower's letter of acceptance.

Eisenhower named Murray Snyder, hitherto Hagerty's assistant in the White House press office, as successor to Ross.

Usefulness 'Impaired'

Ross said his usefulness had been "impaired" by questions raised by Senate and House investigating committees.

He insisted that he had resigned his connections with Southern Athletic Co., Knoxville, Tenn., and its affiliated Wynn Enterprises, Inc., in 1952. His wife took his place as an official of Wynn Enterprises.

Both firms are controlled by Herman D. ("Breezy") Wynn, a brother of Mrs. Ross. Wynn companies have received about $12 million in government contracts in the past six years.

Ross said that the Marine general with whom he arranged an appointment for Wynn was not a "procurement" officer.

Senators said Wynn's apparent purpose in the conference with the Marine officer was to discuss a dispute over the quality of baseball uniforms the service was supplied by Southern Athletic Co. If so, they said, a defense contract was in fact involved.

Ross had a stormy career in the Defense Dept. to which he was appointed after being defeated for reelection on the Republican ticket as congressman from New York. He was regarded by newsmen as a strict enforcer of Defense Sec. Charles E. Wilson's edict that information released by the department should make a "constructive contribution."

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), chairman of the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, said the group's inquiry would be dropped following Ross' resignation. A House investigation committee may continue to study the case.

Neither committee has probed the fact that "Breezy" Wynn's Southern Athletic Co. has repeatedly fallen afoul of federal laws to protect workers on government contracts.

Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky said the company once had agreed to "cease and desist" from unfair labor practices on charges brought by the union but that it still operates without a contract. He denounced as "subsidies to chiselers" government awards to firms that violate laws protecting workers.

The company was once blacklisted during the '40s and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell told a news conference that in the past two years it has made back-wage payments after federal inspectors studied its affairs.

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WITH THE NEWS

Braden, Arbitrator, Dies of Heart Attack

Rockville Centre, L. I.—J. Noble Braden, 64, executive vice president of the American Arbitration Association, died of a heart attack.

He joined in the founding of the Arbitration Society of America in 1922. Four years later, the society merged with the Arbitration Foundation to form the association which Braden served as secretary until 1942, and then as vice president until his death. Braden had aided in the establishment of tribunals for the private settlement of commercial, labor-management and international trade disputes.

Six-Year Contract Ends Tug Strike

New York—Agreement on a six-year contract has been reached between tugboat owners and Local 333 of the United Marine Division of the National Maritime Union, to end a 20-day-old strike.

The contract calls for an 11 percent hourly wage increase, divided evenly over two years. Covering some 4,000 tug crewmen in New York harbor, the contract also contains a wage re-opener after two years.

Senate, House Set Early Pay Hearings

Labor's long-frustrated drive to extend coverage of the federal minimum wage law got under way at last as both Senate and House subcommittees scheduled early hearings.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell was set as the opening witness before a Senate Labor subcommittee headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) Feb. 25.

House subcommittee hearings, with Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D-Pa.) presiding, are expected to begin about Mar. 1.

Meany to Testify

AFL-CIO recommendations will be presented when Pres. George Meany testifies Mar. 4 before the Senate committee.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly recommended extension of coverage to about 9.6 million of the 21 million workers in interstate industry and commerce not now protected by the federal minimum of $1 an hour.

Bills in line with the principles endorsed by the AFL-CIO have been filed in the Senate by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and in the House by Kelley.

Mitchell has never previously recommended specific groups of workers to which the Administration recommends extension of coverage.

In 1955 he proposed that Congress "study" the desirability of covering employes of interstate retail chains and hotels and making other reforms. At one point he told Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) he was specifically recommending the changes, but this was later withdrawn by Labor Dept. Solicitor Stuart Rothman.

Coverage Narrowed

In 1956 and again this year Pres. Eisenhower repeated a 1955 general recommendation for increases in coverage, but committee hearings bogged down last year and Mitchell was never called at a mutually acceptable time.

He has repeatedly told reporters at press conferences that his "specific" recommendations would "become known" when he testified before "the appropriate congressional committees."

Coverage of the original minimum wage law was substantially narrowed in 1949 when the wage rate was raised from 40 cents to 75 cents an hour. Specific exemptions were added and the definition of "covered" workers was changed to exclude millions who otherwise might have been protected.

Historically there has been a fight in Congress involving the minimum rate and the extent of coverage. House Labor Committee Chairman Graham Barden (D-N. C.) opposed the increase to $1 an hour in 1955 amendments to the law. Ranking Republican Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R-Pa.) has said that he thought the "choice" was between a "high minimum with narrow coverage" or a "low minimum with broad coverage."

Question of Coverage

Spearheading the long fight to prevent broadening of coverage have been low-wage industries such as department and other retail stores, companies employing door-to-door salesmen, some "corporate" farm groups and agricultural and seafood processors.

The Morse-Kelley bill deals exclusively with the question of coverage without providing any change in the rate of minimum pay or hours worked. The AFL-CIO has recommended a raise in the rate to $1.25 an hour and a reduction in "normal" hours from 40 to 35 a week, but these proposals are embodied in separate bills.

The Morse-Kelley bill would blanket under protection nearly 4 million retail and service workers, 1.3 million outside salesmen, 1.5 million agricultural workers, 265,000 farm-and-seafood processing workers, 1.4 million construction workers, 242,000 in wholesaling, 235,000 hotel workers and more than 800,000 workers in other categories.

Merger of Two Rail Unions Sought Again

Cleveland—For the third time in 22 years, efforts are being made to merge the AFL-CIO Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers.

The newest proposal for amalgamation came from Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Firemen and Enginemen in a letter to Grand Chief Engineer Guy L. Brown of the unaffiliated union. Gilbert also outlined the "urgent" need for merger in a letter to the 96,000 members of his own union.

Twice Rejected

Twice before, efforts to bring the two unions together have failed.

In his letter to Brown urging that the 80,000 members of the Engineers' brotherhood join in a merger drive, Gilbert said that in his 30 years in the railroad industry, he had not heard a "valid reason why all enginemen should not be represented by one organization," He added:

"I am convinced that it is the only medium by which our entire time, our energies and our resources can be concentrated on the task of promoting the welfare of all men in engine service."

Cites Urgency

To his own membership, Gilbert cited the urgency of such a merger, pointing to the fact that rail employment has decreased 40 percent since the boom years of 1929-1930, while revenue ton miles increased 30 percent.

"If amalgamation does not seem possible within the relatively near future," he added, "then individual enginemen must make the choice of creating one organization by joining and supporting the union which freely and openly pledges cooperation among all workers as a fundamental step toward firm protection of security and purchasing power for enginemen."

PORTABLE STRIKE HEADQUARTERS in the form of a trailer has been loaned to Rubber Workers Local 511, members of which walked out of the plant of the O'Sullivan Heel Co. in Winchester, Va., nine months ago, by URW Local 85, Lima, O. Smiling his thanks is Pres. Marion Miller, Sr. (left), of Local 511, and smilingly receiving them are Pres. Angelo Fedele, Jr., and Steward Paul Caskey (right) of Local 85, who drove 23 hours over icy roads to deliver the trailer.

Labor to Fight Unfair Security Provisions

Organized labor will continue to oppose "unnecessary and unfair" provisions of the Industrial Security Program, a new handbook designed to help unions prevent workers from being wrongly branded as security risks pledged.

Published by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., the handbook describes the industrial security program, how it works and what should be done to prevent injustice.

It was prepared under the direction of Arthur J. Goldberg, the department's general counsel, and is intended to assist defense plant employes, union staff personnel, local union officers and union attorneys who become involved with problems arising from the program.

Object to Manner

"The AFL-CIO and its affiliated international unions have agreed to the need for effective programs designed to guard our national security," the publication asserted. "They have, however, objected to the way the Dept. of Defense has conducted its industrial security program in our defense plants over the past several years.

"Our national security would certainly have been protected equally well without the unfair practices and foolish decisions that have been a part of the program since it started."

Conceding that the program is "operating more fairly today than at any time in the past," the publication said that improvements made in the program were the result of complaints made by the AFL-CIO, some international unions and other groups.

"Nevertheless," it continued, "there have been few basic changes in the program which still contains unnecessary and unfair provisions that the AFL-CIO will continue to oppose."

Since 1949 about three million workers in defense plants, laboratories and other defense related work have been cleared under the Defense Dept.'s screening procedures.

Duty of Unions to Help

The publication pointed out, however, that "unfortunately, these figures don't mean too much." Many accused workers, it said, have given up the fight to get clearance because they did not know what to do or did not feel they had the money to make the fight. Other cases, it added, went by the board because workers did not take them to their unions, or the unions were afraid to help or did not know how to help.

"Many could have been cleared of security risk charges had their union known in time of the case, or if the union had known how to proceed. Others who were wrongfully accused and forced to fight stupid charges against them at great personal expense could have won clearance quickly had they known what to do."

The book describes in detail each of nine stages in the industrial security screening process and tells what workers involved and their union should do at each point. It cites instances where unscrupulous employers have tried to use the program to discharge workers unfairly and indicates how this can be prevented.

Texas Attorney General Rules SUB Is Legal

Austin, Tex.—Atty. Gen. Will Wilson has ruled that supplemental unemployment benefit plans can be legally negotiated and operated in Texas. The new attorney general acted just one month after taking office. The request for an opinion had been filed with his predecessor over a year ago by the Texas Employment Commission.

Wilson held that the benefits paid under contracts negotiated between unions and employers in addition to regular unemployment compensation payments under the social security program do not constitute wages for services performed during the period of unemployment and therefore do not disqualify the worker for federal-state payments.

"We congratulate Wilson on his prompt action in ruling on the important question as to whether the supplemental unemployment benefit plan can be legally used in Texas," Jerry Holleman and Fred Schmidt, executive secretaries, respectively, of the state federation and industrial union council, said in a joint statement.

"Recognition of the legality of the plan will be a tremendous boon to Texas workers who become unemployed through no fault of their own, and to merchants dependent on their trade. It will now be possible to negotiate and put into effect in other industries plans aimed at providing workers with ample income to carry them through periods of unemployment and lay-off."

Meany Acts To Speed Up State Mergers

(Continued from Page 1)

tory provisions of the Constitution," and those other groups which, he said, are "at the point of full compliance."

The AFL-CIO president continued: "Some of these mergers were not easy of accomplishment, for they involved in many instances personal sacrifice and a large measure of give and take in the clash of opposing views with respect to the best means of bringing about the full realization of the hopes and aspirations of workers represented by AFL-CIO."

The accompanying resolution, adopted at the Executive Council session in Miami Beach, Fla., declared that, until action is taken by all state and local central bodies "the AFL-CIO merger remains incomplete." It went on to spell out the timetable for merger, setting an interim deadline of Aug. 15, at which time those groups which have not completed merger were directed to refer to Pres. Meany, for resolution, "any problems or issues which are delaying the completion of merger in their particular cases."

Sinai Center Shuns Kohler Products

Baltimore — Plumbing fixtures made by the Kohler Co., Kohler Village, Wis., where the Auto Workers have been on strike since Apr. 5, 1954, will not be used in the new multi-million dollar Sinai Medical Center to be erected here — contrary to original plans.

The specifications were changed at the behest of organized workers supporting the strike through their unions, with particular credit given by UAW Intl. Rep. Jerry Lewis to Chairman Jacob J. Edelman of the Jewish Labor Committee here, a prominent labor attorney. Substituted for the scab-made products will be union-made fixtures from the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co.

No False Alarm!

Blaming Labor for Farm Slack 'Vicious Nonsense', Says McDevitt

Des Moines, Ia.—Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson's attempts to blame labor's wage gains for the failure of the country's farm economy have been characterized as "vicious nonsense" by James L. McDevitt, co-director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. Addressing the National Farm Institute's meeting here, McDevitt stressed the "identity of interest" between the workingman and the farmer as he lashed out at the mounting wave of "false and misleading propaganda . . . which paints the working man as an enemy of the farmer and the farmer as an enemy of the working man."

Ignore Profits, Dividends

"The farmer is being told," the COPE co-director said, "by Sec. Benson and by the National Association of Manufacturers and by others, that the reason his income is declining is because wages have gone up.

"Nothing is said about corporate profits or dividend payments. Nor is anything said about the rise in cost of borrowing money—that 30 percent increase in interest payments that the farmers have been forced to bear in the three years between 1952 and 1955.

"The working man and his wages, you are supposed to believe, is the villain in the piece."

Repeating demands made by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that the government investigate the entire wage-price-profit relationship, McDevitt declared:

"You will find the answer not in the pockets of the workers (but) on the profit side of the corporations' ledger sheets and in the dividend checks of the stockholders."

The COPE official said he wanted to "make it clear that whenever someone, like Benson, attempts to place the blame for the failure of our farm economy . . . on working people, he is talking vicious nonsense."

Hits Propaganda

Hitting at divisive propaganda, McDevitt cited a recent magazine article which "implied that all farmers ride around in Cadillacs which they buy with the taxpayers' money," and stories "which imply that all union officials ride around in Cadillacs which they extort from the helpless union members. One story has about as much truth in it as the other—which is to say none at all."

Since World War II, he continued, "and particularly since 1952, profits, wages and dividends have been going up while farm income has been going down. If that trend continues, it can only mean catastrophe for us all.

"We know that a reduction in farm income of $1.6 billion, such as took place in 1954 and 1955, means less purchasing power for the things we make . . . The problem of the farmers is not a 'farm problem.' It is a national problem. The sooner we approach it as a national problem, the sooner we will reach a basic solution."

He pledged labor's support of any results of open hearings on prices, profits and wages.

"If the attitude and policies of labor are shown to be wrong," McDevitt said, "the AFL-CIO will . . . change those attitudes and policies."

And if investigations prove the fault lies with "the uncontrolled power of a few corporations . . . to extort from consumers any price they want to, we will be equally vigorous in demanding a change in those policies and attitudes," he concluded.

Referee Contends Catlin Guilty of Bar Charges

Milwaukee, Wis.—Mark Catlin, former speaker of the Wisconsin assembly and author of the Wisconsin law sharply restricting union political action in state elections, has suffered a severe blow in his campaign for the GOP nomination for U.S. senator in 1958.

Wisconsin Supreme Court Referee Frank W. Bucklin this week recommended to the state's highest court that Catlin be found guilty of three out of four charges of unethical conduct brought against him by the board of bar commissioners.

Backs Reprimand, Fine

Bucklin declared in his report that Catlin should be reprimanded and fined on the charges of accepting exhorbitant fees from inmates of the state prison. It had been alleged that Catlin had made himself "available" to these inmates and their families for the purpose of representing them in pardon and parole matters.

In three specific examples, Catlin was charged with accepting fees ranging up to $5,000 to represent men charged with murder.

None of the clients Catlin represented were pardoned or paroled.

Catlin is known to have strong U.S. senatorial aspirations. He had hoped to take on Sen. Alexander Wiley in the 1956 campaign but the state Republican convention denied him its endorsement after the prison charges were aired.

Unions Fight Statute

Catlin was beaten for his assembly post in 1956 and took a job as a lobbyist at the state legislature.

Wisconsin unions are engaged in an all-out fight to repeal the statute bearing Catlin's name and which has seriously impaired union political efforts in the Badger State.

'Wreck' Laws Loom In Three States

(Continued from Page 1)

brought a similar measure banning union shop agreements near a final vote and almost certain passage. On the second reading of the bill, 60 Republicans and 2 Democrats joined against 20 Democrats and 8 Republicans in a test vote on a motion to table proposed pro-labor amendments.

The latter, sponsored by Rep. James Hunter (D-Lake County), were aimed at making the law less restrictive. The near-solid GOP vote to table will bring the measure to the floor for final action in its most vicious form. A similar bill in the Senate is still in the Labor Committee.

Also pending in the Indiana Senate Manufacturing Committee is another bill, already approved by the group on a straight party-line division, which would submit the "right-to-work" proposal to a referendum at next year's general election.

Idaho also has pending another "right-to-work" measure proposing that the ban on union shop agreements be written into its state constitution. This is due to be reported out of the Printing Committee soon.

Meanwhile, labor in Delaware temporarily checked the drive to rush a "right-to-work" bill through the House without hearings.

Strong protests lodged with the Speaker of the House in the form of petitions by all of the Democratic ward chairmen in the city of Wilmington and the "hundreths" of New Castle and Christiana resulted in the bill's being kept in the Revised Statutes Committee instead of being sent to the floor for final action.

Delaware labor leaders say that there is now a real possibility that hearings will be held, although the bill can be sent to the floor by a petition signed by three members of the committee. Four members of that group are sponsors of the measure.

South Carolina Warning

Anti-labor elements in South Carolina, which adopted a "wreck" law in 1954, made clear that they intend to continue harassing labor by still more legislative enactments.

Pres. Earle R. Britton of the South Carolina Federation of Labor appealed for the assistance of all AFL-CIO and unaffiliated legitimate unions in opposing six proposed amendments to the "work" law which, he charged, are designed to "kill off" organized labor in the state.

These proposals would spell out strict legislative restrictions on strikes, dues, union membership, collective bargaining agreements, and union elections and set up a subcommittee of the General Assembly to oversee union elections, investigate labor disputes and serve in general as a state labor board.

In Texas, where a "wreck" law was adopted in 1947, the legislature has a bill before it spelling out the rights of labor to organize and bargain collectively, but it specifically states that it does not affect existing "right-to-work" provisions in any way.

Legislative attacks on labor on other fronts also were under way in Kansas, Ohio, Iowa, Tennessee, Connecticut and New York, although the Indiana legislature seemed bent on winning the title of the most anti-labor assembly among the 45 state law making bodies scheduled to meet this year.

Mess of Bad Bills

"We're confronted with a whole mess of bad bills," George Colwell, secretary-treasurer of the Indiana Industrial Union Council, declared.

He said the legislature, in which the Republicans have a four-to-one majority in the House and a two-to-one control of the Senate, is actively working toward enactment of a Catlin-type restriction on union political activity, an anti-picketing measure, and a bill preventing the payment of supplementary unemployment compensation benefits.

The Catlin-type bill was passed by the Senate on straight-party votes, 32 Republicans voting for it, 17 Democrats against.

New Catlin measures have cropped up in Kansas and Ohio, anti-picketing measures are pending in Iowa and Tennessee, and Connecticut lawmakers have before them a bill on local union financial reports.

In New York, the State Federation of Labor urged "immediate and strong opposition" to a bill introduced by Sen. Pliny W. Williamson (R-Scarsdale) authorizing judges to issue labor injunctions without hearings merely on the basis of employer charges.

Reuther Lashes Benson Distortions

Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers, lashed out at the "appallingly irresponsible attempt" by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson "to sow dangerous dissension and disunity among the American people" by blaming labor for declining net farm income.

In a telegram to Benson, the UAW president said the cabinet officer was guilty of a "distortion of the facts," and repeated his demands on the Administration to join in seeking Congressional investigation into the wage-price-profit relationship and its effect on price inflation.

"In refusing to face this test," Reuther said, "you are not measuring up to the standards which should be required of a Cabinet officer and you are not adequately or fairly representing the American farmers whose interests it is your duty to protect."

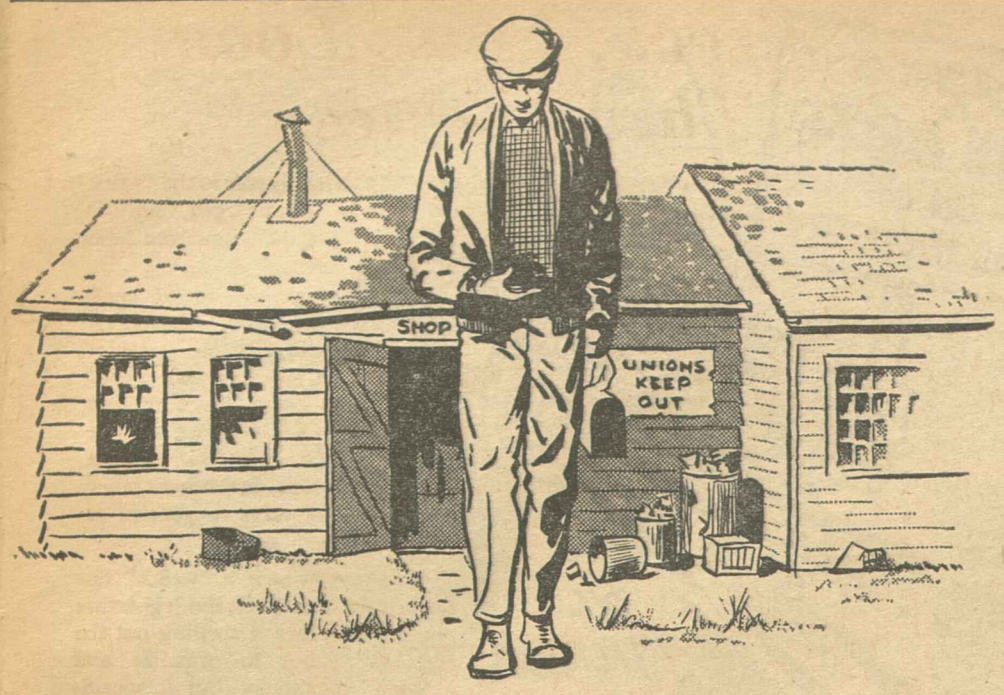
IUD Meeting To Discuss Health Funds

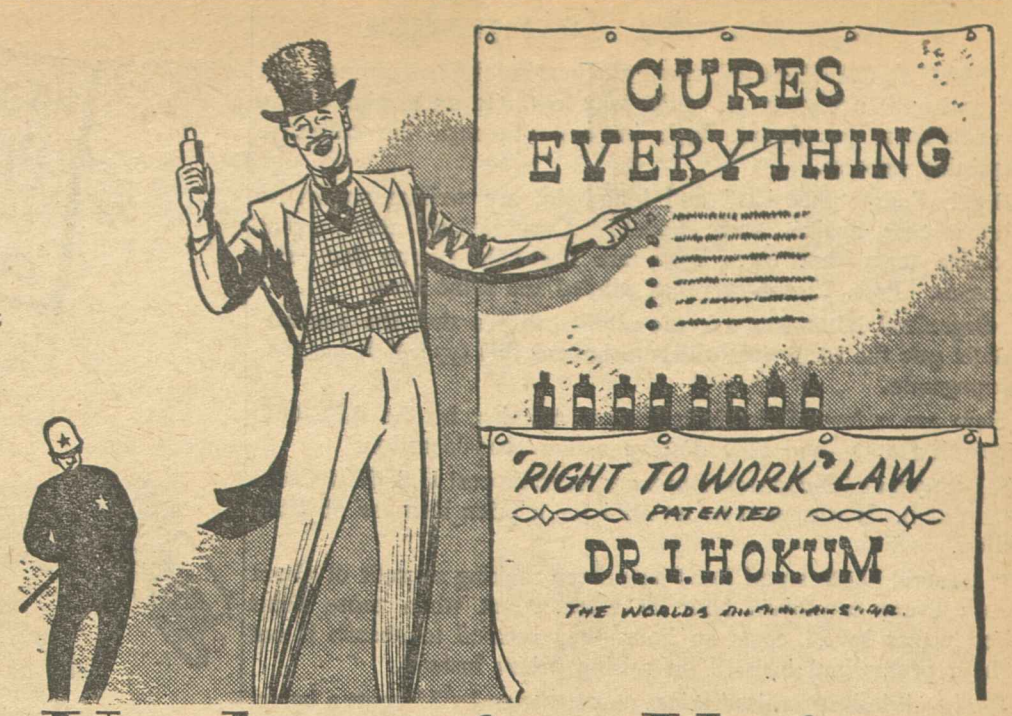
A working conference on the negotiation and administration of health and welfare programs will be held by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. in Washington's Shoreham Hotel on Mar. 27 and 28.

Participation will be limited to union representatives, Al Whitehouse, department director, announced. He said discussion leaders will be experts from a wide variety of union backgrounds.

The sessions will be concerned with such subjects as the mounting costs of medicine, the establishment of "satisfactory relationships" with doctors and hospitals and the standards which should be applied in the selection of insurance carriers, brokers and consultants.

In addition, representatives of different unions will describe how they have dealt with problems arising both in the negotiation and administration of health and welfare plans, with descriptions of recent developments in the field and the steps being taken to secure maximum benefits for active union members and retired workers.





'Wreck' Laws Aim to Undermine Unions

Substandard wages and poor working conditions are the major products of "right - to - work" laws, a new AFL-CIO publication, Facts vs. Propaganda—The Truth about "Right to Work" Laws, declares.

" 'Right-to-work' laws provide no 'work.' 'Right-to-work' laws provide no 'rights'," the booklet said. "The real aim of these 'right-to-work' laws is to undermine trade unions. Behind the high-sounding false slogan is an anti-labor purpose—to destroy or to weaken free American trade unions, to discourage responsible unionism."

Pointing out that through these laws 17 states have "outlawed all forms of union security provisions in collective bargaining agreements between employers and unions," it said that the laws interfere with the collective bargaining process and inject the state government into labor-management discussions.

Hamper Improvements

"They tell unions and employers that they may not enforce union security provisions desired by both parties in freely-negotiated agreements," it said. "These laws halt or hamper the improvement of the wages, hours and working condition of wage and salary earners."

The study pointed out that under the law of the United States, the union that wins certification as the bargaining agent of the majority of the workers must represent all the workers in the bargaining unit.

"The union has no choice: even if it wanted to, it could not refuse to represent any individual worker or group of workers," it added. "It must represent them all.

"In doing its job, the union places its strength and finances at the service of all the wage and salary earners it represents—both in negotiating labor-management contracts and in the daily handling of grievances. At the service of the union, and of the workers it represents, are lawyers, economists, industrial engineers, field representatives, business agents and other types of personnel.

"The union's activities on behalf of the workers, therefore, require funds. If the union is to represent properly all the workers in the group, it must have their participation and support. Union dues are an obligation that workers owe to the union that serves them. Union membership is necessary for citizenship in the group that represents them on the job.

"If the union, under the law, must represent all the workers—then, it seems fair that all the workers should support the union by belonging to it."

Weak Unions—Low Wages

Declaring that it is the task of trade unions to improve consumer buying power, the study said that in communities where unions are weak, wages are low—"and the sales of milk, meat, eggs, clothing, television sets and electrical appliances are also low."

"So-called 'right-to-work' laws, which tend to weaken unions, also tend to weaken their ability to improve the economic status of their members. That's why 'right-to-work' laws weaken the economy of each community.

"The sponsors of 'right-to-work' laws have one fundamental aim—to weaken free American trade unions by denying them their right to gain union security through the collective bargaining process."

Answering proponents' charges that union security is "undemocratic" and "deprives the individual of his 'right to work,' " the pamphlet said that "in fact, nobody is deprived of any job because of the union shop—unless the individual himself decides to make non-membership in a union a condition for accepting a job."

Part of Qualification

Joining a union, it pointed out, is only one of many qualifications involved in getting a job.

"For instance," it added, "the worker may be required to have a certain level of education; he may be required to have had certain work experience; he may have to be willing to wear certain types of uniform or work clothes; he may have to travel in connection with his job; he most certainly will have to work specified hours, perhaps not those of his own free choice; he may have to observe certain plant regulations or safety rules.

"All of these are qualifications for getting or holding a job. The union security requirement that he join a union is only one of many qualifications."

Moreover, to argue against union security, the publication contends, is, in effect, "to argue that the minority has even more rights than the majority—and that goes counter to all the common sense rules for our democratic society."

"Of course, minority rights must always be protected," it declared, "but minority rights can't be allowed to take precedence over majority rights.

"Obviously, an individual can't decide NOT to pay taxes because he doesn't like the policies of the government. A citizen can't drive his car down the left-hand lane because he disagrees with the local traffic rules. An individual can't yell 'fire' in a crowded theater just because he believes in free speech or because he likes to watch crowd reactions."

The union shop, which operates where a majority of the workers have decided in its favor and where the employer has agreed with the union to a union security contract, "is based upon the ideas of democratic rule by majority with protection for the rights of minorities," it said.

Special Low Price On 'Wreck' Booklet

Special prices for quantity orders have been set on the new AFL - CIO publication, Facts vs. Propaganda, The Truth About 'Right-to-Work' Laws.

The booklet may be ordered from the AFL - CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C., for 3 cents a copy on orders up to 100 copies. On larger orders, the price is $2.75 per 100 or $25 per thousand.

Checks should be made payable to AFL - CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Here Is What One Reader Says:

" . . . Last year our auxiliary bought your paper for the school and this year, the local union bought the paper for the school, hospitals and many other places, and we found that the paper was practically worn to shreds last year because the debate group was using it for information in their many debate classes."

★ ★ ★

If your union or auxiliary is interested in providing facts and viewpoints and information about labor, you can arrange to buy group subscriptions by writing to the Circulation Dept. of the AFL-CIO NEWS, 815 16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Big Corporations Thrive Under Union Security

Many of the nation's biggest corporations operate under union security conditions, the new AFL-CIO publication giving the facts about so-called "right-to-work" laws points out.

It names among them General Motors, Bethlehem Steel, Ford Motor Co., International Harvester and U. S. Rubber and adds:

"Many other 'blue chip' corporations have union security clauses in their contracts with trade unions."

The publication quotes Harry Morton, attorney for the industrialist, Henry Kaiser, as telling why Kaiser became an advocate of the union shop.

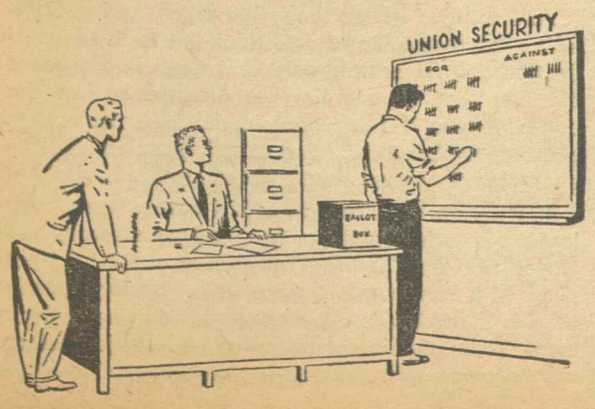
"Kaiser's people built Boulder Dam, an open shop job," Morton said. "A few years later they built Grand Coulee, the tightest closed shop you ever saw . . .

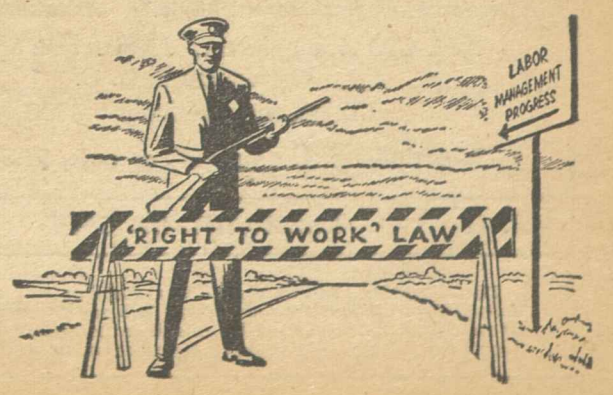
"The cost per yard of concrete poured at Grand Coulee was less than it was of concrete in Boulder Dam.

"The cheaper job was the closed shop, the union shop. The more expensive job was the open shop job."

The publication notes that about four out of every five of the estimated 250,000 collective bargaining agreements in the United States provide for some type of union security.

"Responsible employers know," it declared, "that a responsible union is good for their business. It provides orderly procedures for taking care of employe grievances, a far better system than unsettled complaints that never get a hearing and create both dissatisfaction and lowered morale."





Propaganda Campaign

A MAJOR CAMPAIGN, using all the gimmicks of propaganda and public relations, is under way to try to undermine ability of workers to get decent wage increases through the collective bargaining process.

Big business "theorists" and long-hairs are writing studies to build a case against wage boosts. Corporations are weeping crocodile tears that wage costs are the only reason for price increases. Pres. Eisenhower has saluted the same idea.

Organized labor has a responsibility to see that the general public gets the facts with which to answer this type of fallacious propaganda.

Here are a few of the facts, as put together by the AFL-CIO Research Dept.—and they deserve serious consideration:

• Last year's 20-cent-an-hour wage increase cost U.S. Steel Corp. $80 million. It was used as an alibi for a price increase of $230 million.

• General Motors and Ford have been making a profit of about $3 on every employe's hour of work. But when those firms raised wages by 21 cents an hour, they refused to absorb it out of high profits and insisted on raising prices instead.

• The oil industry raised prices on petroleum by 35 cents a barrel —although wages had not changed and although basic oil fields were operating at only half capacity. Furthermore, it is clear the Administration knew the oil industry was going to raise prices as soon as the Suez Canal was closed—and took no step to halt this price gouge.

Despite the facts, a situation is building up in which every price increase is blamed on labor.

It's high time that Congress took a good look at the wage-price-profit relationship.

The facts that such an investigation would develop would be good for the country to know—and would put a halt to a propaganda campaign dangerous to the internal economic security of our nation.

A Career of Service

J. NOBLE BRADEN, the executive vice president of the American Arbitration Association, who died last week, devoted a worthwhile career to helping parties in dispute—many of them labor and management—find a way of resolving their difficulties.

He was a moving spirit in the development of the Arbitration Assn., and through that organization the principle of arbitration was implemented by years of increasingly successful practice.

Doing Something About It

PHILADELPHIA'S Central Labor Union deserves a heaping bit of praise for "doing something" about the high cost of medical care for workers.

The new health center operated by 28 local unions in Philadelphia represents an investment of money, time and devoted service to the cause of better medical care on the part of the city's labor movement.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St. N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 50 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II FEBRUARY 23, 1957 No. 8

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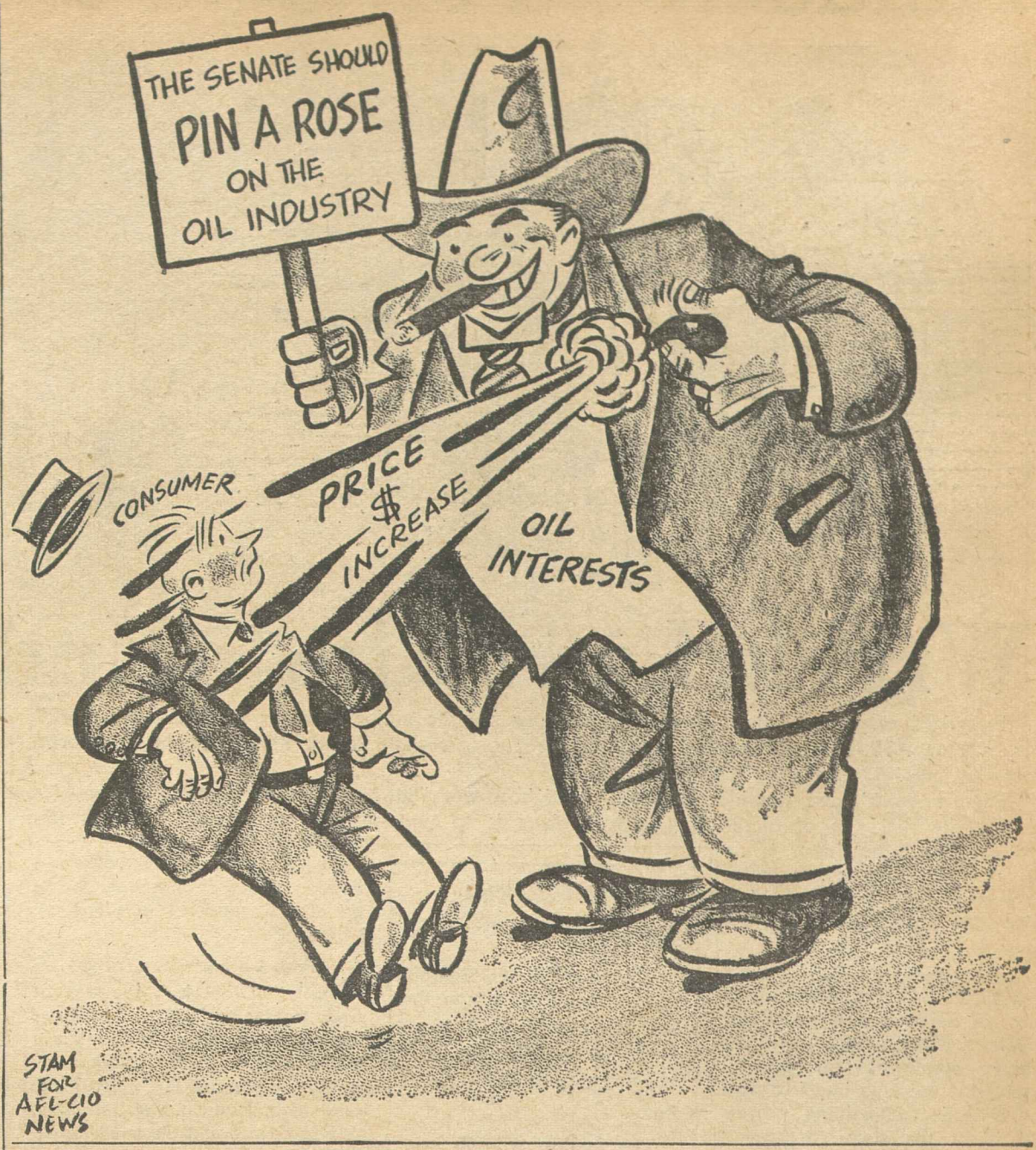


Mitchell Urges Business, Labor Team Up to Wipe Out Racketeers

(Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell recently discussed the subject of "labor racketeering" in a speech before the Catholic Institute of the Press in New York. Here are excerpts from the speech:)

The great Pope Leo XIII said, "Nothing is more useful than to look upon the world as it really is." Let's look at the world of American labor as it really is.

Throughout its history, it has been a social movement with a cause. The cause has been, and continues to be, based on an ethical view of society like that of Leo. Just distribution of wealth, ownership of private property, recognition of the dignity of workers and their rights to representation, all of these things are in the spirit—many in the letter —of the principles first laid down for workers' associations by Leo XIII in his magnificent social document, "On the Condition of Workers," issued in 1891.

Labor Great Force For Good

American organized labor has been a great force for good. It has improved immeasurably the welfare of American workers. It has been an important and effective social force. It has made many, many concrete advances in the fight to end discrimination in employment. It has insisted on equality of opportunity, and it has helped lift many outstanding members of minority groups over the high walls of prejudice that confronted them.

Finally, American labor has made an immense contribution to the emergence of the American worker as a man of property. In a country where civilian employment averaged 65 million persons in 1956, 52 million American families and unattached individuals received an average personal income of $5,000 per family or person.

The second point is to realize that any movement with an ethical base is bound to be the object of men with varying ethical ideas. Some of these men have been genuinely interested in human progress, if mistaken on the best ways to achieve it.

Others have been men of a different ethic—that of the jungle.

Hoodlums in Labor Are Parasites

This much is obvious—the hoodlums in labor are parasites upon an otherwise healthy body. The labor leader and union members that tolerate them, and the employer to whom financial gain and a "soft union" are more important than honesty and integrity, both feed the parasite and give it strength.

Labor racketeering will not be stamped out until the labor leaders who are criminals and hoodlums are cast out; until the labor leaders who have tolerated their existence are castigated; until the employer who sees in a racket a chance for his own gain is made to suffer the consequences; and until all union members themselves repudiate unprincipled leadership and assure themselves of the kind of leader whom they can trust and who will bring dignity to their association and themselves.

How can this be done?

In the first place by the labor movement which is accepting and discharging its responsibility in this area. I have the greatest faith that labor will once again accept the challenge and clean its own house.

The great leaders of today realize that the lice that inhabit and infect a few labor unions do more than merely injure those unions. They deprive the labor movement of its very meaning. They make it a mockery. They destroy public confidence. They mitigate the progress of the past. Like the sharks they are, they devour their own substance. Leaders like George Meany know that what is at stake here is not merely the future of a few unions but the future of the entire movement.

Calls Ethical Codes Magnificent

Their response to this challenge, as evidenced in both the statement of policy and the ethical code released from Miami Beach last month, has been magnificent.

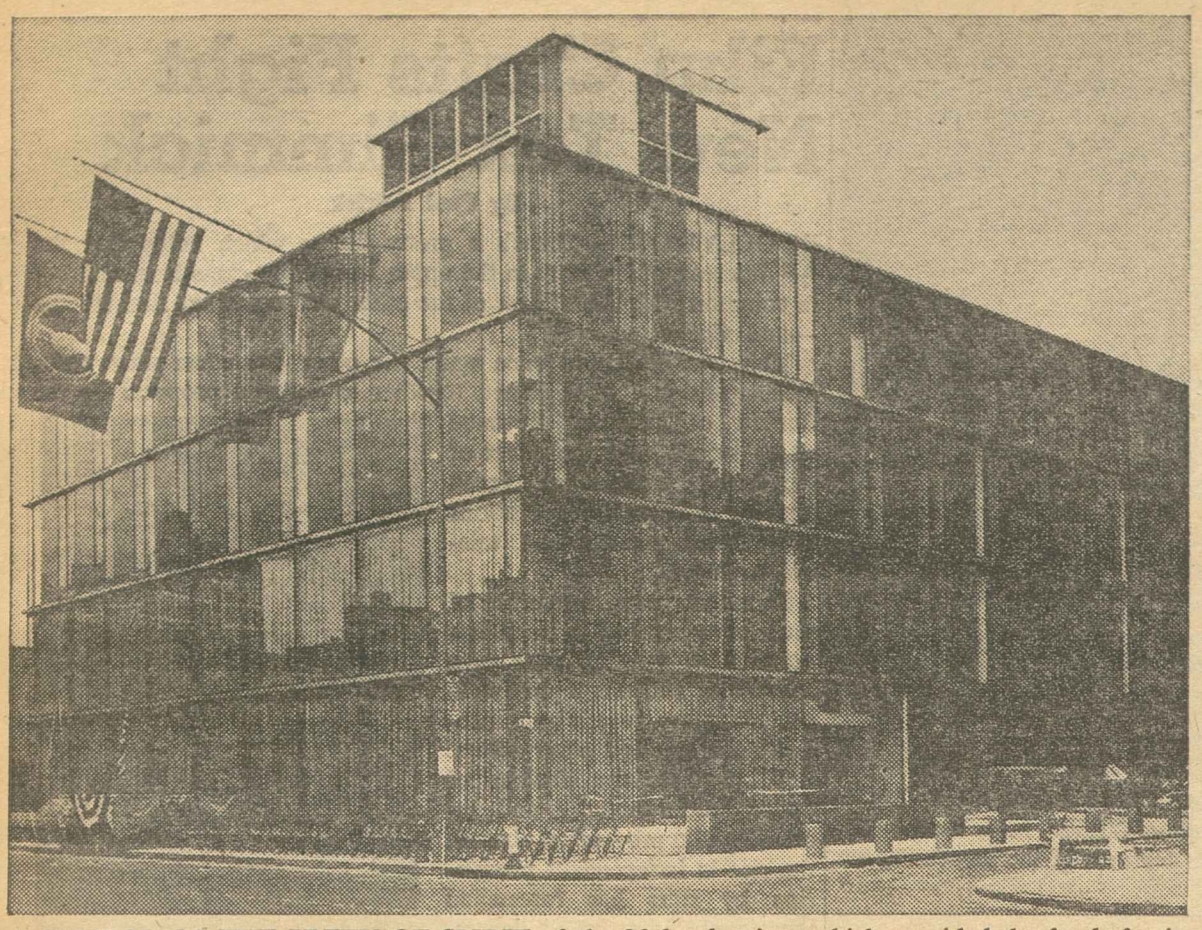
Government cannot do the job as effectively as labor itself. However, Government has the responsibility to help the labor movement help itself by strengthening the hand of honest labor leaders. The present congressional investigations are healthy for the reasons pointed out in the AFL-CIO Miami statement.

As I testified before the Labor Racketeering Committee last month, however, I think that such an investigation will be healthy only if it takes into account the fact that its energies are directed against the hoodlum who has appeared in the labor movement contrary to the desires of most union leaders. This is not a case of general disease but of localized infection.

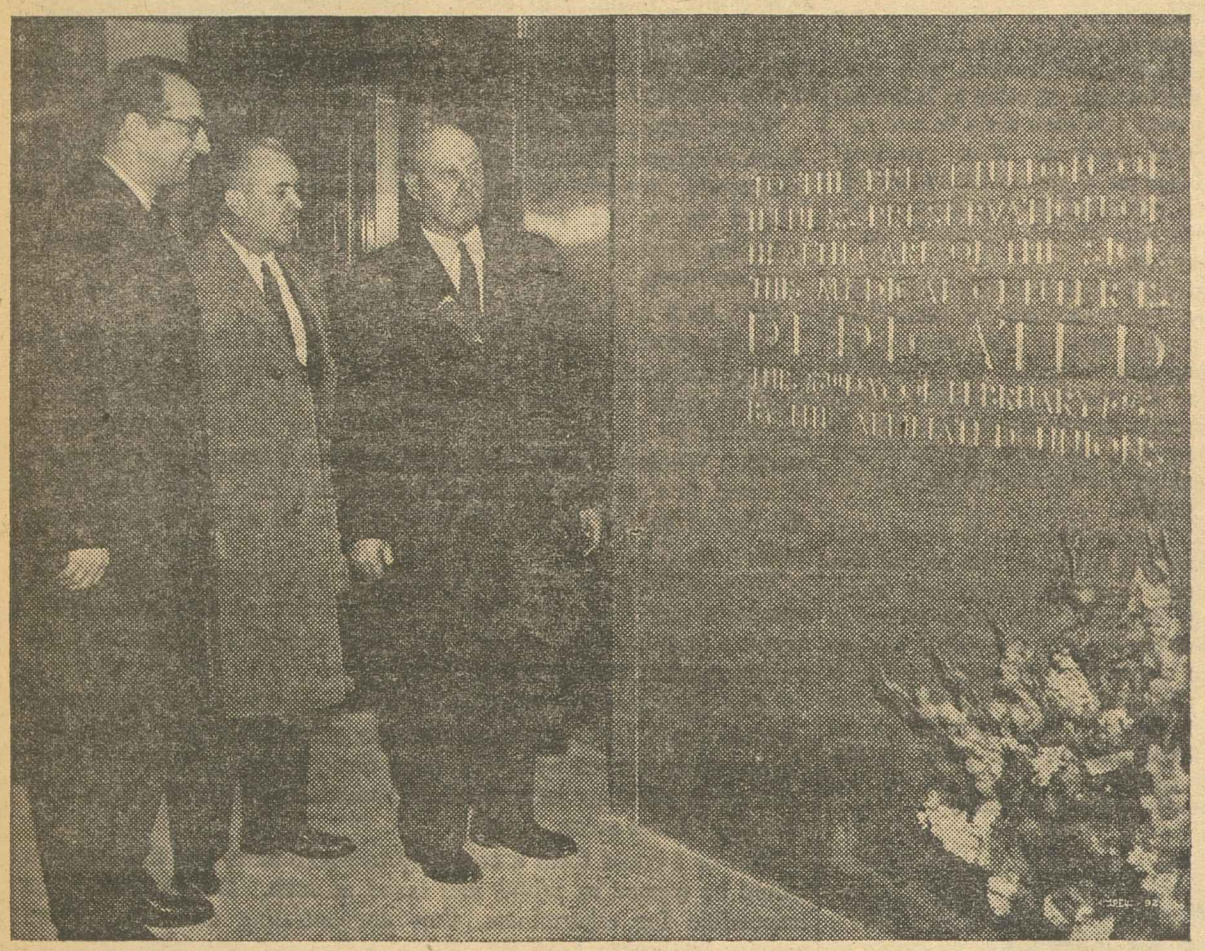
If I were a labor racketeer; if I were a weak labor leader who tolerates the rackets; if I were a weak employer who finds immorality profitable, I would not sleep with any comfort these days. Society's scrap heap is littered with the dishonored remains of such men. Their turn in the evolution of American labor toward ever richer promise has come.

Philadelphia Medical Center Is Dedicated

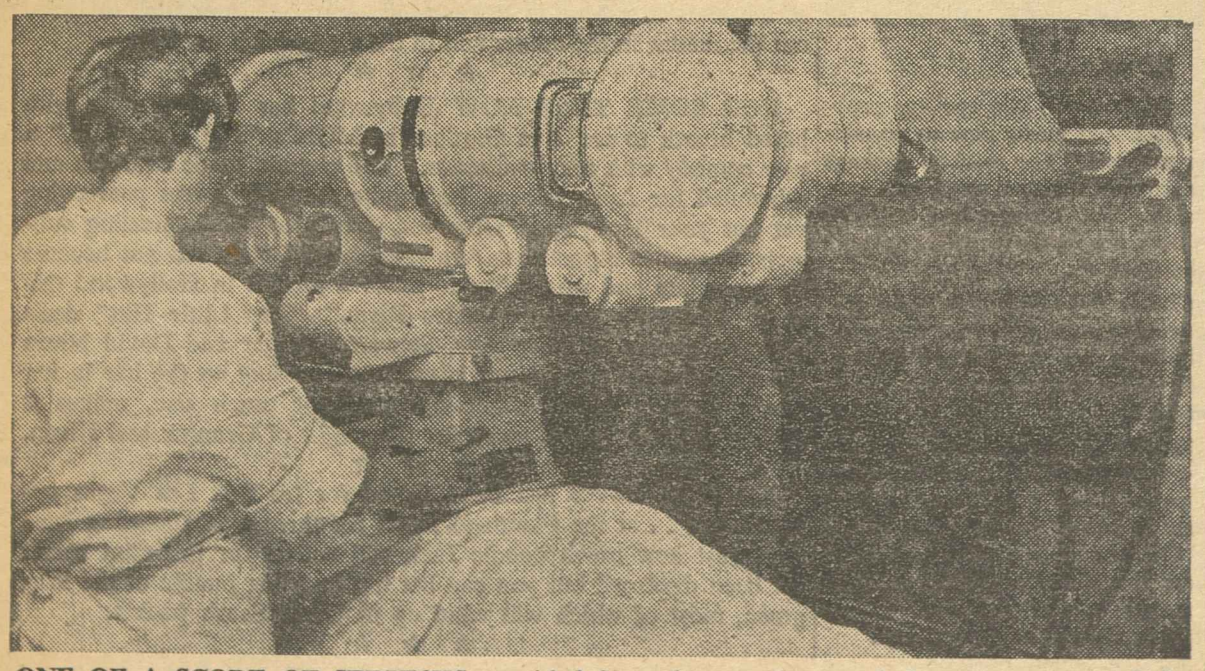
AFL-CIO News
MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION



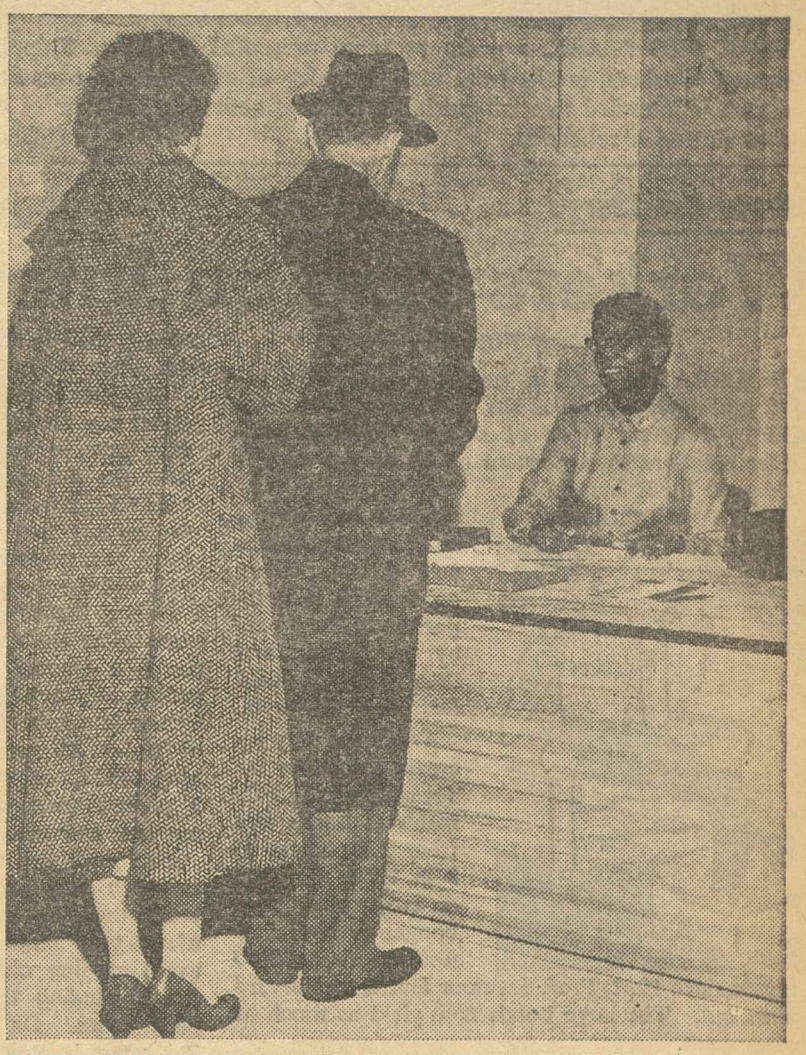
A SYMBOL OF THE UNITY OF SPIRIT of the 28 local unions which provided the funds for its construction and operation, the new AFL Medical Service Plan health center in Philadelphia will care for the unions' 52,000 members and dependents. The four-story, marble and glass structure is located in the heart of the city. Eventual plans call for construction of clinics in other sections of the city to supplement the center's services.



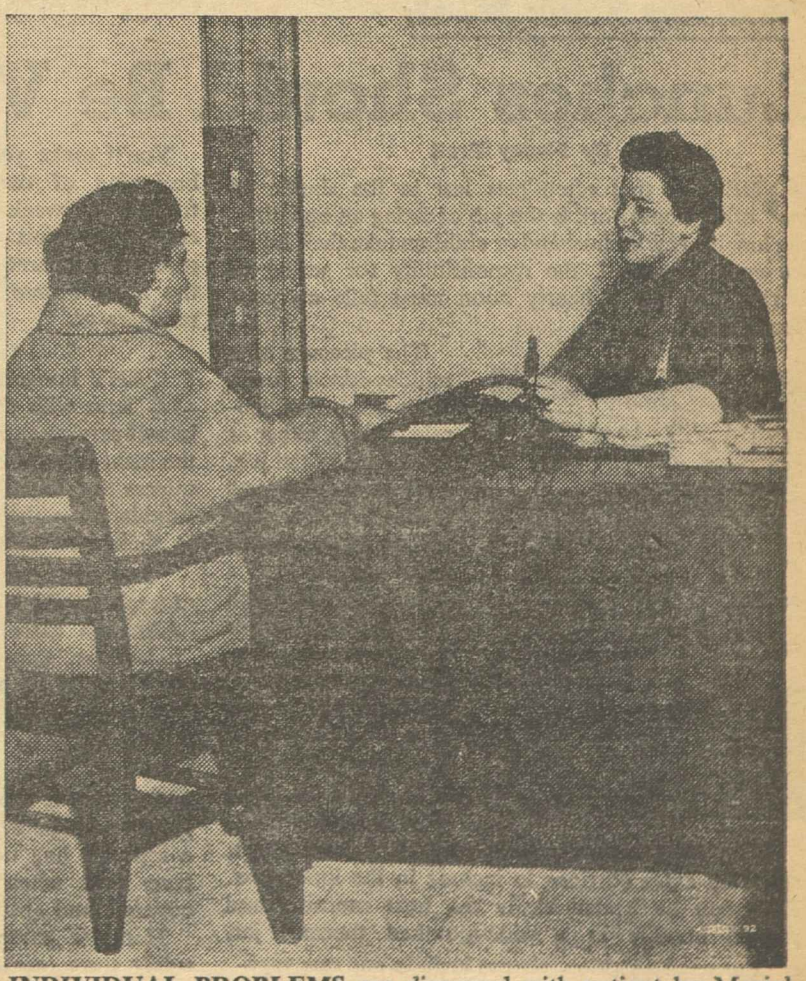
GOV. GEORGE M. LEADER of Pennsylvania (left) and Mayor Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia are shown with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany examining the plaque in the lobby of the $1.5 million medical center. The first medical center to be built by several local unions working together, it was dedicated by Meany who called it "a new instrument of effective trade union service."



ONE OF A SCORE OF SERVICES provided for union members and dependents at the Philadelphia health center is X-ray therapy—administered by the latest available equipment. It takes a trained medical staff of nearly 50 persons to operate the center's 23 medical departments, with another 30 full-time staff members handling technical and clerical assignments.



RECEPTIONIST BARBARA COOPER registers patients at the new medical center, which was put into operation immediately after labor, state, city and religious dignitaries dedicated it.



INDIVIDUAL PROBLEMS are discussed with patient by Murial Iannuccilli, assistant administrator, as the health plan gets under way in its new quarters.

LABOR SHOWCASE, a radio program presented by Dress Shipping Clerks Local 60-A, Ladies Garment Workers, is aired the last Thursday of every month over Station WEVD, New York. The program is intended to spotlight labor cultural activities, and one of its features in the local's chorus, shown during a rehearsal.

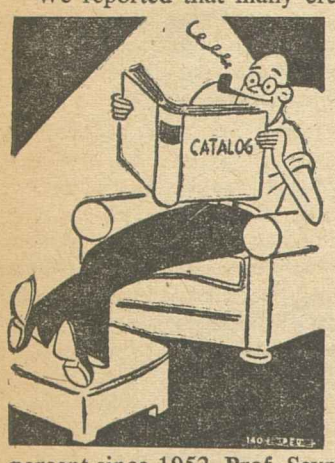
How to Buy:

Workers Hep on Interest Rates

By Sidney Margolius

MODERATE-INCOME savers are becoming increasingly aware of the varying interest rates paid by different types of savings, judging from reader reactions to our recent report on the lagging yield paid by E bonds.

We reported that many credit unions and savings and loan associations now pay 4 percent on deposits in comparison to the 3 paid by E bonds, and then only if held for almost 10 years.



While the only increase granted by the Treasury on the little man's E Bonds was from 2.9 percent to 3 in 1952, the yield on larger obligations bought by big investors has risen 60-70 percent since 1952, Prof. Seymour Harris of Harvard points out. The large bonds now yield as much as 3½ percent.

The Treasury now has recommended raising the interest rate on E bonds because of the increasing criticism of their lagging yield. More bonds are being cashed in than new ones are being sold at a time when other types of savings are rising.

On the taxing of E bond income, you can either pay tax on the increase of value in E bonds each year, or wait until you cash them in and report the accumulated increase. Thus you can hold an E bond as long as 20 years without having to pay any tax. If you wait until retirement or some year of low income to cash the bonds, then you will escape any tax.

During the extension period E bonds which matured prior to May, 1952, earn simple interest on the face amount at the rate of 2½ percent per annum and a higher rate thereafter to provide an aggregate return for the ten-year extension period of about 2.9 percent. Bonds which matured in May, 1952, or thereafter, do earn approximately 3 percent (compounded semi-annually) during the ten-year extension period.

Not until the sixth year does an E bond yield as much as 3 percent, it is during the second five years that the interest rate pyramids, and here's where your strategy changes. It's good policy to avoid cashing older bonds, and use other savings first, including the newest bonds you bought, if need arises. On post-1952 bonds, the yield after 2½ years is only 1 percent. But the yield on the redemption value from the 2½-year point to maturity is about 3.5 percent.

(Copyright 1957 by Sidney Margolius)

Making Ends Meet:

Lunches Should Be Varied

By Nancy Pratt

ONE task that often gets lost in the shuffle of other housework is the job of fixing an appetizing lunch. If your husband or children take their lunch to work or school, the responsibility for seeing to it that they eat a hearty noon meal falls on your shoulders.

The pleasure of a midday-lunch break is an important morale builder, either at school or on the job, and a well-filled lunch box can contribute much to this enjoyment.

In preparing lunch boxes, remember that you're not limited to sandwiches. Additional side dishes will add variety to box lunches and give them more substance.

When you fix casseroles, chowders and stews, make up extra portions to include in the lunch box. They can be heated easily the next morning and packed handily in a wide-mouthed thermos jar.

For good nutrition, always include one raw vegetable or fruit, such as carrot sticks, green pepper slices, apples or pears. Wrapped in foil, they will keep crisp and add greatly to the appeal of boxed lunches.

You'll make your work easier if you can, at the beginning of the week, outline lunchbox menus for the full week and plan your food purchases accordingly. You can also cut down on last-minute morning preparations by fixing up sandwich spreads the night before and keeping them in jars in the refrigerator.

★ ★ ★

MANY homemakers have run into spoilage problems with the packaged meats now so popular in self-service super markets. The markets package the meat in tight transparent film and cardboard containers for rapid sale. But homemakers get into trouble when they store the meats in such packages in their own refrigerators.

The tight wrap holds the meat in a moist atmosphere which encourages the growth of bacteria. Although these bacteria are not known to be poisonous, they do affect the taste of the meat and give it an off-odor.

If you're going to keep packaged meats for more than one day in the refrigerator, it's wise to remove both the film and paper board tray from the meat and rewrap it loosely in waxed paper or foil with a plate underneath. Chicken giblets, often packed in a separate bag under the pieces of cut-up chicken, keep best when stored out of the bag, loosely covered, and apart from the rest of the chicken.

Here's a guide for the length of time you can safely store meats loosely wrapped in the refrigerator: Chopped meat: 1 day—cut-up poultry: 2 days (3 days for whole poultry)—organ meats such as liver and kidneys: 2 days—fresh pork: 3 days—cuts of beef and lamb: up to 6 days.

Hollywood Observer:

Film Crafts Fight New Tax Gimmick

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—There's a pretty fiction which holds that the interests of the stars in the upper income brackets have nothing in common with the welfare of the other workers in the film studios —and vice versa.

This was disproved once again the other day when stars, technicians and craftsmen joined together to battle a proposal by the Bureau of Internal Revenue which would have the effect of preventing entertainers from forming their own corporations to produce movies and television shows.

Ava Gardner

In recent years, a number of stars have entered independent production, forming their own companies and employing writers, directors, musicians, production crews and other actors.

What with the decline of major studio activity and increasing film production abroad, the rise in independent production by stars has forestalled what could be a serious depression in theatrical film production in Hollywood.

But now Uncle Sam's tax boys are considering a new gimmick which, if put into effect, might well stop any independent production by any entertainer in this country.

Some newspaper accounts have misrepresented the government's proposal as being aimed at a tax loophole, claiming that stars form corporations in order to pay lower income taxes.

Let's look at the facts:

Under present tax regulations, a star who forms a corporation to produce motion pictures or a television series, taking all the business risks that that implies, pays the high individual income tax rates on his customary "going" salary in the entertainment world. Whatever additional profit the star's company may make is taxed first at the 52 percent corporate rate and later, when distributed to the stockholders, at a rate of at least 25 percent additional.

Thus, at the very best, an entertainer can eventually retain only comparatively few cents out of each dollar of corporate profit, keeping in mind that he's already paid as high as 91 percent tax on his regular, established salary.

But now the Tax Bureau lads are considering a regulation which would impose confiscatory tax rates on all the profits of a company formed by a star, even though such profits represent the star's earnings as a small businessman over and above his earnings as an actor.

You or I could form a company to make films and the earnings would be treated as profits and taxed as such. But this would be impossible for entertainers, thus concentrating most production activity in the hands of the major studios and television networks and tending more than ever towards monopoly.

Well aware that this would greatly reduce employment for many workers in the entertainment industry, the Hollywood AFL Film Council presented a vigorous protest at the Internal Revenue Bureau hearings on the proposal and joined with representatives of the stars in a Motion Picture Industry Tax Committee to battle out the matter in the courts and in the Congress if necessary.

★ ★ ★

FOR SOME TIME NOW Hollywood has been waiting with bated breath to see Ava Gardner in MGM's "The Little Hut," a new comedy with sexy overtones. The picture, made overseas and scheduled for April release, isn't quite ready for press previewing yet but your Hollywood Observer, ever alert for interesting subjects, is able to report that Ava says she definitely has not become an expatriate and would like to make a picture in Hollywood this year. Could be "The Sun Also Rises." "The Little Hut" deals with the goings-on when Ava, Stewart Granger and David Niven are shipwrecked on a desert island, Ava landing on the isle in her Christian Dior black somethings and not much else, makes it awfully difficult to feel sorry for the plight of Granger and Niven.

★ ★ ★

JACK BENNY'S just been signed for his first Las Vegas appearance . . . at the Flamingo Hotel for three weeks starting June 20. Just how much boodle Jack will collect for this stint hasn't yet been disclosed but you can bet it'll be a big bundle of the long green, most of which will wind up in Uncle Sam's pocket.

★ ★ ★

VETERAN CHARACTER ACTOR GENE LOCKHART will portray the president of Actors Equity in the union trial of Jeanne Eagles (Kim Novak) in Columbia's production "Jeanne Eagles." Miss Eagles was tried by the union board and suspended for actions jeopardizing the livelihood of fellow players.

I'm Often Wrong:

Bell, NFL Are Due For Some Surprises

By Joe Miller

IF pro football's owners think they are going to get away with the cavalier brush-off they gave the new Football Players Union early this month, they're due for a surprise.

The determination of the Players Union not to accept the NFL magnates' refusal to recognize it as a collective-bargaining agent already has been sounded by Creighton Miller, the players' lawyer.

Bert Bell

"We had hoped to resolve our problems in a friendly manner," the former Notre Dame All-American said. "But apparently the owners are going to force us to fight. We can do that. Our fellows are used to getting up when knocked down."

Miller isn't talking idly. For one thing, the Players Union has solidarity going for it. Out of the 400 active players in the NFL, 373 of them belong to the union. And the only holdouts, the Chicago Bears, are starting to come around after the rude "that's all, boys" treatment the union's representatives received from the owners in Philadelphia.

For another (and this is the big bargaining point), the players have two huge holes in the owners' defenses to pour through: the NFL's outrageous draft procedure and its almost equally bad reserve clause.

By taking a determined stand on these two points, the players should have little trouble in forcing both recognition and liberal concessions from the owners. The fact is that the magnates have little legal or moral ground to defend on both issues.

The no-cost draft procedure, through which the owners can acquire the services of any college player in the U.S. simply by pulling his name out of a hat, is the weakest link in the owners' ramparts. In baseball at least a rookie player can dicker with teams and get what he can to sign . . . and sometimes for bonuses ranging from $10,000 to $125,000.

Recently the nation's No. 1 jurist, Chief Justice Earl Warren, in effect threw his judicial robes on the players' bench by pointing out the difference between the reserve clause in baseball and football.

In baseball, Warren explained, a new player may sign with a team of his own choosing and it is not until then that he is bound by the reserve clause (which makes him the property for life of the team he signed with).

But in football the college senior gets no such choice. He plays with the team that drafts him or he doesn't play at all.

"Here you are," said the chief justice, "taking college boys who never even said they want to be in professional football."

Warren carefully pointed out that he was not taking a position on the matter. But the fact that he raised it implies the possibility that if the Players Union wanted to challenge the legality of the NFL draft or reserve clauses, it might receive a sympathetic judicial ear someplace.

So if Creighton Miller happens to suggest to Bert Bell, the NFL's commissioner, that the union he represents is planning to run an end-around through the courts, we'll bet that the owners reverse their field in a hurry . . . and accede to the players' rather modest demands.

The owners are, in effect, practicing a form of economic slavery, albeit a benevolent one, and the brightest corporation lawyer from Wall Street would have a hard time defending it in court.

Miller obliquely hinted that his union will take this course when he recently said: "Now that they've refused us recognition, I'm afraid Mr. Bell and the owners are in for some surprises."

If the union follows through along these lines, we'll predict that the owners will suddenly see the value of a players' organization and offer recognition. They're too smart to rock a mighty profitable boat.

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SPORTS WHIRLING: Marty Marion, baseball's "Mr. Shortstop" for many seasons, is interested in a National Basketball League franchise. He's looking at a number of cities where he thinks a pro team might take hold . . . National League men say the Dodgers' young pitchers (Podres, Spooner, Craig, etc.) will make them tough to beat again this year.

Here's a sensible suggestion on basketball rules from Honey Russell, Seton Hall coach: "If a player is hit while shooting and makes the basket, there should be no foul shot since he apparently wasn't disturbed enough to bother him. If he misses the basket, then he should get the foul shots."

Jake Mintz, one of boxing's better-known foghorns, still is screaming that Wilf Greaves, his middleweight, was jobbed out of a decision over Gene Fullmer in Salt Lake City. Asked how could the officials, who scored it 9-1 and 8-2, disagree so violently, Mintz replied: "They should have their spectaculas changed!"

Soup to Nonsense:

Men Befuddled—(It Says Here)

By Jane Goodsell

MEN are sweet, lovable creatures, but there's no getting around the fact that they are befuddled. The poor dears are unable to deal directly with the basic realities of life.

Due to their frivolous natures, they are unable to operate in a plain and simple fashion. Masculine affairs are conducted through a fancy framework of conferences, requisition slips, reports, meetings, order blanks, filing systems and telephone calls relayed through switchboards.

Men, the silly romantics, take this hocus-pocus seriously. They bustle about importantly with brief cases and toolboxes, creating an impression of terrible urgency and preoccupation. A title on the door makes them feel so important that they have to have somebody else dial telephone numbers for them.

But the complications sometimes confuse them to the point of forgetting what they started out to do. And when something actually happens—when a committee report is finished or a war started or a building completed—the participants are more surprised than anybody else.

Women, on the other hand, are practical, hard-headed realists, who keep their eyes on the ball. In contrast to such fanciful male pursuits as writing torts, adjusting turbines, closing deals and transferring real estate from one person to another, women do things that are really real.

Women produce babies and sew on buttons and run errands and make cream sauce and bundle children in and out of snowsuits.

When they take a bath, they do not leave the bathroom looking as though the pipes had burst, and they can scramble an egg without using every utensil in the kitchen.

It is typical of the fuzzy male approach that, when a man goes to a social affair, he is unable to report any important details about the function. He is vague about what he had to eat, and he hasn't the slightest idea what any of the women were wearing.

When a couple of women meet each other, they get down to brass tacks. They discuss each other's hats, they exchange information about mutual friends and they ask each other pertinent questions. When two men run into each other, they talk abstractly about current events and maybe trade a couple of jokes.

Perhaps the best proof of women's practicality is that they are perfectly willing to let men think of themselves as the stronger sex. Women know that men are just little boys at heart—adorably innocent and impractical—but they are much too smart to let men know that they know.

(Ed. Note: We know.)

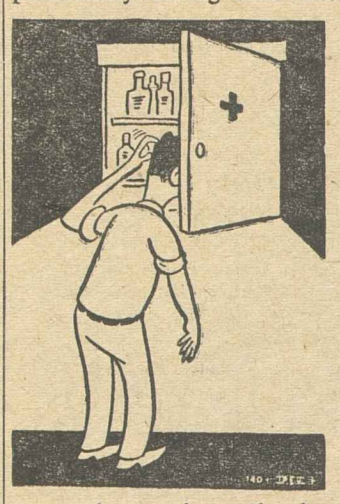
For Your Health's Sake:

Prepare Ahead for Retirement

By Dr. Morris Brand

Age is opportunity no less than Youth itself—Longfellow.

DUE to many factors babies today have a longer life expectancy than babies born at the beginning of this century—the average life span has been increased from about 40 to 70 years. People in general can be said to be enjoying better health, particularly during their later years.



As science continues to find the causes, cures and preventives of mental and physical illnesses the longer will be the life span and the more likely people will have better mental and physical vigor in their later years. The word "older" will probably be shifted to a higher decade of life. As stressed in the recent articles, community and labor must plan to keep the hands and minds of the retired people occupied, especially for those who are forced to retire from industry at a specific age.

There are some who believe that retirement should be based on physical and mental ability to carry on efficiently on the job rather than on a specific age. On the other side are some who believe that workers should retire at an age when they can still do and enjoy the many things they have been unable to do because of their family and job needs.

Regardless of which side one believes to be correct it is important to look to that day in the future when retirement becomes a reality. It is not enough merely to expect to retire at a given date. It is important also to know in general, if not specifically, what will be done with the available time, what funds will be available and what services are available in the community to help the retiree to achieve planned goals.

This long range view requires some planning in advance. Woodrow W. Hunter stated that "the best adjusted retired people are those who planned ahead for ways to remain active and useful."

In some instances industry has been conducting pre-retirement lectures years in advance of the retirement age. Recently the Division of Gerontology in the University of Michigan conducted a pre-retirement training program for the members of the Upholsterers Union.

The overall objective of the university's study and program was to develop both content and methods for this needed valuable program. The eight-week study was conducted in Chicago and Naperville, Ill., where conditions were sufficiently varied to provide necessary experiences.

Copies of the original study can be obtained by writing to Woodrow W. Hunter, Division of Gerontology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

A THOUSAND FREE HAIRCUTS and more were given Hungarian refugees at Camp Kilmer, N. J., by 19 members of Barbers Local 854 from the New Brunswick area, who put in a full working day. At the left, Business Agent Peter Kuhnst works on the tresses of Tibor Horvath, who was offered a job through the local, while at the right Sec.-Treas. John J. Simoncell trims the locks of George Kovacs.

Auto Workers Bowling Tourney Biggest Yet

Fort Wayne, Ind.—One of the biggest competitions between bowlers of both sexes ever staged is now in progress at Key Lanes near here.

It's the Sixth Annual Auto Workers Intl. Bowling Tournament, which opened Feb. 2 and will run through nine weekends until Mar. 31. Entered this year are 540 five-member teams, 2,400 doubles teams, 2,400 singles entrants and 2,100 all-events contestants—a total one-third greater than last year.

Sponsored by the UAW recreation department, the tournament is open to all AFL-CIO members. It has a "moral support" sanction from the American Bowling Congress and the Women's Intl. Bowling Congress permitting all union members to take part, regardless of whether or not they regularly bowl in sanctioned leagues.

Prizes offered this year total $17,000—a substantial hike from the $7,000 offered when the first tourney was held in 1952. This is raised through an entry fee of $4.25 per contestant, which also covers bowling fees and tournament expenses.

This year some 125 UAW locals in 60 cities are represented in the competition. There has also been a substantial increase in participation by other unions since the AFL-CIO merger, according to UAW Recreation Dir. Olga Madar.

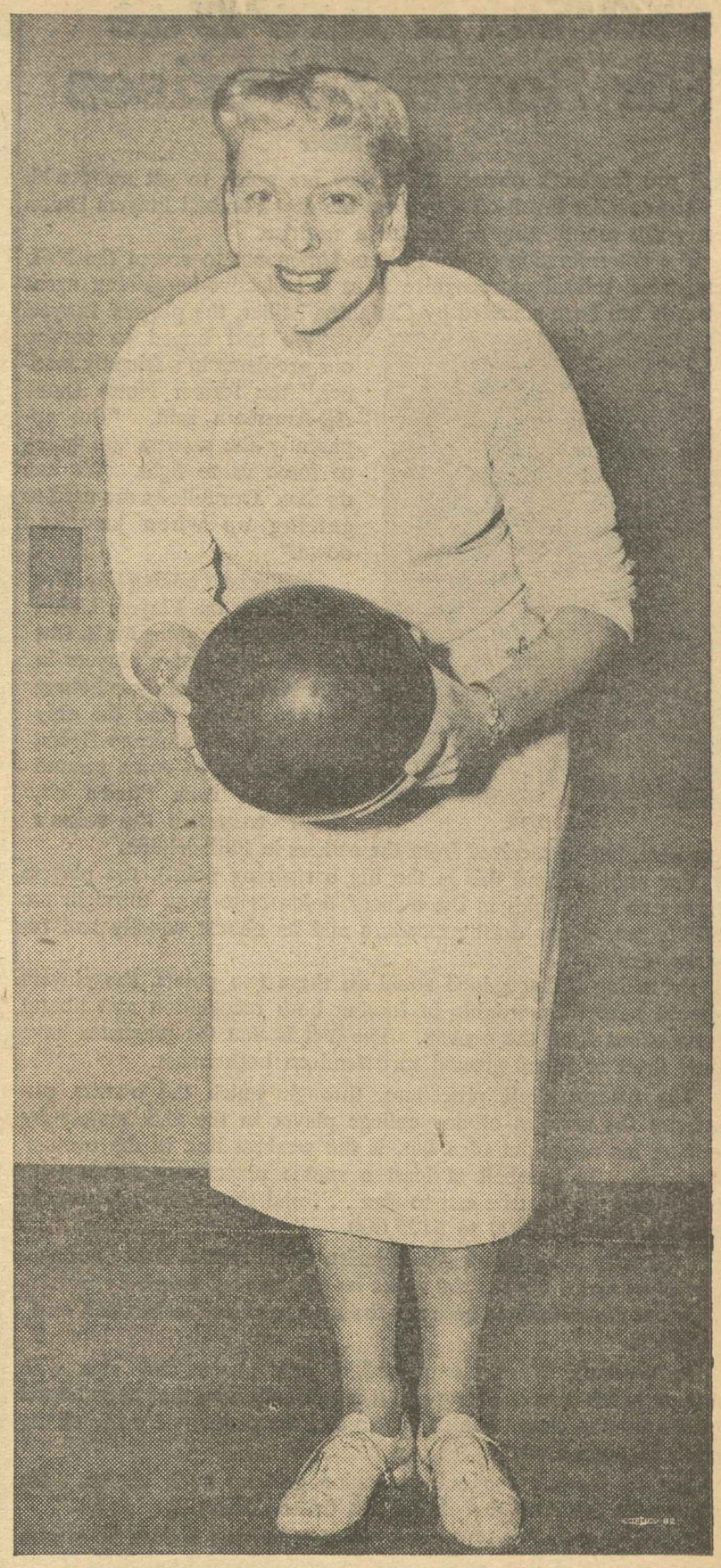
Tournament Director Bill Belanger pointed out that many teams are now raising money through local union projects to pay their expenses and entry fees. UAW Springfield, O., Local 402, through various affairs, was able to send 17 teams this year, and UAW Local 719, Brookfield, Ill., held its own roll-off tournament to finance sending the winners to Fort Wayne.

Local 402 and UAW Local 57 of Fort Wayne, each with 17 teams, or approximately 85 participants, have the biggest delegations this year. Travelling the greatest distance were six teams from UAW Local 343 of New Brunswick, N. J., which traveled 700 miles to compete.

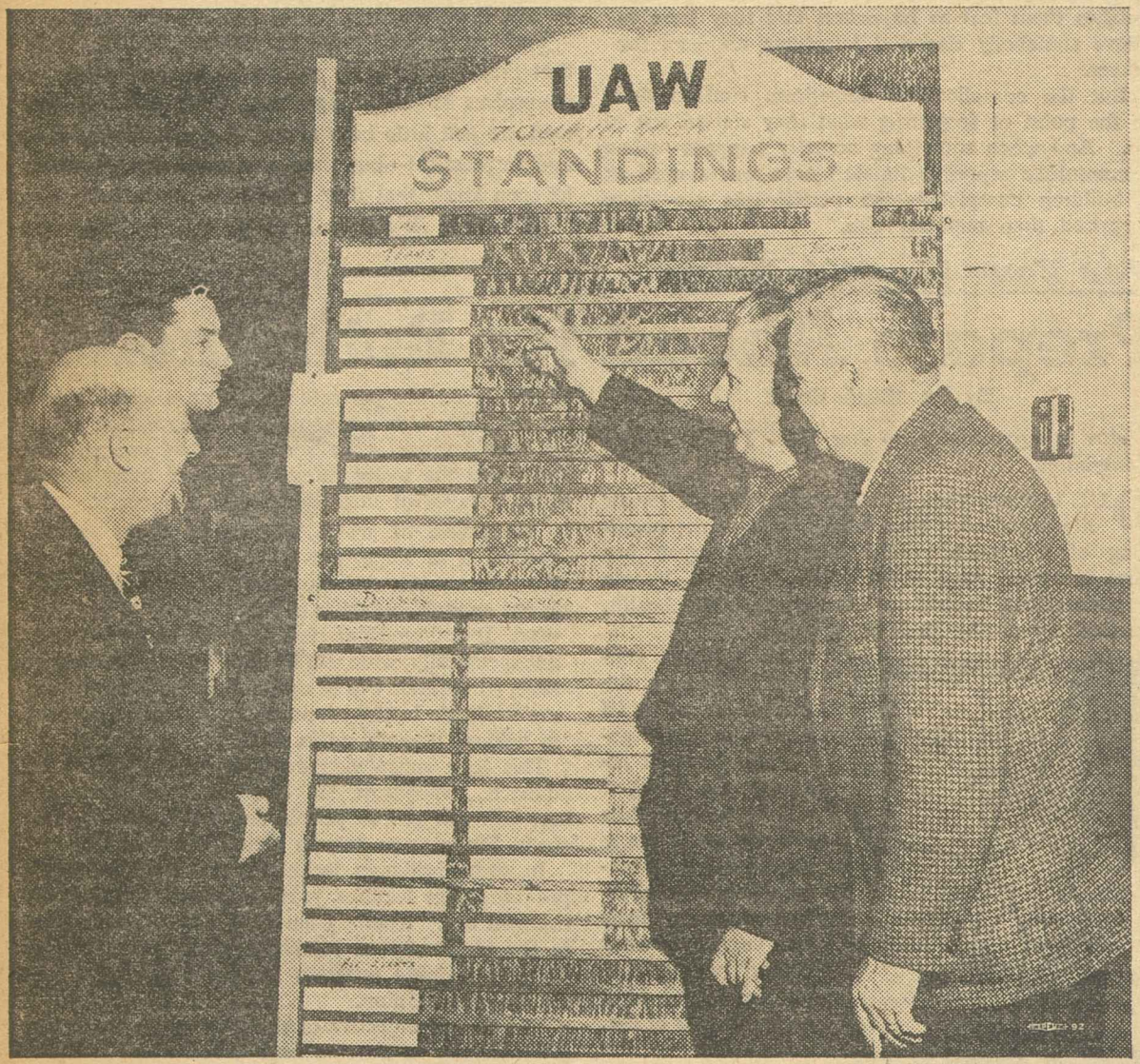
Last year's winner in the team event was UAW Detroit Local 189 with a 3,057 score. In the doubles competition, G. Antuck and R. Payne of UAW Local 196, Battle Creek, Mich., scored top honors with a tally of 1,313. Jerry Schmidt, of Fort Wayne Local 305, captured singles first place with 681. In the women's events, Elkhart UAW Local 941 won the team contest with 2,838.

Arrangements have been made to hold next year's tournament at Haggerty's Lanes in Toledo, O.

Announcements are mailed out in December each year by the UAW recreation department to all previous bowlers and local unions. A deadline is then announced for all entries and bowling dates are determined on a first-come basis.

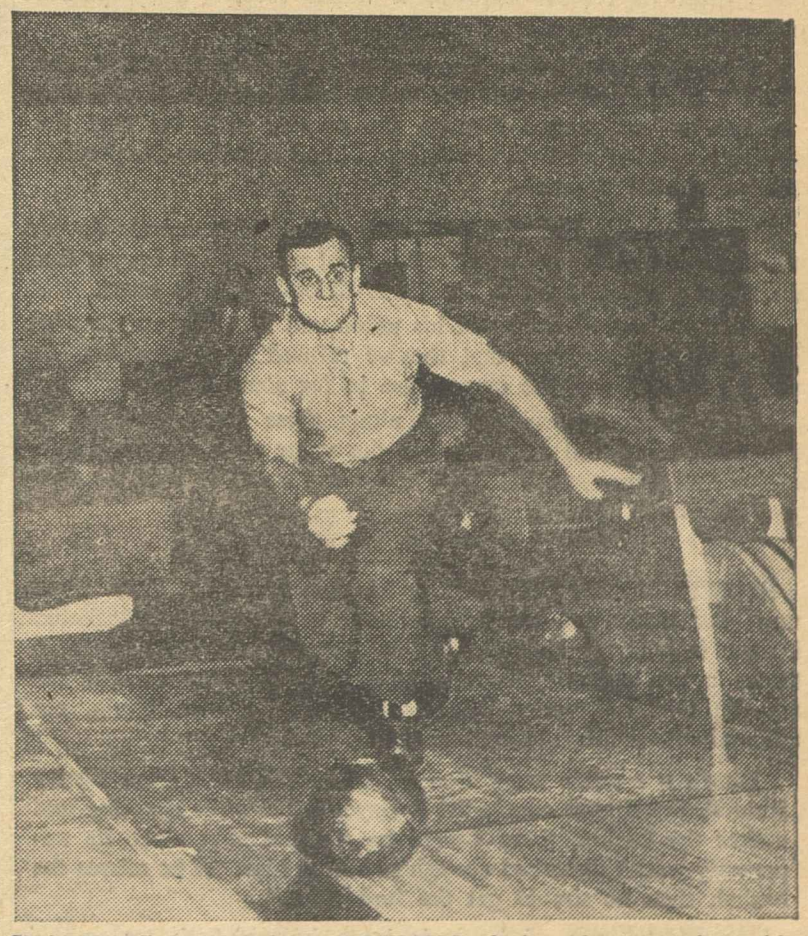


DISTAFF KEGLER Loraine Alesky, from UAW Local 292, captured second place in the women's singles contest last year with a score of 590. The tournament, which is being held weekends, opened Feb. 2 and is continuing through Mar. 31.



LOOKING OVER TEAM STANDINGS in the sixth annual Auto Workers Intl. Bowling Tournament, now underway at Key Lanes, near Fort Wayne, Ind., are, left to right, Warner Sensinger and Robert Holz from UAW Local 677, Allentown, Pa., and Bill Varga and Jim Doody from Local 343, Plainfield, N. J. The latter were among six teams from Local 343, who travelled the greatest distance to compete in the second weekend session.

REPRESENTATIVES OF FORT WAYNE UAW LOCAL 305 in the competition for $17,000 in prizes, Betty Block, Julie Darnell, Mildred De Haven, Alice Bolens, Jem Brautzsch and Eileen Greer (in usual order) stand under the host region's welcome to the 540 five-member teams, 2,400 doubles teams, 2,400 singles entrants and 2,100 all-events contestants who are participating.



STARTING THE BALL ROLLING during the second week's contests, Carmen De Melio, of UAW Local 343, loops one at the pins. The keglers participating represent 125 UAW locals in 60 cities located throughout seven states and Canada.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT HAS BEEN WIDELY ASSERTED by newspapers that Sec. John Foster Dulles is now being subjected to the same kind of Democratic criticism that Dean Acheson had to endure when he was Harry S. Truman's secretary of state. Few comparisons could be more false.

Acheson, an architect of plans to "contain" Soviet imperialism, was assailed by the worst forces in the Republican Party as either a conscious servant or a weakling stooge of communism. The "responsible" leaders of the GOP stood mute and let the McCarthys and Jenners splatter Dean Acheson with slanders.

No "responsible" Democrat is letting the worst forces in his party insinuate that Dulles is a stooge of the Kremlin or a weakling incapable of standing up to the Russians. The mean men of the Democratic Party do not dare raise such charges, because they know that they would be repudiated by the leaders.

Democratic charges against Dulles are different in quality and tone. Democrats in the Senate think that Dulles lacks candor, that he is a devious man who tries to persuade them of the truth of what he and they know to be untrue or half-true. They do not doubt his personal loyalty; out of what they consider unhappy experience they doubt his frankness and political integrity.

Senators of both parties, despite the unfortunate party-line splits that marked votes of the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees on the Middle East "Eisenhower doctrine," would have been deeply grateful if Dulles in six days of testimony had told them candidly for what purpose he intended to use $200 million a year in economic aid to the Mideast.

A jaundiced reporter, standing in an icy breeze and waiting outside the Dulles house for a Dulles story, recalled that the secretary had said he didn't think an "American soldier" would like to go into battle in the Mideast "with a British soldier on one side and a Frenchman on the other." Mused the reporter: "How would the American like to go into battle with Foster Dulles on both sides of him?"

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NEARLY 3,500 FARMERS, as of Jan. 18, had given up their right to farm their entire farms for three to 15 years in return for Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson's "soil bank" checks.

As recently as Sept. 30, 1955, Benson's Agriculture Dept. told Congress that the soil bank plan was wrong and futile. Now Benson says if "whole farms are being put in the soil bank . . . on a voluntary basis, it is all to the good."

Congressional Quarterly reports that the New York owner of a 46-acre farm will get $545.60 for "conservation practices" and $387.87 in annual payments. In Utah 110 owners of tracts averaging 229 acres will get $1,184.78 for "practicing" conservation, plus $2,015.44 a year.

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SEN. JOHN WILLIAMS (R-Del.) complained recently that the fabulously rich King Ranch in Texas got $32,000 in drought-relief funds and then "won the Belmont Classic" with a thoroughbred horse "on relief."

Replied Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), he was not a racetrack fan and didn't "follow the bookies," but that he knew the owners of the King Ranch. They are, said he, "good, honorable, God-fearing Americans—and they are Republicans."

THIS BARBERS' SHOP CARD is displayed only where good, competent Union Barbers are employed. Patronize no other. It is printed in black, red, blue and gold and is the label of The Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists and Proprietors International Union of America.

Vandercook Says:

'Little War' In Aden Ignored

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

AT the conclusion of the congressional hearings on what is called the Eisenhower "plan" for the Middle East, the Administration's policy still displays the same glaring fault it has had from the beginning. The President and Mr. Dulles promise, if they can think of anything, to do something to combat future Communist infiltration of that area.

Vandercook

No policy of any sort, even yet, seems to exist to deal with the wholesale Communist penetration of the Middle East which has already taken place. The evidence of that Red penetration has now grown to mountainous proportions.

The Egyptian dictator Nasser scarcely bothers any longer even to pretend that he is not in intimate alliance with the Soviet Union. He has accepted and is still accepting vast quantities of modern weapons from a power that notoriously gives away nothing unless it is certain it will get a most adequate return. Observes on the spot say that Egypt is thronged with close-mouthed but satisfied-seeming Russian and Czechoslovakian "advisers."

To complete the proof of what appears to be Nasser's increasingly open submission to Moscow, the Egyptian delegation at the UN was one of the few to cast its vote with those of the Communist-bloc countries, and India, in support of the Soviet drive to charge the U.S. with endangering world peace. That is the same government we still try to persuade to cooperate with us in bringing about a just solution of the Suez Canal problem; which we still hope will help to restore the ancient doctrine of freedom of the seas.

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ASCARCELY less striking example of the alarming progress the Russians have already made is provided by the largely ignored "little war" that is now going on along the arid frontiers of the British Protectorate of Aden, a port city at the tip of the Arabian peninsula.

Under the unmistakable guidance of professional Russian troublemakers, the neighboring semi-barbarian Kingdom of Yemen has undertaken, it is announced, to recover what Yemen now calls its long-lost (and until now long-forgotten) "Aden territory."

An Aden journal reports that the Kingdom of Yemen is expecting the arrival of a Soviet ship next month, with a cargo of tanks, planes and ammunition—with, that is to say, weapons no Yemenites can use unless there are anonymous strangers at the controls.

Shipments of lesser weapons, from the same source, it is reported, have already been unloaded. The Eisenhower "plan" calls for our intervention to resist Red attacks. All the sketchy evidence we have suggests that just such an attack from Yemen is already taking place.

Costello For Morgan:

What's the World Coming to?

(Ed Morgan took a short sabbatical and in his absence Bill Costello carried on. Following are excerpts from one of Costello's broadcasts.)

IT'S hard to know just what the world is coming to. First off, the chairman of the CAB let it leak out that every time a jet airplane goes aloft, it ties up 200 cubic miles of air space; and at the rate the human species is building aircraft nowadays, it is only a matter of simple arithmetic to calculate that we'll be fresh out of air space in another 10 years.

This reflection hardly had time to stir up a blood-curdling chill before panicky fugitives began lining up for an escape from the planet. The Wall Street Journal stopped counting blue chips long enough to send a reporter out looking for space vehicles—and blessed if he didn't find 14 blue-chip industrials that are now spending hard currency on space research and development. He even found one canny group of 30 scientists and engineers, former employes of aircraft and electronics companies, who have formed their own corporation to explore the whole problem of space travel.

Before you laugh yourself sick at the whole childish brainstorm, take a look at those who are squandering company funds on interstellar lunacy: Ford Motors and General Motors, General Electric and Sperry-Rand, and Lockheed, Douglas, North American Aviation and others equally well known.

What's more an Air Force colonel (who turns out be really a nuclear physicist in disguise) informs reporters in Washington quite blandly that contracts have been let to study the theory of ionic propulsion, as a possible solution of the fuel problem in space. In case you have never heard of ionic propulsion, don't be distressed. Nobody even knows whether there is such a thing, but it's a good conversation piece.

You see, when an atom has been stripped of one electron, it becomes an "ion"—and if electricity can be applied to ions in a vacuum (such as interstellar space) then the ions take off with jet-propelled speed, which means they can exert a powerful thrust in the opposite direction. If you decide to be practical about the whole thing, and ask where electricity is going to be generated in the middle of a cosmic vacuum, the engineers promptly predict the existence of a nuclear power plant with which to energize the ions. And there you have it—the ionic drive transferred from the pages of science fiction right to the engineer's drawing board.

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BY this time, if you are not a couple of galaxies ahead of me, you will have your pencil out, recalling the fact that the moon is only 240,000 miles away. It then quickly becomes apparent that, at a speed of a beggarly thousand miles an hour, the moon is only 240 hours away, which is exactly 10 days! And Dr. John Barnes, president of Systems Laboratories, comes flat out with the statement that we could reach the moon with "existing hardware."

In imagination they've already invented weird engines and weirder metallic fuels for obtaining the thrust with which to reach outer space, but they're still struggling with desperate schemes to avoid burning up or smashing to smithereens on the way back.

I keep asking myself: Is this trip necessary?

As We See It:

Labor Urges Spotlight on Prices

AMERICAN corporations have blamed wage increases for price boosts without "any justification whatsoever," Stanley Ruttenberg, AFL-CIO director of research, declared in an interview on the ABC radio network program, As We See It.

"The AFL-CIO feels strongly about the charges being made against labor in this situation," said Ruttenberg. "We are so sure we are right on the facts that we want the spotlight of public attention thrown upon the question of who is responsible for the present situation. We want the Congress to throw the spotlight on us and the dominant price-leading corporations in basic industries."

Ruttenberg gave instances of the situation regarding steel, automobiles, glass products, electrical machinery, farm machinery, and other industries.

U. S. Steel used a 20-cent-an-hour wage increase that cost $80 million as an excuse for increasing prices $230 million, the AFL-CIO man said. He said that General Motors and Ford, although making approximately $3 for every man-hour worked in their plants, and able to absorb a wage increase of 21 cents an hour, instead raised the prices of cars.

The increases, 20 percent in steel, 15 percent in electrical products, 8 per cent in glass, and 10 percent in automobiles, plus those in food, have resulted in a 3 per cent increase in the cost of living in the last year, Ruttenberg said.

Price increases have even been made, the economist stated, in industries which have an over-supply. He instanced the farm equipment industry, which has built up large unsold inventories, and even laid off workers, but which, nevertheless, raised prices 8 percent last year.

"Another example is the oil indusrty which has been operating on the basis of an oversupply for the past year," said Ruttenberg. "Basic oil fields have been operating at only 15 to 16 days a month, or 50 percent of capacity. But on the very day on which Pres. Eisenhower placed the responsibility for maintaining stability on 'the reasonable approach of management to its price increases,' the oil industry announced a 35-cent-a-barrel price increase."

Small Business Failures Continue to Mount

Despite repeated Republican insistance that the Eisenhower Administration has protected small business interests, small and medium-sized businesses are finding it increasingly difficult to survive in today's market.

Figures just released by the Federal Trade Commission serve to emphasize the fact that, in the past several years, small and medium businesses have been assigned the choice of one of two roles—either to go out of business, or to be merged into larger corporations.

Mergers Gain

The FTC announced that the trend of corporate mergers continued upward in 1956, with a total of 905 mergers as opposed to 846 in the previous year.

At the same time—in a period which the Administration describes as one of unprecedented prosperity—business failures last year climed past the 12,500 mark. It was the fourth straight year in which there had been an increase in business failures.

The FTC noted that the 1956 figures showed fewer mergers among manufacturing and mining businesses (638 compared to 689 in 1955), with a sharp rise developing in the retail and wholesale field (148 last year, compared to only 83 in 1955.)

Failures Climb

Last year's total of 905 corporate mergers ran 16 percent above the six-year average for the period 1951 and 1956, and constituted the largest number in any of the six years.

In the area of business failures, the 1956 figure was the highest since 1940, when they stood at 13,600. In 1941, business failures dropped to 11,800, and during the war years and immediate postwar years, they skidded way down to a low of 3,250 in 1948.

By 1953—the first year of the Eisenhower Administration—they had climbed to 8,900 and in 1955, another supposedly prosperous year, soared to 11,000.

Mexican Fed Mourns Death of Townsend

Mexico City—Sympathy to the AFL-CIO over the death of Vice Pres. Willard Townsend has been expressed by Sec. Fidel Velazquez of the Mexican Federation of Labor.

Townsend, head of the United Transport Service Employees, had visited Mexico on a number of union delegations. He died early this month after a lengthy illness.

Funds Urged To Stand Firm On Rights

Buffalo, N. Y.—Community Chests and United Funds were urged to stand firm against attempts by bias groups to oppose the rights of some people to receive services in time of need.

Assistant Dir. Robert A. Rosekranz of the AFL-CIO Community Services Activities gave this advice to the mideast regional conference and public relations clinic of the United Community Funds and Councils of America.

He cited the recent case in Memphis, Tenn., where a leaflet distribution just prior to the start of the United Fund drive attacked the Urban League and threatened that the campaign would be hurt if the agency were not dropped from the Fund.

"I am happy to report that this un-American attack was not successful," Rosekranz continued. "The campaign goal of $1.3 million went over the top by $6,925. It should be noted that the building and construction trades raised $92,376 or $1,126 over their quota.

"Among the membership in the building and construction trades in Memphis, you will find many members of the Negro race, who with the other citizens helped raise the money for all of the voluntary agencies."

Kansas Legislators Get AFL-CIO News

Topeka, Kans. — Kansas became the 25th state in which all members of the state legislature will receive the AFL-CIO NEWS at their homes every week.

Addition of the state's 40 state senators and 125 members of the House of Representatives to the subscription rolls brought the number of state legislators now receiving the paper above 4,000.

The subscriptions were entered by Floyd E. Black, executive secretary of the Kansas State Federation of Labor.

OATH OF OFFICE as international treasurer of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was taken recently by Jeremiah P. Sullivan (center), president of New York Local 3 since 1943. Shown with him are Sec. Joseph D. Keenan (left) and Pres. Gordon M. Freeman.

Urge 'Equal Pay' Law To Protect Women

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to enact "positive legislation to protect the status of women" and warned that the proposed so-called "Equal Rights Amendment" would endanger laws now offering protection to women against substandard hours, wages and working conditions. In a letter to all members of the House and Senate, Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, said that although some of the amendment's backers are sincerely interested in furthering equal status for women, some of its principal backers see it as an opportunity to wipe out beneficial social and labor legislation.

Outlines Dangers

"The dangers inherent in the Equal Rights Amendment are well illustrated in the fact that such an amendment could invalidate the action by Congress last year in lowering the retirement age for women under social security," Biemiller wrote.

"This action was voted by overwhelming, bi-partisan majorities in both houses of Congress. Certainly the Congress would not wish now to jeopardize this important legislation."

Biemiller recalled that the Senate approved submission of the amendment to the states in 1953 only after adopting an amendment offered by Sen. Carl Hayden (D-Ariz.) which provided that the constitutional amendment "shall not be construed to impair any rights, benefits or exemptions now or hereafter conferred by law upon persons of the female sex."

Positive Protection

"The vote on the Hayden Amendment was 58 to 25," Biemiller said, adding that "it was significant that among the opponents to this safeguard were some of the principal backers of the original amendment."

Biemiller urged Congress to "vote down any proposal which did not, at the very least, contain the Hayden safeguard," but he made clear that the AFL-CIO favors positive protective legislation for women rather than the amendment.

"The AFL-CIO," he said, "has endorsed the principles of 'equal pay' legislation which would provide equal pay for comparable work for women workers. On the collective bargaining front, of course, unions have worked for contract provisions which would protect women workers against discrimination in hiring practices, wages and all other working conditions."

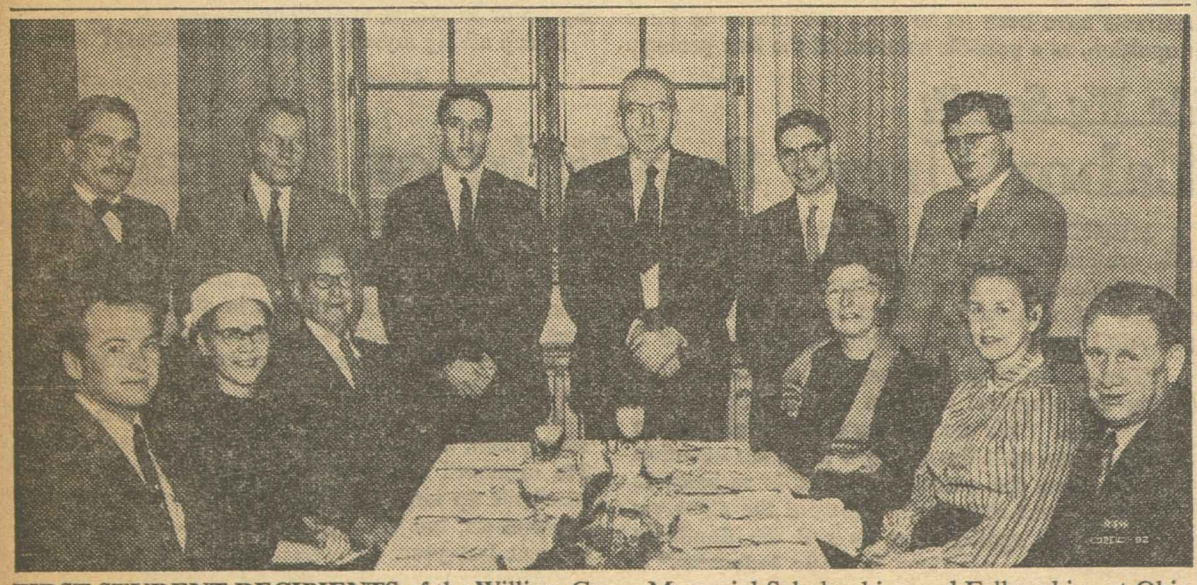
John Green, Organizer in N. Y., Dead

New York—John Green, 60, a member of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization's staff here, and former president of the Marine and Shipbuilding Union, died Feb. 19 at his home in Audubon Park, N. J.

A native of Clydebank, Scotland, Green was a charter member and first president of the Marine and Shipbuilding union, which he helped organize in 1933.

During World War II, he served on the labor policy committee of the War Production Board, and was a mediator on panels of the National War Labor Board.

In a telegram to his widow, Mrs. Annie (Sievwright) Green, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec-Treas. William Schnitzler expressed their regrets at Green's passing, declaring that his death "will be felt keenly in the ranks of labor, particularly by those who knew and worked with him over the years."



FIRST STUDENT RECIPIENTS of the William Green Memorial Scholarships and Fellowships at Ohio State University were honored at a luncheon at Columbus, O. Guest of honor was Mrs. Clara Green Scarr, daughter of the late president of the AFL. Seated (left to right) are Robert F. Miller, holder of a graduate fellowship; Mrs. Scarr; Mike Leyden, president of the Ohio Federation of Labor; Prof. Alma Herbst, chairman of the scholarship committee; Delores M. Lehoty, scholarship student, and Phil Hanna, secretary of the state federation. Standing (same order) are Thomas H. Deahl, scholarship department; Vice Pres. Frederic W. Heimberger of Ohio State; Gary Spector, scholarship student; Prof. Edison L. Bowers, of the university's department of economics; Charles Grace, scholarship student, and Lowell Galloway, holder of a graduate fellowship.

Sullivan New Treasurer Of IBEW

Jeremiah P. Sullivan, a member of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers since 1912 and president of New York Local 3 since 1943, has taken office as international treasurer of the union at a ceremony in headquarters.

He assumed the office which had been held for 47 years by another member of Local 3, William A. Hogan, who died Nov. 15, 1955.

Since then the post had been filled by Fred B. Irwin, assistant to Pres. Gordon M. Freeman, who was forced to relinquish it because of the increased pressure of duties in the president's office.

Present when Sullivan was inducted into office were Freeman, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan, a group of the union's international representatives, and members of the office staff.

'Brotherhood' Observed By Retail Union

New York — Twenty thousand members of Dist. 65, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, jammed Madison Square Garden to mark their organization's observance of "Brotherhood in Action."

Awards from three nations and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People featured the Brotherhood Week portion of the program. District 65's efforts on behalf of thousands of its members were noted by representatives of the Italian, Israeli and Puerto Rican governments.

Lauded as Pioneer

The presentations were made by Dona Felisa Rincon de Gautier, mayor of San Juan, P. R.; Consul Gen. S. Cecil Hyman of Israel and and Dr. Ludovico Carducci Artenisio, deputy consul general of Italy. The NAACP award in recognition of Dist. 65's part in the fight for civil rights was made by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors.

Livingston Presides

Dist. 65 Pres. David Livingston presided at the meeting and emphasized that his group "demand to put into practice and achieve as a reality the objective of AFL-CIO that no worker be employed for less than $1.25 an hour." He said that 300 contracts signed for a Feb. 1 deadline contained a $1.25 minimum wage and that this floor would be achieved in every other pact.

RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg presented certificates of affiliation to union members from some of New York's most fashionable stores. He saluted the code of ethics adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at Miami Beach and said he was proud his union was "honest, democratic and free of corruption."

Beirne Ends Hearing On Dorfman Charges

Chicago—AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, acting as a hearing officer for Pres. George Meany, has completed the taking of testimony on charges of maladministration of union welfare funds by Paul Dorfman, suspended financial secretary-treasurer of Waste Material Handlers Federal Labor Union 20467, Chicago.

A partial hearing had been held earlier in Washington. Beirne will file a report of his findings, with possible recommendations, with Meany, who has the authority to make a decision under the AFL-CIO constitution. An appeal from his decision may be made to the Executive Council and ultimately to an AFL-CIO convention.

Beirne Advocates Single Health Fund

Establishment of a national health fund by the various voluntary health agencies has been advocated by Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee.

Fund raising, budgeting and program coordination by the agencies that now conduct separate drives for public support would be improved "if there was a federation of voluntary agencies," Beirne declared, adding "it's time we put the human body back together again."

Endorsed by Council

The AFL-CIO Executive Council unanimously endorsed creation of a national health fund at its recent meeting in Miami Beach, Fla.

"The national voluntary health agencies are performing, on the whole, a necessary function in the area of research, training, public education and, in some instances, direct services for the benefit of the American people," the council statement said.

It continued that while these agencies' worthwhile purposes merit public support, their programs and methods of operation can be improved especially in the fields of medical research, fund raising and budgeting.

Beirne, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and president of the Communications Workers of America, urged the raising of funds in a united way through existing United Funds and Community Chests whereever possible. Allocation of funds, he said, should be made on the basis of relative needs.

Greater coordination in basic medical research will strengthen the voluntary agencies and help to improve the total health of the whole person, he continued.

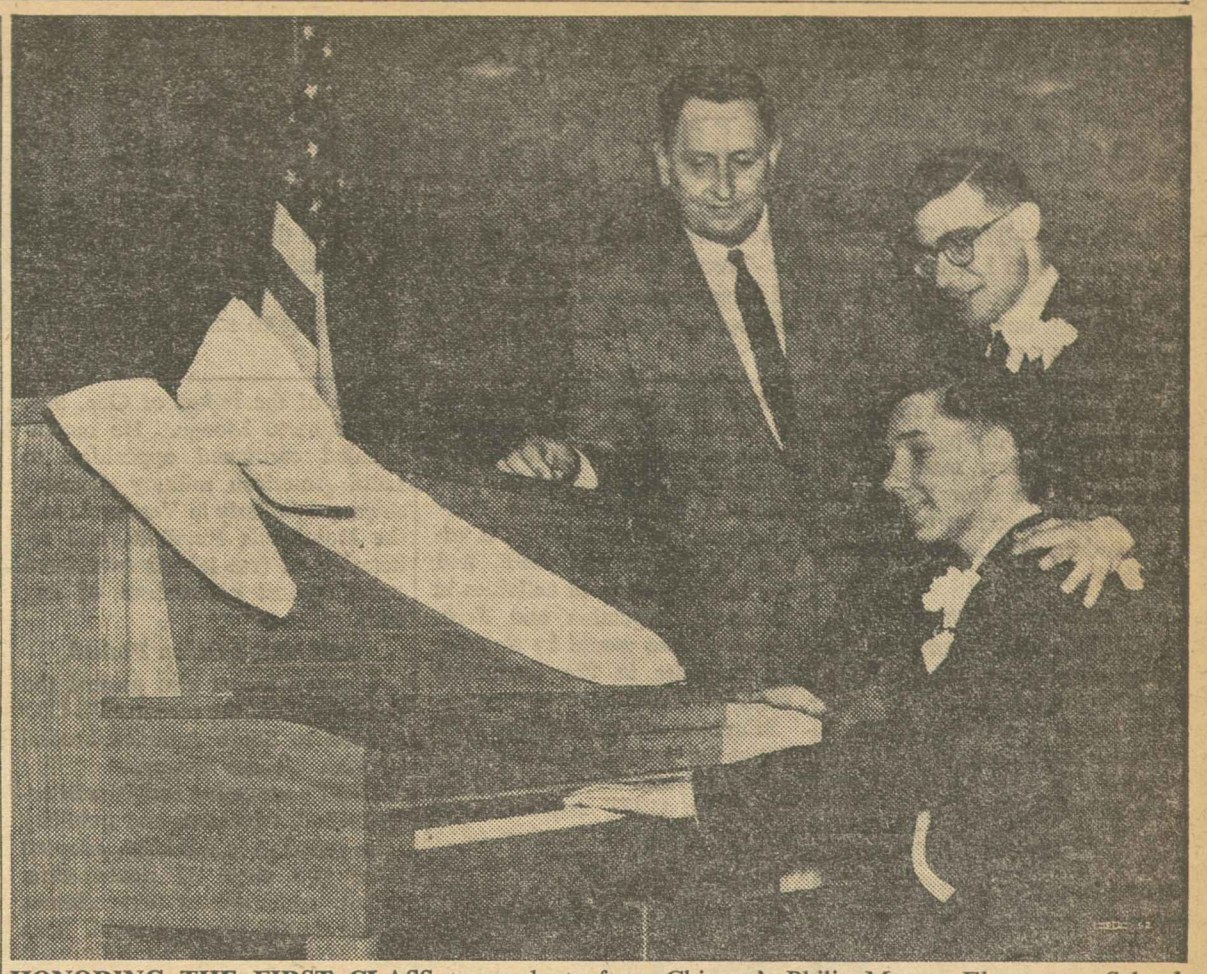
Eliminate Duplication

"Let's take a look at the whole man for a change," Beirne said. "It's about time we put the human body back together again." He noted the various organizations dedicated to the relief of various diseases and conditions, and the separate fund raising campaigns conducted by each group.

A national health fund would eliminate costly duplication of effort in such campaigns, Beirne stressed. He also noted that basic research into the causes and cure of a single disease is medically interrelated with other organs and parts of the body than just the particular one in which a given group has a primary interest.

Organized, directed research into "the whole man," Beirne added, could be more profitable and helpful to the national health picture.

Commenting similarly, Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, said: "I am sure that the American people are fast growing tired of being solicited for the disease - of - the - month club."



HONORING THE FIRST CLASS to graduate from Chicago's Philip Murray Elementary School, named after the late president of the old CIO and the Steelworkers, a new piano was presented to the school by the USWA. Sated at the keyboard is John Ross, valedictorian of the graduating class. Standing are Raymond Pasnick (at left) of the USWA, who is also a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and Dr. Jerome R. Reich, principal of the school.

Integration 'Dodgers' Dealt Blow By Courts

Federal courts in two southern states have struck down local school boards' efforts to delay school integration.

In one case, the court offered "complete protection" to the local school board in defying orders against desegregation from the governor and state legislature.

The action came in a case in which Federal Judge Walter E. Hoffman ordered desegregation of Norfolk schools by Aug. 15.

One day earlier, the judge had set the same date for integration in Newport News. Hoffman, throughout both trials, frequently criticized state leadership for its part in fighting desegregation.

"There is nothing left for the court to do," he declared in his opinion, "but to restrain the defendants" from their efforts to continue segregated schooling.

Then he added:

"I can assure you that the order will have to be complied with."

Even as the court was striking down state segregation efforts in the two cities, however, Virginia Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., appealed to the Supreme Court to reverse lower court rulings which earlier had ordered an end to segregation in Arlington and Charlottesville. The appeal stayed the effect of court decisions requiring these communities to take integration steps immediately—something they have not done.

The other court action ordered an end to segregated schools in three counties of Kentucky, beginning next September. Federal Judge Henry L. Brooks approved a plan submitted for desegregating all schools next fall in Webster County, and also ordered the integration of all Hopkins County schools and all high schools in Union County at the same time.

Suits against the three counties had been filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Hotel Union Award Goes to Rev. King

New York—Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., who sparked the boycott by Negroes of buses in Montgomery, Ala., was the overwhelming choice for the better race relations award presented annually by Hotel & Club Employes Local 6.

Dr. King received more than 5,000 votes in the balloting conducted among members of the world's largest culinary local union. This is the fourth time the $500 award has been made and the first that the winner has been selected directly by the membership. A panel of judges previously designated the winner.

The selection was a tribute to Rev. King's leadership in the campaign to break down the barriers of segregation. As pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist church and president of the Montgomery Improvement Association the 28-year-old clergyman led the city's 50,000 Negroes in their year-long boycott of the segregated bus system.

Austin Named Head Of Credit Union Assoc.

Madison, Wis.—H. Vance Austin, Denver (Colo.) attorney and manager of Colorado's association of rural electric co-ops, has been named managing director of the Credit Union National Association.

Austin succeeds H. B. Yates, Dallas, Tex., as head of the organization embracing 22,400 credit unions with more than 10 million members.

Natural Gas Industry Redrafts Bill to Escape FPC Regulations

The natural-gas industry has redrafted its bill to exempt so-called "independent" gas producers from regulation by the Federal Power Commission.

Such a bill was passed by Congress last year but vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower because of "arrogant" lobbying tactics by "sections" of the industry. The President this year recommended passage with addition of undefined "protection" to consumers.

The AFL-CIO opposed the bill, charging that removal of FPC regulation "would increase prices by many millions of dollars" to consumers of natural gas and "unreasonably swell profits of the producers."

Objective of the producers' new bill apparently is to remove local gas-distributing companies from the ranks of opponents.

A council of local gas companies in 1956 fought the bill. They charged that abolition of FPC control of prices charged by producers would boost prices to pipelines and, eventually, to retail distributors who buy from pipelines.

As revealed in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in a story by Edward F. Woods, the powerful gas-and-oil producers have succeeded in detaching some local utility heads from the opposition.

Local utility executives participated in lengthy conferences in New York beginning last October. Included were John Heyke of Brooklyn Union Gas Co., who last year headed the hostile council of local gas companies, and Board Chairman William A. Dougherty of Consolidated Natural Gas Co.

Dougherty's law firm represents pipeline transmission firms among its other clients.

The 18-page new bill, drafted as an "amendment" to the Natural Gas Act, was put into final shape at conferences attended by ranking officials of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana and Humble Oil Co., a subsidiary of Standard of New Jersey.

Humble and Standard of Indiana rank first and third respectively, in ownership of proved gas reserves.

Harry Wrench, president of the Minneapolis Gas Co., told the Post-Dispatch that in one conference "those of us who were not in agreement with the (new) proposals were told there was no need for us to stay.

"What they are proposing takes away every control over the price of gas at the field and without that you have no control at all. It's worse than the Harris-Fulbright bill."

The Harris-Fulbright bill was the version vetoed after Sen. Francis Case (R-S. D.) caused a Senate investigation revealing "campaign contribution" offers by lobbyists for Superior Oil Co. to Republican senators "friendly" toward the measure.

The gas producers delivered a copy of their bill on Feb. 4 to Chairman Jerome Kuykendall of of the FPC. Kuykendall is on record as opposed to "utility-type" regulation of gas producers, although the Supreme Court in 1954 reversed the commission's refusal to regulate the prices charged by the giant "independent" Phillips Petroleum Co.

One local utility spokesman told the Post-Dispatch that the new bill "was drafted with a certain amount of prodding" from the White House.

Democratic Council Asks Swift Civil Rights Action

San Francisco—The Democratic Advisory Council—a new type of American political body—urged swift congressional action on civil rights and statehood for both Alaska and Hawaii and criticized Pres. Eisenhower's Middle East policy in its first declarations here.

The council, named by National Committee Chairman Paul M. Butler and fully endorsed at a national committee meeting here, is weighted with liberal members.

Potential Role

Its significance is its potential role as a between-elections spokesman for liberal forces of the Democratic Party.

Historically Democratic policy is set by the President when a Democrat is in the White House. When a Republican is President, Democratic policy has been, for practical purposes, what party members in Congress choose to make it.

In Congress because of the structure of the Senate and because of House gerrymanders, the influence of southern and rural Democrats is exaggerated over that of northern and urban Democratic voters.

The situation is different in the national committee, made up of two members from each state. The committee is clearly controlled by northern and urban forces.

The advisory council was appointed as an agency to push for liberal programs in Congress. Both Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) and Senate Leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) were asked to serve as members but declined.

Eight of the 14 members, including Adlai E. Stevenson, Gov. Averell Harriman and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Neil Staebler, acting for Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan participated in meetings here. Former Pres. Harry S. Truman is also a member.

The council accused the Administration of "belatedly" copying Democratic civil rights proposals, asked that the 1956 campaign platform of statehood for Alaska and Hawaii be honored, "deplored" Eisenhower's Mideast policies of the past and "commended" Democrats in Congress for their "searching examination" in an effort to meet communist threats in the Mideast.

Aid to Latin America Unions Reaffirmed By Schnitzler

Mexico City—The AFL-CIO is determined to assist in every way possible in the development of free trade unionism in Latin America, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told a meeting of the Executive Board of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers.

Its help will be given, he added, without demanding conditions or attempting to sell any particular program or form of organization.

"We are partners," he said, "all with the same rights and the same duties, prompted only by the desire to serve our fellow men and to strengthen in the New World the principles and practices of democracy, freedom and inter-American solidarity."

Endorses Program

Schnitzler warmly endorsed the program of activities for 1957 approved by the board.

This included a plan the board endorsed upon presentation by Organization Dir. Charles H. Millard of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, parent body of ORIT.

Under it, action would be concentrated for the time being in five South American countries. It would include the appointment of several organizers, the publication of literature in Spanish and Portuguese, the reorganization of ORIT-ICFTU offices in Brazil and Chili, and the intensification of activities in Uruguay, Argentina and Peru. Involved also would be stepped-up activities in the Caribbean area.

Schnitzler represented the AFL-CIO at the meeting with AFL-CIO Latin American Rep. Serafino Romualdi, an ORIT assistant secretary, and Victor G. Reuther, of the Auto Workers. ORIT Pres. Ignacio Gonzales Tellechea presided.

The board endorsed the political section of the report of Gen. Sec. Luis Alberto Monge. He recommended continued opposition to Latin American military dictatorships, particularly in Venezuela and the Dominican Republic, and reiteration of free labor's traditional stand against colonialism of any sort.

AFL-CIO Mission Praised

Monge's report also praised the good results of the recent AFL-CIO mission to South America headed by Pres. George Meany.

ORIT's expanded activities in organization, education and publicity were reflected in a budget, adopted after two days of deliberation, which contemplates expenditures nearly double those of 1956. This was made possible by additional special or regular contributions from the AFL-CIO, Cuban Confederation of Workers, several other affiliates and particularly by the ICFTU.

Schnitzler said the AFL-CIO will seek to make available still further additional funds, through appeals to its member-unions, for the relief of Venezuelan trade unionists exiled by the military dictatorship.

The board voted to have printed in newspaper format the now mimeographed Inter-American Labor News, edited by Romualdi from Washington, and to resume publication from Washington of Facts and Figures, the English translation of the ORIT bimonthly Economic Research Bulletin.

It picked Montevideo, Uraguay, for the next ORIT convention, to be held in March, 1958.

DEEP IN CONFERENCE during the meeting of the Executive Board of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers in Mexico City are AFL-CIO Latin American Rep. Serafino Romualdi (left) and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Randolph Will Carry Greetings to Accra

New York—AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph will bring American labor's "cordial greetings and good wishes" to the government of the Gold Coast when it becomes an independent member of the British Commonwealth early next month under the name of Ghana.

Randolph, who heads the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was designated by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to be the AFL-CIO representative at the festivities in Accra, capital of the Gold Coast.

The AFL-CIO representative will leave by plane from New York on March 2.

The invitation to the AFL-CIO took the form of a letter from Kwame Nkrumah. Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, who will become head of the new independent government next month.

Nkrumah studied in the United States, and, while a member of the U. S. Merchant Marine during World War II, was a member of the Maritime Union.

Meany, in his reply, said he "sincerely regrets" his own inability to attend the ceremonies in Accra, since it would give him "a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction" to witness the birth of the new country.

He said that Randolph, however, would convey "our cordial greetings and good wishes on this memorable occasion."

In a special tribute, the National Maritime Union has sent a ship's compass to the new prime minister "to help him guide his nation as we have guided our nation—on a true course."

Presented by NMU Pres. Joseph Curran, the gift is in recognition of Dr. Nkrumah's previous union membership here.

The gift was delivered by Theodore W. Kheel, president of the Urban League, who will attend the ceremonies at Accra.

3 Groups Fight Farm Employers on Housing

Labor, religious and farm labor welfare groups are hitting back at the nationwide campaign launched by farm employers to kill off a new Labor Dept. order setting minimum standards for housing used by Mexican contract workers.

The cause of the dispute was the promulgation by the secretary of labor of a code of "minimum acceptable standards" for housing the half million agricultural workers (braceros) brought into this country annually under the international agreement with Mexico.

Acts After Protests

The department acted after protests over the "scandalous" living conditions existing in some labor camps in the Southwest were lodged with it by the U.S. section of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee.

Representatives of the international labor group who visited the area found Mexicans quartered in caves, crates, open sheds and unheated barns and lacking water and sanitation. The greatly undermanned enforcement staff of the Labor Dept. has fallen some 15,000 housing inspections behind, despite the U.S. government's commitments to Mexico that it will protect Mexican workers from substandard living quarters.

Although the new housing standards are well below the minimum legal standards set for farm housing by Connecticut and other northern states, the promulgation of the code stirred up the biggest storm of employer protests in the history of the controversial program.

Acting under pressure from farm organizations, spearheaded by the Associated Farmers of California and the Farm Bureau, the California assembly and the Texas senate both adopted resolutions memorializing Pres. Eisenhower, Vice Pres. Nixon and Congress to prevent the Labor Dept. from inspecting bracero housing.

Continuing Campaign

They are continuing their campaign with continuous pressure on Congress for legislation to make the department rescind its housing order, and have succeeded in getting department officials hauled before a House Agriculture subcommittee for a going over by congressmen sympathetic to the growers' position.

Despite what is probably the most intense pressure ever exerted against the department in connection with the program, Rocco Siciliano, assistant secretary of labor, is standing firm. He said the regulations merely carry out the terms of the agreement with Mexico and "we don't think they should shock anybody's conscience."

Backing him up, Chairman Frank L. Noakes of the U.S. section complimented the Labor Dept. for facing up at last to its responsibilities to see that foreign workers are adequately housed.

Meanwhile, the National Sharecroppers Fund board of directors once again backed up organized labor by asking Sec. of Labor Mitchell to sponsor public hearings by a tri-partite group representing labor, employers and the public on the entire foreign contract labor situation and its effect upon U.S. labor standards.

Living Costs Jump For Fifth Month

(Continued from Page 1)

members of the Auto Workers, most of them in the auto industry but some in agriculture implements and aircraft, and about 150,000 members of the Intl. Union of Electrical Workers, mostly in Westinghouse and General Motors plants. The other increases were scattered and for varying amounts.

Food prices went down about one-tenth of 1 percent between December and January, a seasonal decline although in some years the drop has been greater. Prices of clothing and other wearing apparel declined six-tenths of 1 percent, which is about normal.

However, the transportation item went up about three-tenths of 1 percent, with continued declines in the cost of new cars more than offset by rises in used cars, gasoline, auto insurance, oil and railroad fares. All the service factors continued their long-range movements upward. Housing, which usually moves up, was unchanged from December.

23-Year-Old Union Man Named Panama Embassy Labor Attache

A 23-year-old Panamanian, well acquainted with American union principles, has become the first labor attache at his country's embassy here. He is Edsel Wong Samudio, slim, dark-haired and dark-eyed, secretary of Local 907, Civilian Military Employes, affiliated with the State, County & Municipal Employes, in Panama City, C. Z.

He joined Local 907 in mid-1954, a few months after going to work as a translator — he was graduated from high school in Sioux City, Ia.—at the Albrook Air Force Base, just outside Panama City. He promptly plunged into union activity and within a few months was named a chapter representative, roughly comparable to a shop steward.

Speeds Marriage

Last March he was elected secretary and only a few weeks ago was named to his diplomatic post. The day before he left to assume it, he was married.

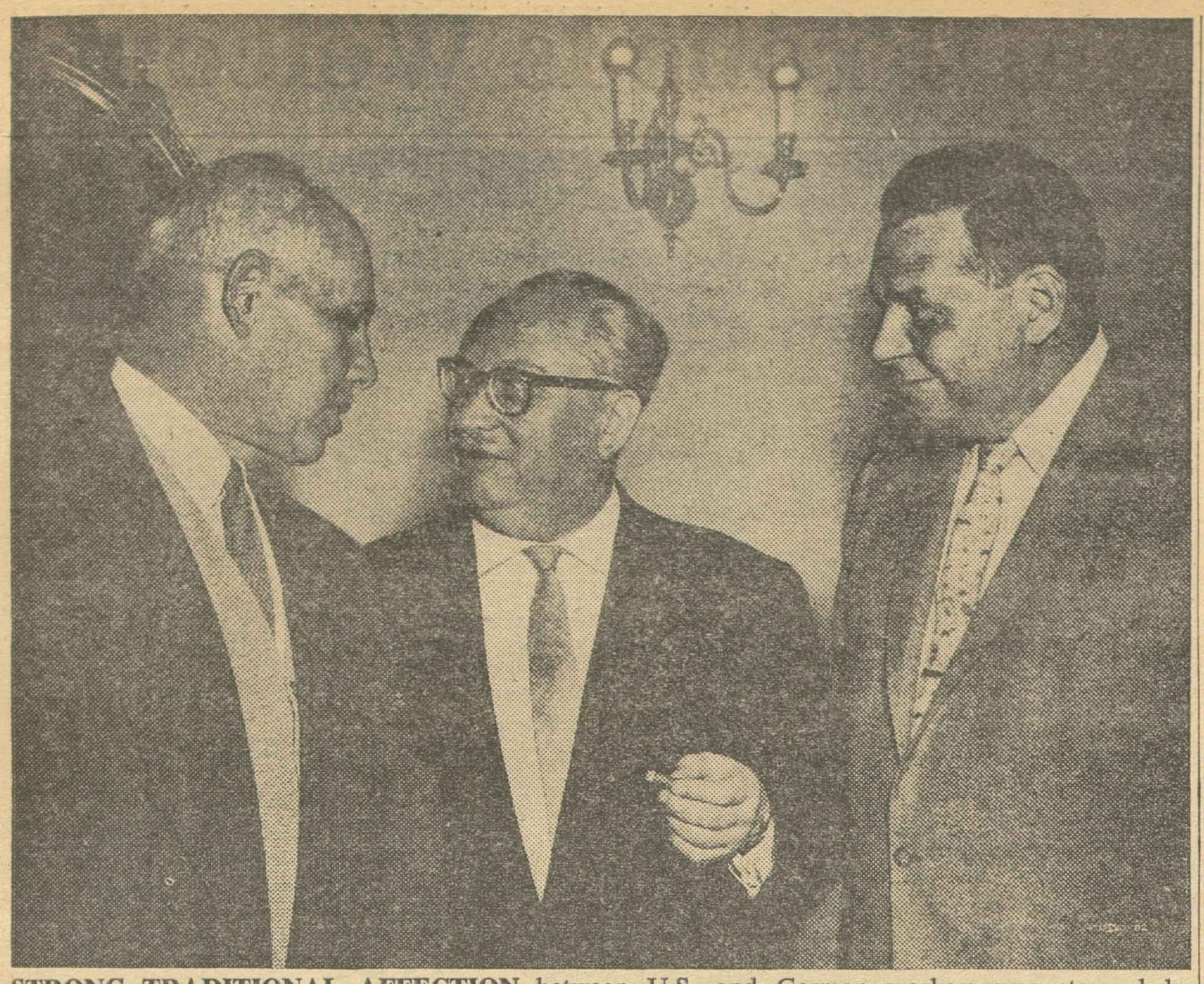
"The appointment certainly stepped that up," he commented. "We hadn't planned to be married until 1958."

Wong sees himself as part of an embassy team representing all the people of Panama, not merely the Republic's small but sound labor movement. But he can't lose sight of this union background.

"One of the things I want to do," he said, "is transmit all the information possible about the American labor movement to Panama — and especially information about the gains in wages and working conditions the unions make, so they may be an example to our own people of what can be accomplished through unions."

Wong, who was born in Panama City, attended Morningside College in Sioux City and the Illinois Institute of Technology while still in this country. He is inclined to emphasize the moral aspects of the trade union movement rather than the economic—the opportunities to improve living standards, to strengthen democracy and, generally, to build a better world.

FIRST LABOR ATTACHE from Panama to the United States, Edsel Wong Samudio (right), a member of State, County & Municipal Workers Local 907, Panama City, was welcomed by his union with a luncheon. Greeting him are Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller (left) of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, and SCMW Administrative Vice Pres. Milton Murray.



STRONG TRADITIONAL AFFECTION between U.S. and German workers was stressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (left) at AFL-CIO dinner in honor of Eric Ollenhauer (center), leader of the German Social Democratic party. With them is AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

U. S., German Labor Accord Is Pledged

Pledges of continued friendship and cooperation between the U.S. and German labor movements were expressed at an AFL-CIO dinner in honor of the head of the West German Social Democratic Party.

The guest of honor was Eric Ollenhauer, a life-long trade unionist, who stands a good chance of being West Germany's next prime minister if the Social Democrats gain a majority in West Germany's next election.

The dinner was tendered in his honor by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler,, and members of the Executive Council and headquarters staff.

Meany reaffirmed the "strong traditional affection" between American and German trade unionists, despite the disruption of two world wars.

He recalled that American unionists had early recognized the menace of Hitlerism and had done everything possible to help German trade unions aid their members during the period of the dictatorship, as well as in the turbulent years immediately after World War II.

Meany voiced hope that Germany would eventually be "united in freedom." He spoke strongly against any compromise with dictators and added:

"There is no room in our language for neutralism—because we know that we can't depend on the word of the collective leadership of the Soviet Union."

Ollenhauer, a stocky, good-natured man, told the dinner audience he was "deeply impressed" with Meany's remarks about the sentiments of the American labor movements. German workers, he said, value highly the friendship of American labor.

Ollenhauer said that the German labor movement and the Social Democrat Party—much of whose strength comes from organized workers—have carried on a program "without compromise" in the struggle against communism.

There will be no change in that policy, he added, and he voiced belief that "there would be no difference of opinion" between the the American and German labor movements.

Technical, economic and scientific developments, he added, are making nations, peoples and labor movements face new tasks.

These require new forms of economic cooperation, he added, and intensive new efforts to achieve a better social order that will lead to closer cooperation among peoples and their labor movements.

"You can count on the cooperation of the German labor movement," Ollenhauer concluded.

Committee Ends Burt Inspection

Akron, O.—A top AFL-CIO committee has completed an on-the-scene inspection of facilities here involved in a dispute between the Steelworkers and the Sheet Metal Workers, and will meet later in Washington.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Presidents George M. Harrison and Joseph A. Beirne visited the plant of the Burt Manufacturing Co. and conferred with company officials. The plant, under contract with the USWA, has been closed for several weeks. It makes ventilators which the Sheet Metal Workers refuse to install because they do not carry that union's label.

ICFTU Asks Probe by ILO In Algeria

Geneva, Switzerland—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has filed a formal complaint with the Intl. Labor Organization charging French authorities in Algeria with clear-cut volations of trade union freedom.

Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek submitted detailed evidence bearing out the ICFTU's contention that the French have made it clear they are carrying out a "deliberate and systematic" plan to suppress the General Union of Algerian Workers, an ICFTU affiiliate.

Cites Arrests

The charges cited successive arrests of one set of union officers after another, the padlocking of union offices, confiscation of union funds, seizure of nearly every edition of the UGTA's weekly newspaper, L'Ouvrier Algerien, and mass dismissals of strikers.

The ICFTU said that appeals and protests to the French government have been "without avail." It charged the French resident-general, in the fact of overwhelming evidence, with "blandly denying" that anyone in Algeria has been persecuted for union activities.

The ICFTU is appealing now to the ILO because France, as a member of the latter body, has ratified ILO conventions which guarantee respect for trade union rights. The ILO has the authority to investigate such charges, and if it finds that the evidence stands up, to call upon member-governments to fulfil their obligations under the ILO constitution.

Rail Workers Suspended

Details of the evidence the ICFTU submitted include the names of 60 national and local union officers who have been arrested and detained without trial since April 1956, including three successive national executives jailed in the last nine months.

Also pointed out was the fact that as a result of the railroad strike which started at the beginning of February, 80 percent of all rail workers were suspended from their jobs, half the shop assistants were discharged and 183 government employes were given terms of eight to 15 days in jail.

Oil Hike Brings Threat Of Anti-Trust Charges

By Gervase N. Love

Major companies which boosted oil and gasoline prices in the midst of the Suez crisis face prosecution under the anti-trust laws if there was any collusion in the increases, Victor R. Hansen, chief of the Justice Dept.'s Anti-Trust Div., told Senate investigators.

However, he defended the anti-trust immunity the department gave 15 major firms which formed the Middle East Emergency Committee under the auspices of the Eisenhower Administration, and pooled tankers and other facilities to keep European industry going during the shortage.

He testified at a joint hearing before the Senate Anti-Trust and Public Lands subcommittees investigating the price increases and the lagging flow of oil to Europe after the Suez Canal was blocked and Middle East pipelines were cut off.

Warned by O'Mahoney

Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), subcommittee chairman, warned Hansen the probers may decide to recommend that the anti-trust immunity be abandoned.

Disclosure by Hansen and others, as well as official statistics, indicated that the MEEC companies, prodded by congressional concern over oil supplies for Europe, have stepped up their deliveries.

Shipments for the week ended Feb. 8 increased 43,000 barrels to 497,000 barrels daily, within striking distance of the original goal of 500,000 barrels.

However, the proportion of crude oil—Europe's greatest want—remained low, although it increased to 207,000 barrels. Gasoline, which Europe doesn't want, dropped to 20,000 barrels, lowest since Nov. 21.

O'Mahoney agreed that western Europe is getting most of the oil it needs. Any pooling of operations by U.S. companies, he maintained, should be "under the strictest sanctions."

Quotas Increased

The pressure was further eased when the Texas Railroad Commission, which determines how much oil Texas wells may produce, increased quotas for March by 210,910 barrels daily.

O'Mahoney disclosed that among documents obtained from the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey under subpoena was a report to a meeting of the firm's executive committee last mid-December estimating net profits for 1956 at $800 million and further estimating that a price increase of 25 cents a barrel would boost them by $100 million a year. On Jan. 3 a 35 cents a barrel increase was announced by the Humble Oil & Refining Co., a subsidiary.

Defends Increase

Earlier, Chairman Ernest O. Thompson of the Texas Railroad Commission blithely told the House probers that there is no oil crisis. He defended the price increase as "long past due."

Frank M. Porter, Oklahoma City, Okla., an independent producer and drilling contractor, declared the investigating senators should "pin a rose" on the industry for what it has done to get oil to Europe. Higher prices, he told the Senate group, were justified by higher costs.

Walsh Appoints Diehl as Aide

Philadelphia—Walter F. Diehl, an international representative of the Theatrical Employes in New England since 1954, has been promoted to assistant international president.

The appointment, made by IATSE Pres. Richard F. Walsh, followed a unanimous vote of approval by the General Executive Board at its midwinter meeting here.

A member of Local 182 in Boston since 1933, Diehl has served on the amusement industry's Minimum Wage Commission in Massachusetts, and was at one time a member of the executive board of the Boston Central Labor Union.

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Meany Tells Nation Probe Is Welcome

'But We Won't Stand Still For Union Busting Laws'

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has reaffirmed his support for the upcoming congressional investigation into corruption in labor-management relations.

He welcomes such a probe, Meany told a nation-wide TV audience on the CBS show, Face The Nation, because: "I think it will help us to do the job that we want to do. We want to keep the labor movement clean. We welcome an investigation."

Pledges Cooperation

Meany said he is prepared to give the Senate committee "every bit of cooperation I can possibly give them, in the way of supplying them with any information that we may have that would be useful to them."

At the same time, Meany said labor must "guard against legislation which would go beyond the question of trying to keep unions clean and would be designed to destroy the trade union movement. . . ."

Of course, he pointed out, "we're not going to stand still for that."

Meany noted that the AFL-CIO is "a free, voluntary association" and does not have law enforcement powers. But he said that the AFL-CIO expects affiliated unions to see that the rules of conduct established in recently-approved Codes of Ethical Practices are followed by national and local unions.

Meany said he was not sure whether the challenge to the early McClellan Committee by Teamster officials "was evasive or not," since there was a difference of opinion about that committee's jurisdiction.

But the AFL-CIO welcomes a "fair investigation," Meany said.

"And that means they should appear and answer any and all questions in regard to the conduct of the affairs of the union and produce any and all records."

He reiterated his belief in the AFL-CIO policy position that a union official who uses the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination "in refusing to answer a question which might involve personal corruption on his part in conducting the affairs of the union," has "absolutely no right to stay in the labor movement."

In answer to other questioning, Meany said:

- Racial discrimination in the labor movement can eventually be eliminated "by education and by persuasion and by example."
- He expects to run for re-election as president of the AFL-CIO.

Meany, McClellan Discuss Inquiry

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany again pledged "the AFL-CIO's full cooperation" with the current Senate committee investigation of alleged racketeers in unions and industry after lunching at the Capitol with Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.).

McClellan, committee chairman, said separately that he had "assured" Meany that it was "not the committee's purpose to do anything except what is good for unionism and good for the country."

With Meany and McClellan in the luncheon discussion were Arthur J. Goldberg, AFL-CIO special counsel, Committee Vice Chairman Irving M. Ives (R-N.Y.) and Robert F. Kennedy, committee chief counsel.

RUSHED INTO ACTION only two days after it was presented to the Red Cross by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in behalf of the Community Services Committee, this mobile disaster unit became the focal point of relief operations near Matewan, W. Va. More than 500 flood victims a day were fed at the canteen, one of four given the Red Cross by the labor unions.

Disaster Unit Donated by Labor Baptized in W. Va. Flood Areas

Matewan, W. Va.—The first of the mobile disaster units presented to the American Red Cross by the AFL-CIO received its baptism in the flood waters of the Tug River here.

In the wake of the disastrous floods which swept over a three-state area, this narrow river valley was covered with a deep layer of black mud. Torn houses, twisted trees, and pitiful heaps of debris that once were the furnishings of these homes, littered the countryside.

Haven of Hope

Against this stark backdrop, the sparkling new red and white disaster unit—labor's gift to its fellow man—was a bright haven of refuge and of hope.

The new disaster vehicle was rushed from Washington, D. C., to the flood region, to become the central point in relief and rehabilitation operations. It went into action just two days after AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in ceremonies at Miami Beach, Fla., presented the keys of the first of four such vehicles to Red Cross Pres. Alfred M. Gruenther.

Five hundred flood victims a day —many of them members of mine workers local unions in the section —were fed from the canteen. These people were digging out their flood-ravaged homes and, until the family cookstoves began operating again, they looked to the disaster unit as their around-the-clock feeding station.

Miners and their families from up the battered river valley poured into Matewan for food and bedding. They came from the Cinderella Mine community . . . from Red Jacket . . . from back on Johnson Bottom.

2-28-57

Although roads were washed out, bridges gone and their homes wrecked by the record height the river had reached, they found their way here to a breathing space in the school yard by the AFL-CIO Red Cross unit. Here they received hot soup, coffee and sandwiches. But most of all, giving courage to the hundreds of families hit by the flood, the unit was a reassurance that help was on the scene, and would remain as long as needed.

In the three-state area of Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky, more than 16,000 families suffered loss due to the floods, with property losses running into the millions.

Recognizing the seriousness of the disaster, Gruenther disclosed Red Cross allocation of a total of $2 million to date for relief of flood-stricken families in this area, coupled with a prediction that the organization's expenditures in the southeast may reach $5 million.

Nearly 300 disaster-trained Red Cross workers are staffing offices in the 28 afflicted counties to accept applications and, with the help of local advisory committees, making on-the-spot grants to meet the needs for assistance.

Senate Rackets Probe Hearings Open Feb. 26

(Continued from Page 1)

In the meantime the Senate, without dissent, voted to refer to the Justice Dept. contempt-of-Congress citations against four Teamsters' officials—Einar O. Mohn, executive vice president; Western Conference Pres. Frank W. Brewster; Nugent La Poma, Local 174 secretary-treasurer, and Harry Reiss, Local 284 secretary-treasurer.

The contempt charges arose from the officials' refusal to present subpenaed records and testify before the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee, a unit also headed by McClellan.

They challenged the jurisdiction of the permanent subcommittee, a division of the standing Government Operations Committee, to probe the "internal affairs" of unions.

McClellan insisted that the questions specifically asked of the witnesses were "pertinent" and within the jurisdiction of the standing subcommittee. He moved thereafter to obtain creation of the special committee, with eight members drawn from both Government Operations and the Labor Committees and a clear special grant of authority in the labor-management field.

Mohn has since conferred with McClellan. Brewster sent a telegram that he would appear before an authorized committee and furnish relevant information.

Meanwhile, McClellan, in a letter to Teamsters' Pres. Dave Beck, requested Beck's personal financial records from 1950 to date.

Beck, in Vienna for conferences with Austrian union leaders, said that he had asked the McClellan special committee to set a date for him to appear after his return from Europe in March.

McClellan said in his interview that among subjects for investigation, in addition to management-labor "collusion," were "racketeering" in unions, misuse of union or welfare funds, conflict of interest, extortion, "use of force and violence" and "depriving union members of their civil rights and liberties."

McClellan was asked by a reporter whether "some employers are the ones who make the overtures" to union officials in "collusion" cases.

"We haven't gotten that far along yet," said the Arkansas senator. "Probably some of these employers do."

Asked if he had any "bias" against unions, McClellan said he "stood in favor of" the labor movement. He pointed out that although he had voted for the Taft-Hartley Act he had also voted for the original Wagner Act.

"If I were a laboring man in an industry," he said, "I would belong to a union if I had the opportunity to do it."

Meany Dedicates Medical Center in Philadelphia

(Continued from Page 1)

with employers for the institution of health and welfare programs.

"The money paid into these health and welfare programs actually represents deferred wages," he continued. "It belongs to the workers, not to the union or the union-management group administering the fund. It must be held in trust for the benefit of the workers to whom it belongs.

"For this reason . . . the AFL-CIO found it necessary to establish a code for their guidance. These health and welfare funds have such a noble purpose that it is doubly important for all trade union officials assigned to their administration to perform their duties in conformity with the highest standards. You in Philadelphia have shown how it can and should be done."

Lauds Medical Profession

Meany paid tribute to "the cooperation and help of enlightened members of the medical profession," without whom no such medical program would be possible, declaring that labor has "no urge to dictate or to control the practice of medicine."

"We are fortunate," he continued, "that, despite the negative attitude of certain medical organizations, there are many doctors, such as those who staff this center, who are governed by the highest ideals of their profession, who sincerely want to find a way to bring better health care to more people, and who want to be part of a system that will enable them to practice the best medicine of which they are capable."

Taking part in the dedication of the center, besides Meany, were Gov. George Leader; Mayor Richardson Dilworth; Most Rev. J. Carroll McCormick, auxiliary bishop of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia; Joseph A. McDonough, State Federation president and chairman of the Medical Service Plan, and Isidor Melamed, the plan's executive director.

THE AFL-CIO PRESENTS
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WITH THE NEWS

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II | Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. | Saturday, March 2, 1957 | No. 9

Mitchell Proposes Limited Minimum Wage Extension

Meany Asks Guarantees For Israel

New York—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called for firm guarantees by the United Nations against further raids and blockades against Israel by Egypt.

"In the best interests of America and the world . . . Israel must be given not glittering generalities but firm guarantees by the United Nations," Meany declared.

Meany's comments on the Middle East situation were in a speech accepting the 1956 Histadrut Humanitarian Award at a banquet here.

True to Convictions

The plaque was presented to Meany by the National Committee for Labor Israel, an organization designed to build support for Histadrut, the trade union federation of the State of Israel.

Mrs. Golda Meir, Israeli foreign minister who has been in the United States during the recent Mid-East crisis, paid a warm tribute to the AFL-CIO leader. Mrs. Meir, a leading official of Histadrut, declared:

"George Meany has been true to his convictions, his morals, his way of life.

"I am happy and proud, on behalf of my people, to know that George Meany felt he could stand with us during this crisis."

Similar praise for Meany's work on behalf of the unions of the free world, and of Israel, in particular, came from Gov. Averell Harriman, Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New

(Continued on Page 11)

THE 139TH CHARTER OF AFFILIATION with the AFL-CIO for national and international unions has been presented to the 4,000-member American Train Dispatchers Association, which was admitted to membership following a recent vote of the Executive Council. Receiving the charter from Pres. George Meany is J. B. Springer, president of the ATDA.

Senate Racket Probe Links Gamblers, Teamster Leaders

The Senate committee investigating improper conduct in labor-management relations began public hearings with testimony that gamblers attempted after 1954 to "take over" the city of Portland, Ore., and that some Teamsters union officials showed an interest in cutting some friends or associates in on the "take."

The committee also heard that Teamsters' Local 690, Spokane, made three loans totaling $50,900 to gamblers at the instance of Pres. Frank W. Brewster of the Teamsters Western Conference or Intl. Pres. Dave Beck. All but $7,000 of the loans has been repaid.

Star witness in the rackets field for the committee, headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), was a soft-spoken admitted gambling financial angel named James B. Elkins, who has a prison record and at present is under 'about' 26 indictments. Elkins said he became "disenchanted" with some of his alleged associates after spending $5,000 to elect a district attorney named William M. Langley.

Recorded Conversations

He named as the "associates" Thomas Emmett Maloney and Joseph Patrick McLaughlin, alias McKinley, who he said were "friends" of Brewster. When he became "disenchanted," he began tape-recording (bugging) conversations with the associates. Some of these tapes are possessed by the committee.

Maloney and McLaughlin, who are under indictment by the Multnomah County (Portland) grand jury, took the Fifth Amendment, refusing to answer questions that might tend to "incriminate" them.

Elkins is under both state and federal indictments, the latter for violation of the wiretapping laws. The accused county district attorney, Langley, formerly an alleged associate of Elkins himself in a restaurant-gambling place, is under state indictment although he still retains office and powers.

Maloney and McLaughlin both testified they had never been employes of the Teamsters Union but took the Fifth Amendment in refusing to say whether they had ever "received money" from or had "bills paid" by the union.

A mass of documents showing that Maloney had termed himself a "Teamsters' business agent" and that his travel and hotel bills were paid from Teamsters' Western Conference funds was put into the committee record.

Being Squeezed Out

Elkins, testifying without counsel and from memory, apparently decided after Langley won his elec-

(Continued on Page 2)

Ethics Codes Pamphlet Ready for Distribution

A new pamphlet, AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices, has been prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications and is ready for distribution.

The booklet contains five major sections, with more than half of its 31 pages devoted to reproducing the codes approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council covering local union charters, health and welfare funds, racketeers, crooks, Communists and fascists, and conflicts of interest.

Also reprinted are sections of the AFL-CIO Constitution dealing with ethical practices; the resolution on the same subject adopted at the AFL-CIO founding convention; the resolution on investigating procedures in ethical practices cases, and the council's statement regarding cooperation of union officials with appropriate public agencies investigating racketeering.

The booklet, with a covering letter, has been sent by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to all international and directly-chartered unions; to state and local central bodies and to all AFL-CIO regional offices.

Copies are available without charge from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Overtime Is Waived In New Bill

By Willard Shelton

After nearly a two-year delay, Administration proposals for "broadening" coverage of the minimum wage law were given a Senate Labor subcommittee by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell.

The proposals: Broaden coverage to protect about 2.5 million of the estimated 21 million workers not now covered—but don't require employers to pay overtime after 40 hours a week, even to the 2.5 million.

To go beyond the 2.5 million in coverage or to add the protection of overtime pay for these workers would be to enter a "hazy, fuzzy" area, Mitchell told the subcommittee, and would present "peculiar and serious problems" for many enterprises newly covered.

Meany to Testify Mar. 4

The AFL-CIO Executive Council in a resolution approved at its Miami Beach, Fla., meeting asked revision of the law to add 9.6 million workers to the 25 million now protected and to give them full protection of overtime (time and a half) pay after 40 hours.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was scheduled to present specific recommendations in testimony before the subcommittee on Mar. 4.

Mitchell proposed two specific amendments. One would require employers of 100 or more workers, who also buy $1 million worth of goods across state lines, to pay the federal minimum wage of $1 an hour. The second would strike out existing exemptions for some employers of 100 employes or more.

This would give the $1 an hour wage protection, Mitchell estimated, to about two million retail workers in some 2,200 "enterprises." Another 450,000 seamen, telephone, transit, taxicab and construction workers would also be protected.

Under questioning from subcommittee Chairman John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Mitchell estimated that the practical effect of his amend-

(Continued on Page 2)

Doctor of Laws Award to Meany

The University of Pennsylvania will award a doctor of laws degree to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on Apr. 26.

The degree will be conferred in conjunction with the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, a part of the university.

AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY confers in the Senate dining room with Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), left, and Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.), right. McClellan is chairman and Ives, vice chairman of the special committee investigating improprieties in labor-management relations.

Senate Racketeering Probe Links Gamblers, Teamster Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

tion that he was being squeezed out of the rackets "take" by others.

He thereafter talked extensively to two Portland Oregonian reporters, Wallace Turner and William Lambert, about the events now being investigated by the committee. Turner and Lambert printed a series of stories and recently won the 1956 Heywood Broun Award of the American Newspaper Guild.

Elkins claimed that the late John J. Sweeney, then international organizer for the Teamsters in Oregon, talked to him about "backing the same horse" in political races, specifically Langley.

He claimed that he asked Clyde C. Crosby, Sweeney's successor as Oregon international representative, for support for Langley in the "Teamsters' paper." He said that after Crosby said the Teamsters couldn't back Langley, because the Portland Central Labor Union already had endorsed his opponent, the union "ultimately" came out for Langley.

He testified that a Teamsters' picket line was placed around a tavern where the owner tried to avoid using Elkins' own pinball machines and "shut off the flow of beer."

Takes Fifth Amendment

The tavern owner, Neil Crouch, testified that he was told by Frank Malloy, Local 223 business agent, to take out so-called "non-union" machines.

Malloy himself took the Fifth Amendment and declined to say whether he had ordered pickets at the tavern. He refused to say whether he "knew" either Maloney or McLaughlin or whether he himself hoped to get permission to open a "place."

He declined to say whether he had had "conversations" with Crosby about pinball machines or punchboards.

McClellan ordered the committee staff to draft a contempt of Congress citation against Malloy for refusing to answer the latter question after acknowledging previously that he had had "union business" with Crosby.

Elkins also testified that "his men" were "taken into" the union so that they could "service" his pinball machines in Portland's Labor Temple—but without a contract on wages or hours.

Testifies on Loans

He said he had a conversation in Brewster's office, that Brewster said if he (Elkins) "embarrassed my two boys" — Crosby and Langley — Elkins would "find himself wading across Lake Washington in a pair of concrete boots."

He claimed that after he began talking to reporters, he was threatened and harassed, bought himself a shotgun, caught two intruders and hit one and scared away the other.

Testimony about loans from Local 690, Spokane, Wash., and its building fund came from Sec.-Treas. A. J. Ruhl.

Ruhl said he first turned down a $3,900 loan request from Maloney but later lent the money from union funds when Brewster by telephone asked that Maloney be "helped out." The loan was repaid.

Another $30,000 loan, at a supposed 3 percent interest rate, went through a Teamsters' lawyer, Sam Bassett, to Richard Klinge, described as a college friend of Dave Beck, Jr., to open a tavern. This, too, Ruhl first turned down, but then lent the money from the building fund. The final $18,200 balance due was repaid this month.

Bassett in a letter to Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy said he was sending an affidavit that he had arranged the loan for Klinge "on orders of Beck."

A third $17,000 loan, also first turned down by Ruhl, went to a Seattle gambler, Sam Sellinas, who was having "tax trouble." Sellinas has repaid $10,000, leaving a $7,000 balance due the union.

Woll Quits Post With Teamsters

J. Albert Woll has resigned as general counsel of the Teamsters Union.

Woll stated that the demands of the Teamsters had grown too great to let him continue both with that union and his other clients. He is general counsel of the AFL-CIO and several union groups.

Woll will continue to represent "on a personal basis," he said, Einar O. Mohn, Teamsters' executive vice president, in any contempt-of-Congress proceedings growing out of a Senate citation of Mohn.

'Call Girls' Used to Push Sales of GE Products

New York—The use of "call girls" to help executives of General Electric to sell electrical appliances to dealers was disclosed here in testimony in U.S. District Court.

The disclosure came at the trial of Nelda Bogart, charged with violation of the Mann Act by transporting two girls from New York to New Jersey for immoral purposes.

Her counsel, Attorney Henry G. Singer, announced at the outset of the vice trial that he would prove that Miss Bogart was not the culprit. "The guilty," he said, "are big corporations who arrange for such transportation for their own purposes."

Underscoring this, he subpenaed two former officials of General Electric Supply Co., of Newark, N. J., a division of GE.

John W. Murray admitted that, in his capacity as sales manager at Newark, he had used the services of the imported call girls to entertain big customers, who subsequently wrote orders for approximately $75,000 worth of electrical appliances.

Lewis E. Rinker, former advertising manager, admitted under oath that, at Murray's direction, he had hired Miss Bogart and two of her $100-a-night girls to "entertain" the firm's customers at two of the company's conventions in Newark last summer.

Murray was later promoted to general manager of the Hotpoint Appliances Sales Co., another GE division, in Buffalo, N. Y., and Rinker was demoted to warehouse superintendent.

A top official of General Electric has declared that Murray and Rinker were violating long-standing company policies by their actions. The two men were suspended from their jobs following the issuances of subpenaes to testify at the vice trial.

Mitchell Asks Limited Wage Floor Extension

(Continued from Page 1)

ments, if adopted, would be to bring actual pay raises to about "10 or 12 percent" of the 2.5 million workers theoretically to be protected. The remainder, he indicated, probably are being paid $1 an hour already.

Criticizes Definition

Mitchell devoted a substantial part of his prepared statement to criticizing a proposed definition of interstate commerce contained in the pending Morse-Kelley minimum wage bills.

These bills, which he estimated would cover between 200,000 and 225,000 "enterprises," instead of the 3,000 that would be covered under Administration proposals, want the minimum wage to apply to all business engaged in "activities affecting commerce" or competing with others in "activity in commerce."

Mitchell said he preferred to maintain the language of the existing law and apply the law only to businesses that are "substantially engaged" in interstate commerce.

Kennedy cited the fact that the Taft-Hartley definition of interstate commerce is much broader than this. He pointed out that the National Labor Relations Board uses a "cutoff" formula declining to handle cases involving firms with fewer than 50 employes or doing $500,000 worth of business, and that Mitchell's proposed "cutoff" under the minimum wage law—$1 million in purchases and 100 employes—is more stringent.

Mitchell conceded that if Congress adopted the Taft-Hartley formula of interstate commerce, some "six or seven million" more workers might be protected by minimum wages.

He said, however, that to use this formula would be to enter the area of "haziness, fuzziness and impracticality." He wasn't directing himself at the moment to the question of employers' capacity to pay, he said, but to what the Administration considered the desirability of not hitting too close to "intrastate" business.

The Morse-Kelley bills, he suggested, "would in effect obliterate any distinction . . . between interstate and intrastate commerce."

Mitchell's proposals were substantially the same as those he recommended in 1955 that Congress "study." The main difference, he said, is that the program was offered now as a "firm Administration recommendation."

He was scheduled to testify Mar. 5 before a House subcommittee.

More Dorfman Case Witnesses Heard

A hearing on charges of maladministration of union welfare funds by Paul Dorfman, suspended financial secretary-treasurer of Waste Material Handlers Federal Labor Union 20467, Chicago, was held Mar. 1 in AFL-CIO headquarters by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne.

Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, sat as a hearing officer for AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

In the Feb. 23 issue, the AFL-CIO News erroneously said that the hearings had been completed in Chicago. In actual fact, testimony remained to be taken from several additional witnesses, and it was these who appeared before Beirne in Washington. The AFL-CIO News regrets the error.

On-Job Injuries Edged Up in '56

The number of persons disabled by on-the-job injuries edged upward in 1956, according to preliminary estimates compiled by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The bureau estimated slightly under 2 million workers were disabled last year, a 2 percent increase over the 1955 figures.

Senate Urged to Revitalize Plans For New Public Building Projects

The program to meet a quarter-century backlog in construction of federal public buildings which was set up under the Lease-Purchase Act in 1954 "has simply not worked," George D. Riley, AFL-CIO legislative representative, told the Senate Public Works subcommittee. Riley hit at recent announcements by the General Services Administration and the Post Office Dept. that they were halting the lease-purchase program until "present inflationary pressures in the construction industry receded."

Labor Fights Cutbacks

He said that these actions were taken with the "full concurrence" of the Bureau of the Budget and Treasury Dept. They also were in line with the policy Pres. Eisenhower announced in his State of the Union Message calling for postponement of all construction work that can be deferred except schools, highways and housing, Riley pointed out.

"The AFL-CIO is strongly opposed to the statements of position by the Administration and its agencies on curtailing construction and, believing that the need for federal office buildings has become more acute during the past two and one-half years, submits that Congress should proceed as rapidly as possible under the most feasible and economical means to construct these projects," he declared.

Riley said that a long list of projects costing approximately $740 million has been approved for construction.

"However," he added, "the sole project bid accepted has been for a courthouse and post office in Rock Island on which construction commenced in 1954."

Charging that "the monetary policy of the Administration has been in great measure responsible for the failure of the lease-purchase program," Riley said that federal monetary policies have brought about a decrease of 25 percent in the home building industry, which accounted for one-third of all U.S. construction in the last year.

Could Start Depression

"Many of the major industrial firms have substantially reduced or entirely curtailed their industrial expansion plans," he continued.

Riley said that if the Administration deliberately reduces construction in most fields, "it will have the immediate effect of adding to the already sharp decrease in future overall construction, and could easily produce a chain reaction which could lead to a major depression."

"We submit," he concluded, "that the so-called inflationary pressures are not unique to the construction industry, and are not present to any degree that would justify the curtailment of the vitally needed federal building program, and we feel that the public building projects which have been approved, and which number approximately 150, should get underway at the earliest possible date."

Federal Safety Standards Urged in Atomic Energy Field

By Gene Zack

Establishment of federal—rather than state—standards of safety in the atomic energy field, and modernization of workmen's compensation laws to protect radiation victims, were stressed at the AFL-CIO Conference on Atomic Radiation Hazards.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, declaring that while atomic radiation may be "measurable and controllable" on paper, "in practice . . . it won't be unless we insist upon the proper safeguards and the proper safety laws."

Noting that labor still is fighting for adequate safety codes for all industry in state legislatures, Meany declared: "We have 48 different varieties of safety laws and workmen's compensation laws, and we don't have full protection or adequate compensation any place."

Urges Labor Not Be Misled

He urged labor not to be "misled" by safety records achieved under strict federal control of government installations. "Is there anything in the record that proves that private industry will have as healthy a regard for the lives and safety of its workers?" he asked, adding there was no "evidence in the past history of management's activities in the field of safety to warrant the belief that industry will spend every necessary cent for safety" unless the federal government enacts rigid safety codes.

More than 200 delegates, attending the first all-labor conference on atomic radiation at Washington's Mayflower Hotel, heard Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther keynote the two-day affair with a warning that the country would be following a "dangerous and crooked road" if states were given the opportunity to set up "48 different state standards" of radiation safety.

In the area of workmen's compensation, Reuther declared that the "old standards, the old concepts no longer apply," since injuries and illnesses resulting from excessive radiation "cannot be measured at the instant of injury, as can the loss of a hand or an eye." He protested against any effort to "compress into the old forms" of workmen's compensation laws, the "new and challenging problem" of radiation hazards.

Expanding on this theme, Earl F. Cheit, associate professor of economics at St. Louis University, reviewed the "general weaknesses" in the existing compensation protection in most states, declaring that "unless many states make significant legislative changes, workers suffering radiation-caused disability will join a group of second-class beneficiaries under a system whose first-class citizens are not to be envied."

Catastrophes in former years aroused public opinion to the need for industrial safety, James A. Brownlow, president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., said, urging that the government plan now to enact adequate safeguards "before similar tragedies occur in atomic radiation."

Echoing the call for federal, rather than state, safety action, Elwood D. Swisher, vice president of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, recalled labor's long struggle for adequate safety inspection "of normal hazards," and the difficulty of enforcing industrial safety codes which vary from state to state.

"If we have had this much difficulty in the pre-atomic age," Swisher said, "there is no possibility that we can rely on the states for the laws we need to enforce atomic safety."

U.S. Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.), vice-chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, touching on labor's stake in the atomic energy program, said unions have "a legitimate interest" in plant and employe safety standards, protective devices and records, and, at the same time, in safety features in the design and construction of atomic reactors in order to protect the general public from unnecessary hazard.

Must Protect Public

And Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), a member of the same committee, reminded conference delegates that "radiation safety measures must contend not only with the protection of laboratory and plant technicians and workers but with protection of the public against explosions or other accidents which could contaminate large areas with radioactivity."

Speaking on the widening industrial use of radioactive materials, Dr. C. Roger McCullough, deputy director for hazards evaluation of the Atomic Energy Commission, said that a "new philosophy" is developing in the AEC whereby "we are deliberately looking at the risks involved, and then looking ahead to make sure we are not taking too great a risk."

Inevitably, he said, this philosophy must extend to private industry in order to insure "elaborate safeguards and standards of precaution."

Congressmen Laud Fight on Reactor

The action of three AFL-CIO unions—Auto Workers, Electrical Workers and Paper Workers—in opposing the Atomic Energy Commission grant of a construction permit for an atomic reactor near Monroe, Mich., drew high praise from two members of Congress at the AFL-CIO Conference on Atomic Radiation Hazards.

Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, said he was "happy to see the labor unions challenge" the plant's construction, declaring the AEC's "proposed licensing arrangement did not give sufficient assurance that the safety problems were fully resolved."

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.), vice-chairman of the committee, said "the AFL-CIO unions, in obtaining a public hearing on this construction permit, are rendering a valuable public service," adding that the AEC otherwise would have surpressed "an unfavorable report" on the safety of the installation.

EXCLUSIVE BARGAINING RIGHTS were given State, County & Municipal Employes Dist. Council 33 by the city of Philadelphia in this contract signed by Mayor Richardson Dilworth (left) and Council Pres. William J. McEntee. Looking on between them is Foster B. Roser, city personnel director who negotiated the pact.

Ohio Telephone Strike Ended After 228 Days

Portsmouth, Ohio—After staving off a bitter management fight to destroy their union, 600 members of Communications Workers of America locals ratified a new contract to end their 228-day-old strike against the Ohio Consolidated Telephone Company.

Keystone of the new contract was a wage increase averaging 4.75 cents an hour, plus agreement on a maintenance of membership clause instead of the union shop which the CWA members originally had requested.

Company Backs Down

The union shop was a part of the old contract which the CWA had with Ohio Consolidated, prior to its purchase last year by the billion-dollar General Telephone System. When the new management had tried to do away with most of the provisions of the old contract, developed over 14 years of labor relations, the union struck.

Since the start of the walkout on July 15, the company backed down on most of the 76 different demands which it had first presented to the union in an abortive effort to whittle away at union security provisions of the agreement.

In announcing the settlement, the union reported that 120 employes, displaced by the company during the seven-month strike, will go back to work. The cases of 19 other workers, discharged for alleged acts of violence during the labor dispute, go to arbitration.

Disputes Up to NLRB

In the case of the management's effort to reduce the scope of the bargaining unit by contesting union membership of certain "service assistants," the agreement provides that disputed employes will continue in the union until the National Labor Relations Board disposes of their cases.

The lengthy labor dispute had resulted in company action which closed down most of the telephone exchanges in this area, despite union offers of strikers to provide emergency service in Portsmouth. The company not only turned down the union offer, but steadfastly resisted pleas by the governor and the Public Utilities Commission for resumption of service.

Strikers' needs were cared for through the CWA defense fund, supplemented by financial assistance from AFL-CIO units throughout Ohio and in neighboring states.

Two Paper Unions Slated To Merge Forces March 6

Chicago—The first merger of two AFL-CIO unions working in the same industry is scheduled to take place here March 6.

On that date the United Paper Workers and the Intl. Brotherhood of Paper Makers are scheduled to form a new union, the United Papermakers and Paperworkers.

The new union will have a membership of about 130,000 members. The UPW is a former CIO affiliate, the IBPM was formerly affiliated with the AFL.

The merger marks the first time that two completely autonomous international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO working in the same jurisdiction have united since the creation of the new federation.

The UPW and the IBPM will hold separate conventions to ratify the merger agreement and a draft constitution agreed to earlier by the executive boards of both unions. When the basic documents are ratified the estimated 1,000 delegates will hold the first constitutional convention of the UPP.

IBPM Pres. Paul Phillips is scheduled to head the new UPP and UPW Pres. Harry Sayre will serve as executive vice president. Frank Grasso, UPWA secretary-treasurer, is slated to take the post of general vice president and Joseph Addy, IBPM secretary-treasurer, is scheduled to hold the same post in the new organization.

Lowry, 62, of Stone Workers, Is Dead

Hamilton, Ohio—Lewis R. Lowry, vice president of the Stone Workers since 1954 and director of the union's District 3, died here Feb. 23. He was 62.

Lowry had been in poor health for the past few months and at the union's board meeting last month resigned the district directorship.

Lowry retired from the ministry to become an international representative for the union in 1944. He was a graduate of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., and an ordained minister of the Universalist Church.

John C. Lawson, Stone Workers secretary-treasurer, notifying union members of Lowry's death, said the "international has suffered a great loss in his passing."

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ABC Network
WITH THE NEWS

Organized Labor Solidly Backing Boycott of O'Sullivan Heel Co.

Winchester, Va. — Organized workers throughout the country are giving solid support to striking members of Rubber Workers Local 511 of the O'Sullivan Co. here.

Conventions of state industrial union councils in Rhode Island, Connecticut and Delaware have passed resolutions endorsing the boycott started by the local. The Cook County (Chicago) council sent a copy of its resolution of support to the company.

Committees Set Up

Workers in scores of communities are distributing 250,000 boycott pamphlets and pasting up posters, which come in two sizes, in union halls and other gathering places. And bumper stickers for autos are making their appearance in a dozen or more states.

Special committees in Eau Claire, Wis., and Lancaster, Pa., have visited every shoe repair shop in the two cities and informed the operators that O'Sullivan's heels are now made by strikebreakers.

Similar visitations are under way in such widely separated places as Akron, O.; Atlanta, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala., and Fort Wayne, Ind. In the Rock Island-Moline, Ill., area, the same message has gone out by mail. In Philadelphia, the shoe repairmen themselves are writing angry letters to the company.

Establishment of boycott committees has been asked by the Massachusetts Industrial Union Council of all its affiliates. The Brewery Workers have urged support in letters to all locals and staff members, and has circulated literature among them.

Auto Workers Helping

Auto Workers Local 833, which for nearly three years has been on strike at the Kohler Co., Sheboygan, Wis., took time off from its own boycott of that firm's plumbing fixtures to lend the Winchester strikers a helping hand.

"Kohler strikers fully understand the type of management the O'Sullivan workers are fighting and will do everything within their power to support the boycott of O'Sullivan products," said a message.

The strikers have received heartening support from other organized workers in Virginia. URW Dist. Dir. Joe Emmons singled out the 2,000 members of the Textile Workers in nearby Front Royal, Va., for special mention because they have voted to assess themselves $1 a week to support the O'Sullivan walkout.

"The Virginia State AFL-CIO has worked overtime supporting our local union," he added, "and we've had fine cooperation from area Auto, Teamsters and Railroad Unions."

Near-Sighted—or Blind?

IT'S OFTEN BEEN our impression that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce is pretty near-sighted in its approach to a whole host of national problems.

That was our impression, at least, until the Chamber's official Washington publication appeared with a flat assertion that no classroom emergency exists. Therefore, the Chamber publication argued, there's no real need for a whopping big school construction program by Uncle Sam.

In failing to see a big classroom shortage, the Chamber of course takes direct issue with educators; city, state and federal officials; PTA's and a multitude of citizens' groups.

We think the Chamber of Commerce had better rush to the nearest eye doctor. Sounds to us as though the Chamber is suffering, not from near-sightedness but blindness.

Or perhaps the reactionary Chamber, like the proverbial monkey, prefers to see no evil.

Failure of a Campaign

THE INTL. LABOR ORGANIZATION, an agency of the United Nations, has been doing a bang-up job for many years in its quest to raise working standards and conditions for men and women throughout the world.

During recent years, the ILO has been subjected to a bitter and unjustified attack by small segments of the business community. The criticism has been far-fetched—a part and parcel of the general isolationist war on every constructive step toward international cooperation.

In recent weeks, such agencies as the Commerce & Industry Association of New York, the New York State Chamber of Commerce and the federal government's Johnson Committee have looked at the facts of the ILO; and in doing so, they have been able to tear aside the misty curtain of propaganda, and see the value of ILO activity.

It's good to see the fake clamor against the ILO subsiding. The ILO's importance to strengthening the free economy of the world is too important to permit its work to be halted by the pip-squeak shouters.

Favorable Developments

THE CRISIS over the problem of Israeli withdrawal from strongpoints at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba and from the Gaza Strip seems to be diminishing, thanks to diplomatic conversations in progress as this editorial is written.

Pres. Esenhower's insistence on sanctions against Israel, the only truly democratic state in the Mid-East, mystified many of our allies, a majority of our Congressional leaders, and a host of citizens' groups—including the AFL-CIO.

As Pres. Meany pointed out, it was "difficult" to understand how we ever "got maneuvered into the impossible position" of siding with Communist Russia and compliant dictator Nasser against the state of Israel, which seeks "only an undisturbed opportunity to build a better life for its people."

We trust that American diplomacy will keep us out of that contradictory position in the future.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 50 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II MARCH 2, 1957 No. 9

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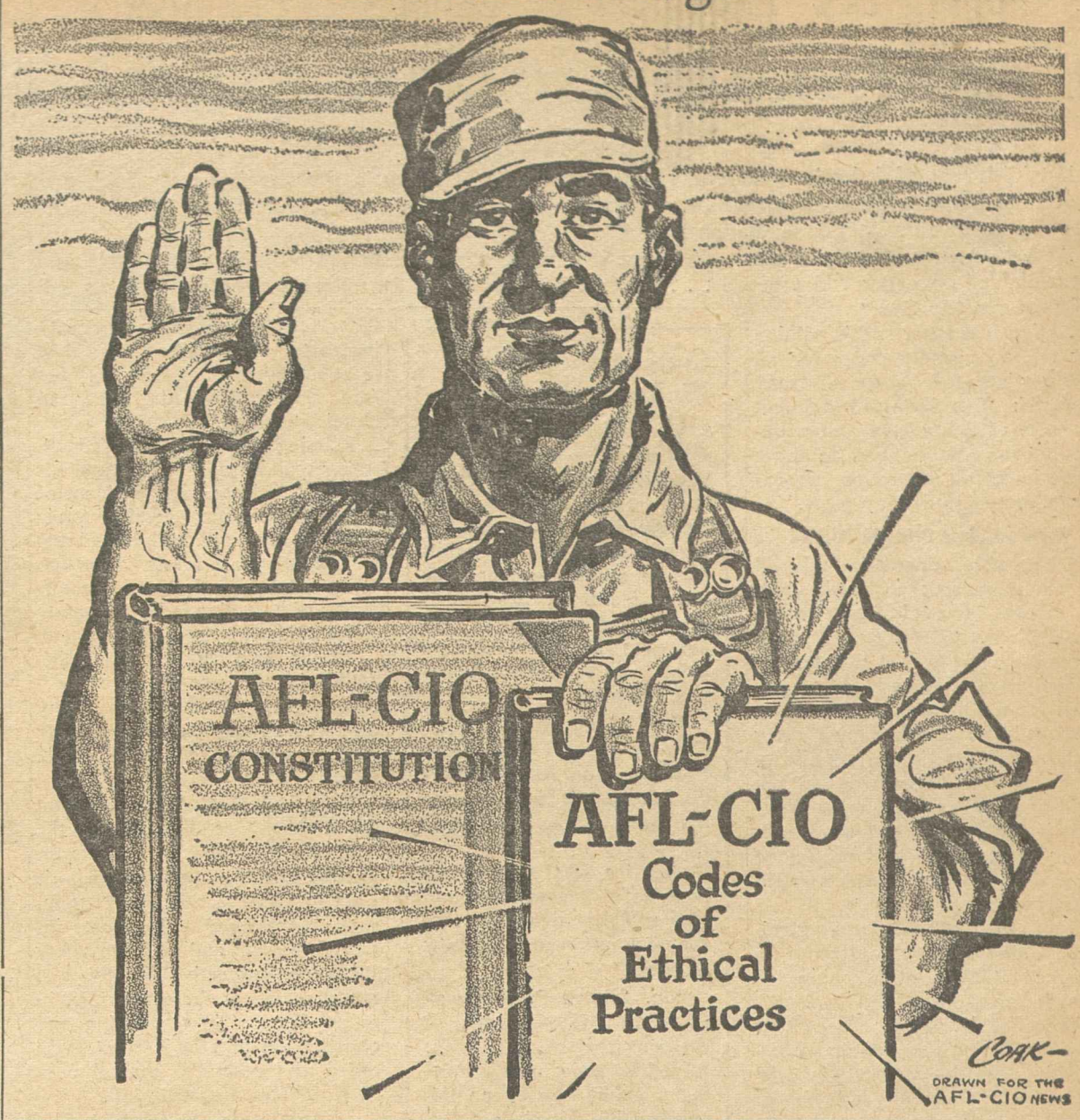
An Added Pledge!



Labor Willing and Able Partner In Our Nation's School Systems

(The following is excerpted from "Labor's Stake in the Public Schools" by Al J. Hayes, president of the Machinists, which appeared in The American Teacher.)

WHEN organized American workers led the campaign to establish our system of free public schools over a century ago, they were motivated by the realization that education is essential (1) to informed and intelligent participation in the affairs of government, (2) to an individual's opportunities to advance.

The American labor movement is concerned with the problems of our public schools today for the same reason.

And it will continue to be interested in the affairs of our school systems just so long as free men wish to participate in the affairs of their government and seek a better life for themselves and their families.

The basic concept of universal public education is no longer subject to the bitter attacks which it had to face in its formative stages. There is no self-respecting American today who does not pay at least lip tribute to the ideal of equal educational opportunities for all.

But as the cost of education rises under the double impact of mounting enrollment and broader concepts of the role of schools, there is growing willingness on the part of some groups and individuals to compromise the practice of the ideal for the false economy of trimmed school budgets.

This is false economy because we pay eventually, not merely in too few and below standard classrooms and teachers, but in coming generations of citizens who are not fully qualified to comprehend and resolve the growingly complex problems of modern government, men and women whose capacities for useful and profitable lives are not fully developed.

THROUGHOUT most of its history the organized labor movement has agitated and fought for a better educational system and better educational opportunities for all of our citizens. This is one of the primary objectives of organized labor today.

Such activities are undoubtedly helpful. But consideration, discussion and action on state, county and municipal levels are essential.

Whether or not the federal government increases its participation in financing our school systems—and I am confident that it will do so in the not too distant future—local interest, local action and local support will continue to be the fundamental foundation of our schools.

Those responsible for administering and operating our school systems would be well advised to seek the cooperation of city and state central labor groups in bringing about a greater degree of understanding of school problems and support of needed improvements.

They will find in labor groups people with a direct interest in the schools, in which their children are being educated, and a deep understanding of the problems of the teachers.

I sincerely hope that both teachers and school administrators will take full advantage of opportunities for support which exist in the labor movement.

The schools need the assistance of every American and every group of Americans in overcoming existing deficits in teachers, administrators and classrooms and in meeting the growing demands which the future will impose upon them.

Education has always been fundamental to our concept of the dignity of the individual and to the successful operation of our political democracy. Today the importance of education is greater than ever before.

AS the problems facing us on the economic, political, social and international fronts become more complex, we need a growingly aware and educated body of citizens to help guide and support our leaders in making decisions and in implementing them with programs of action.

As technological changes, more marked than ever with the wonders of automation and atomic energy, free more and more of our people from back-breaking labor and dull routine, education becomes increasingly the key to a useful and profitable life.

Education is the keystone to the higher quality labor force which the industry of tomorrow will require, the guarantee which workers need to assure them a place in economic life.

Labor will prove a most willing and able partner to our school systems. Surely no one has a greater stake in the preservation and perfection of our system of universal public education than the wage-earner who sees in the schools his children's opportunity for a better and fuller life, and his own opportunity for the additional education and training which will enable him to keep pace with the changing nature and expanding opportunities of American industry.

THE CHILDREN OF ASIA, more than of any other continent, need help, and the United Nations Intl. Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) tries to provide it. Aid includes midwife kits which have given millions of babies a better start.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES and teaching aids from UNICEF help school nurses and other workers like these two health visitors, talking to an East Pakistani mother, fill some of the vacuum caused by the scarcity of doctors.

UNICEF Gives Asian Children New Hope For Longer Life

Asia is a continent of vast unpeopled spaces, unbelievably rugged mountains and teeming cities and countryside where one baby in four dies in its first year of life.

It is a continent where the second of those four babies is dead before he reaches maturity, a continent where people are old when Americans are in their prime, where strange diseases whose names are scarcely known in this country take their annual toll with little hindrance from doctors.

Most Asians, in fact, live and die without ever seeing a doctor. There aren't enough of them. Most Asians, too, die without ever having had a full meal. What can they do but eat less than people in other parts of the world? The average family income is less than $100.

In Asia there are some 287 million children who need help. For it, most of them can look to but one outside source—the United Nations Intl. Children's Emergency Fund, known throughout the world as UNICEF.

There is little wonder, then, that 23 Asian countries have called on UNICEF for help since it was organized.

As a result, nearly 22 million youngsters are being helped through their first dangerous years—getting protection against the debilitating and often fatal endemic diseases like tuberculosis, malaria and yaws, their undernourished little bodies strengthened by liberal rations of protein-rich milk.

UNICEF help begins, as a matter of fact, before life itself. Prospective mothers are told by UNICEF-trained health workers how to prepare for the baby's arrival. UNICEF-trained midwives, armed with UNICEF kits containing surgical scissors, gauze, stethoscopes and other implements, help the baby into the world.

Before UNICEF the average Asian hadn't even the solace of hope for his children to ease his own hard lot. Now, there is even the beginning of confidence.

AFL-CIO News
MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

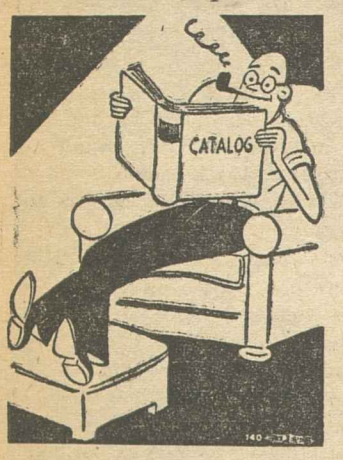
"IT DOESN'T HURT A BIT," Lee Polk, 48-year-old business representative of the Clothing Workers Joint Board in Detroit, tells Nurse Isabelle Bonin, after giving the 280th pint of his blood. Polk, who began donating in 1929, has contributed 153 pints to various hospitals since Pearl Harbor.

How to Buy:

Tips on Tires, Washers, Food

By Sidney Margolius

EVEN while your family's cost of living is heading for new highs this summer, signs of recession and deflation are gathering. When meat is high in the comparatively-abundant winter season, the prospect is for much higher prices in the meat-scarce summer. Meat represents the largest single item in the food dollar. Pork especially is costly this year.



Families also will find price tags on clothing and furniture higher as they start spring shopping.

But at the same time, retail prices are being cut on some building materials, especially lumber, and on television sets and household appliances, even though factory prices of many appliances recently were boosted 1½ to 10 percent.

And while meat's tag is aimed up, poultry and egg farmers are going through a private depression of their own, and poultry and eggs are selling at pre-World War II prices.

Here are tips on buying opportunities for March:

Tires: The annual tire sales are in May—timed for Memorial Day. But car owners who need tires now after winter's hard wear, can find cut prices available from many dealers.

Check the brand names when comparing tires, as each manufacturer has several names. One name represents a premium tire, another a first-line nylon, a third a first-line rayon, and perhaps a fourth for a second-line tire.

Most dealers tend to offer a first-line rayon as a "first-line" original equipment tire. However, if the price of the nylon-cord tire is not more than $2-$4 more than the first-line rayon, and you intend to keep your car for some time, it is a better buy in the opinion of tire experts. A nylon-cord tire will give you more wear and more protection too, because it is cooler running and stronger. Second-line tires are not a good buy at all, unless you intend to get rid of your car soon.

Washing machines: March is the month manufacturers and dealers start their spring sales of washing machines and dryers. This year some good buys are available. Many well-made 9-pound automatic washers are available around $200-$250, and some eight-pound automatics for as little as $175.

Most standard-quality washers now on the market use a combination of agitator for washing action, and spinner for drying.

Food buys: While pork is expensive this year, beef will be relatively cheap this month at least. Drought in the west has forced some additional cattle on the market. Lamb, too, is a little more abundant this year. But the food bargains this spring are poultry and eggs. Eggs are high in quality and near their lowest prices at this season. Production has reached record levels. Also take advantage of the heavy supplies and cut prices of canned corn this year.

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Making Ends Meet:

How to Stretch Food Dollar

By Nancy Pratt

A MAJOR part of food dollars go for meat, poultry, fish and eggs. Here are some suggestions for getting more out of these dollars this month:

• **MEAT:** This is the time of year when the price difference between the choice and the lower grades of beef shrinks.

• **POULTRY:** Stewing chickens are expected to come to retail markets in plentiful supply during late February and March. Because of its weight, a stewing chicken gives you a greater yield of cooked meat to the pound than the smaller broilers and fryers. What's more, the good padding of fat under the skin supplies rich stock for "meal stretchers" such as soup and stews. Try hot chicken gravy and dumplings, chicken pie, or curried chicken with rice.

• **FISH:** If fish is your dish, frozen ocean perch and haddock fillets are good buys this month.

• **EGGS:** This is the season when the "large" and "extra-large" size eggs are your best buy. Eggs rate high in proteins, vitamins, and minerals. You shouldn't overlook them as main courses for Lenten dinners as well as for breakfast and lunch. (Two large eggs provide about the same amount and quality of protein as an average serving of meat.)

Some hints on the care of eggs: Don't wash them before storing. They have their own natural film when first laid which acts as a preservative. Washing removes this film and hastens deterioration of the eggs.

To keep left-over egg yolks or whites, place them in a dish and add just enough cold water to cover. The water prevents the egg from drying up. When you're ready to use the egg, skim off the water.

★ ★ ★

FRUITS and vegetables only take about a fifth of your food dollar. But these are the most "seasonal" items in the food budget. Buying fresh produce "out of season" can send your food bills sky high.

For example, this is the time of year when salad greens are high priced. Citrus fruits are a better buy. Make more use of a low-cost green, such as cabbage during this season. Combine it with fruits "in season" —orange slices, raisins and prunes, or apples for winter salads.

Hollywood Observer:

Oscar Nominations Jibe Fairly Well

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—The qualifying heat in the Oscar derby has been run, so let's take a moment to look at the official nominations for the 29th Annual Awards of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences and see how they jibe with your observer's personal reactions published some time back.

Nominated for the "best picture" Oscar, in alphabetical order, are "Around the World in 80 Days," "Friendly Persuasion," "Giant," "The King and I" and "The Ten Commandments." (100 percent right on the nose.)

For best actress: Carroll Baker, Ingrid Bergman, Katharine Hepburn, Nancy Kelly and Deborah Kerr. (80 percent right, having failed to list Nancy Kelly.)

For best actor: Yul Brynner, James Dean, Kirk Douglas, Rock Hudson and Sir Laurence Olivier. (60 percent right, having overlooked Olivier in the acting category while mentioning Richard III as an outstanding foreign film, and having deprecated Dean's performance in the last half of "Giant.")

Well, one can't be right all the time and I haven't changed my opinions so we'll just have to wait a few weeks to learn the final winners in these, the top Academy award categories.

There are some interesting nominations in other classifications.

For best supporting actress: Mildred Dunnock, Eileen Hackart, Mercedes McCambridge, Patty McCormack and Dorothy Malone. (Could you ever forget the performances of Eileen Hackart and Patty McCormack in "The Bad Seed"?)

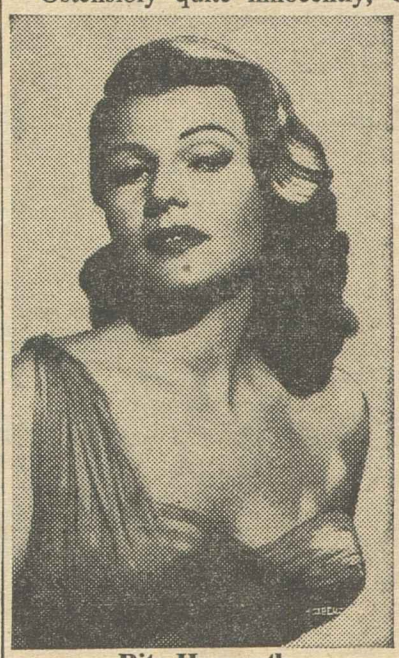
For best supporting actor: Don Murray, who guested a column for us about his experiences with Marilyn Monroe in "Bus Stop," Anthony Perkins, Anthony Quinn, Mickey Rooney and Robert Stack.

(Some of the performances for which these actors have been nominated really belong in the starring classification but they took a cut in billing status in order to compete for an Oscar in this category. Whether this is quite ethical is open to question. I feel it is unfair to many actors who play supporting parts but don't have the vote pulling power of a star name.)

★ ★ ★

A DOG'S life is not always a happy one but sometimes it's better than that of a publicity man.

Ostensibly quite innocently, Columbia's publicity maestro, Al Horwits, happened to mention to a newspaper pal that the studio was looking for a dog which can eat bagels, cream cheese and lox and like it.



Rita Hayworth

The dog was wanted for an important role in "Pal Joey," slated to start shooting March 14 and starring Rita Hayworth, Frank Sinatra and Kim Novak.

In the story the pooch belongs to Sinatra and each morning shares Frank's breakfast of bagels, cream cheese and lox, sometimes called smoked salmon. The dog also will have to be able to dunk bagels in coffee and devour them as if they were raw hamburgers.

News wire services sped the story across the nation and before Horwits could call a halt, thousands of phone calls, telegrams and letters saying in effect, "have dog, will travel," had been received. Worse yet, dogs of all ages and descriptions were mobbing the studio gates with their owners.

One man brought a Great Dane that he insisted looks just like Sinatra.

At last reports, Horwits was running around and yelling for extra policemen to help him clear the studio and his own office of hordes of dogs, all of whom it seems are just crazy about bagels in coffee, cream cheese and lox.

★ ★ ★

THOSE WHO'VE READ KATHRYN HULME'S best selling book, "The Nun's Story," will be interested to know that Warners has signed Audrey Hepburn for the title role in the celluloid version. This important picture will be filmed partly on location in Africa and partly in Hollywood.

★ ★ ★

MGM'S "THE HAPPY ROAD," produced and directed by—and starring—Gene Kelly, won the Parents' Magazine award for March. It's happy entertainment for the entire family.

★ ★ ★

DAVID NIVEN replaces O. W. Fischer, famous German star, in Universal's remake of "My Man Godfrey." Fischer, who was to have made his American film debut in this picture, couldn't see eye to eye with Director Henry Koster over interpretation of the role, previously played by William Powell. June Allyson and Martha Hyer are co-starred.

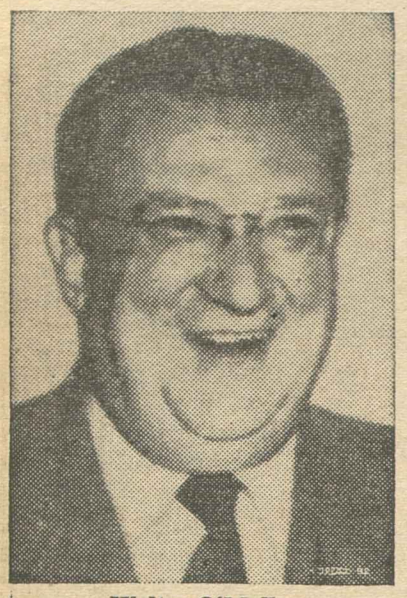
I'm Often Wrong:

Los Angeles Certain 'Bums' Are Enroute

By Joe Miller

BARRING the chance that Brooklyn boss Walter O'Malley is trying to cop the biggest con ever tried in baseball, the Dodgers are en route to Los Angeles.

How long it will take the Bums to get there is another thing, depending on 1—the kind of ball park that can be readied for them, and 2—the indemnities that must be paid for the virtual detruncation of the Hollywood, San Diego and other Pacific Coast League franchises.



Walter O'Malley

This latter item is bound to precipitate a major pitched battle. Already the Coast League sachems—like the Indian chiefs of the old West—have thundered vows in blood to defend their territory to the last bat.

"We will fight this," grimly declares Fred David, president of the Sacramento ball club. "O'Malley is coming out here to put us out of business, and we're not going to lie down and let him do it."

Brave words, these. But hardly calculated to restrain the Dodgers from flooding across the Arroyo Seco and capturing the nation's third largest city without losing a Junior Gilliam or a Pee Wee Reese in the process. The PCL chieftains have population, progress and Los Angeles civic-boosterism going against them—a rough combination to beat.

The only conceivable alternative to the Dodgers' Los Angeles move is the thought that O'Malley bought the L. A. franchise and Wrigley Field as a strategem to pressure New York City officials into building a new home for the Bums.

For O'Malley to run this kind of a bluff would depend on just how much local pressure would be exerted in Flatbush, Greenpernt, Bay Ridge, Sheepshead and environs to "save dem Bums" . . . and whether any civic movement could be generated into a political weapon with which to club a new, tax-built stadium out of Mayor Bob Wagner and Co.

The inside betting leans toward the notion that this possibility is a long, long shot . . . and that the Brooks are going West, possibly by 1958 or 1959.

One item that supports this theory is the fact that the National League's directors, in a closed New York meeting on Feb. 3, gave Brooklyn unanimous permission to move its franchise to L. A. The NL bosses will, for obvious reasons, deny it, but it is nevertheless true.

Another item is the statement given by Chicago's Phil Wrigley, when the sale of his Los Angeles franchise to Brooklyn was announced. "I would not," said Wrigley, "have agreed to this deal unless I was confident it would help bring big-league baseball to Los Angeles."

Add up these various pieces, and it appears obvious that Duke Snider, Roy Campanella et al will be blasting their shots towards the blue Pacific before too many moons have risen.

In any case, this is the way it's being interpreted in major league-hungry Los Angeles. The day after the deal was announced, all four L. A. dailies shouted in unison: "THE BUMS ARE COMING!" There was dancing on the freeways, and up and down the Arroyo Seco tom-toms beat out a victory march. Along the piers at Venice and Santa Monica, gaudy rockets shot skyward.

This jubilation can best be understood against the background of L. A.'s long campaign for a big-league franchise. Until last week, it had been a thoroughly frustrated one—with only a few diehards, such as Vincent X. Flaherty and Kenneth Hahn, keeping the faith alive.

Los Angeles first got its hopes up when the Browns left St. Louis, but the L. A. delegation had neither money nor a ball park to offer. Again, when the Athletics gave up the ghost in Philadelphia, Los Angeles was left at the gate. More recently, hope ran high that the Washington Senators would send their franchise out west. They didn't.

To a city accustomed to big ideas and fast action, the failures brought disillusionment. The battle cry, "Wait until the next franchise move!" had become a mockery. Last year things got so bad that L. A. baseball fans actually started going out to Wrigley Field to watch their Coast League Angels in action.

Now, at a time when L. A. hopes had hit the bottom of the miasma, along comes Brooklyn . . . and the happy prospects of a real pennant contender, to boot. As Lenny Anderson of the Seattle Times has observed: "Life now has meaning after all for the Los Angelenos; it has a poipose and a pernt."

But if Walter O'Malley is just trying to bluff Bob Wagner out of a new stadium and isn't going to bring the Bums west, he'd better change his name and leave the country. Los Angeles will be in a mood to shoot first and ask questions afterward.

Soup to Nonsense:

Hail New 'Hedging' Champions

By Jane Goodsell

OUR eighth-grader is a perfectly normal 12-year-old who daily asserts her right to act as though she is 16. But my husband and I do not believe in giving her too much freedom and we have, therefore, laid down a few rules and regulations.

Our system has had results, although not the ones we expected. Our daughter has developed debating skills that should aid her in later life if she decides to run for Congress. Some of her impassioned speeches, beginning with the words, "But all the other kids get to . . ." are truly eloquent.

My husband and I have also developed a specialty that should make us indispensable at constitutional conventions. We are experts on revising and amending by-laws.

THE TELEPHONE

1—No telephone calls are to last over 15 minutes.

2—Telephone calls that last 45 minutes are not to be followed by more telephone calls.

3—Girls who have spent the entire evening talking on the telephone should be ashamed of themselves.

LIPSTICK

1—Twelve-year-olds are too young to wear lipstick.

2—A wee touch of very light pink lipstick may be worn for very special parties.

3—A girl who borrows her mother's bright red lipstick might at least remember to put it back where she found it.

ELVIS PRESLEY

1—No Elvis Presley records are to be played in our house.

2—Elvis Presley records are to be played only in your own room, with the door closed.

3—Elvis Presley's picture may be in your bedroom, as long as it's on the north wall facing north.

BOYS

1—Twelve-year-old girls are too young to be interested in boys.

2—Twelve-year-old girls should make an effort to be interested in something besides boys.

3—Twelve-year-old girls should be interested in lots of boys, not one particular boy.

CLOTHES

1—Twelve-year-olds look nicest in simple, tailored clothes.

2—Twelve-year-olds are too young for off-shoulder dresses.

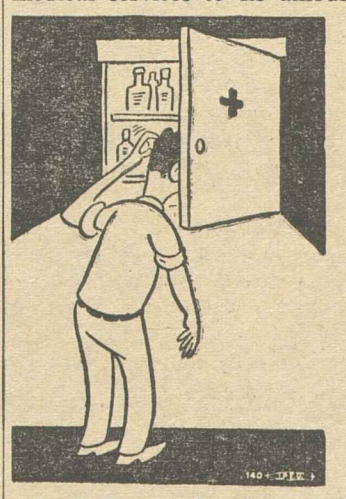
3—Off-shoulder dresses must be hung up carefully or they slip off their hangers.

For Your Health's Sake:

Multi-Union Health Plan Works

By Dr. Morris Brand

THE AFL Medical Service Plan in Philadelphia has dedicated its newly built and equipped medical center located in the heart of the city and containing close to 50,000 square feet of space. It is equipped to provide diagnostic, preventive and therapeutic medical services to its ambulatory members.



Many other unions have been wanting to provide direct medical services to their members but know that the smallness of their groups makes it impossible to provide an adequate efficient service of high quality.

The AFL Plan was started in 1950 by three union locals, each one too small to establish an effective health center of its own. By submerging varying individual beliefs, interests and their differences of opinion, the union officers and trustees of the health and welfare funds of the 28 locals who are now affiliated with the plan set a magnificent example for labor, in particular, and the nation, in general, to follow.

It accomplished that which some in labor and in other areas believed was an impossible task. Since the AFL Plan was organized in 1950 under the leadership of Isidor Melamed, its executive director, it has successfully demonstrated that a multi-union medical service program can be established to provide much needed and highly beneficial direct services.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany paid tribute to that segment of the medical profession that has been cooperating with labor when he stated: "But all of the sums in health and welfare funds and all of the combined efforts of trade unions would not be sufficient to launch a program such as this without another essential factor—the cooperation and help of enlightened members of the medical profession."

Meany voiced the opinion of many in labor and of many physicians when he stated: "A medical care program that begins to operate only when the patient is flat on his back in a hospital is a program of poor quality, yet that is the only kind that medical societies and hospital associations have, of their own volition, offered the public. That is why we must turn to other avenues and other means to attain our health and welfare goals . . . This new health center is a stirring demonstration of what can be done when men of vision devote themselves to the task of meeting human needs. The trade unionists of Philadelphia are extremely fortunate to have such a facility and such a program available to them. I urge you all to defend it, to support it, to preserve it, and to make it grow."

FORTY CARTONS OF CLOTHING provided by Dry Goods Employes Local 1102 and Women's Apparel Employes Local 1125 of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union have been distributed to Hungarian refugees at Camp Kilmer, N. J. Here Mrs. Mary Burke, a Red Cross volunteer, gives a little girl some of the clothing as her mother looks on. Standing, left to right, are Sec.-Treas. Sam Ohrnstein of Local 1125, RWDSU Vice Pres. Alex Bail and Brig. Gen. Sidney Wooten, commanding officer of Camp Kilmer.

125 Meat Cutters 'Graduated' as Instructors

'Crash' Program Produces Corps for Education Plans

Chicago—A "crash" staff training program, which has provided the Meat Cutters with the instructors needed for the union's greatly expanded education work within a year's time, has just been completed by the union in cooperation with Roosevelt University.

The intensive training courses, designed to develop a corps of qualified union instructors, got under way in January 1956, when 17 of the union's organizers from all parts of the country were brought to Chicago to undergo a one-week course for labor education leaders. When the seventh—and last—of the one-week institutes was completed this year, a total of 125 Meat Cutters officials had been "graduated."

This new group of labor education instructors is now being used to help put over the AMCBW education program, inaugurated just over two years ago. The program is attempting to develop an informed grass-roots leadership among union officers, shop stewards and key union members. It aims at stimulating more membership participation and stronger ties between members and their union. Between 35,000 and 40,000 AMCBW members are participating.

When they launched the undertaking, the Meat Cutters, after studying education programs underway in other unions, decided to utilize only members of their staff as potential instructors. To adequately prepare them, the union called on the Labor Education Division of Roosevelt University for aid in teaching the most modern instruction techniques.

Working with the union's education director, Helmuth Kern, and members of his staff, Director Frank McCallister of the Labor Education Division set up the series of seven Instructor Training Institutes. Seven courses on educational processes, communication, visual aids, group discussion and other teaching problems were taught at each institute by professors from Roosevelt University, the University of Chicago and Chicago Teachers College.

More than half of the time of each institute, however, was devoted to workshop sessions on the various problems of instructing others. As soon as a participant learned something new in lectures, he immediately put his knowledge into practice.

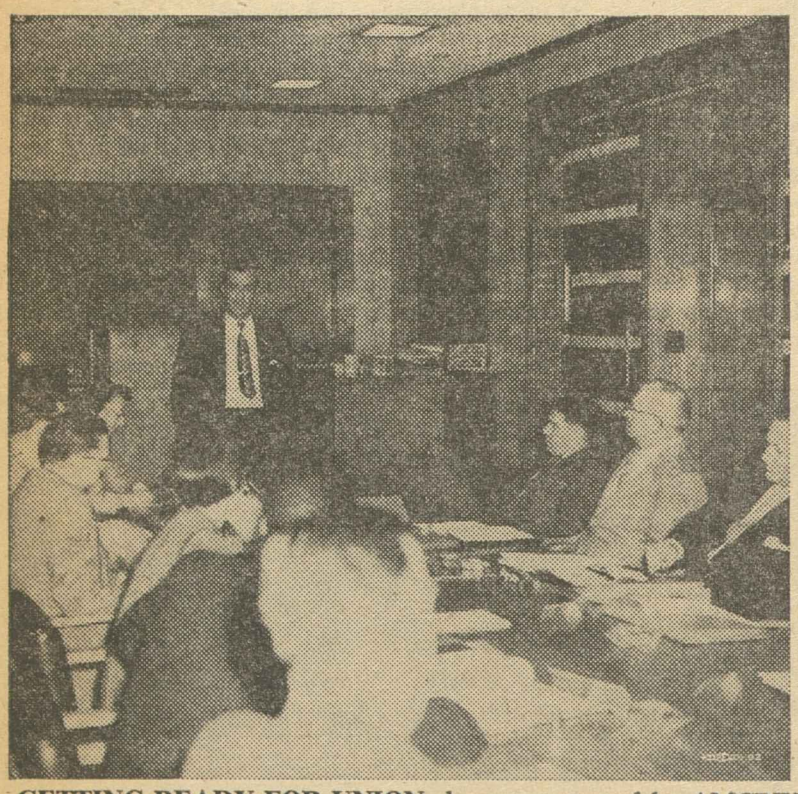
The 125 organizers, international representatives and local business agents who were trained at the institutes now are being called on to teach, along with the Meat Cutters educational staff, at One Day Institutes held throughout the country for members of the union.

Approximately 40 to 60 officers, stewards and key members of local unions are brought together on their "day off" for these educational sessions.

The Meat Cutters believe that, thanks to the corps of instructors developed at the Roosevelt University Institutes, their educational program is rolling at full steam at least three or four years earlier than otherwise would have been possible.

TRAINING LEADERS for the Meat Cutters' leadership education program, under which over 35,000 union officers, shop stewards and key members are learning trade union fundamentals, Victor Gotbaum, AMCBW assistant director of education, leads a buzz session at the Instructor Training Institute conducted by the Labor Education Division of Roosevelt University.

OVER 125 ORGANIZERS, international representatives and local business agents were trained to lead Meat Cutters education conferences at seven one-week institutes conducted in the past year. Here, Mrs. Agnes M. Douty, assistant director of the Labor Education Division at Roosevelt University, demonstrates techniques of group discussion to future instructors for the union.



GETTING READY FOR UNION classes, sponsored by AMCBW locals, Bob Wilson, international representative of the union from Portland, Ore., leads a practice discussion by union leaders at the final Instructor Training Institute held in Chicago.

EVALUATING UNION LEADERS' performance at an earlier workshop session of practice teaching, Bernard Sklar (facing camera, right), Roosevelt University alumni director, gives some hints for better instruction methods to a group of Meat Cutters at one of the institutes.

Machinists Health Pattern Studied

A national survey has been opened to determine the patterns of medical care and the health needs of nearly one million members of the Machinists Union.

The study is being made by the Columbia University School of Public Health and Administrative Medicine under an agreement with the Foundation on Employe Health, Medical Care and Welfare, Inc. It was announced jointly by Albert J. Hayes, IAM president, and John I. Snyder, Jr., co-chairman of the Foundation.

Among other subjects, the survey will seek to determine the relationship between the cost of medical care and benefits provided by group insurance plans.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE POSSIBILITY SHOULD NOT BE DISCOUNTED that some of us will live long enough to discover the National Association of Manufacturers acting as if it represents grown-up employers, offering some idea other than the disemboweling of unions. The time has not come yet.

The NAM has released a study on the "monopoly power" of unions made under direction of Dr. Leo Wolman of Columbia University. Dr. Wolman's group, it is said, reached its conclusions independently, but the NAM was probably not astounded at the ideas urged.

He wants to abolish—and the NAM concurs—anything beyond "local" bargaining. He thinks that "compulsory" union membership, picketing for organizational purposes, boycotts against anti-union employes and "featherbedding" are evidences of "monopoly" power.

The newer gimmicks include a proposal that unions be prohibited from using their "funds and staffs" for "partisan political purposes."

Three facts may be observed. First, the program encompassed by the Wolman study is so unrealistic that it would not conceivably be recommended by the Eisenhower Administration—originally proclaimed frankly as a "businessman's administration."

Second, it violates the actual practices engaged in by many corporations that are members of the NAM but sit silent while the NAM persists in making a fool of itself.

Third, the program itself—while extreme—is not sufficient to satisfy NAM Pres. Ernest G. Swigert. Swigert expands on the theme by charging that wage increases since 1949 have been "inflationary" and "unjustified" and that workers themselves would be "better off without them."

He says that wage increases—if any—should not be related to productivity or profits or anything except "bargaining"—apparently in a vacuum—at the local level.

Various Eisenhower Cabinet members have said that 1956 wage rises went beyond "productivity" increases—a highly debatable statement of highly inconclusive facts. But Swigert gets even more debatable saying that increasing output per man day and rising profits shouldn't even be considered in relation to wage scales.

It does not seem extravagant to express the hope that some of the more sensible corporation heads contributing to the NAM might try to elect a president who does not talk like a relic of pre-Civil War days.

★ ★ ★

PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS used to have a conviction that voters were too careless or too ignorant to "split" their ballots, voting for some Democrats and some Republicans. A University of Michigan survey shows, however, that in 1952 about 33 percent of the voters in the presidential election did "split" their ballots, and that in 1956 it jumped to 43 percent.

Almost unreported was another discovery: that Vice Pres. Nixon in four years had become "one of the most highly partisan figures in American politics."

In 1952 only 24 percent of voters had a strong "pro-Nixon" feeling and only 7 percent a strong "anti-Nixon" feeling. In 1956 the strong feeling of hostility had jumped to 23 percent—particularly among voters describing themselves as Democrats or independents.

The anti-Nixon opinion even among Republicans had grown somewhat—a factor that might mean little in the 1960 Republican nominating convention but might have an effect on the outcome of the election if Nixon should be the GOP presidential nominee.

International Union Made.

B. & C. W. I. U. OF A.

(REGISTERED)

THIS IS AN EMBLEM OF QUALITY, guaranteeing the buying public that any item carrying the union label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' must meet the rigid requirements of sanitation, high quality ingredients and 100 percent union shop. This label is assurance that every type of food produced by a baker or confectioner is of the highest quality.

Morgan Says:

John Orr Symbol of Freedom

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THE Fund for the Republic, an organization which traffics responsibly in such precious commodities as liberty and human rights, held a dinner in Washington to honor citizens who, perhaps unheralded but in the best American tradition, had shown courage in grappling with human conflicts in their daily lives.

Morgan

A strong, refreshing breeze of freedom seemed to blow through the Mayflower ballroom as the stories of these individuals unfolded.

The prize story dealt with a member of the state legislature of Florida, 37-year-old John Orr, a native of Miami. In the midst of his own campaign for re-election, Orr stunned the state by rising on the floor at a special session last July in Tallahassee to denounce legislation to continue school segregation.

He was the only legislator to vote against it. He thought it unthinkable to defy the Supreme Court. "I believe," he told the shocked house, "that . . . had we devoted as much energy, time and talent to discovering means to live within the law instead of defiance of it, we could have found a way. . .. ."

"Political suicide," the local pundits said. But John Orr was re-elected to the Florida legislature last fall by some 27,000 votes over a Republican opponent who campaigned for segregation.

This blue-eyed, quiet-voiced budding youth politician will tell you, "we don't want federal troops sent to the South. But send us some moral and spiritual leadership. If Pres. Eisenhower would come South and make one major speech on high moral ground about racial issues it would have a terrific effect on us. I think he is obligated to do it."

THE last time the President was queried by reporters on the point shortly before flying to his brief holiday on Sec. Humphrey's Georgia plantation, he said he had a pretty full agenda on his desk, that he insisted on recreation now and then to keep fit and besides he had made so many speeches on the subject he didn't know what another one could do for the present.

Since John Orr cast his lonely vote against segregation he has received (in addition to a few telephoned threats) more than a thousand letters mostly from within Florida itself. All but 62 of these were favorable to him and of the 62 antis all but nine or ten were anonymous.

Segregation, Orr believes, is immoral, not just illegal. But he is keenly sensitive to the need for patience and responsibility—on both sides—to solve the problem.

"And," Orr said simply, "we were never taught, in our house, to hate."

Morgan Accompanies Nixon On Trip Through Africa

Edward P. Morgan, ABC news commentator, who is sponsored by the AFL-CIO each weekday night at 7 p. m., EST, will accompany Vice Pres. Richard Nixon on his trip to Africa, and will be heard each night in reports broadcast by short wave.

Vandercook Says:

Has Danger of War Lessened?

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

EVEN since unsought greatness was thrust upon us, the primary function of United States foreign policy has been to preserve world peace. Not, recent events have taught us, always local peace, but world peace.

That central fact is so obvious that sometimes we lose sight of it. Lately, it has sometimes seemed that the President has lost sight of it. In what has become his anxiety to stamp out mere sparks, many have feared that he may have been neglecting his major task: the prevention at whatever cost of the holocaust World War III.

Vandercook

The U.S. brilliantly fulfilled that responsibility of wetting down the blaze of universal war, when we boldly risked war at the time of the Berlin airlift. We met that obligation of the brave when we proclaimed the Truman Doctrine to save Greece and Turkey from Red capture. In Greece, we helped the Greeks to fight a civil war, and to win it.

Most courageously of all, we ourselves waged a painful war in Korea and by our daring, indefinitely put off the far more frightful hurt that we would all have suffered from a more ambitious Communist aggression.

In his recent speech on the need to bring "pressure" on Israel, Mr. Eisenhower gave the impression that he had forgotten those facts of recent history. The President repeated from an earlier statement on the same theme, and I quote them: "I said also that the use of military force to solve international disputes could not be reconciled with the principles and purposes of the United Nations."

In making that statement, Mr. Eisenhower was inconsistent. In Korea, the United Nations itself did use military force at least to try to solve an international dispute. Indeed, at this very moment, Pres. Eisenhower himself has a resolution before Congress in which he asks specifically for the right to use U.S. military force in the Middle East to solve whatever international dispute might arise in that area from Communist expansion.

The question uncomfortably looms—in our efforts to stop or perhaps only postpone fighting in the Middle East—has the danger of a future world war been lessened or increased?

We have on the other hand, by a policy of what to so many seems un-evenhanded injustice as between Israel and Egypt, gone far both toward estranging and toward weakening the strong friends on whom, in time of crisis, we should depend.

As We See It:

Algeria Freedom Would Hit Reds

NO move against Communist penetration of the Near East would be more effective than a French grant of independence to Algeria, Irving Brown, AFL-CIO representative declared in a report on conditions in Africa following his recent visit to that continent.

Speaking on the American Broadcasting Co. radio network program, As We See It, Brown said that he believed that if France gives Algeria its independence, Israel also will be aided in its efforts to maintain its democracy and continue its economic expansion in the Near East.

"I believe that by showing in North Africa that it is possible within the West, within the free world, to evolve freedom and achieve self-determination and democracy, and a better economic life without dictatorship or an alliance with the Soviet Union, to that extent you will be able to bring about increased democratic opportunities in the Near East," Brown declared.

"Such a move would have the effect," he said, "of being the real political answer to the Soviets and their stooges in the Near East. It would create the basis for a federation of the three North Africa states, Tunesia, Algeria and Morocco, with 20 million Arabs, on the side of the free world, of democracy."

Brown gave credit to the AFL-CIO and to the trade union movement generally for having played an important part in helping Tunesia, Morocco and other African states, such as the Gold Coast, attain independence and democracy.

He noted that Kwame Nkrumah, who will be prime minister of the new state of Ghana, which has been the Gold Coast, paid high tribute to the American trade union movement for its role in the liberation movement of his country.

"What is happening and what will be happening in the Gold Coast," asserted Brown, "is a tremendous blow to those who have attempted to exploit the difficulties, backwardness and misery of these areas. People from Nigeria, Tanganyika, the Cameroons, and other parts of Africa, are enthusiastic about the Gold Coast independence to be granted March 6. They see the Gold Coast as an example for the rest of Africa."

Job Injury Benefits 'Tragically' Limited

A serious crisis in workmen's compensation exists in most states, "because the benefits are so tragically low and limited," Labor's Economic Review reports.

Published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, the February issue of the review said that accident compensation is "tragically inadequate," and "usually does not provide enough for family support and, sometimes, not even enough to permit (injured workers) ever to regain health and economic well-being."

This "grim truth," the Economic Review continued, is in sharp contrast to the fact that workmen's compensation laws "were enacted to provide justice for the worker injured on the job, or his survivors."

Minimum Outlined

"When a worker is injured on the job," the Review pointed out, "the least that can be done is:

"1—Provide, without any question or delay, the full range of medical care for as long as he needs it to relieve the disability and to give him every opportunity to recover as much of his health as possible, and

"2—Award him cash benefits adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of living for himself and his family for the full duration of disability or dependency."

Declaring that these have been accepted as minimum standards among most industrial countries in the world, and that "anything less deprives the injured worker of elementary justice," the Dept. of Research publication said that "nonetheless, in the wealthiest nation of the world, there is hardly a state that meets even these minimum standards."

Benefits Outdated

The "crusade for decent workmen's compensation," said the review, "is of vital importance to every one of the 70 million members of the American labor force," because of the fact that every 16 seconds, a worker is injured on the job, and every four minutes a worker is killed or maimed.

The crisis in workmen's compensation, it continued, is directly attributable to "arbitrary and outdated maximum dollar benefits" written into laws during the period between 1910 and 1916, when most of the laws were first enacted. At that time, industrial wages averaged about $13 a week, and benefit levels were about $10—roughly two-thirds of their wage loss.

Because of the rise in wages, and the continued lag in benefits, the average industrial worker today earns about $82, but receives typical maximum benefits of between $30 and $35—only about two-fifths of loss wages.

Lower Than Relief

"Often, the resulting payments to injured workers and their families are actually lower than payments to families on public relief," Labor's Economic Review said.

"Clearly, our workmen's compensation benefits fail any reasonable test of adequacy. They fail even the grimmest test of all, by falling below the minimum standards of subsistence set by our society for persons on relief."

A wide variance in benefits from one state to another, the AFL-CIO publication said, is "the deliberate effort by some states to entice industry by offering especially substandard compensation liabilities." The review termed this "a scandal of inhuman proportions that deserves Congressional investigation."

Service Union Wins Pensions In New York

New York—An $8 per week package increase has been won for 21,000 members of Building Service Employes Local 32B in new three-year contracts negotiated with two employer groups.

Wages go up $3 a week immediately and another $2 early next year. A pension, with first benefits payable in 1959, was negotiated, and improvements were gained in vacations, termination pay and welfare benefits.

The agreement covers employes of 2,100 Manhattan office and loft buildings represented in bargaining by the Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations, Inc., and the Midtown Realty Owners Association. Sharing in the terms are union members employed in commercial buildings which have agreements patterned after the master contract.

"These agreements represent the realization of a goal toward which we in New York City have been working for a long time," said Pres. David Sullivan in hailing the pacts as among the best in the union's record.

"We have won not only a significant wage increase, better vacations and welfare benefits, but most important of all we have attained the establishment of a pension program which so many of our members have hoped for over the years."

The settlement raises minimum wages depending on the type of building and the job classification from $69.50 to $83.23 for a standard 40-hour week, plus the $2 increases next year.

HONORED FOR "DEMOCRATIC COURAGE" at the American Traditions Award Dinner sponsored by the Fund for the Republic, Mrs. Bessie Dick and Mrs. Ann Harr, members of Local 379, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, chat with Robert F. Ripas, education director of the Clothing Workers Pennsylvania Joint Board, who won second prize for telling of their heroism.

Waitresses, Legislator Win Traditions Awards

Two union waitresses who care enough about democracy to fight to maintain it shared top honors with a Florida legislator and a Mississippi newspaper editor at the first American Traditions Awards dinner sponsored by the Fund for the Republic here.

The unionists, Mrs. Ann Harr and Mrs. Bessie Dick, members of Local 379 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, were described by Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, who presented the awards, as typifying "the spirit of freedom which rests on courage."

Mrs. Dick and Mrs. Harr were cited by the fund because they refused to allow even the heavy personal affairs of Christmas Eve and subsequent attempts to dismiss them from their jobs, deter them from insisting that justice be done to a new American immigrant abused by police.

Their story, which was told by Robert F. Ripas, education director of the Pennsylvania Joint Board of the Clothing Workers, won second prize. It began while they were at work in the Greyhound Bus Terminal in Akron late in the night of Dec. 24, 1955.

Struck By Officer

Into the restaurant walked Stanislaw Kisczycki, now an American citizen after five years in a Nazi prison camp. He had just attended mass, walking five miles from Wadsworth to downtown Akron to do so. He ordered a soft drink, planning also to attend the early morning mass before going home, and while drinking it fell asleep at his table.

A police officer entered and tried to awaken him. Kisczycki, who understands little English, tried to display his rosary and prayer book, but according to the waitresses and a porter who also witnessed the scene, the policeman struck him while he was still seated at the table.

Warned Not to Testify

When they got off duty, Mrs. Dick and Mrs. Harr went to the police station and ascertained the name of the victim, whom they had never seen previously. They then drove to Wadsworth and talked to his landlady. She referred them to the Wadsworth police, who sent them to see Kisczycki's sponsors, Mayor and Mrs. Don Merriman. The latter then drove to Akron and obtained Kisczycki's release.

As the trial approached, the manager of the bus terminal told the women not to testify unless subpenaed. Mrs. Harr replied that she intended to see that justice was done, and after she testified, was fired from her job.

The women's local union, however, rallied behind them, and took Mrs. Harr's case to arbitration. Dismissed in April, she was ordered reinstated last January. And with her reinstatement, she received back pay of $1,692.87 as the result of her union's efforts.

Besides Ripas, three other labor union members, all from the American Newspaper Guild, were among the 29 winners of the 13 prizes given for the best letters describing acts of courage in the American democratic tradition.

Sub-Trained Teachers Hit As Injustice

Duluth—"Cut rate education," based on the use of under-trained teachers at lower salary rates, has led to a "general breakdown in education standards in the United States," Pres. Carl J. Megel of the Teachers said in an address here.

Addressing the Duluth Federation of Teachers Local 692, Megel said that a survey just completed by Miss Mary Herrick, AFT research director, shows that more than half of the country's states and cities are employing "sub-trained" teachers in their public schools. He called this a "wrong approach" to the teacher shortage.

Standards Collapse

"The standard of an AB degree for elementary school teachers and an MA for high school appears to have collapsed," Megel declared. "The collapse is obviously due to refusal of school districts to pay salaries sufficient to attract and hold properly qualified teachers."

The AFT survey shows, he said, that teachers with no college degrees are employed in 57 percent of school districts with populations of more than 100,000, in 61 percent of cities with populations between 25,000 and 100,000, and in 52 percent of districts of from 10,000 to 25,000.

"State legislatures in 29 states," Megel continued, "have laid the groundwork for their breakdown in supply of qualified teachers by authorizing lower minimum salaries for non-degree teachers.

Injustice to Children

"The low, financially penny-wise, educationally pound-foolish salaries being paid sub-degree teachers are an injustice to the children."

Megel said that the starting salaries in most of the non-degree states are less than $2,500 a year, ranging down to "an illegal $787 a year in Mississippi." He explained that in this state, and others with salary laws for teachers, not all school districts observe the legal state minimum.

"It is significant," Megel concluded, "that the salary breakdowns are most disastrous in cities having no teachers' unions which have as their first objectives the maintenance of adequate educational standards and teachers' salaries."

Progress Reported On Jurisdiction

The AFL-CIO Executive Council's committee on jurisdiction reported progress toward a solution of jurisdictional differences between the Building Trades Dept. and the Industrial Union Dept.

The committee, meeting in Washington, continued discussions initiated at the recent Executive Council meeting in Miami, Fla. It scheduled another session for mid-March.

Morse Pledges Fight to Defeat Goldwater's T-H Act Amendments

Philadelphia, Pa.—Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) promised an all-out fight to prevent the passage of the so-called Goldwater amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act.

The principal speaker at the annual Labor's League for Political Education "victory" dinner, Morse assured close to 1,000 AFL and CIO labor leaders that he would not sit idly by in the U.S. Senate "while reactionary forces try to disenfranchise labor."

The amendments sponsored by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), if passed, would open the door in every state to "right-to-work" bills and are the most dangerous of all such amendments yet proposed, Morse said.

Urges More Education

As its most effective counter-strategy, the Oregon senator urged organized labor to lobby more effectively, and at the same time, step up its education of the rank and file.

"You must do a better job at the local union hall level," Morse warned. "I have been surprised to discover how many union members fail even yet to see the close, vital connection between political and economic issues, between their wage rates and the kind of legislators and legislation they have."

James L. McDevitt, co-director of COPE, also warned against reactionary attacks during the present Congress. He said the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce have launched a "Madison Avenue" propaganda drive "far more subtle than any that was used in 1946 when the Taft-Hartley Act was passed."

Political Ban Aim

All efforts will be aimed at barring trade unionism from politics, McDevitt said, by trying to persuade the American public that labor political activity is somehow improper.

"We have become too good American citizens," he said. "We have done what they said was good. We have registered, and we vote. But our sin is that we vote for candidates who are for all the people, not for the privileged few."

DISCUSSING THE HEAVY AGENDA which was acted upon by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. executive board at its one-day session at Hotel Statler, IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Albert Whitehouse, the department's director, discuss one of the many legislative recommendations approved by the board.

No Place to Land!

Guarantees Against Raids, Blockade Asked For Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

York and Sec. Pinchas Lavon of Histadrut in Tel Aviv.

Dubinsky Toastmaster

Presiding as toastmaster at the dinner which brought together some 1,200 people was Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers. He described Israel as "an ideal being translated into reality, which is setting a pattern of democracy comparable to any in the world."

He said that Israel's trade union movement was a major factor in the Israeli democratic spirit.

The presentation was made to Meany by Chairman Joseph Schlossberg of the National Committee for Labor Israel and by Dav Begun, secretary of the group.

Meany noted that as far back as 1928, the AFL Convention had passed a resolution encouraging Histadrut in its work of development of what was then Palestine.

He said that since Histadrut preceded the creation of the State of Israel, it is "more than a trade union" and plays "a great part in the affairs of that State."

Meany said American workers have "a stake" in what the people of Israel are trying to do—since "they are seeking to build a democratic society in the section of the world where there is little democracy and much feudalism and where slavery still exists."

Fair Criticism

He charged that Col. Nasser, "the little dictator" of Egypt, holds as his prime objective "the destruction of Israel."

"Up to this moment, Nasser has not publicly changed his mind about this objective," Meany declared.

In November, when the Middle Eastern crisis developed, the AFL-CIO took a "fair position," Meany recalled. He noted that the AFL-CIO had expressed criticism of Israel along with Great Britain and France for opposing the rules of the United Nations.

But, Meany said, "was there any doubt about the provocations against Israel over a period of many years?"

"Was there any doubt that the Israelis were forced to take up arms in protection against 'Fedayeen' raiders and against the blocking of Israeli shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba in the Suez Canal?"

The problem before the free world, Meany said, is to guarantee that Israel will not be forced to return to further raids and further blockades.

The AFL-CIO president emphasized that the crisis in the Middle East had been inspired by the Kremlin rulers of the Soviet bloc.

Russia Real Culprit

Rather than to have called for sanctions against Israel, he added, "our government would have done better to call for UN action against Russia, as a principal culprit in the Middle East crisis."

Meany charged that the Soviet leaders, if they had their way, would make Egypt, Syria and Jordan a part of the Kremlin empire and threaten the world peace.

"Does anybody think that Soviet Russia would react to moral pressure?" Meany asked.

If the United Nations is to mean anything, it cannot operate on a double standard.

"It must protect the small and the weak nations — and it must stand up to the Soviet bully.

"I hope and pray our government will see the light and will work with Israel to help build a nation dedicated to peace, freedom and justice without danger of its being over-run by its neighbors."

The Histadrut Humanitarian Award praised Meany for his "outstanding efforts" to build sympathetic understanding between the people of the United States and of Israel and his "warm encouragement of the cause of Histadrut."

AFL-CIO Opposes Sanctions

Earlier, Meany had issued a statement declaring that the AFL-CIO "is strongly opposed to the imposition of sanctions against Israel by the UN," adding that any such move would be "a travesty on justice."

"The UN has failed to invoke sanctions in much more flagrant cases of aggression—such as Soviet Russia's against Hungary and India's against Kashmir. Egypt's defiance of the UN by blockading Israeli shipping also has gone unpunished," he said, adding:

"It is difficult for American labor to understand how our country ever got maneuvered into the impossible position of siding with the dictatorships and against democracy in the Middle East—with Soviet Russia and Egypt which are real threats to the peace, and against Israel, which seeks only an undisturbed opportunity to build a better life for its people."

Indiana Labor Rallies For 'Wreck' Law Veto

The two-pronged drive for "right-to-work" legislation in Idaho has been decisively defeated, but the Indiana Senate appeared to be on the verge of passing and sending to the governor a much-maneuvered "wreck" measure.

Hoosier labor leaders were rallying Indiana unions for a gigantic caucus called for Indianapolis on Mar. 2 to urge Gov. Harold W. Handley (R) to back up his announced opposition to "right-to-work" legislation with a veto. The governor has said that while he opposes "wreck" legislation, if a bill reaches his desk, he will let it become law without his signature.

Setback in Delaware

In Delaware, where another hot fight over the union shop ban is brewing, backers of the "scab" law have been handed at least a temporary setback.

Defeat of the two bills before the Idaho legislature brought an end to one of the most intensive—and costliest—lobbying drives "wreck" law backers have conducted anywhere in the country this year.

Rejection of their effort came when the Democratic-controlled Senate, after a two-hour party caucus, moved to suspend the rules and voted down by a 24 to 20 vote a bill banning the union shop which earlier had passed the House. Only one Democratic senator voted for the measure, in an otherwise straight party-line division.

Prior to the Senate action, the Idaho House, reversing itself by a surprising margin, voted down the other pending "wreck" proposal which would have sent the issue to the voters in a referendum at the next general election. Although a two-thirds majority would have been necessary for passage, supporters mustered only 17 votes. There were 39 representatives voting against the measure.

Backed by GOP

The Indiana bill to ban union security agreements passed the House 54 to 42—just three votes over the required constitutional majority. As has been the case wherever the "wreck" measure has been voted on this year, Republicans overwhelmingly supported the measure and most Democrats were opposed.

There were, however, 22 GOP members, including the three Republican representatives who have been life-long union members, opposed to the bill. Only three Democrats voted for passage.

When the bill reached the Senate, its backers maneuvered to keep it in the committee of the whole instead of sending it to the Labor Committee. It was called up for two days' debate, then laid on the table for a few days prior to the expected vote.

Outside Pressure

The campaign for the "wreck" measure in Delaware was dealt a serious setback when it was learned that the bill there had been fostered from outside the state by the White Citizens Council of Alabama.

The bill, using language almost identical to the Alabama statute, remained stalled in the Revised Statutes Committee, but could be called up for a final reading and passage in the House at any time by a petition signed by three members.

Idaho's House, where the Republicans are in the majority, earlier had pryed the bill out of its committee by a floor vote before passing it by a 33 to 26 margin with but 3 Democrats voting for passage and 2 Republicans among those opposed.

Meanwhile, the state's industrialists, using the Idaho Farm Bureau as a front, continued steady pressure on the Senate Labor Committee in an effort to force the bill to the floor with a favorable report. After the Democratic caucus, the committee reported it out with a recommendation against passage.

"The money spent here to pass the 'wreck' law was pretty near unlimited," Albert G. Beattie, secretary-treasurer of the Idaho Industrial Union Council declared.

Civil Rights Legislation Clears First Hurdle

Civil rights legislation cleared its first hurdle in Congress as the House Judiciary Subcommittee approved, and sent to the full committee, a bill containing the four-point program recommended by Pres. Eisenhower.

The full Judiciary Committee is expected to report the measure promptly, probably sometime next week. Southern congressmen are planning to make their next major fight to block the bill when it reaches the House Rules Committee, where Dixiecrat influence is strong and might prevent the bill from reaching the floor for several weeks.

Before approving the bill, the subcommittee made several changes in the Administration measure, introduced by Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N. Y.). It voted to write in procedural restrictions and directions for the new Civil Rights Commission which the bill would create.

The measure also would establish a special division, headed by an assistant attorney general, in the Justice Dept. to handle civil rights matters. It grants authority to the attorney general to seek injunctions or other civil court remedies against violations or threats to civil rights, and would permit him to go directly to federal court with suits for civil remedies against threats to the right to vote.

House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emmanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), who had sponsored a broader civil rights bill, agreed to accept the Administration's watered-down measure as a substitute.

Annual Wage Guarantees Electrical Workers' Aim

Annual wage guarantees to offset periodic layoffs and a shorter work week because of soaring productivity were demanded by nearly 100 delegates attending a meeting of the Radio-TV and Parts Conference Board of the Intl. Union of Electrical Workers.

The delegates, representing workers in the giant industry from IUE locals throughout the United States and Canada, voiced grave concern about the exodus of organized plants to cheap labor areas.

IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett described plans to expand the organizing staff to meet the threat. Already the union has men in the field in Puerto Rico, he said, where several large electronics manufacturers have recently set up plants. They have helped raise wages substantially in several instances, he said.

He added that the IUE will take a steadily-increasing interest in international affairs. Among other things, he said, it hopes to establish liaison with unions in other countries representing workers in American-owned plants.

Thirty-three delegates from 12 IUE locals, representing more than 20,000 RCA workers, in another meeting established the newly-formed RCA Conference Board.

The new group was authorized by the IUE executive board at a recent meeting. Its chief purposes will be to correlate, coordinate and negotiate problems among the locals and to exchange information. It will meet three or four times a year.

SHIP'S COMPASS was presented by Pres. Joseph N. Curran (left) of the Maritime Union to Executive Dir. Lester Granger of the Urban League for delivery to Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of the Gold Coast when that British colony becomes the independent nation of Ghana on Mar. 6. Nkrumah is a former NMU member, and the compass is "to help him guide his nation on a true course."

Pennsylvania Moves Nearer Merger; Illinois IUC Endorses Ethical Codes

IUC Session Acts to Speed State Unity

By Gervase N. Love

Philadelphia—More than 1,000 delegates to the 20th annual convention of the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council have strengthened the foundation of merger with the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

They adopted a resolution authorizing the executive board to call a special convention, upon at least 30 days' notice, "to act upon a program to achieve formal merger" with the PFL.

Follow Pattern

The resolution proposed that the IUC and the PFL follow the pattern of unity set at the national level by meeting simultaneously and then moving into a joint session to set up a united Keystone State labor movement with 1.5 million members.

Committees representing the two bodies were authorized at the respective 1956 conventions to open discussions on carrying out the merger mandate handed down by the AFL-CIO founding convention.

"Meetings have been held and a special committee to do some groundwork, composed of the full-time officers of both organizations, is functioning and working out details for the full committee," said Pres. Harry Boyer and Sec.-Treas. Harry Block in their report to the convention.

"There are many problems, not the least of which are makeup of officers, selection and number on the executive board, per capita and other matters of general interest. In the past, except on matters of mutual interest in the legislative field, the activities of the two organizations differed, although the differences are not necessarily those which could not, to some degree, be the program of a merged organization."

How close the two bodies are was demonstrated when Pres. Joseph A. McDonough of the PFL, one of the principal convention speakers, presented Boyer with an inscribed cigar humidor from himself and his fellow PFL officers in recognition of the IUC leader's work.

HIS HANDS HELD ALOFT by Illinois Industrial Union Council officials, U.S. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) responds to ovation after praising the AFL-CIO for "cleaning house with a vengeance" in its drive to wipe out racketeers in the labor movement. Shown with Douglas at the State IUC convention are Sec.-Treas. Maurice McElligott (left) and IUC Pres. Joseph Germano (right).

Lambasts Racketeers

Crooks and racketeers in the labor movement were roundly lambasted by McDonough and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James B. Carey, president of the Intl. Union of Electrical Workers. Carey got his start in the labor movement in Philadelphia and recalled that he was one of the speakers at the PIUC founding convention in Pittsburgh two decades ago.

"Those who, either legally or illegally, use unionism solely as a means to personal enrichment deserve to be hounded out of the American labor movement as fast, as furiously and as finally as we can find the means to do it," Carey said.

McDonough, associating himself with Carey's remarks, said that while union affiliates are guaranteed autonomy, "we must deny to any individual or group of individuals the right to besmirch the good name of organized labor in this state and thereby expose the structure in which we live to erosion and decay."

Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel of the Steel Workers recalled the tremendous strides workers, particularly in Pennsylvania, have made in the last 20 years.

He told the delegates, attending the first convention to be held in Philadelphia's new and still formally unopened Philadelphia-Sheraton Hotel, that the merged labor movement will prove continuously stronger.

Leo A. Perlis, director of AFL-CIO community activities, strongly urged union leaders to develop themselves into community leaders as well.

Deverall President Of ICFTU Staff Union

Brussels, Belgium—Richard L. G. Deverall, former AFL-CIO representative in Japan, and now a member of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions staff in Brussels, was elected president of the ICFTU staff union. The union is affiliated with the Belgium general federation of labor.

Sen. Douglas Lauds Vigor, Good Example of Labor

Chicago—The Illinois State Industrial Union Council, representing 330,000 industrial union members, endorsed the AFL-CIO ethical practices code in a resolution condemning communism and racketeering in labor, industry and commerce.

The resolution was voted at the council's 14th constitutional convention here. Joseph Germano, president, told the council their next meeting probably will be their last. The council expects to convene briefly in September to ratify a merger still being negotiated with the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

Responsibility to Labor

In their ethical practices resolution, the delegates said:

"The decent people in the American labor movement have a responsibility and obligation to protect the whole labor movement from the corrupt and unscrupulous few who, if permitted to go unchallenged, will weaken and destroy the American labor movement."

Hailing the AFL-CIO for its "vigor" in moving against racketeers, U.S. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), the principal speaker, said he felt confident the IUC "will not lag in your support of these efforts." He added that the adoption of ethical practices codes "is a worthy example for other elements in our industrial and commercial life."

Discussing the bill he recently introduced in the Senate calling for the full disclosure of the financing of employe welfare and pension plans, Sen. Douglas declared:

"If the public and the workers can know the full facts about how their money is spent, few trustees will dare to abuse their privileges. Sunlight is a great disinfectant and that is what I aim to do—namely, to let the sunlight in upon these funds."

Praises AFL-CIO

Douglas praised the AFL-CIO for endorsing the principle of his bill, adding: "I have waited attentively to hear a similar response from the insurance industry and from the employer groups, but to date I have not heard any such reassuring message. I hope they will not prove laggards, but that they will soon join us."

The council voted to fight for removal of the state sales tax on food as part of their legislative program in the current Illinois General Assembly. The convention proposed revision of corporation taxes and addition of a tax on oil production.

Other legislation indorsed included a state minimum wage law, broader coverage of the federal minimum wage laws and a program for extension of the surplus commodities program into more industrial areas.

Convention speakers besides Sen. Douglas, included I. W. Abel, secretary-treasurer, Steelworkers; Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago; Richard J. Stengel, recent candidate for the U.S. Senate; Reuben G. Soderstrom, president, Illinois State Federation of Labor, and Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer, Auto Workers.

Hits GOP Alliances

Douglas told the convention that "Congress and the country are still run by the alliance between the conservative wing of the Republican Party, with its chief fortress in the Middle West, and the conservatives and Dixiecrats from the south.

"It was this combination that put over the Taft-Hartley Act in 1948, the tax bill of 1954, gave away the off-shore oil and passed the gas bills.

"The best way of changing the balance of power is to retire some of the reactionary Republican congressmen and senators from the North-Middle West and elect progressives in their places."

Immediate aims of the progressive congressmen, he said, are to extend the minimum wage laws to large retail stores and the interstate telephone system, an area redevelopment program to provide employment in depressed areas, and a "meaningful" civil rights program.

8-2-57

U. S. Atomic Power Development Termed 'Unrealistic' by AFL-CIO

The Eisenhower Administration has been "unrealistic" in relying solely upon private enterprise for atomic power development, Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, told the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. "The AFL-CIO," he said, "is seriously disturbed at what we consider to be an unbalanced and inadequate rate of progress in the American atomic power program."

Asks Speedy Action

Biemiller called on the government to undertake "promptly" a program of construction and operation of large-scale atomic power plants in order "to gain the practical experience and know-how necessary if we are to provide effective world leadership in this vital field."

Encouragement of private enterprise in the atomic field should not mean an abandonment of government responsibility for forward progress in this area, he said.

"Private enterprise alone will not meet the need," he continued. "Only one large atomic power plant will go into operation in this country for several years, that at Shippingport, Pa., and that plant is financed principally by government funds."

The AFL-CIO spokesman renewed labor's earlier requests for establishment of a statutory labor-management advisory committee to the Atomic Energy Commission, and charged the AEC with "still dragging its feet" in making public all the information to which the public is entitled on the nation's civilian atomic plans and progress.

Acted in Secret

"One notable example of the commission's reluctance to proceed in the open and of its slowness to develop procedures for public review is the case involving the issuance of a conditional construction permit for a fast-breeder reactor at Lagoona Beach near Monroe, Mich.," Biemiller said.

"Without weighing at this time the technical or legal aspects of this matter, it should be noted that we have been greatly disturbed by the fact that the commission acted here in a secretive and irregular manner and withheld from public examination certain information, some of which has subsequently been released, and concerning which there is no military reason for secrecy."

The AEC's issuance of the permit was also criticized in separate testimony before the same committee by Benjamin C. Sigal, general counsel of the Electrical Workers, who represents the IUE, Auto Workers and the Paperworkers in their effort to block the Lagoona Beach project.

Sigal said the commission violated its own regulations in issuing the permit without "making findings of fact" that the reactor would be safe.

Virginia Labor Offers Scholarship Contest

Richmond, Va. — The Virginia State AFL-CIO will sponsor its third annual scholarship award contest, to be held Apr. 2.

A $500 award will go to the winner of an examination covering the history of the labor movement. The examinations will be given in the contestant's own high school, with the approval and under the supervision of school principals or teachers.

Costs Outracing Wage Increases

Workers protected by escalator clauses in their union contracts "never catch up," Pres. James B. Carey of the Intl. Union of Electrical Workers warned in commenting on the recent increases in the cost of living.

"Naturally we are pleased that the contracts we have negotiated with Westinghouse and General Motors give our members some protection against the ever-rising cost of living," he said, "but it is small comfort, for these increases come months after the cost of living has gone up another notch. The rise outraces these increases.

"When is this so-called businessmen's Administration going to get at the root of the matter? When is this Administration going to do something about halting the rise in the cost of living, which is robbing our people of their wage gains day by day?"

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II | Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. | Saturday, March 9, 1957 | No. 10

Labor Carries Minimum Pay Battle to House, Senate

'Wrecker' In Indiana Slides By

By Milton Plumb

Indianapolis—Indiana became the first major industrial state to adopt "right-to-work" legislation, when Gov. Harold Handley (R) turned a deaf ear on a veto plea voiced by some 25,000 union members.

The bill outlaws all forms of union security contracts between employers and unions in the Hoosier State.

In the greatest union protest meeting ever staged at the State House here, rank-and-file members from every part of the state overflowed the capitol building on Mar. 2.

They tried to persuade Gov. Handley to change his mind about letting the bill become law without his signature. But they failed.

The mass meeting was called by the Indiana Federation of Labor to give the lie to arguments by proponents of the "wreck" law that the measure was opposed only by labor leaders and was supported by rank-and-file members.

Handley, however, stood firm in his refusal to veto the bill and allowed it to become law without his signature. After meeting with a delegation of eight IFL leaders led by Pres. Carl H. Mullen, he issued a 120-word statement saying he disliked the bill but that it was "the responsibility of the legislature and not mine."

The noisy but always orderly crowd, conservatively estimated to be between 20,000 and 25,000, waited in vain to see the governor, who slipped out a back door after meeting with the union committee.

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C. of C. Would Save At Kids' Expense

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce, which blandly proclaims at least $5 billion can be peeled from the Eisenhower Administration's $71.8 billion budget, wants to save some of it by keeping school children in over-crowded classrooms.

The Chamber suggested that a $451 million item for school construction be stricken out, along with $500 million from the proposed $1.7 billion in public assistance grants to the states and $11.4 million from the Labor Dept. appropriation. Earlier, the C. of C. had urged Congress to lop $780 million from funds for independent offices.

SPEAKING OF WAGES, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (left) and Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg appeared before Senate subcommittee to urge amendment of Fair Labor Standards Act to cover nearly 10 million of the 20 million workers now excluded. This would give 40-hour-week protection to newly-covered workers and actual pay increases to upwards of 2.5 million now getting less than $1 an hour.

Charges, Denials Fly In Rackets Probe

The McClellan Senate Committee, in its second week of hearings on Portland, Ore., vice conditions, heard a series of gambling operators, betting commissioners and "bottle club" operators tell hotly-disputed tales of hoping to take control of the city.

The committee, in the course of its sessions, heard testimony concerning the alleged use of Teamsters Union picket lines as a weapon in this attempt; of the collapse of that effort; and of attempts to use influence to get a police chief fired and a mayor replaced.

Elkins Key Witness

Principal witness throughout the week was James Elkins, a former convict and big shot in Portland's gambling world.

Another was Howard Morgan, Oregon public utilities commissioner and former Democratic state chairman, who testified that Teamsters officials hoped to gain control of Oregon law enforcement "from the district attorney to the governor's chair."

He said the Teamsters membership and many officials were fine people, but that a few wanted "improper" influence.

Morgan cited the fact that the Teamsters had twice split with the rest of state and city labor on political endorsements.

Candidates Elected

In one case, he said, they supported the late Paul Patterson, a Republican, for the Oregon governorship. The other case involved support of William Langley, a Democrat, for district attorney of Multnomah County (Portland). Both these candidates were candidates were elected.

Last year, he testified, a $10,000 campaign contribution was offered State Sen. Robert D. Holmes, Democratic candidate for governor if the Teamsters were allowed to name one member of the State Liquor Commission. The purpose, he said, was that eastern distilleries, with whom the union had trouble, could be pressured by refusal of Oregon to buy their products for state liquor stores.

The offer was rejected, Morgan said. Holmes was elected.

Manton Spear, a Portland beer distributor who formerly worked for a liquor concern partly owned

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Mitchell's Plans Disappoint Labor

By Willard Shelton

Labor carried its case for expanded minimum wage coverage to both Senate and House Labor subcommittees and gave full endorsement to the pending Morse-Kelley bills that would grant protection to about 9.6 million additional workers.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany denounced as "narrow, restricted and unrealistic" Administration proposals from Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell that would expand coverage by only about 2.5 million workers, of whom Mitchell estimated 400,000 would actually get pay raises.

Extremely Disappointed

"We are extremely disappointed," Meany told the Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) when Mitchell "unveiled the Administration's long-awaited specific proposals."

He pointed out that Mitchell's program was "keyed to a new and tricky" definition of "interstate commerce," severely limiting coverage, and would deny the protection of the 40-hour week even to newly covered workers granted the federal minimum $1 an hour pay.

Meany, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg and William Tyson of the general counsel's office urged that the definition of interstate commerce should be, in effect, the same now existing in the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Ruttenberg urged the same point before a House subcommittee headed by Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D-Pa.), sponsor of the House bill endorsed by the AFL-CIO.

Generous Definition

Pointing out that the Morse bill would exempt as "small" any retail establishment doing less than $500,000 in sales, Meany said, "from our point of view, that is a rather generous definition of what constitutes small business."

But Mitchell proposed to exempt as "small" or outside "interstate

(Continued on Page 2)

Building Trades In Conference

Some 2,500 building tradesmen from every state will attend the third National Legislative Conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. in Washington Mar. 11.

Pres. Richard Gray of the department will gavel the meeting to order at Washington's Sheraton-Park Hotel. He will make the opening address, explaining the purpose of the conference. Another highlight of the morning session will be a discussion of the current legislative situation by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell is scheduled to precede Meany with a half-hour address beginning at 10:30. He is expected to discuss the Administration's proposals for amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act as they affect the building trades.

Also slated to address the morning meeting are Reps. Frank Thompson (D-N. J.) and Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R- Pa.), who will discuss pending school construction bills. Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) will speak on the Taft-Hartley Act.

Further discussion of Taft-Hartley amendments, "modernization" of the Davis-Bacon Act and housing legislation will take place at the afternoon session. Con-

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Paper Unions Seal Merger Pact; Paul Phillips Elected President

By Saul Miller

Chicago—A jurisdictional battle covering two decades came to an end here at an historic convention that produced the first meaningful merger of rival international unions in recent years.

The culmination of months of negotiations came when separate conventions of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the United Paperworkers voted to merge and create the United Papermakers and Paperworkers.

The new union came into being as Paul Phillips, former IBPM president, and Harry Sayre, UPA leader, jointly gavelled to order the first session of the UPP.

A few moments later AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who played a key role in bringing about the merger, paid tribute to the 1,000 delegates as "labor pioneers" who had put into operation "the basic law of the trade union

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Endorses Welfare Budget

The AFL-CIO has given its endorsement to Pres. Eisenhower's budget for the Labor and Health, Education and Welfare departments, terming it "generally worthy of commendation" even though "in some respects . . . it is weak."

Testifying before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on appropriations for the two departments, Legislative Rep. Hyman Bookbinder declared "the AFL-CIO will not join the hysterical 'cut - the - budget - a t - any - price' crowd."

Urge Increases

In presenting recommendations for increases in specific areas of activity, the AFL-CIO spokesman said the two departments "represent, more directly than any other branches of our government, the obligation 'to promote the general welfare' of all 170 million Americans."

Bookbinder expressed labor's concern over the "hue and cry" raised against the budget. Conceding that it is "huge," he added pointedly: "So are our responsibilities, and so are our capabilities."

He reminded subcommittee members of Eisenhower's recent statement concerning his proposed $72 billion budget: "As long as the American people demand—and in my opinion, deserve—the kind of services this budget provides, we have got to spend this kind of money."

Must Cost Money

Bookbinder also quoted Sec. of Health, Education and Welfare Marion Folsom as having said the government "would fail to serve the people's interest if it stood idly by, indifferent to broad deficiencies in health, education or economic security."

The legislative representative said the statements of the President and Folsom showed "despite all the theoretical arguments about a welfare state that whichever political party may be in power, the responsibility to 'promote the general welfare' requires that the federal government do many things to further that objective, and it must cost money to do these things."

Points to Weaknesses

Pointing to the weaknesses in the budget, and predicting that several programs would not be accomplished properly within the dollar limitations imposed by the Administration, Bookbinder presented these specific views of the AFL-CIO:

• The proposed $40,000 increase for migratory labor will help, but "several times the proposed increase is needed" to relieve the "disgraceful" plight of the domestic migrant worker.

• The proposal for $20,000 for work in radiation hazards "is pitifully inadequate" to develop adequate safeguards in the peace-time atomic energy program.

• While welcoming a proposed $37,000 to help the physically handicapped, this appropriation should be expanded to the authorized limit of $225,000.

• The $30 million recommended for health research facilities is too low.

• The $791,000 recommended by the President for occupational health is not sufficient and the recommendation of the Public Advisory Committee, for $1.3 million, should be adopted.

An Awful Lot of Me's Gonna Get Wet

Labor Brings Minimum Pay Battle To Congress; Ask Wider Coverage

(Continued from page 1)

commerce" any business not purchasing "$1 million of incoming merchandise or supplies moving directly across state lines," Meany said.

"Not a half million but $1 million," he added. "Not sales, if you please, but supplies."

"It is by this convenient expedient that the secretary, who professes to support the objectives" of broader coverage, would "deny (the law's) protection to 7.5 million workers who need it most," the AFL-CIO president said.

"We are not coming to ask Congress to enact a pay raise for union members," he declared. "We are speaking here for the unorganized worker who because he is unorganized must look to Congress."

Forgotten Workers

The 9.6 million workers who would be protected by the Morse-Kelley bills, he said, "are the forgotten men and women in our economy—the clerks in the big chain stores, telephone company employes, restaurant and hotel workers, and those agricultural and processing workers employed by the big corporate farms."

These workers, he said, "to put it bluntly are being exploited. Their wages are set at the lowest possible level," he continued. "They are entitled by every test of humanitarianism and justice to the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act."

Ruttenberg, testifying on the details of the AFL-CIO proposals, said that from a humanitarian standpoint "we would like to see everyone covered, but that for practical considerations" the Morse-Kelley bills "exempt" about 10 million workers who cannot be clearly described as in "interstate commerce."

Others Speak Out

The general testimony of Meany, Biemiller and Ruttenberg was backed up by spokesmen of affiliated unions with special problems in low-wage industries or companies.

Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks, Pres. H. L. Mitchell of the Agricultural Workers, Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of International Union of Electrical Workers, and Herbert Shockney, Laundry Workers research director, spelled out the urgency of federal protection to workers now uncovered even though they work for substantial enterprises.

Additional scheduled witnesses before the Senate subcommittee were: Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers; Pres. Max Greenberg, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union; Pres. A. L. Spradling, Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employes; Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman, Meat Cutters; and Mrs. Julia Algase, legislative counsel, New York Trades Council.

Box Score on Congress

MINIMUM WAGE

Hearings on proposals to extend coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act have started in both the House and Senate. The AFL-CIO is supporting H.R. 4575, introduced by Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D-Pa.) in the House, and S. 1267, introduced by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) in the Senate.

The Administration proposes extension of coverage to only about 2.5 million workers not now covered. Most of this group would be employes of large retail establishments.

The AFL - CIO-supported bills, however, would cover nearly 10 million more workers, including large groups employed in retailing, agriculture, and as outside salesmen.

CIVIL RIGHTS

A civil rights bill seems to be headed for early action in the House. A subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, which has been holding hearings on H.R. 2145, introduced by Rep. Emmanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), and H.R. 1151, introduced by Rep. Kenneth Keating (R-N. Y.), has reported the bill favorably to the full committee. The full committee will meet Mar. 12.

As reported by the subcommittee, the bill is similar to the civil rights bill which passed the House last July. The key section would give the Attorney General the right to seek an injunction in federal courts against violations of civil rights, especially the right to vote.

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee, chaired by Sen. Hennings, (D-Mo.), has completed hearings on several Senate bills, and is now marking up a new bill in executive session.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

A House Education and Labor subcommittee has nearly completed hearings on federal aid to school construction proposals. Major bills before the subcommittee are H.R. 1, a $3.6 billion five-year program introduced by Kelley, and H.R. 3986, the $1.3 billion four-year Administration program introduced by Rep. Samuel McConnell (R-Pa.).

Action on school construction may await the outcome of the civil rights fight in the House. There is a growing belief that once congressmen have a chance to vote for a civil rights bill, they will be more likely to oppose a Powell anti-segregation rider to the school construction bill.

Last year, a Powell amendment was credited with helping to defeat school construction legislation.

Handicapped Job Placements Gain

Nearly 300,000 job openings in non-agricultural industry were filled by handicapped persons in 1956, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security reported.

This is 31,000 more than in 1955 and 107,000 more than in 1954. About 125,000 placements of disabled veterans are included in the 1956 total.

Total job placements in both non-agricultural and farm employment aggregated 15 million, an increase of about 200,000 over the previous year. Of these some six million were in the non-agricultural fields.

Biemiller Sets C. of C. Straight

Low productivity is the result, not the cause, of low wages, Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation told the House Labor Standards subcommittee in testimony urging extension of Fair Labor Standards Act coverage.

Earlier, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce had contended that low productivity "is the real cause of low pay" in uncovered industries.

"If decent dages were paid in the industries now uncovered," Biemiller told the subcommittee, "increases in efficiency would more than offset any increase in costs resulting from higher wages. Studies of the after-effects of minimum wage increases demonstrate a record of successful adjustment by the industries affected."

Safe Poultry Law Asked Of Congress

The AFL-CIO joined the Meat Cutters in asking Congress to pass a safe poultry inspection law "without loopholes."

In separate testimony before the Senate Agriculture Committee, Dir. S. W. Barker of the AMCBW Poultry Dept., and George Riley, AFL-CIO legislative representative, endorsed a bill sponsored by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) as the "most nearly adequate in protecting the public health and the health of those employed in the industry."

Riley pointed out that public experts believe that ante-mortem inspection is essential to protect consumers' interests.

Recalling that 136 persons had been hit by three epidemics stemming from one poultry disease alone in 1956, Barker said bills sponsored by Sen. George Aiken (R-Vt.) and Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga.) would set up "a program which could not be enforced and one which would not minimize epidemics."

Escalator Clauses Lag Behind Prices

Cost-of-living escalator clauses in union contracts offer some, but not complete, protection against rising prices, says the February Collective Bargaining Report of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

In fact, the report continues, "net wage income actually lags behind price advances." Pointing out that automatic cost-of-living wage adjustment clauses "have grown hand-in-hand with the increase in long-term agreements," the report said one of the major problems of unions negotiating such security provisions "is a misunderstanding held by a large part of the general public regarding the significance of escalators."

Creates Wrong Impression

"Newspaper reports of rises in the cost of living," it continued, "are often coupled with announcements that 'this means a wage increase' for certain workers covered by cost-of-living escalator clauses. The impression is created that rising prices mean 'wage gains' for workers under escalator clauses, when actually (they) merely restore lost buying power and do not provide any real gain.

"In such a situation the workers concerned are no better off because of the price rise and corresponding wage increases. Indeed, the typical escalator clause does not offer full protection against the effect of rising prices. Because part of the wage increase they provide to make up for rises in prices is taken in taxes, net wage income actually lags behind price advances despite the escalator protection."

In addition, the report went on, escalator clauses provide for wage adjustments at regular intervals—most of them on a quarterly basis—which results in the wage increases falling still further behind the jump in prices. The report conceded, however, that this still remains better than if adjustments had to await annual negotiations, which would mean a longer period of "reduced buying power."

3.5 Million Covered

About 3.5 million workers now are covered by cost-of-living escalators, the report said—"more than twice the number of some two years ago." However, the total covered by such automatic arrangements still is only 20 to 25 percent of all workers covered by union agreements.

Unions have sought the protection of cost-of-living clauses, it said, in exchange for long-term contracts. But since such a clause "merely maintains . . . buying power, there must be provision for additional wage increases to provide for some real gain in standards of living," said the report.

"Acceptance of cost-of-living increases alone would mean a freezing of real wages and no advance in the worker's standard of living," it continued, pointing out that "management generally has come to agree" with this principle.

Woodworker Delegates Set Goals for 1957

Portland, Ore. — Two hundred delegates from International Woodworkers of America locals in California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington have completed broad conferences here aimed at firming up wage and contract negotiations for 1957.

The delegates voted to open contracts this year for general wage increases and several fringe benefits, but reached no immediate agreement on finalizing the negotiating program. Indications were that varying fringe benefits would be submitted to different employer groups, depending on present contract provisions.

Labor Fights Liquidating Postal Savings

A move to end the postal savings system — the "poor man's bank"—is being fought by the AFL-CIO.

In testimony before the House Post Office Committee, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley said the proposal, by the comptroller-General and the Hoover Commission, would "take the Post Office out of one of the few operations from which is netted a profit."

"Only four days ago, the Postmaster General said he had found a postal deficit for half of 1956 which he reported was at the rate of $550 million annually," he pointed out. "Have we reached the point where the federal government prefers to destroy a useful function rather than pocket a modest profit?"

Riley said that in its 45 years of service, the postal savings system has averaged a yearly profit of $4,816,663, and that it earned more than $10.5 million in 1955.

Riley recalled that in the depression, when banks "were popping left and right," postal savings depositories were meeting all commitments.

"So much so," he added, "that deposits doubled in one year, then doubled again the next year. For 15 years thereafter, postal savings deposits grew every year by leaps and bounds."

FIRST MERGER OF INTERNATIONAL UNIONS was accomplished when the AFL-CIO Paperworkers and AFL-CIO Paper Makers united at a joint convention in Chicago to form the United Papermakers and Paperworkers. Greeting each other before the seal of the new organization are (left to right) its officers: Sec.-Treas. Joseph Addy, Executive Vice Pres. Harry Sayre, Pres. Paul Phillips and General Vice Pres. Frank Grasso.

Paper Unions Seal Merger Pact; Paul Phillips Elected President

(Continued from page 1)

movement: in unity there is strength."

The end to division, said Schnitzler, and the beginning of united action is the answer to the problems of workers in the paper industry and in all other areas where workers are represented by AFL-CIO affiliates.

Message From Meany

The implications of the first merger of rival autonomous unions working in the same industry were underscored by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

In a message to the UPP convention, Meany called the merger "the first concrete realization" of the AFL-CIO's objective of eliminating "conflicting and duplicating organizations and jurisdictions."

And among the hundreds of messages of the felicitation from inside and outside the labor movement, one came from Pres. Eisenhower extending congratulations and best wishes, adding:

"I am confident that your unity will now provide double vigor and renewed purpose for the benefit of your industry in the service of the national community."

The first session of the UPP came after the unions spent two days in separate conventions debating the merger agreement, constitution and other documents involved in the organic merger.

Conventions Vote

The UPA, a former CIO union, overwhelmingly approved merger with only a handful of delegates registered in opposition.

The IPBM, after prolonged and searching debate, voted for merger 358 to 191. Opposition was led by J. Arthur D'Aoust, a vice president and Canadian director. Most of his opposition was levelled at elimination of the referendum system of elections and the unions's death benefit fund in the UPP constitution.

When the convention voted to support Phillips and the majority of the union's executive board, D'Aoust indicated he would submit his resignation. But in a dramatic appearance before the first UPP session, he announced that he would go along with merger.

Highlight of the opening UPP session was the administering of the oath of office to the new officers and members of the executive board by John T. Jones, retiring first vice president of the IBPM and a leader in merger talks.

New Officers

Phillips is the first president of UPP; Sayre, executive vice president; Frank Grasso, formerly secretary-treasurer of UPA, general vice president; and Joseph Addy, secretary-treasurer of IBPM, secretary-treasurer.

Schnitzler noted that the date of birth of UPP coincided with the birth of a new nation in Ghana, the free world's hope for democracy in Africa.

The AFL-CIO official hailed the two unions that had formed the UPP for their scrupulously clean records, declaring they constituted a challenge to the rest of the trade union movement to stay as clean.

He added that the full power of the trade union movement will be brought to bear to clean out the few crooks and racketeers, especially once rank-and-file members are alerted to the dangers posed by corrupt elements.

Besides Schnitzler, the opening session of the UPP heard Gordon Cushing, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress; Al Whitehouse, director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., and Pres. A. F. Hartung of the Woodworkers.

Hartung expressed hope that all unions in the forest products industry would continue to cooperate

Merger Paid Off For Paper Workers

Chicago—Merger paid off for the new paper workers' union before it was officially voted. Since the preliminary merger pact was reached in November 1956, joint organizing drives involving 10,000 workers have been launched, some of them successfully concluded.

Unity in Paper Unions Based on Cooperation

Chicago—The merger of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the United Paperworkers is based to a large extent on the pattern that brought together the AFL and CIO. But the uniting of two autonomous unions working in the same industry poses different problems than the uniting of two national labor federations.

How these problems were met in the creation of the United Papermakers and Paperworkers may well set the pattern for future merger of unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

Spurs Union Merger

While the AFL-CIO merger helped set the tone for the creation of the UPP, circumstances peculiar to the paper industry and personal relationships played an important role.

For the past three years mergers in the paper industry have been accelerating to the point where small and medium-sized plants are being extinguished. The two unions were faced with the necessity of dealing with these new and larger industrial combinations. The result—a spur to union merger.

The men who were charged with carrying through the merger fortunately were close, personal friends and over the years had built up mutual confidence and respect that eased the way.

For when Paul Phillips, Harry Sayre, Frank Grasso and Joseph Addy sat down with their executive boards to plan merger, they were already fast friends.

Starting with the basic agreements that created the AFL-CIO, they proceeded to write the formula for a new paper union of 130,000 members.

First they created the structure of the new organization—a 19-man general executive board composed of four administrative officers and 15 vice presidents.

They agreed that Phillips would be president of UPP, Sayre executive vice president, Grasso general vice president and Addy, secretary-treasurer. The other 15 vice presidents were divided on the basis of nine for the Paper Makers and six for the Paperworkers.

Regions Revamped

The regional structure of the two unions was revamped. The paper makers had nine regions, the paperworkers seven. The UPP will have 13 regions with new boundaries. For example, New England regions have been made smaller for easier servicing.

The merger agreement guarantees the jobs of all personnel in both unions. It "initially" sets the headquarters of UPP at Albany, N. Y., and all Washington personnel of the former UPA have been offered jobs there.

New Paper Union Bans All Rackets

Chicago — The Constitution of the UPP bars union office to any member who is "engaged in the promotion, implementation, furtherance or support of organized rackets, such as numbers, bookmaking or any other corrupt activity."

Similarly, any member would be barred from elective or appointive office who in any way uses the union or his position in the union to "further any illegal or corrupt activity."

'MORE VALUABLE THAN GIFTS' was the way Jack Kroll, retiring co-director of COPE, described AFL-CIO Executive Council's resolution of praise for his work in political action field. Framed reproduction of that statement was presented to Kroll—shown here with Mrs. Kroll—at testimonial dinner in Washington.

Friends, Associates Toast Kroll

His friends and associates from AFL-CIO and COPE have said an affectionate "so long, see you later" to Jack Kroll at an informal testimonial dinner.

Kroll retired March 1 as co-director of COPE. For 11 years before that, he was director of the old CIO Political Action Committee.

AFL-CIO officers and the COPE staff presented Kroll with a set of pipes, a wrist watch and a framed reproduction of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's recent resolution of praise for his work. And they showered him with words of good will and best wishes.

"I'm not retiring really," Kroll told the group. "When the old fire horse hears the bell, he's ready to go. I'm an old fire horse, you know."

Modestly, Kroll thanked the speakers for their "nice words" and added "all I did was the best I could. What we've done is so small compared to what we can do."

"Political education and action aren't a goal in themselves," he added. "They're a means to an end to get decent legislation for labor and the people."

Kroll paid compliment to his wife, Sarah, who sat at the head table.

"I couldn't have done the job all these years without Sarah's help and understanding," he said.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany paid his tribute to Kroll as "a real trade unionist — a dedicated man who has proved his loyalty to the labor movement, and who has shown an ability to work in every area."

"I know Jack Kroll will be anywhere that COPE or the AFL-CIO needs him," Meany said. "There is still lots of educational work ahead."

James L. McDevitt, now director of COPE, praised Kroll's "understanding and sympathy for his staff" and his spirit of cooperation in helping make the merged organization's political action set-up work effectively.

McDevitt emphasized that Kroll will be available for advice and guidance to COPE.

Other speakers were Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers; Roy Reuther, head of political action for the Auto Workers; and Al Barkan, newly named deputy director of COPE.

Kroll, who is vice-president of the Clothing Workers and head of that union's Cincinnati joint board, says he plans to "keep busy" with work for his own union.

Lutherans Laud Labor's Refugee Work

New York—The interest and helpfulness shown by the AFL-CIO in the program for the resettlement of Hungarian refugees has won the commendation of the Lutheran Refugee Service, one of the sponsoring agencies at the Camp Kilmer, N. J., refugee reception center.

LRS Dir. Cordelia Cox wrote to Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, that "the suddenness and magnitude of the program were such that all the resources of the country were needed to meet it effectively."

"The leadership of the AFL-CIO in practical service and helpfulness has done much toward guiding public interest into constructive channels." she said.

The Lutheran group also advised Perlis it was "particularly appreciative" of the accomplishments of Steve Borbely, whose work at Camp Kilmer "was thoughtful, constructive and of far-reaching importance." Borbely is a staff member of Reg. 4 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers who was given a temporary assignment at the refugee center to aid in placement of the Hungarians.

Mutual Trust Urged On Labor, Management

New York—Labor and management must end their "hero and villain" relationships with each other in the interests of world peace and prosperity, Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers told the New York Building Congress.

He listed objectives to be achieved if solid barriers are to be built against war and communism. But these are unattainable, he said, "unless labor and management embrace the problems in the spirit of mutual trusteeship."

Each Has Role

"The recognition that we each have a role to play and that we can progress together is the key to future prosperity. This mutual acceptance and knowledge of our trust is what I mean by mutual trusteeship," McDonald continued.

He made it clear that he was not an advocate of "a soft union or timidity," and said that cooperation did not mean abdication of rights by either union or management.

The USWA president named these objectives for the attention of both parties:

Elevation of the living standards of the approximately 30 percent of American families who now earn less than $2,000 a year;

Establishment of public works programs, especially in underdeveloped areas where so many families with sub-standard incomes live;

Provision for the advent of automation by retraining personnel who will be hardest hit by introduction of new machines.

A "most essential element" in maintaining our economy is continued high purchasing power, McDonald went on.

Discusses Problems

Discussing the problems of families with sub-standard incomes, he said "the fancy $7 billion advertising budget of American business means absolutely nothing to these families. They can't even buy the paper, the magazines, to see the ads."

Most of those in the sub-standard income group, he added, live in the states "that see fit to exclude organized labor and to weaken its effectiveness by the 'right-to-work' laws."

Guests included Business Manager Walter Matthews, Metal Lathers Local 46; Sec.-Treas. John J. Brennan, Building & Construction Trades Council; Business Manager Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., Electrical Workers Local 3; Pres. Thomas A. Murray, New York State Federation of Labor; Pres. Howard McSpedon, Building and Construction Trades Council; Pres. Eugene, Murray, Plumbers Local 2; Pres. Thomas J. Murray Steamfitters Local 638, and George Rettinger of McDonald's staff.

Labor Opens Drive To Register Voters

A new offensive—key feature of which is establishment of permanent registration committees in all locals and central labor bodies—has been launched by organized labor with the intention of getting all trade unionists and their families registered to vote.

Kickoff of the new campaign came at a meeting of the Operating committee of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, attended by a number of top officers of international unions. COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt presided, with Jack Kroll taking part as his last official act before retiring as co-director.

Permanent Committees

Concurrent with the meeting, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler—in their capacities as chairman and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of COPE—addressed letters to all international unions asking them to establish permanent registration committees at their central offices, and to call on affiliated local unions to take similar steps.

At the same time, McDevitt and Kroll wrote to all state and local labor political education committees and central bodies, laying particular stress on the fact that local committees would bear the brunt of the battle for full registration of trade unionists.

Indicating that the entire weight of the 16-million member AFL-CIO would be put behind the all-out registration drive was a resolution adopted at the recent session of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

In this major policy statement, the council pointed out that in the critical 1956 presidential elections, only 60 percent of those Americans eligible to vote by reason of age and citizenship actually cast ballots. The council called for energetic efforts to correct the situation.

Year-Round Effort

The COPE session served to emphasize past experience with registration. It showed that if efforts to get out the vote are left to the period immediately prior to election day, results are inadequate. The essence of the new approach is that registration activity must be carried on around the calendar.

Particular stress will be placed on permanent records set up by local bodies in cooperation with local COPE officials, in order to have up-to-date data showing whether each trade union member and his family are registered.

Under this system, local unions will supply complete lists of members and addresses; cards will be checked against official records to find out which union members are registered to vote; the names of those unregistered are turned over to teams who will visit these workers at their home and impress on them the importance of participating in elections.

Emphasis will be placed, too, on seeing that all young union members and the children of unionists register upon reaching voting age.

Women's activities departments are to be created on the state and local level. This move is in recognition of the fact that while women constitute over half of the electorate, in districts where workers live their vote falls far below that of the men.

Printing Pressmen Win NLRB Election

Jacksonville, Tex.—By a 15 to 1 vote, the employes of the Uniform Printing Co. here have voted for representation by the Printing Pressmen.

A. F. Cadena of the AFL-CIO organizing staff was assigned to assist the pressmen in their organizing drive prior to the NLRB election.

Jim McDevitt, Barkan Get COPE Posts

Appointment of James L. McDevitt as director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education has been announced by Pres. George Meany.

McDevitt was formerly co-director of COPE together with Jack Kroll, who retired from that post Mar. 1.

At the same time, Meany made known the appointment of Alexander Barkan as deputy director of COPE. Barkan had previously been an assistant director of the committee.

Prior to the merger of the AFL and CIO, McDevitt had been director of Labor's League for Political Education. He came to that post from the presidency of the

Alexander Barkan

Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

Born in 1898, he had served in a number of capacities in the Pennsylvania labor movement and represented labor in several public agencies.

He is married and the father of three children.

Barkan was named an assistant director of COPE at the time of the merger.

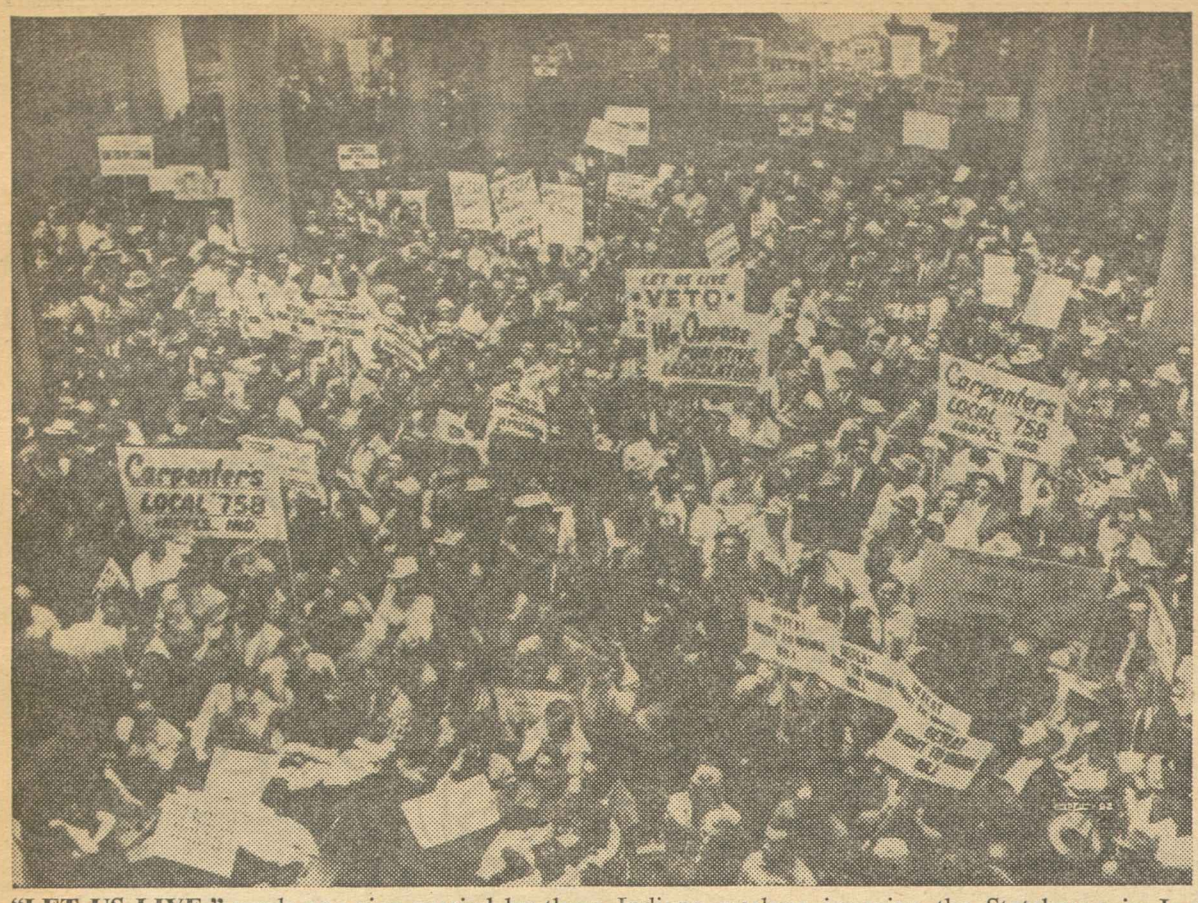
Previously, he had served for seven years as political action director of the Textile Workers and before that, was for two years executive secretary of the New Jersey State CIO Council.

A native of Bayonne, N. J., he is married and has two children.

St. Louis Teamsters Made Gains in '56

St. Louis—Wage increases totalling $6 million were won by 31,000 members of the Teamsters union in this area during 1956, while cost-of-living adjustments in contracts brought an additional total of $750,000 for 13,000 members.

Wage increases averaged 10 cents an hour, compared with 9.3 cents in 1955, the compilation showed. Deferred increases during 1956 averaged 7.4 cents per hour, an increase over the 5.9 cents of the previous year. On an annual basis, members involved in new negotiations received average increases of $208, while those involved in deferred increases averaged $154 for the year.



"LET US LIVE," reads one sign carried by these Indiana workers jamming the Statehouse in Indianapolis to protest against the "right-to-work" bill passed by the Legislature. Their efforts to win a veto failed to convince Republican Gov. Harold W. Handley, who said that he intends to let the bill become law without his signature. The door to the governor's office is in the upper left background.

Indiana Governor Lets 'Wrecker' Become Law

(Continued from Page 1)

When Mullen took a microphone and reported Handley's attitude, there was a series of angry boos.

"I've gone through many campaigns and I've seen many legislatures but this one is the most vicious I have ever seen," Mullen said. "Evil forces have been operating in the Assembly. When legislators get up and say the bill is wrong and then vote for it you can see these evil forces at work."

Federation Sec. Hobert Autterson told the demonstrators that the bill had been lobbied through by the Chamber of Commerce. He urged workers not to trade with retailers affiliated with the chamber "even if you have to go across state lines to keep from doing it."

Passage in the Senate was by a vote of 27 to 23 with two Democrats joining 25 Republicans in support of the bill. Opposed were 16 Democrats and seven Republicans. Earlier the House, which also divided on party lines, approved it 52 to 44.

In Kansas, "wreck" law backers have maneuvered to the floor of the House a resolution calling for a referendum next year on their proposal to make "right-to-work" a part of the state constitution.

The House State Affairs Committee voted 10 to 7 to send the bill to the floor without hearings.

The House then voted down 67 to 45 a motion to refer the bill to the House Labor Committee, with five Democrats and nine Republicans breaking party lines on this test.

In Delaware, opposition to the "wreck" law pending before the Revised Statutes Committee in the Legislature continued to mount. The Republican-controlled city council in Wilmington voted overwhelmingly to oppose the bill.

Bldg. Trades Confer on Legislation

(Continued from Page 1)

gressional speakers include Rep. John Fogarty (D-R.I.) and Sens. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), Homer E. Capehart (R-Ind.) and John Sparkman (D-Ala.).

Legal aspects of Taft-Hartley and Davis - Bacon amendments sought by the building trades will be explained by Louis Sherman, labor attorney, and Charles Donahue, research director of the Plumbers.

Delegates will spend two days calling on their senators and representatives. The conference will reconvene Thursday morning, Mar. 14 to hear talks on the importance of Davis - Bacon-type "prevailing wage" protections in the current highway program by Reps. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) and Russell V. Mack (R-Wash.).

Reports by the delegations by states on the results of their efforts on Capitol Hill, and remarks by building trades leaders, will conclude the conference.

Philadelphia Meat Cutters Approve Pact

Philadelphia—New contracts calling for hourly wage increases ranging from 15 to 27.5 cents and providing for a non-contributory area-wide pension plan have been ratified by more than 5,000 members of locals in the Meat Cutters Joint Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity.

The workers, employed by three major food chain stores, jammed an overflow meeting to vote approval of the new agreements.

The pacts also carry an additional paid holiday, a new hours schedule, health and welfare improvements, and pay for jury duty. They were described by Council Pres. Leon B. Schachter as "the finest agreements negotiated in the 20 years' history of the council."

Two of the employers, A & P and American Stores, will begin pension coverage on July 1. The Food Fairs will start making contributions covering their workers at the end of 1958.

"Union members who switch jobs within the industry can do so without fear of losing their pension credits," Schachter explained.

Railway Clerks Local Boasts 39 Osmands

Port Aux Basques, Nfld.—A local union designed to test the soul of any conscientious secretary-treasurer is Lodge 551 of the Railway Clerks, located in this Newfoundland harbor town.

The roster of the 500-member local sounds like a family roll-call. Some 39 members carry the family name of Osmand. Call the name of Keeping, and 21 will respond.

The Andersons number 20; the Stricklands, 17; the Musseau name is common to 13, and 12 members are named Lomond.

The Osmand families came to Newfoundland from England about 200 years ago, and the Keepings have been in the neighborhood for over a century.

The descendants of these and other families have spread out into a number of industries along the rock-lined southwestern coast of Newfoundland. At Port Aux Basques, freight from Canada is loaded on to Newfoundland's narrow gauge railway to the capital city of St. John's and other parts of the island.

Travel on that rail line can be exciting. Some times, trains are delayed a whole day by snow drifts —and at one point, 80-miles-an-hour gales "not infrequently" lift empty freight cars from the tracks and toss them around like toys.

So far the winds haven't blown away the membership records of Lodge 551.

But even without such natural hazards, it's no child's play to keep all those names straight on the membership lists.

Shea, of Bricklayers, Killed Crossing Street

Newton, Mass.—James J. Shea, 53, business representative of Bricklayers & Plasterers Local 32, was killed Mar. 3 when he was felled by two autos, one of them a hit-run car, while crossing a street here.

Training Institute Held On Organizing Techniques

New York—The tried and true techniques of organizing were reviewed and new ones suggested at the first of a series of training institutes held here in anticipation of the AFL-CIO campaign to unionize white collar workers.

AFL-CIO officials and staff members from the New England states, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania spent three days restudying the old methods and examining the new, and at the conclusion of the sessions, even the veterans of many past drives for new members reported they had profited from the study.

John W. Livingstone, AFL-CIO director of organization, reported he was highly pleased with the results and said the institutes may become annual events. Others are scheduled for additional sections of the country.

The 65 organizers and AFL-CIO officials who attended met for three days and evenings. They were divided into two sections with panel discussions and direct participation by all.

One panel took up "Labor and the Law," reviewing NLRB election procedures, the rights of organizers, state and local legislation and related subjects. The panel members were AFL-CIO Reg. 8 Dir. Paul Christopher and George Craig, Carl McPeak and John Schrier, assistants to Livingston.

The other panel concerned itself with organizing methods. Leaflets, home visits and other techniques were studied as well as new analysis of approach which were not discussed publicly. Panelists were William Kircher, assistant director of AFL-CIO Reg. 9; AFL-CIO Reg. 11 Dir. Eugene Moats, and Franz Daniel and Allan Kistler, assistants to Livingston.

A film strip on organizing techniques was prepared especially for the series of meetings and was presented by George Guernsey, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

New York's Stork Club Is Feeling The Pinch of an Anti-Labor Boss

New York—The Stork isn't bringing the babes of Broadway around to its swank and expensive East 53rd Street location these days.

Sherman Billingsley, anti-labor owner of the famous Stork Club, complained to a court that business at his place is off more than 60 percent since locals of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes walked out early in January.

A sympathetic court gave Billingsley an injunction halting picketing in front of his club, but the political figures and show people who make up a large part of his clientele won't risk crossing a picket line—even an invisible one. Then an appellate court put the pickets back.

Boniface Billingsley's troubles with unions, or theirs with him, began years ago. Every few years he fires his crews for labor activity and then it takes a court action to get them reinstated. The consequent blow to Billingsley's bankroll doesn't stop him from repeating his error.

His latest brush came Jan. 9 when he bounced the butcher because he suspected him of pro-union sympathies. About 40 of the kitchen crew, loyal to Local 89, joined the butcher in the street. Next day they were joined by about 60 waiters and captains, just as loyal to Local 1.

Al Manuti, secretary of Musicians Local 802, the only union with whom Billingsley had a contract, tried to mediate on behalf of the strikers. It looked as though he might be successful but Billingsley balked and gave the band two weeks' notice. Stork Club patrons —the few that are left—now are entertained by a hi-fi juke box.

Billingsley then accomplished some legalistic legerdemain. In an apparent about-face he asked New York's labor relations board for an election within 30 days. This paved the way for an injunction which temporarily barred pickets from the club's entrance just off Fifth Avenue.

Every new slump in business brings anguished bawls from Billingsley. A big party was shifted from the Stork to another, organized club, because of the strike despite Billingsley's wails and the efforts of some friendly newspaper columnists to minimize the difficulty.

News of the shift caught Billingsley in his apartment and he reacted by dashing to the picket line clad only in pajamas and berating his striking employes.

BACK AGAIN doing business at the same old stand in front of New York's famous—or infamous, from a union point of view—Stork Club are these pickets from Hotel & Restaurant Employes locals. An appellate court put them back after a lower court friendly to the owner took 'em off.

Fair Improvements

THERE'S AN URGENT need for substantial improvement in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The proposals brought before the Senate Labor Committee by Sec. of Labor Mitchell scarcely fill the bill. Instead of a widespread increase of coverage, the Administration program voiced by the Secretary calls for improvements that—in light of the proven needs—can be described only as a trifling forward step.

As AFL-CIO Pres. Meany pointed out to the committee in a subsequent appearance before the Senators, the Administration proposal would bring substantial benefits to perhaps no more than 250,000 workers.

Throughout the last campaign, the Administration suggested that it was prepared to support a major step to bring the wage-hour law up to date on coverage. But the actual proposals are a sad anti-climax.

As the AFL-CIO made clear, there are about 10 million workers in interstate commerce who have "neither the protection of the law nor a trade union." They are, to use Pres. Meany's phrase, "the forgotten men and women in our economy."

The Morse bill, which the AFL-CIO supports, would bring about the reasonable improvements in the minimum wage program that are so patently needed.

We hope that the Congress will take a realistic look at the needs of the lower-income workers, to whom the Morse bill brings hope of protection and economic benefit. In a time of "general prosperity," these people are not able to enjoy their fair share of America's well-being.

Adoption by the Congress of the Morse bill would be a step toward meeting our obligations to those who most need our legislative help.

Another 'Wreck' Law

THE "right-to-work" bill—passed by Indiana's Republican-controlled senate and house, and which the Republican governor refused to veto—will *not* make Indiana an economic Utopia. It will *not* provide jobs, even for those few deluded souls who may think that the so-called "right-to-work" law will give them a right to a job.

Indiana's right-to-work law, like those promoted by the anti-labor groups in other states, will hurt labor, industry and the public.

Where union-management relations have been stable—the vast majority of cases—it will add a new element of unrest, suspicion and bitterness. Union security promotes good labor-management relations; but the state legislators, in their quest to enact an impossible slogan, have ignored reality.

We trust and hope that the good people of Indiana will eventually prevail on their legislators to correct the damage that has been done by this newest of "right-to-work" laws.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

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Richard F. Walsh	Willard S. Townsend*	Lee W. Minton
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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St. N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 50 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II MARCH 9, 1957 No. 10

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LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO

Welcome, Young Man!

Eye-Witness Report:

Freedom Comes to Ghana

Ghana, the new free dominion of the British Commonwealth, came into being Mar. 6—as the world watched this important swing from colonial status to independent sovereignty. This eye-witness account comes from an ABC radio newscaster, sponsored by the AFL-CIO, who is visiting the scene.

By Edward P. Morgan

At the stroke of midnight—Mar. 5—in the humid capital of Accra, the British Crown Colony of the Gold Coast ceased to exist, and the independent country of Ghana was born . . . the newest free nation in the world and now, a full-fledged dominion of the commonwealth of nations.

This was a moment of great rejoicing, as the British standard was struck and the red, gold and green flag of Ghana with its single black star was raised over the capital and over the land. There were songs and pageantry and dancing in the streets. Native women with black babies slung on their backs in a kind of loop in their costumes danced . . . and men in their blazing toga-type kilties danced too, separately and together.

There is a weird interlacing of the Western and the African in all this. English is supposed to be the common language, and civil servants and others proudly address each other in it. But when the instructions must be precise to a servant or a cab-driver or others of little schooling, they are obliged to lapse into the local dialect of Ga.

Man From Brooklyn Saves the Evening

Ghana has its own ancient culture . . . but last night at the Club Lido, Ghana's equivalent of El Morocco, a local band struggled bravely but mournfully through the ancient strains of "Let Me Call You Sweetheart" and it took a man from Brooklyn to save the evening. He was, of course, Wilbur of Paris and his famous New Orleans Seven—brought here happily and astutely under the auspices of the U.S. Information Administration. The jazz, the mambo, the conga and the extemporaneous improvisations their hot rhythm provoked melted the crowd into one mass of swaying syncopation. The language of music, of course, needs no interpreter. But you can't launch a free democracy on mambo alone.

The problems of education, of organization, of finance, of development, are staggering. The Prime Minister, Dr. Krame Nkrumah, was sensitive to these in his speech to the legislative assembly.

"We must seek an African solution to the problems of Africa. This does not, of course, mean that we reject western influence as such, nor that we think that all western techniques and methods are not applicable in Africa. It does, however mean," the Prime Minister emphasized, "that in Ghana we must look at every problem from the African angle."

There is, of course, the problem of health and disease, and these bear directly on the productivity of the African workers. It explains in part why, although the demand for labor is high, wages are quite miserably low.

The low productivity, Nkrumah underscored, is certainly not due to any apparent defects in people of the African race. Under American or under European conditions, he said, workers of African ancestry are as efficient as the white workers with whom they work.

Problem of Environment

So, Nkrumah explained, the problem is not one of race, but of environment. Malnutrition and disease must be tackled. Already, malaria, yaws and leprosy, river-blindness, fed by an insect along the rivers, and other maladies are being dealt with, with noticeable effect.

Nkrumah intends to discuss the vast Volta River project with London, and with the World Bank in Washington and with aluminum companies, particularly Canadian and British, interested in Ghana's huge bauxite deposits.

The project will develop more hydro-electric power than Ghana can possibly use for many years to come, and the World Bank is gently warning a go-slow on the undertaking—although Pres. Eugene Black says the bank wants to keep in very close touch with the Ghana government on the project.

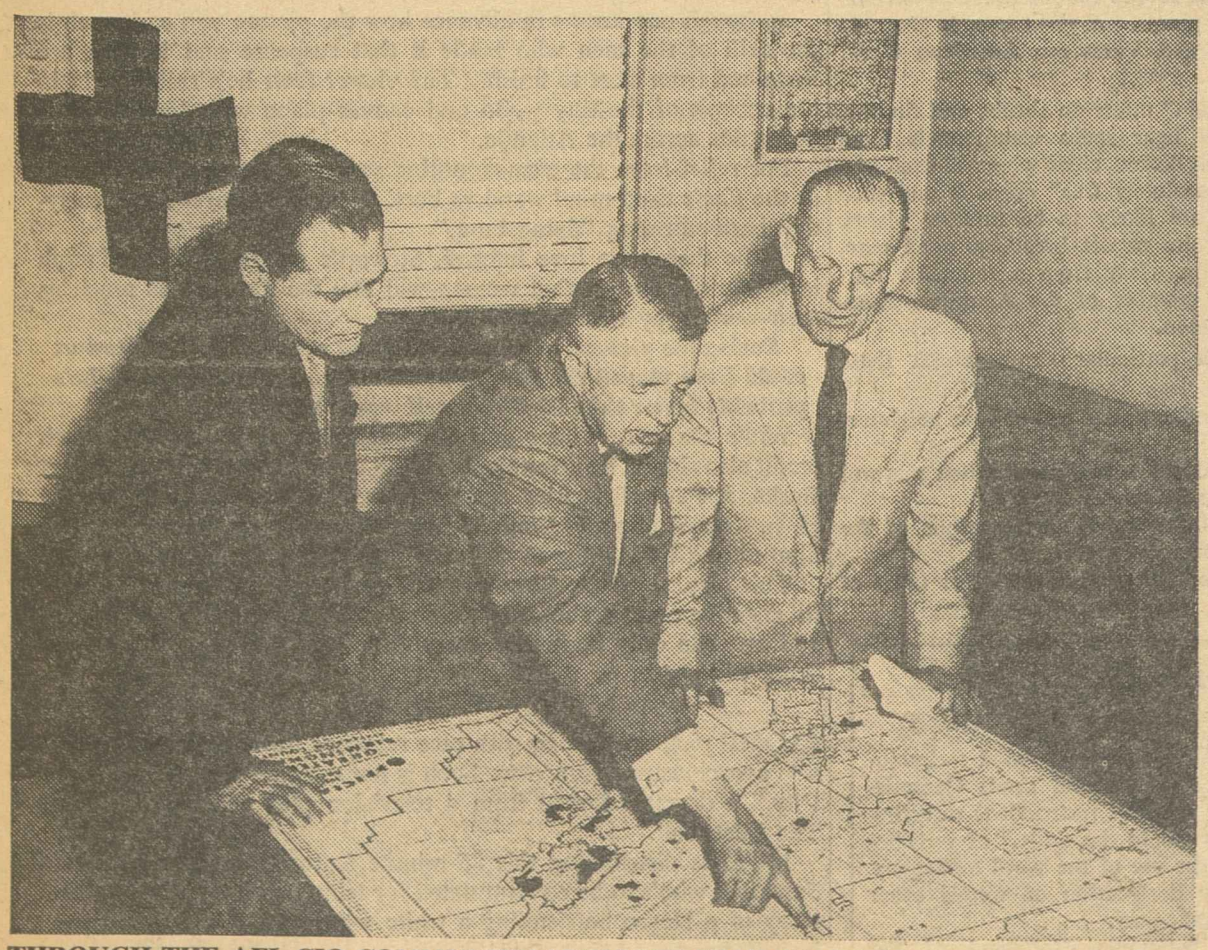
There are so many lesser things to be done first. Ghana is unified behind independence . . . but not all the tribes, particularly the dominant Ashanti, are unified behind the Prime Minister. The king of the Ashanti takes something of a poor view of the Prime Minister; considers him something of a radical upstart, with extreme modern ideas that may menace the position of the tribes and the influence of the chiefs. However, the king did deign to come to Accra for the constitutional convention, and it is believed that if the Prime Minister is careful to give him and the other chiefs some recognition, not wounding their pride, things may not go too roughly.

We Americans, I think, must be careful not to adopt an attitude of what might be called "benevolent superiority" toward Ghana or the other emerging African states. We must remember that the Ghanians are going to look at their problems, as the Prime Minister said, from an African point of view first.

Labor Lends Helping Hand in Emergencies

A "SLIGHTY USED" MOBILE CANTEEN—pressed into service in Appalachian flood relief work before its formal dedication—was presented to the American Red Cross by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne (right), chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee. Looking at the canteen's "citation" for its first job, are Red Cross Vice Pres. Raymone S. Eaton (left) and Joseph Carter, manager of the organization's eastern area headquarters. The canteen is one of four given by the AFL-CIO for use in various sections of the country.

TYPICAL OF LABOR'S COOPERATION with the Red Cross is participation in blood donor programs all over the nation. Some 66 members of Teamsters' Local 443, for example, rallied to help the blood program at the New Haven Central Labor Temple. In addition to playing such active roles, union members also make major financial contributions to support the organization's work, as they will in this year's $95 million fund-raising program now in progress.

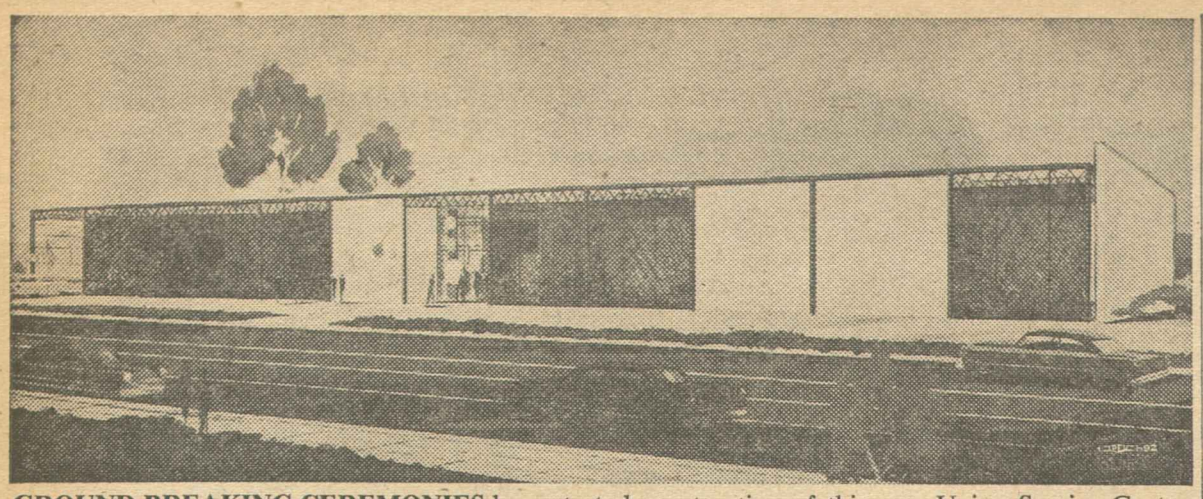


THROUGH THE AFL-CIO COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE, labor lends a helping hand in time of national disaster. Shown surveying disaster area following a devastating tornado in Alabama are (left to right) Homer J. Harper, CSC representative with the Community Chest; W. B. Phillips, Jefferson County (Ala.) Red Cross chairman, and Robert E. Flaherty, AFL-CIO-CSC national staff member. CSC rallied help from labor all over the country for the Alabama victims.

AFL-CIO News MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

PERSONAL ASSISTANCE with disaster victims is another area in which labor works intimately with the Red Cross. Following the Alabama tornado, Steelworkers Local 1489 turned its union hall into a relief center. Here James Summerville, local CSC chairman, helps Red Cross volunteer fit little girl to new pair of shoes.

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES were beneficiaries of close liaison between AFL-CIO and the Red Cross. At Camp Kilmer, N. J., members of Local 102, Ladies' Garment Workers, donated their services to deliver clothing for distribution to newly-arrived refugees fleeing Communist tyranny in their own country.



GROUND BREAKING CEREMONIES have started construction of this new Union Service Center, being built by Los Angeles Local 887 of the Auto Workers. The $200,000 project is an L-shaped building with two floors of offices and a large auditorium seating 700 people. It will be used for the business and social activities of the local's 15,000 members.

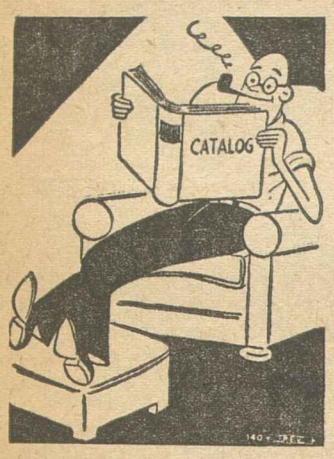
How to Buy:

Tax Hints to Save You Money

By Sidney Margolius

WAGE-EARNERS can't afford the high-priced tax lawyers and accountants who ferret out loopholes for wealthier taxpayers. But they urgently need guidance to avoid paying more income tax than is legally required.

Wage-earners especially should beware of using the punch-card form (1040A). This makes filing a return easy, but leads many wage-earners to pay more tax than if they took the trouble to fill out the long form.



It's especially important not to use form 1040A if you had any sick pay in 1956 which can be subtracted from your wages as explained here recently; if your allowable deductions for medical, charity, similar expenses, might total more than 10 per cent of your income; if you are unmarried, but qualify as "head of household" because you maintain a home for a related dependent; if you received any dividends from stocks or mutual funds; or if you have any deductible job-transportation expenses.

A moderate-income family which owns its own home or contributes heavily to its church very possibly is throwing away money if it simply takes the standard 10 per cent allowance for deductions instead of itemizing them. If you're uncertain which would result in a lower tax, make trial calculations both ways before you decide.

Here are representative questions asked by wage-earners which may clarify some of your own problems:

MEDICAL EXPENSES: "At the shop we have group insurance. I made 30 visits to my doctor for sinus treatments. Total cost was $130. I received from the insurance company $2 per visit or a total of $60. Must I add the money from the insurance company to my wages? Once a month my employer deducts $3.70 from my wages for group insurance. Can I deduct this?"

ANSWER: You simply deduct the $60 reimbursement from the insurance company from the actual expense of $130 and include the non-reimbursed balance of $70 with the rest of your deductible medical expenses. Don't forget also to include in your medical deduction your transportation or car expenses for those trips to get medical treatment, and all medicines and home remedies you bought whether or not prescribed by a doctor. If the group insurance you mention is life insurance, it is not deductible. If medical or hospital insurance, it is deductible as a medical expense.

CAR EXPENSES: "What deductions can I claim for our car? It is used for pleasure only."

ANSWER: You can deduct vehicle and driver license fees, any state or local sale, use, and personal property taxes, the state gasoline tax and any city sales tax on gas or equipment, the finance charge or interest portion of your installment payments, and any collision damage (even if your own fault) or any loss from theft or sudden casualty (such as the radiator freezing up, windstorm damage, etc.).

(Copyright 1957 by Sidney Margolius)

Making Ends Meet:

Hints on Landscaping Property

By Nancy Pratt

IF you're a home owner you may already be thinking of how to fix up the outside of your house as soon as warm weather comes, particularly with some greenery. Some builders include a few "foundation" shrubs in the price of a new home, but generally it's up to the owner himself to make outside improvements.

The first thing to do is make a map of your lot. What are the areas you want to be private? What are the sore spots you'd like to block out? Trees and shrubs should be selected to shut off an undesirable view or create additional privacy rather than merely "fringe" the house. Remember the purpose of landscaping is to make your property more attractive and useful for your own family, not just "pretty" to the passerby.

It's unwise to rush into buying shrubs on a newly developed lot. Some excavations have probably been filled in and need time to settle. The first year, it's better to plant some quick growing grass and vines, and wait to plant more expensive shrubs until you know what you need.

Your state university will furnish on request, a list of plants best adapted to your own area of the country and to certain types of soil. Simply write to the Horticulture Dept. The public library is another excellent source for reference books on different types of plants. A good one, is Donald Wyman's Shrubs and Vines for American Gardens.

Beware of "bargain" offers on shrubs and flowers. Each spring you'll hear radio commercials from mail-order houses in distant cities who will send you so many plants "absolutely free" on such and such an order. These are likely to be inferior plants. Healthy plants require expert breeding, good care, and careful shipping. Buy from a reputable nursery—one that's a member of the American Association of Nurserymen.

Before buying a particular shrub, check these points:

1. Will it fit the climate and soil in your neighborhood?
2. What size and shape will it be when mature?
3. Does it thrive in sun or shade?
4. How does it look at different seasons of the year?
5. How does the cost compare to other types of shrubs?

Genus Swietenia Mahogani Is the Only 'McCoy' Mahogany

Botanists, dendrologists and wood technologists have helped the Federal Trade Commission prepare a set of instructions directing its staff "to proceed to the limits" of jurisdiction to prevent the use of the word mahogany as the name or designation of woods other than genuine mahogany.

"The genus Swietenia Mahogani of the Meliaceae family of trees, which are native to tropical areas of the Western Hemisphere, is the source of true or genuine mahogany," the commission said.

Hollywood Observer:

Spirit of St. Louis An Outstanding Film

By Paul Patrick

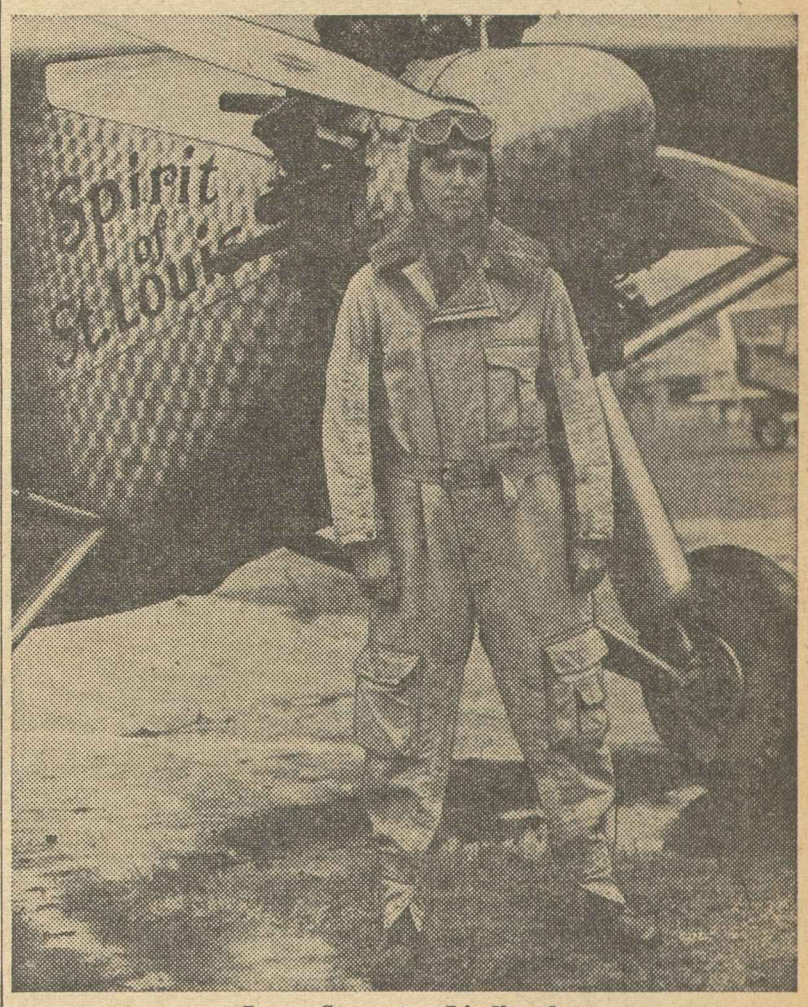
HOLLYWOOD—Whatever you do, don't miss seeing the motion picture "The Spirit of St. Louis," for Hollywood's great talents have combined to make this one of the outstanding films of this or any other year.

It's now playing in New York and will go into general release in theatres throughout the country in April.

Based on Charles A. Lindbergh's Pulitizer Prize-winning book, this gripping film is a masterpiece of blending of many skills—cameramen, special effects artists, sound technicians, musicians, film editors and others.

But most of all it is a personal triumph for actor James Stewart, director Billy Wilder and producer Leland Hayward, who have captured on film the very spirit and color of man's courage and determination—the spirit that produced our nation and made it great.

It was not an easy task to make an interesting picture of Lindbergh's trail-blazing 33½-hour Atlantic flight from New York to Paris. What with the atomic age, jet planes and cross-ocean flights now commonplace, one wondered whether a movie based on Lindy's flight might appear outdated or tedious.



James Stewart as Lindbergh

But we saw the film the other night and it held us enthralled for its entire two hours and 15 minutes.

Although one knows in advance how the picture will end, such is the skill of the men who made it that suspense and interest are sustained from start to finish. The viewer feels he's riding right in the cockpit of the tiny wood and canvas plane with Lindbergh as he battles across the Atlantic.

For relief from the ever-mounting suspense, there are flashbacks as the flier's tired mind wanders back to his adventures as an early-day barn-storming "flying bum."

While there's no love interest, Stewart's portrayal of Lindbergh is so warmly human that women will like the film just as much as men—or so my wife informs me.

Seeing the picture, one realizes that no other actor than Stewart could have played the part of Lindbergh. As one wit said, he's probably better than Lindy himself would have been.

While Stewart, Wilder and Hayward deserve top kudos, much credit also should be given the beautiful color photography of Robert Burks, J. Peverell Marley and Thomas Tutwiler; special effects by H. F. Koenekamp and Louis Lichtenfield; music by Franz Waxman; film editing by Arthur P. Schmidt and sound by M. A. Merrick.

This picture will be a lasting credit to Warner Bros. who financed its negative cost of about $7 million. It's worth every penny of it and one can only hope that every American, including the youngsters, will see it.

★ ★ ★

SOME pictures dealing with race relations have tended to be self-conscious preachments. Such is not the case with "Edge of the City," a drama adapted from a television play called "A Man Is Ten Feet Tall."

MGM is distributing this 85-minute feature produced by David Susskind, who's to be congratulated for telling an interesting, natural story of a Negro befriending a white man, and of the evil caused by race hatred.

The acting of Sidney Poitier in the role of a Negro foreman on the New York waterfront and John Cassavetes, as an almost psychotic white man, on the lam from the police and the Army from which he deserted, is top-notch.

I'm Often Wrong:

Baseball 'Secretly' Eyeing Grid Draft

By Joe Miller

YOU won't read much about it in the papers, but baseball's owners still are playing around with a scheme that would liquidate the bargaining powers of the potential bonus boys and toss them into a big grab-bag together.

The sub rosa proposal, boiled down, is this: All college, high school and sandlot players would be tossed into a pool each year. Each major-league club would draft three players. Minor league clubs would then get their choice of players.

This apparently would make everybody happy—except the players who wouldn't be consulted on their willingness to give up their bargaining rights and their choice of teams. The owners, of course, would be saving several hundred thousand dollars or so.

The proposal is a dead steal from pro football, which has been using the same gimmick for years . . . and at the expense of graduating collegians who, if they want to play pro football, find they have graduated into corporate monopoly with boycott features. If they don't like it, they can go to Canada.

Until this idea came up, baseball used to pride itself on being fairer to its recruits than pro football. "We give the boy the original choice of his team and we let him shop around for the best contract he can get," the late Clark Griffith once said. "Consarn it, those football people kidnap him at their own price."

Baseball would like to rationalize this "secret" project as a "share-the-wealth" program which would give the second-division teams a better flow of talent. It would break up the dominance of teams like the Yankees and the Dodgers, they say. Thus everybody would be sharing the wealth—except the rookie players who are the wealth.

Most impartial baseball observers feel that the bonus rule is a poor one. But this so-called "free agent" draft plan—now being trial-ballooned around—would hardly be an acceptable substitute.

★ ★ ★

WHY Fighters Die Broke: Willie Pep, who earned upwards of $1 million in his ring career, is flat broke today. Willie, 34 and way past his prime, has been reduced to fighting for purses as low—believe it or not—as $40 to try and pay off his debts.

Where did the money go? "I was," says Willie ruefully, "an easy mark for anybody, even strangers, who hit me up for a buck. Then there were my two wives. They cost me $100,000 apiece, easy. One wanted to sing—and couldn't. The other wanted to dance—and couldn't. I paid."

Willie Pep

Even though his reflexes are a far cry from what they used to be, the former featherweight champion thinks he still can lick most of the current featherweight crop . . . and would like a crack at Sandy Saddler's vacated title. "I'd just like the chance," he says.

Wish Willie luck. He deserves it.

★ ★ ★

"Happy" Grimm: Baseball has few unconscious humorists left around these days. But there are a few, like Charlie Grimm (now in the Cubs' front office), who refuse to sacrifice their sense of humor—regardless of the situation.

One year when he was managing Chicago, the Cubs dropped 14 games in a row. Charlie walked into the sports writers' refreshment room to explain the situation. But before he could be asked a question, he held up his hands.

"You can't win 'em all," he said.

Another time, one of Grimm's scouts excitedly phoned him from somewhere in the sticks.

"Charlie," he shouted, "I've landed the greatest young pitcher in the land. He struck out every man who faced him—27 in a row. Nobody even got a foul until the ninth. The pitcher is here with me. What shall I do?"

After a pause Grimm's voice floated back over the phone: "Sign up the guy who got the foul. We're looking for hitters."

Oh dear! I suppose this means I don't pass the driving test."

Soup to Nonsense:

Statements I've Never Heard

By Jane Goodsell

THESE old ears of mine have never heard any of the following statements. But I can dream, can't I?

"The election results certainly surprised me. I had no idea that it would turn out the way it did, and I lost every bet I made."

"Yes, Mommy, I'll go upstairs right this minute and clean up my room."

"We went to that restaurant you recommended, and it was just as good as you said. Good food, fast service and reasonable prices."

"Of course we can afford it, darling, and I agree with you that you really need it. Why don't you go downtown first thing tomorrow morning and buy yourself a new dress?"

"Oh, little Mary's just like any average three-year-old. She doesn't do anything that other kids her age don't do."

"You have a ten o'clock appointment with the doctor? Well, come right in! He's all ready for you."

"I can understand perfectly why kids are crazy about Elvis Presley. I like him, too."

"Yes, it is a good picture of me, isn't it? I think it looks exactly like me."

"No, I don't feel cross as a bear before I have my first cup of coffee in the morning. I wake up feeling okay."

"I quite agree with you that your allowance isn't nearly big enough. Why, when I was your age, I had twice as much spending money as you do."

"No, I wasn't offended by the sexy passages. Matter of fact, they were my favorite part of the book."

"I understand perfectly why you can't be chairman of the hospitality committee. It would take a lot of time, and there are lots of other people who aren't as busy as you are."

"Yes, we had a very nice trip. No, we didn't take any pictures or keep a diary or anything like that."

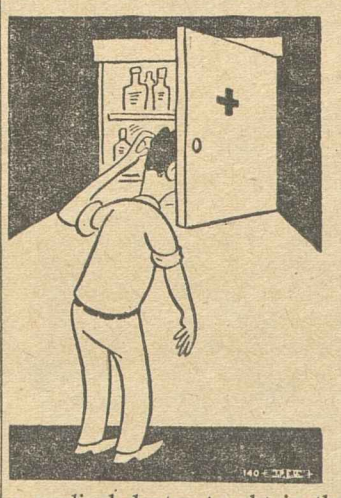
"Yes, she is pretty and has such a lovely figure. I've invited her to dinner next week because I know my husband will enjoy meeting her."

For Your Health's Sake:

Co-op Optical Centers Working

By Dr. Morris Brand

THE last article discussed the AFL Medical Service Plan of Philadelphia as an example of cooperation of union locals which resulted in providing a service which was outside the ability of each local to provide alone. Two additional examples of cooperative action are presented.



In Chicago, the Union Eye Care Center has been providing trustworthy eye care service to the members of 90 union locals through an organization owned and controlled by the unions as a non-profit cooperative.

Here union members in good standing and their family members are entitled to the following services: (a) Interview by a medical doctor to obtain the necessary record; (b) Examination by a medical doctor who is an eye specialist (ophthalmologist or oculist) to determine the health of the eyes (this is necessary because not all eye troubles are caused by a need for glasses, some are caused by injury or disease); (c) Vision examination (refraction) by an optometrist or by a medical doctor; (d) If glasses are prescribed, they may be selected and purchased in the optical department from a wide selection; (e) If the medical examination reveals need for treatment or surgical care, these may be arranged for by the medical director.

The initial examination fee is $4 with special fees (all posted) for all other services. The president of the service is Pres. Thomas J. Burke of Janitors Union Local 25, who incidentally is also president of the recently opened comprehensive medical service plan, Union Health Service, Inc. The staff includes four eye specialists and three optometrists.

The second example is found in Akron, O. This is the Co-op Optical Plan, which with the advice and guidance of Bernard Englander, president of the Union Optical Plan in New York City, started in May 1956.

In the first six months of operation 3,115 persons had been examined and only 2,999 needed eyeglasses. The average cost of a pair was $12.10. As a safety service 85 members were provided with safety glasses at wholesale cost. The service is a boon to parents with children who need periodic examinations in order to check their eye status. It has been estimated that the total amount of money saved by members was about $20,000.

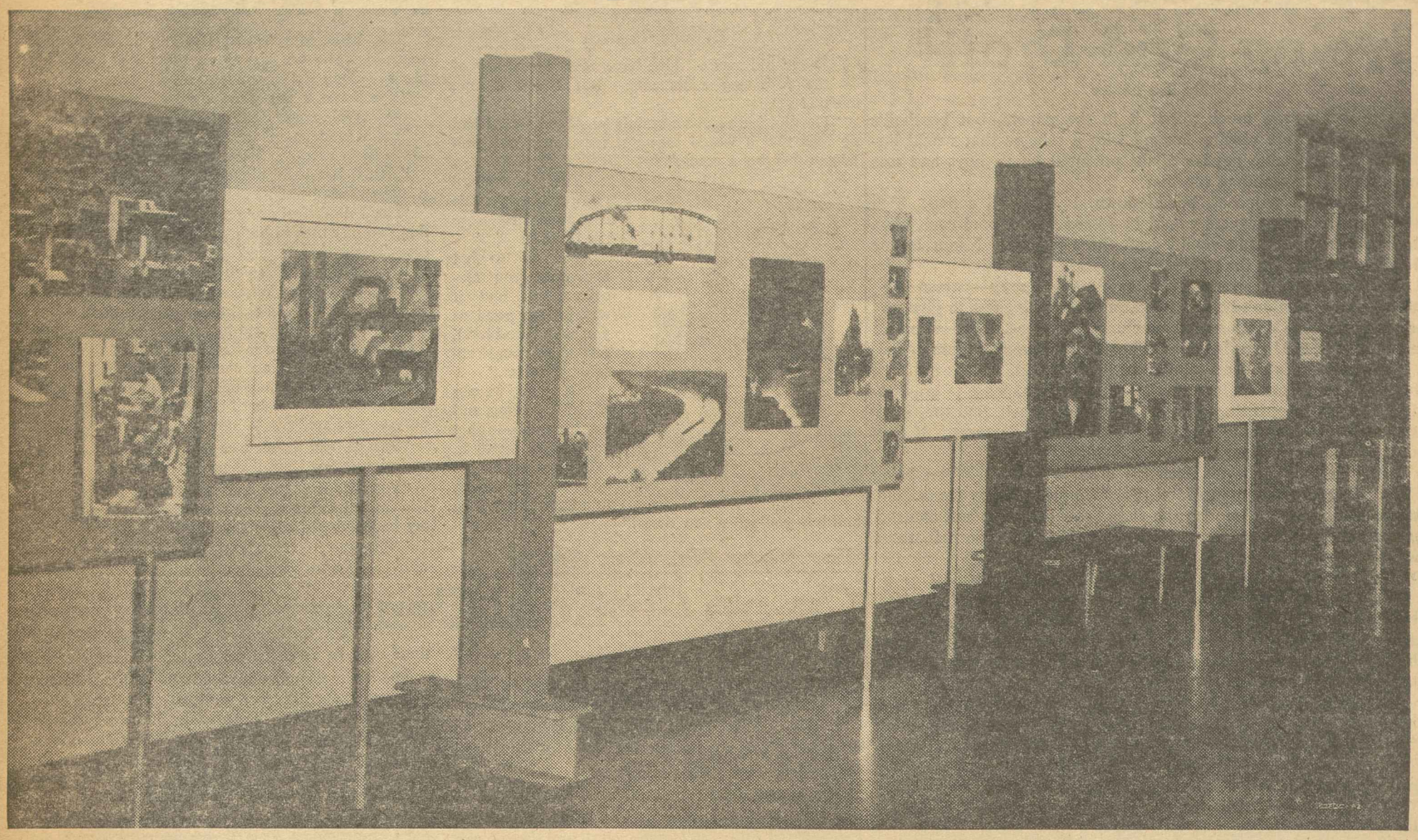
The Akron Co-op Optical Plan opened with 60 local unions participating, of which at least one-half had purchased bonds (at 4 percent interest) to raise the necessary funds to furnish and equip the center. Six months later 75 locals had purchased bonds of varying denominations and were participating. The plan's facilities were so overcrowded that it has been necessary to expand.

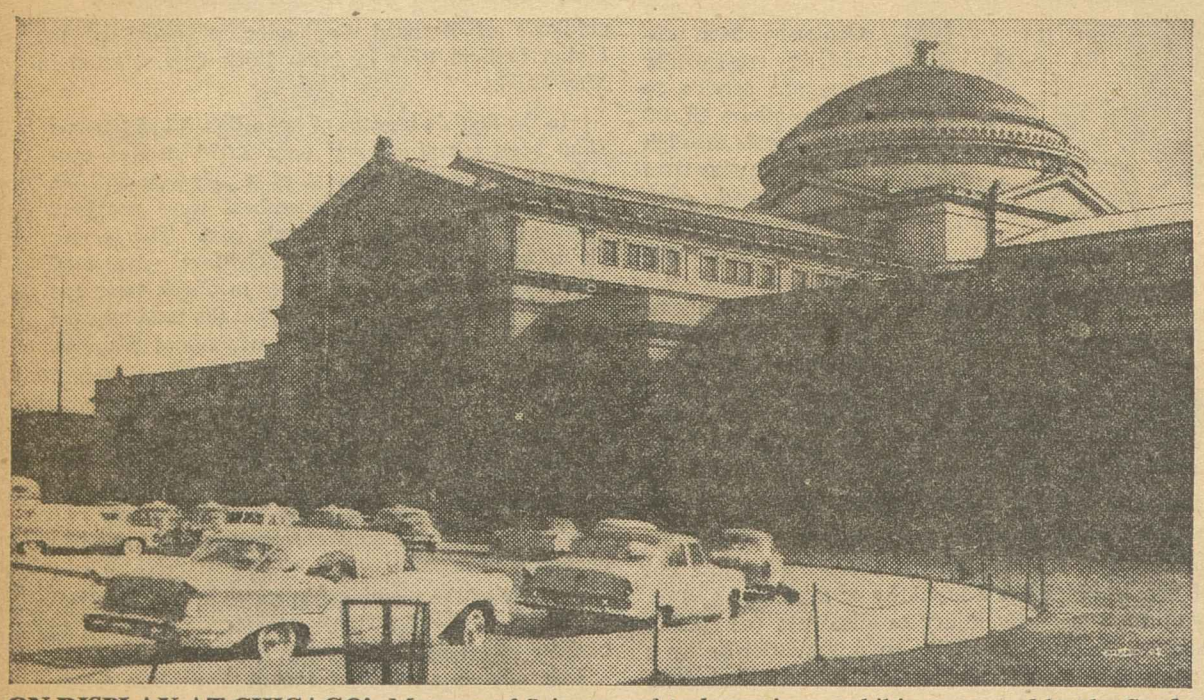
A study of the membership roster reveals that both former AFL and CIO union locals are enjoying the benefits resulting from "the spirit of merging."

Information about the Union Eye Care Center can be obtained by writing to 343 South Dearborn St., Chicago 4, Ill. The Co-op Optical Plan is located at 1201 South Arlington St., Akron, O.

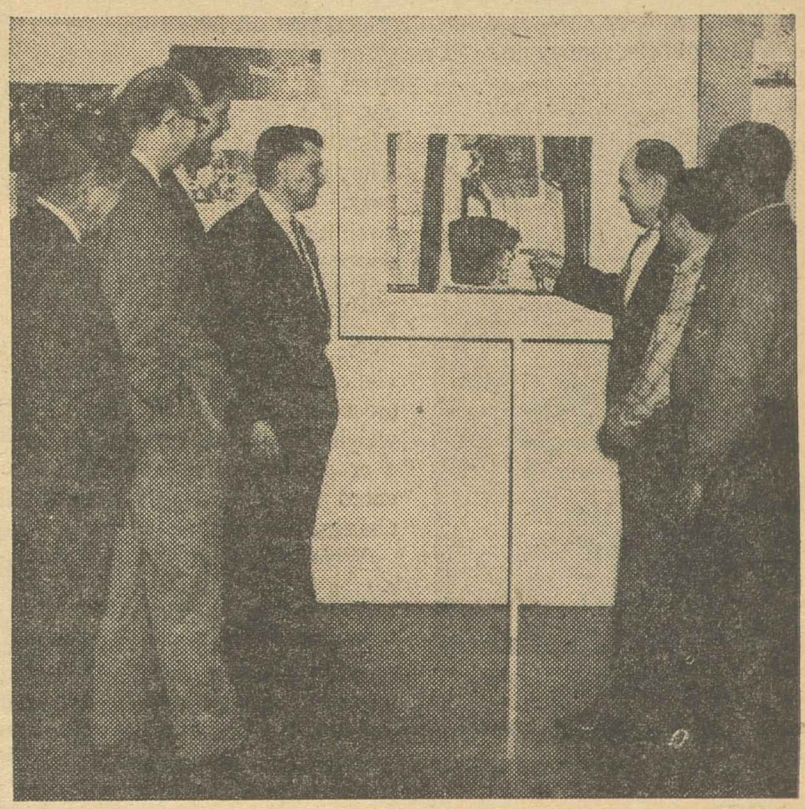
ANTI-POLIO INNOCULATION is given Bill Morrison, recording secretary of Delicatessen & Restaurant Countermen's Local 60, by Dr. Jacob Migden as the union's salk vaccine program for all members and their families gets underway. Other members of the local await their turn. The local is footing the bill for the series of three shots for members, wives and children not previously innoculated at school, thus contributing to the current nationwide drive against polio.

Exhibit Tells Story of Steelworkers Union

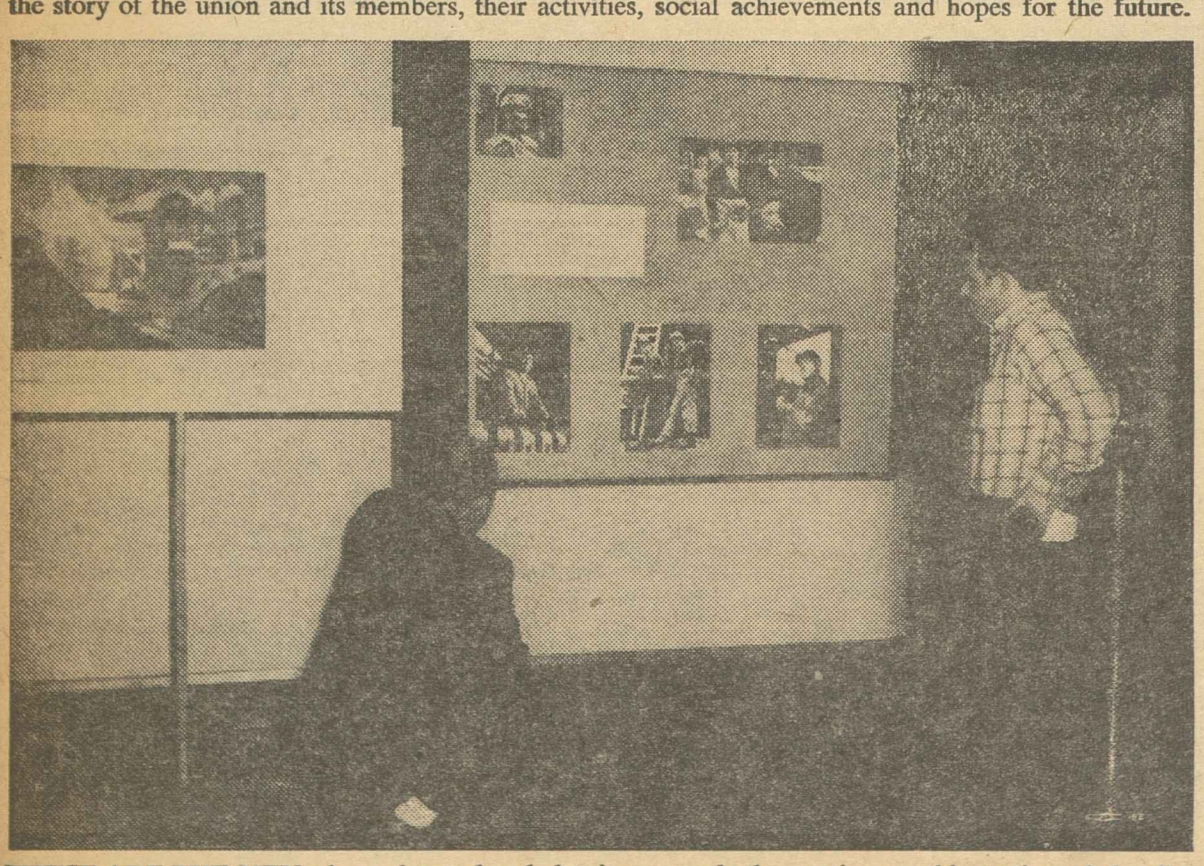




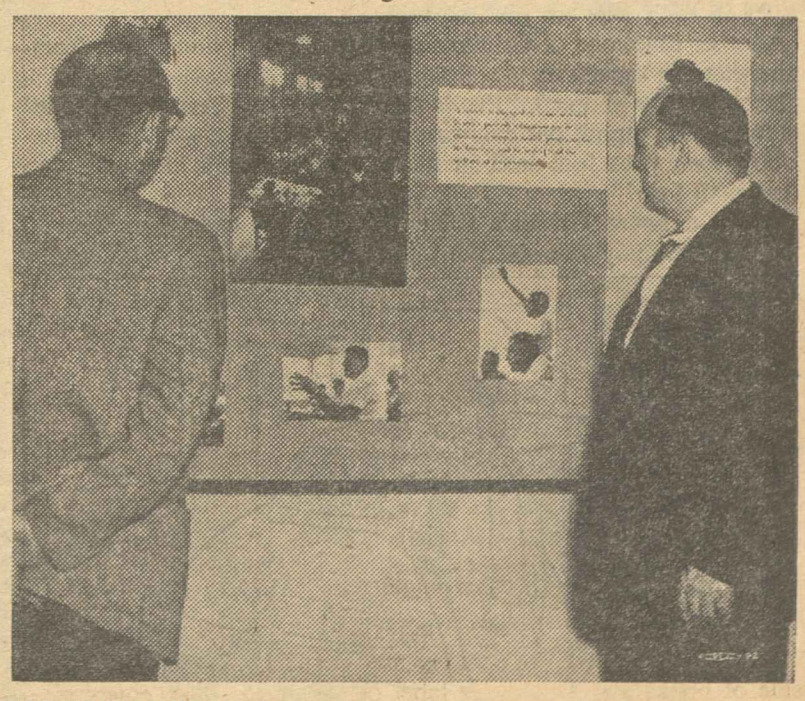
ON DISPLAY AT CHICAGO's Museum of Science and Industry is an exhibit sponsored by the Steelworkers and the University of Chicago Union Research and Education Projects Division which tells the story of the union and its members, their activities, social achievements and hopes for the future.



PICTURE OF LADLE CRANE in open hearth, one of 175 dramatic photographs in the exhibit, is explained to Army engineers by Pres. Bruno Szkaradek of Steelworkers Local 4441. The photos were taken in steel centers throughout the U.S. and Canada.



THESE ARE THE MEN who make steel and aluminum, reads the caption on this section of the display. Other photos show the kind of work they do, how they live, their community activities, and the schools, hospitals and other welfare institutions which their union sponsors and operates. The exhibit will be at the Museum until Mar. 15.



IN FORWARDING the exhibit to the Museum, Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald expressed the hope that it would not only help to recall the beginnings of the union and its accomplishments in two decades, but also would indicate its future ambitions and plans.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A CONTINUING DISCUSSION may be required on the relationship of the business community and Pres. Eisenhower.

Superficially the spokesmen of business are indignant at Ike. Financial and business journals continue to be filled with loud complaints and fierce grumblings at the President. The reason: the proposed $71.8 billion budget.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce says this budget can and should be cut by "$5 billion." The National Association of Manufacturers, less modest, figures the "can and should" cuts at "$8.2 billion."

U.S. News & World Report, a magazine published by Businessman David Lawrence, observes that Eisenhower is spending "nine times" as much annually as Franklin D. Roosevelt did before World War II. It observes that "welfare" costs of the federal government are proposed for a jump from $9.9 billion in 1955 to $13.9 billion in fiscal 1958.

The Council of State Chambers of Commerce—an outfit that makes the U.S. Chamber look like a set of incandescent liberals—correctly takes issue with the President's personal plea that "security" is costing more.

Eisenhower's excuse that the cost of guided missiles and pay rises for servicemen account for higher spending isn't very good, suggests the Council of State Chambers. It argues that defense spending jumped less than $3 billion between 1955 and fiscal 1958 whereas "civilian" spending rose by $4.5 billion.

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THE TIP SHEETS that flourish in this town in the form of "private" or "confidential" letters to "businessmen" are clamorous with reports of the displeasure felt by business executives about the budget.

Some of these reports followed a meeting of the Business Advisory Council of the Dept. of Commerce, a group vastly respected by Sec. Sinclair Weeks and made up of blue-chip executives.

"Shock" at an earlier budget was followed by "consternation" at Eisenhower's proposed 1958 budget, said the NAM.

All of this would seem to suggest, in a world less devoted to Alice-in-Wonderland doubletalk, that the rich campaign contributors are about to sell Eisenhower down the river. In fact, nothing could be further from the truth.

Nation's Business, a U.S. Chamber of Commerce publication that tries to assess facts accurately, recently carried a bemused piece suggesting simply that Eisenhower really means it when he says, as he did at a recent news conference:

"As long as the American people demand and, in my opinion, deserve, the kind of services that this budget provides, we have got to spend this type of money."

This, offers Nation's Business, is "modern Republicanism."

★ ★ ★

THE PROBABILITY IS THAT "BUSINESS" will learn to accommodate itself to this fact.

It will observe that the President still tries to hold spending and "welfare" proposals below the levels urged by many Democrats.

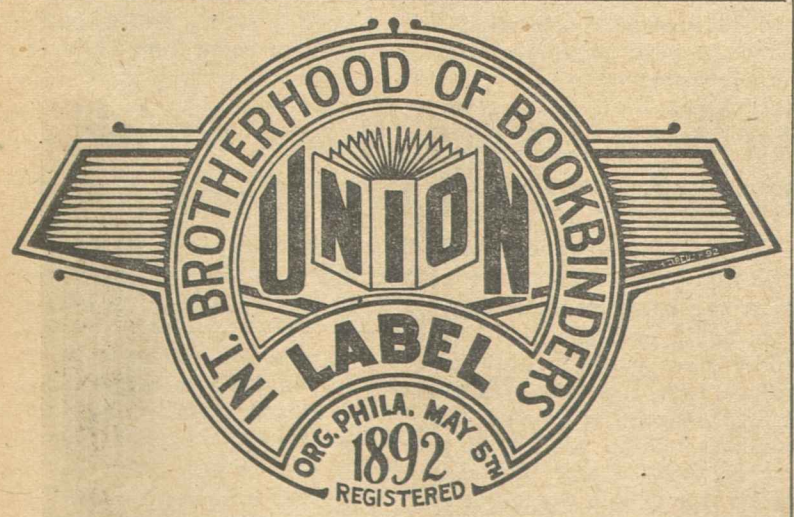
An example is the Administration school-aid bill as contrasted to the Kelley Democratic bill; Eisenhower wants $1.3 billion authorized, Kelley wants $3.6 billion.

Another example is the Administration minimum wage proposal, to cover 2.5 million additional workers, as contrasted with the Morse-Kelley Democratic bills to blanket in 9.6 million workers.

Businessmen will doubtless continue to observe that the President's appointments to administrative agencies—the regulators that govern actual day-to-day operation of the laws—are generally completely acceptable to industry.

Businessmen are undoubtedly grumbling about the budget, and GOP congressmen are getting large quantities of protesting mail. The relations between Eisenhower and Republican members of the Senate and House are somewhat strained.

The strain does not seem likely to reach a point of an open break—either between business and Eisenhower or the GOP in Congress and the President. Ike is still the only Republican who has won a presidential election in nearly 30 years.



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Vandercook Says:

Israel Emerging with Dignity

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

ON the eve of Israel's announcement before the UN General Assembly of its readiness to withdraw its forces from the Gaza Strip and from the shore of the Gulf of Aqaba, a conservative London newspaper paid the little Jewish state this straight-forward compliment: "Israel has defended her vital interests more successfully than Britain defended hers. Israel has refused to be bullied. She has even been willing to incur the displeasure of America, on whom she depends for her very existence."

Vandercook

During the whole course of Israel's solitary fight for justice before the bar of world opinion, that small nation has made just one curt bow to the massive demands and pressures which have been brought to bear on it. Having, at great pains, at last exacted every substantial guarantee for her nation's security which Israel has steadily sought through four months of negotiations, Israeli's foreign minister, at the moment of climax, was gracious enough to say that the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the contested areas was "unconditional."

The world was left to wonder at the coincidence that Israel on a Friday could "assume" what could not have been assumed on Monday, and to note the singular fact that these "assumptions" precisely coincided with what Israel hitherto had sought as promises: (1) That the Gaza Strip would be straightway occupied by UN, and not by Egyptian, forces. (2) That the Egyptians would not renew their practice of halting Israeli—or, indeed, any other—ships in the Gulf of Aqaba. (3) That Israel reserves the right to resort to military force again, if bad neighbor Egypt ever renews the aggressive acts which brought on the Sinai desert war.

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THE U.S. and the UN, unhappily, do not emerge from the long debate with so much dignity.

After repeated, hastily-contrived efforts to patch up the conflict between Egypt and Israel on a basis of transparent weakness in regard to Nasser, and of shrill abuse of the smaller, weaker state, neither the U.S. nor the UN will confess to having acted now with greater even-handedness.

Surely if the United Nations is to grow in power and influence, it is better to believe that it is capable of acting with belated justice than to suspect that it is incapable of quitting a position it no longer finds tenable.

Americans in particular, and mankind in general, would much rather believe the truth that Washington can be induced to change its mind in the interests of fairness and of enduring peace, than accept what sometimes seems to be the State Department's dogged insistence that it has no mind to change.

Morgan Says:

Africa's World Views Awaited

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

VICE PRES. NIXON and a retinue including Mrs. Nixon, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Joseph Palmer, two members of Congress, and the Governor of the Virgin Islands are flying on the first leg of a three-week good will mission to eight politically-volatile nations on the continent of Africa. This is Nixon's first major assignment of the second Eisenhower administration.

Morgan

Three of Nixon's company are American Negroes: Gov. Walter A. Gordon of the Virgin Islands, Rep. Charles C. Diggs (D), of Detroit, and E. Frederic Morrow, a member of the White House planning staff. Their major stopover in Africa—five days—is in the former British colony, the Gold Coast, from whose shores most of the ancestors of America's present Negro population came as slaves some 200 years ago. The Gold Coast became the independent Negro state of Ghana in ceremonies at the capital, Accra, on March 6.

Most of the Nixon trip is south of the Sahara, in the non-Moslem center of the continent, where nationalism and resistance to colonial control are just beginning to stir. But the vice president also goes to the newly independent Moslem states of Morocco—Rabat is his first stop—Tunisia, Libya, and the Sudan. The balance of his schedule takes him to the free state of Monrovia on the African West Coast, to Uganda, a restive British protectorate in the interior, and to the ancient kingdom of Ethiopia.

The combined population of these areas approaches 50 million people.

★ ★ ★

THIS Nixon journey to the Dark Continent, in the company of which this reporter has the great good fortune to travel, is an assignment that intrigues and excites me for a number of reasons.

On such a swift, jumpy, tiddlywinking schedule one can hope to get only fleeting impressions, but even they, I trust, will be better than no firsthand knowledge about the great land mass of Africa, whose peoples are suddenly awakening and being catapulted from pagan times into what we like to call 20th century civilization.

What does a Liberian or a resident of Tripoli, a Sudanese or a newly independent citizen of Ghana think about America, about Russia, about Israel, about Eisenhower, Nasser and atomic power? What do they need, what do they want to sell? How are these newly-independent countries likely to group themselves in world affairs and at that great but often frustrating forum, the United Nations?

How do they grasp American policy which proclaims democracy and independence on the one hand and condones at home on the other the denial to their blood cousin, the American Negro, the most basic of human rights?

I hope we can at least grapple with these questions. And last but certainly not least there will be the opportunity, under close and unusual circumstances, to try to measure a little more precisely the thinking, actions and reactions of a man who, even from the African bush, will be running so prominently for the 1960 Republican nomination for the presidency of the United States, Richard M. Nixon.

As We See It:

Ghana Aims to Grow with Unions

KWAME NKRUMAH, Ghana prime minister, plans to depend on the trade unions as a main means of developing the country, Theodore W. Kheel, national president of the Urban League, declared on the AFL-CIO program, "As We See It."

Kheel, interviewed on the American Broadcasting Co. radio network program, said that Nkrumah aims to develop a strong trade union movement "because he believes that through the development of the country and improvements in the wages and standards of the people who work and live there that the country can progress the fastest."

Kheel and Lester Granger, National Urban League executive director, were among the American representatives at the independence day celebration of Ghana, which had been known as the Gold Coast.

Communists have been barred from holding office in the new government, Kheel said. Arnold Beichman, representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, who interviewed Kheel, said that "Communist influence in the African trade union movement is practically negligible. It's the free trade unions which have come out on top."

Segregation is not a problem in Ghana, Kheel reported.

"There are no color bars," he said. "The population, of course, is largely African, about 99 percent, but there are about 10,000 or 15,000 so-called Europeans. There is complete intermingling."

In speaking of the integration situation in the U.S., Kheel said it is unfortunate that clashes, riots and bombings are taking place, "but they are the exception rather than the rule. They get the headlines."

"We have truly made great progress in this country towards integration in the last several years," he said. The Urban League has aided "in jobs, in employment opportunities, and housing."

Glass Blowers Open Campaign For Merger of Four Unions

By Gene Zack

St. Louis—A two-pronged drive for merger—merger of the four international unions in the glass industry, and merger of numerous locals within a single city—was launched here at the 61st convention of the Glass Bottle Blowers Association.

More than 600 delegates to the convention at the Kingsway Hotel heard Pres. Lee W. Minton declare that merger of his union with the United Glass Workers, the Flint Glass Workers Union, and the Window Glass Cutters League "must become a reality."

Conceding that "many complex problems" would have to be ironed out before the four unions could be brought together in one federation of some 150,000 members, Minton declared "no problem is insurmountable." He added that "no man can forever take the attitude that merger is not possible for personal reasons."

Brightest merger prospects, he indicated, were with the United Glass & Ceramic Workers, where preliminary discussions had been successfully held until the recent death of UGCW Pres. Burl Phares.

Clearly indicating the close relationship of the two unions was the presence on the platform of UGCW Sec.-Treas. Lewis McCracken, who told delegates his union "stands ready to march shoulder to shoulder" with the GBBA.

Discussing the need for consolidation of locals in those cities where as many as 12 separate locals now create what he called "a dragon with 12 heads," Minton said merger of such locals would mean "uniform rates, working conditions, policies and programs."

Cites Legislative Problems

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, in a major address to delegates representing more than 52,000 members of the Glass Blowers, said the two major legislative issues of organized labor in 1957 will be improvement of the federal minimum wage law by extension of coverage to unprotected millions, and passage of an adequate school construction bill.

In a strong plea for greater action by all union members in community service work, Schnitzler declared that organized labor's "only right to exist is through a complete dedication to the problems of humans wherever they may be" without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.

Hitting hard at corruption, and declaring that labor must "set our house in order," the secretary-treasurer told cheering delegates:

"This labor movement was built by the workers, for the workers. It was never built to be used by some to be exploited for their personal good . . . Every officer in a position of trust must be dedicated, not to what he can get for himself, but he must be dedicated to the good he can do for others."

Minton Hits Reactionaries

In his keynote address, Minton dwelt at length on labor's role in politics, and corruption in the labor movement.

Describing himself as an "independent Republican," Minton said that regardless of Pres. Eisenhower's "personal desire to modernize" the party, "reactionary" elements "are guiding its destinies," and that they "are determined to destroy the American trade union movement."

Pledging his union's unqualified support of the codes of ethical practices adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, of which he is a member, Minton issued a challenge to the Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers "and all those other organizations which would defile the name of labor" to "develop, support and publish similar codes for the members of their organizations."

"If we are to have an honest America," Minton said, "let us each then be honest."

Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Label Dept., praised the Glass Blowers' support of the union label program.

He asserted that union members who purchase "sub-standard material, made in non-union shops with cheap labor, just to save a few pennies, are committing reciprocal suicide."

Following floor discussion which sometimes waxed warm, delegates voted modernization of the constitution of the 115-year-old union; approved a 50-cent-a-month dues increase, and withheld giving the president constitutional authority to force local union mergers.

Labor Wins Point On 'Unemployed'

The Census Bureau, under long prodding from organized labor and other non-government technicians, has changed its mind about when a worker is employed and when he is unemployed.

It has decided to revise its monthly report on the labor force so that a worker on layoff for a period up to 30 days no longer will be listed as "employed." He will henceforth be put in the "unemployed" category.

New Lorillard Co. Plant Signed Up

Greensboro, N. C.—The Tobacco Workers have completed negotiations for a first contract under which employes of the new plant of the P. Lorillard Co. obtained a blanket 8 cents an hour wage increase effective Feb. 4.

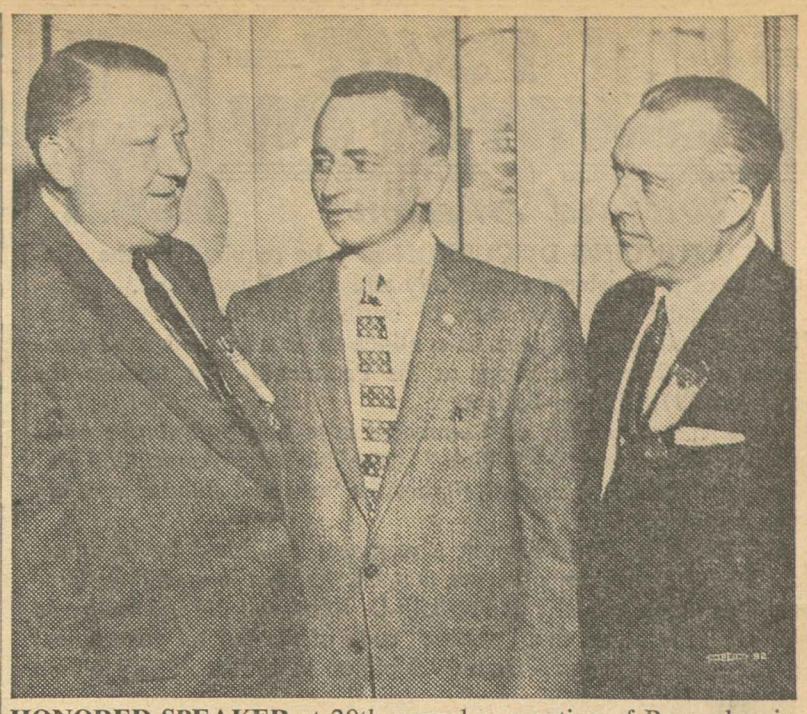
State-County Plans Move To Capital

Plans to move the international headquarters of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes to Washington were announced by the union's executive board.

The union will move from its present headquarters in Madison, Wis., and will occupy the former Machinists Building at 815 Mt. Vernon Pl., N. W., on Apr. 29.

The union purchased the building from the Machinists union last August, following the merger of the AFSCME and the former CIO Government and Civic Employes Organizing Committee, in the first amalgamation of international bodies since the AFL-CIO convention in December 1955.

The merger brought the union's membership to 150,000. Since then, Pres. Arnold S. Zander reported to the executive board, intensive organizing has pushed membership past the 160,000 mark.



HONORED SPEAKER at 20th annual convention of Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council was Pres. Joseph A. McDonough (right) of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor. Welcoming him are IUC Pres. Harry Boyer (left) and Pres. James B. Carey of the Intl. Union of Electrical Workers, another speaker.

Pennsylvania IUC Sets High Legislative Aims

Philadelphia—A broad program of federal and state legislation, highlighted by a reminder to Pres. Eisenhower of his campaign pledge to "initiate a fair and decent labor relations act" by improving Taft-Hartley, was roundly endorsed by nearly 1,300 delegates to the 20th convention of the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council.

The T-H resolution sharply rapped the National Labor Relations Board for its anti-union interpretations; denounced Sec. 14-B, the clause authorizing "right-to-work" laws in the states, and cited the return of evils which had been wiped out by New Deal legislation.

Endorse Tax Program

The convention also endorsed the AFL-CIO federal tax program, including an increase in the $600 exemption to at least $1,000; elimination of depletion allowances and of the loopholes through which billions of dollars in revenue trickle each year, and a lower tax rate on the first $2,000 of taxable income.

All-out support was voted for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education and expanded political action after discussion of the need for more vigorous steps in this area by organized labor. Al Barkan, deputy director of COPE, described plans for major registration campaigns in all parts of the country which the delegates sought to implement in Pennsylvania.

Gov. George M. Leader, confining himself to state issues, reviewed the accomplishments of his first two years in office and warned that the pace may be slackened in the remaining two because of Republican control of both branches of the Legislature.

Asks Enforced Safety

Acting Sec. of Labor & Industry Milton Weisberg, a delegate to the convention from Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Local 100, Pittsburgh, described the steps the state has taken to tighten factory inspection and called for union cooperation in enforcing safety procedures.

Other speakers included Nathan Bar-Yakov of Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation; State Sec. of Welfare Harry Shapiro; Elliott Shirk, executive director of the State FEPC, and James T. Caulfield, state representative of the Union Labor Life Insurance.

The constitution was amended to increase the per capita tax from 2 to 3 cents a month, and to boost the executive board from 11 to 13 members.

Disabled Urged to Seek, or Lose, Part of Social Security Benefits

Although new social security protection is available to people unable to work because of severe and long-lasting disabilities, "many are not applying for their rights," according to Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security. Cruikshank warned that, for many people, "failure to file an application with their social security district office before the end of June will mean the loss of all their . . . disability protection."

Means Loss of Rights

"For some," he continued, "it will also mean the loss of their rights to any old-age and survivors insurance benefits for themselves and their families in the future." The department director added that "should a disabled worker die without having filed an application to protect his social security disability rights, the survivors benefits payable to his family . . . may be greatly reduced."

He quoted figures of the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance showing that some 700,000 severely disabled workers have been employed long enough under social security to be eligible to have their social security records frozen under a 1954 provision in the law.

When a disabled worker's record is frozen, Cruikshank explained, the years when his disability keeps him from working are not counted against him in figuring benefits due him in the future, or payable to his family in case of death.

Of the 700,000 disabled workers, about 400,000—between 50 and 65 years of age—are eligible for monthly disability insurance benefits beginning with July,

"Although social security district offices have been accepting applications from disabled workers since Jan. 1, 1955," Cruikshank said, "the bureau reports that many of those eligible have not yet applied. Under the law, workers who were already disabled were given 2.5 years to apply. After June 30, 1957, the end of that . . . period, an application will be effective to freeze a worker's social security record for no more than one year back."

Requirements Listed

He pointed out that disabled persons must meet certain work requirements at the beginning of the official "period of disability." They must have social security credit for at least five out of the 10 years before becoming disabled, and at least 1.5 years of the credit must have been earned in the three years just prior to the disability period.

Cruikshank put forth a simple, three-question test which disabled persons can ask themselves to determine eligibility for disability benefits:

1—Have you worked five years under the social security law?

2—Are you so disabled that you are and will be unable to do any work?

3—Have you been disabled for more than six months?

If the answer to all three questions is "yes," Cruikshank said, disabled workers should immediately contact their local social security office.

He reminded workers that, unless application is made before the June 30 deadline, "many disabled workers may no longer meet these work requirements."

THE AFL-CIO PRESENTS
Morgan and Vandercook
Monday Thru Friday
ABC Network
WITH THE NEWS

Sailors Union Wins Raise, Pension for 1,000 Crewmen

San Francisco—More than 1,000 crewmen on about 30 tankers have won pensions and wage increases under the terms of new contracts negotiated by the Sailors Union of the Pacific with five West Coast tanker operators.

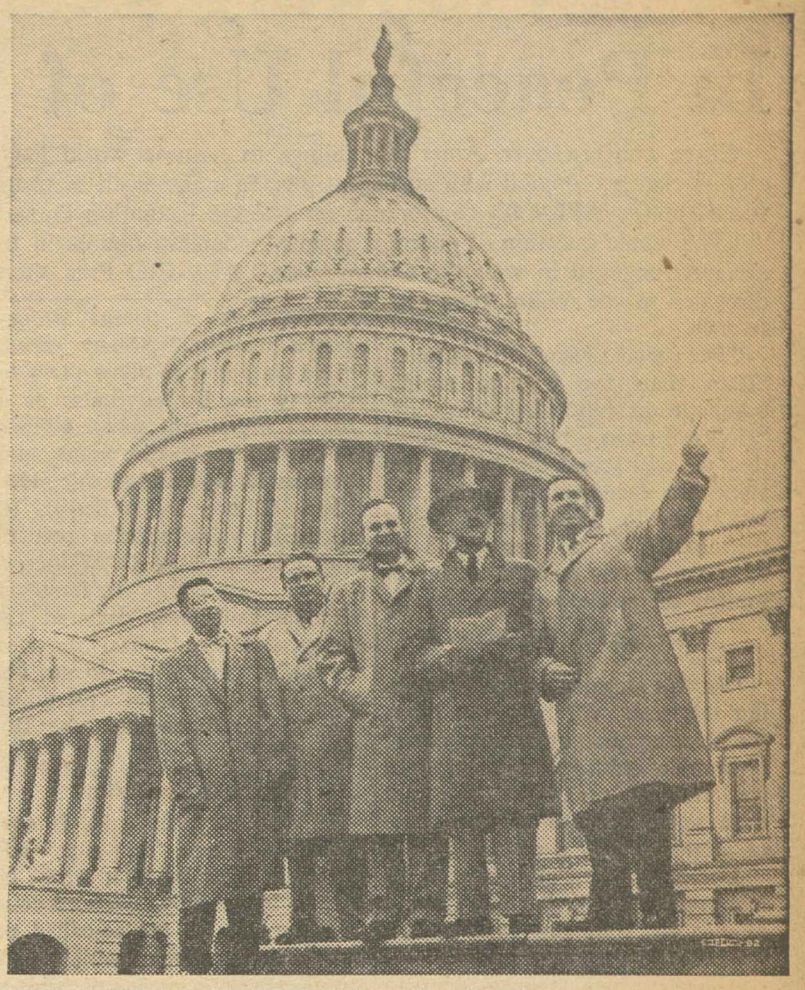
The new pacts, which run through Feb. 1, 1959, cover unlicensed seagoing personnel who "wouldn't sail on tankers up till now because the time they spent on this type of ship would not apply to pensions," according to Harry Johnson, SUP assistant secretary-treasurer.

The companies will underwrite the cost of the pension plan with a 53-cent-a-day contribution for each crew member. A seaman will be able to retire at 65 on a pension of $100 a month, plus Social Security benefits, provided he had worked 20 years over a 30-year span.

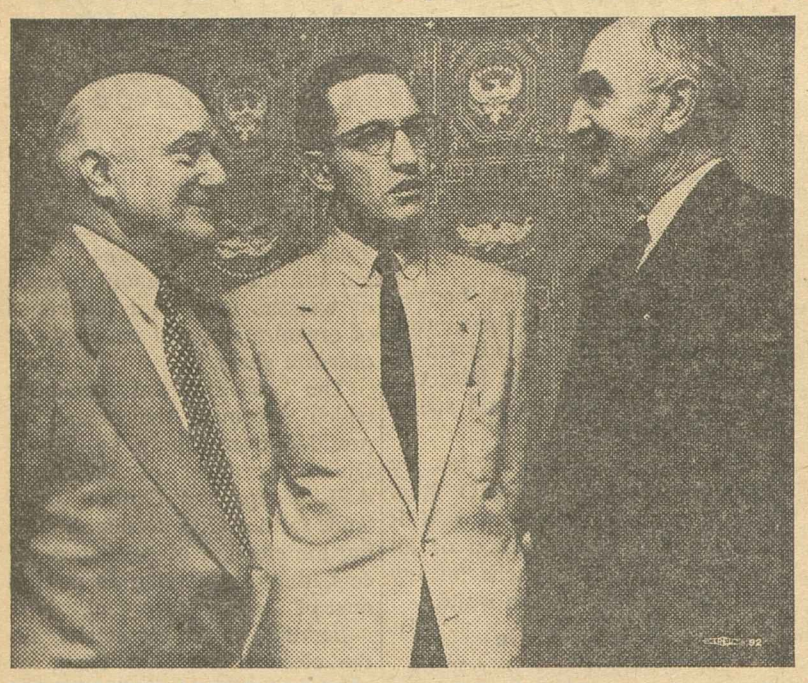
The wage increases contained in the contracts, ratified by the union members, average 6 to 7 percent. The pacts also increased the rate for such penalty work as standing watches at sea on Saturdays and Sunday, plus night watches in port on weekdays.

Textile Workers Hold Legislative Institute in D. C.

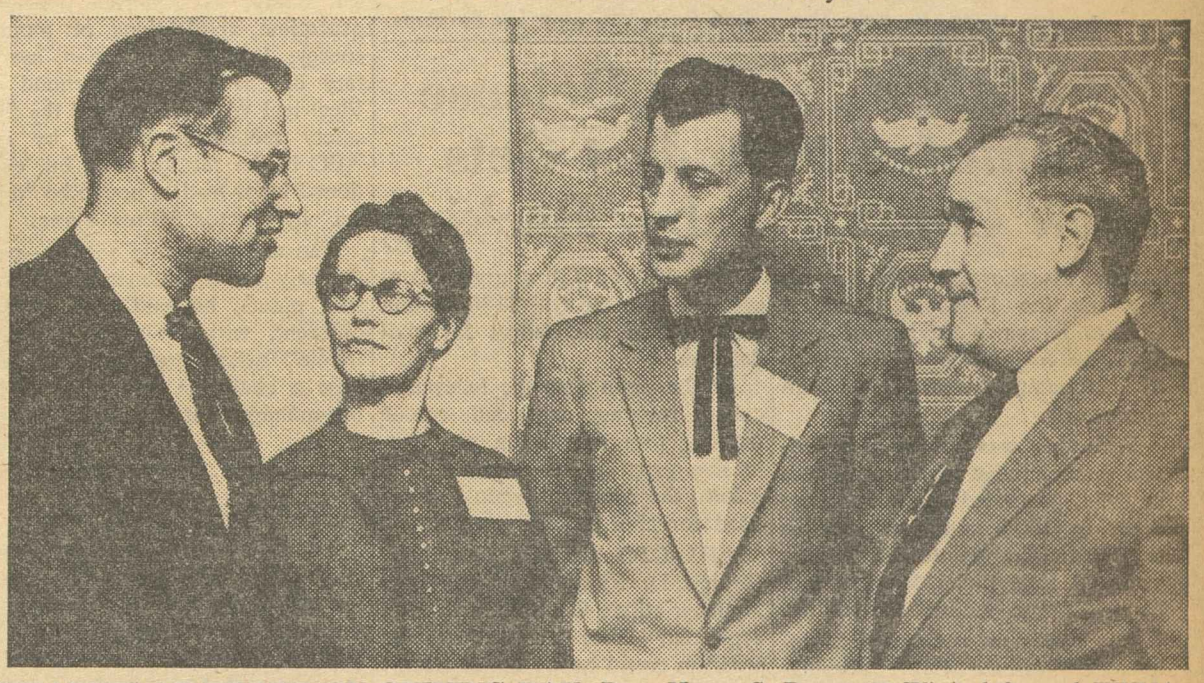
FIRST OF A SERIES of 1957 Legislative Institutes sponsored by the Textile Workers gets underway at the Congressional Hotel in Washington as, left to right, Joseph W. Flagg, of the Connecticut Joint Board; William W. Reesien, Local 460 and William Daly, Local 757, huddle over one of their textbooks describing the legislative issues and processes to be discussed at the sessions.



FIVE TEXTILE WORKERS from Toledo, O., pause for a view of Washington from the steps of the Senate wing of the Capitol after visiting their congressman to tell him their legislative objectives. In usual order are Sharriff Mohamed, Lawrence Crowder, Ed Kalinowski, Peter Roman and Bob McCarthy.



UP BRIGHT AND EARLY for one of the breakfast sessions at the five-day conference, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), right, chats with John Donahoe of the TWUA Philadelphia Joint Board, left, and Clement Dowler, Parkersburg, W. Va., Local 9.



SPEAKERS AT DINNER ON OPENING DAY, Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.), left, and TWUA Pres. William Pollock, right, talk over the outlook for next year's elections with Textile Workers Melba Ware of Painsville (O.) Local 482 and Leslie Fleming of Fredericksburg (Va.) Local 713. This is the eighth consecutive year the TWUA institutes have been held in the nation's capital.

FEDERAL AID TO SCHOOLS is discussed by Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen (R-N. J.), standing. Others at the head table, from left, are TWUA Sec.-Treas. John Chupka; Tom Cosgrove, the union's education director; George Guernsey, assistant education director, AFL-CIO; Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), and John Edelman, TWUA Washington representative.

A MINIMUM WAGE DISCUSSION, at another breakfast meeting, by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), seated, drew after-meal questions from Joe Houanech, Scranton Local 876; Morris Decatur, Fredericksburg (Va.) Local 713, and Todd Pahl of Parkersburg (W. Va.) Local 9, all "students" at the institute.

U. S. Flunking Test as Leader In Peaceful Use of Atom

Grave concern over America's failure to assume world leadership in peaceful development of atomic energy, coupled with an urgent plea to make such a program our "top national goal," was voiced at the AFL-CIO Conference on Atomic Radiation Hazards.

"The whole question of peaceful atomic leadership figures in the worldwide propaganda battle we are now engaged in with the Communists," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the more than 200 delegates to the Washington conference.

"The world saw the United States chart the way to atomic bomb leadership," he continued. "Now we must prove to the world that we will spend the money, assume the leadership, provide the know-how for the peaceful use of the atom. To do less would be to endanger our position as a proponent of peace and democracy.

America Is Flunking

"At this stage, America is flunking this test. We have not made the development of atomic power or atomic aid to other nations a top national goal. We have not even made peaceful domestic use of atomic energy a national goal."

Declaring that "our government has certainly talked enough about atomic aid," Meany said: "What we need now is more action."

The American labor movement, he said, opposes the idea of allowing the Communists "to woo nations with atomic aid" because this country is "too fearful or too self-centered" to provide such aid.

"Are we going to give the Communists a potent propaganda weapon?" Meany asked. "Are we going to allow them to portray the United States as a nation which will spend billions to develop an atomic bomb, and pennies for peaceful atomic aid?"

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.), vice-chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, underscoring Meany's assertions, declared that America is faced with "the stern alternative" that if we do not help other countries in peaceful utilization of atomic energy, "the Russians will."

U.S. Is Committed

This country, he said, is committed to "atoms for peace," adding: "We must make it work, not only in industrially-advanced countries but also in the so-called under-developed nations which see in atomic energy a means of bridging the gap between a backward colonial economy and a modern industrial economy."

Anderson praised the newly-formed EURATOM, a six-nation European plan for development of atomic energy. The six nations — Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg—have adopted plans, he said, which are "much more ambitious than those which private industry is willing to undertake in this country."

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, declared that "America's role as leader of the free world requires that it provide effective guidance and practical aid in the rapid development of atomic power abroad. If we go about this responsibility half-heartedly, we will lose a vital battle in the struggle between the free world and the Communist-dominated world."

He charged that this country's "course in the last several years has not been geared sufficiently to meet this need," adding that the Administration "has not really put its shoulder to the job of getting atomic plants functioning around the world."

Laying heavy stress on the need for safety, as America develops peacetime applications of atomic energy, Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, praised the fine safety record established by the AEC in the reactor field, but cautioned labor leaders not to be "misled" by reactor figures, alone.

The use of atomic energy—particularly radio isotopes—in industrial plants, he said, will be far different, with "involved and intricate" safety problems that will pose a challenge to intelligent labor-management relations.

OPENING SESSION of AFL-CIO Atomic Radiation Hazards Conference is addressed by Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Others at speakers' table, in usual order, are Fred MacGowan of Boilermakers, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, Carl B. Braestrup of Columbia University, and C. Roger McCullough, deputy director, Atomic Energy Commission. Chairman Albert J. Hayes, president of the Machinists, is at Reuther's left.

Whittaker Nominated to High Court

Pres. Eisenhower's newest nominee for the Supreme Court is Charles Evans Whittaker of Missouri, whose rise from the ranks of practicing lawyers has been spectacular.

Whittaker was named as a federal district judge by the President in 1954, promoted to the appellate court in 1956 and now has his third judicial appointment in three years. A Republican, 56 years old, he was never "active" in politics.

The consistent pattern of Eisenhower's Supreme Court nominations indicates a preference for high-ranking lawyers with some judicial experience, usually very

Charles Evans Whittaker

brief. Previous appointments went to Judge William J. Brennan of the New Jersey Supreme Court and to Judge John Marshall Harlan, who had served eight months on the federal appellate bench.

Only in the case of Chief Justice Earl Warren did the President choose a widely known figure from public life for the high court.

Whittaker's nomination was promptly supported by Missouri's two Democratic senators, Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. and Stuart Symington, who warmly praised the appointment.

Civil Defense Budget Gets Labor Backing

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to vote the full $130 million requested in the budget for civil defense.

At the same time the federation called for an expanded rescue training program and a new "intensive program of education" to inform the American people of the need for civil defense activities.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley told the House Appropriations Committee that an organized labor rescue training program could be set up to recruit and train a minimum of 200,000 skilled workers in three years.

"This program could be founded upon volunteers from the membership of organized labor, now estimated at 20 million," he said. "Of this total a large percentage are workers in industrial plants who have an aptitude for rescue training. This would mean that only one percent of the total membership would be used in the program, leaving an ample reserve to draw future needs from."

Hitting at the public's "head-in-the-sand apathy," Riley urged the Civil Defense Administration to undertake a broad education program using "every known media to take the problem to the people."

Muscular Dystrophy Citation to AFL-CIO

The Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, Inc., presented the AFL-CIO with a citation of merit "for generous help in bringing the story of muscular dystrophy to the attention of the American people."

AFL-CIO radio programs presenting Edward P. Morgan and John W. Vandercook on the ABC network carried announcements of the recent campaign to raise funds for research on the disease.

Fast Action Asked On Housing Slump

The Eisenhower Administration is "not going far enough or fast enough" to check a housing slump that will cut new starts this year to no more than 850,000 or 900,000 units, Pres. George S. Goodyear of the National Association of Home Builders told Congress.

Shoe Workers Support O'Sullivan Heel Boycott

The United Shoe Workers has given its support to 400 members of Rubber Workers Local 511, on strike against the O'Sullivan Rubber Corp., Winchester, Va., since May 13. In a letter to all locals of the Shoe Workers union, Pres. George Fecteau lashed out at O'Sullivan — whose products bear the slogan "America's No. 1 Heel."

Fecteau called on members of his union to adopt a three-point program to support the Rubber Workers, which recently instituted a national boycott of O'Sullivan products.

Members of the Shoe Workers union, he said, should express their "displeasure" if their employers use the scab-made products. They were also urged not to purchase shoes made with O'Sullivan soles and heels, and not to have shoes repaired with these products.

The nationwide boycott was called by the URW after the company refused arbitration, mediation and conciliation with the 400 striking members of Local 511, and after O'Sullivan imported strike-breakers in an attempt to smash the union.

Alameda, California Local Councils Merge

Oakland, Calif.—In one of the first amalgamations of local central bodies, the old AFL Central Labor Council and the old CIO Greater Alameda Industrial Union Council overwhelmingly approved local merger at an all-day constitutional convention.

The newly-constituted body—which took the title of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County, AFL-CIO—will meet later this month to elect officers and standing committees.

Praising the merger action by the two groups, AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Daniel W. Flanagan said it was the first amalgamation of local AFL and CIO councils "of any real size" in the western states.

Calls for Drive

"This demonstrates that if men and women of good will and mutual sincerity sit down and try to work things out, they can do it," he said.

Then, sounding the call for an all-out organizational drive in the area, Flanagan declared: "There are still thousands upon thousands of workers who need the benefits of organization, and united we can organize them."

The constitutional convention which approved the merger was presided over jointly by John F. Quinn, president of the former AFL group, and Gordon Laughland, former CIO president. Pending the election of permanent officers, they are serving as co-chairmen of the merged organization.

Serving as co-secretaries until the election are Sam Pratt, who held a similar post in the CIO group, and Robert S. Ash, former secretary of the AFL central body.

Constitution Approved

The proposed constitution, providing the machinery for selection of officers and the size of delegations to the new central body, was approved with only minor revisions from the floor.

Knit Goods Local Scholarships Set Up

Philadelphia—Establishment of a scholarship fund providing financial aid to children of members of Knit Goods Workers' Local 190 of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union, has been announced by Manager Joseph Schwartz.

A total of $7,200 in scholarships will be awarded annually, beginning this September, with four students scheduled to receive grants paying a maximum of $1,800 toward the tuition costs of a four-year college program. Local 190 has some 7,000 members employed in area plants producing sweaters and bathing suits.

Carter President Of Red Feather Fund

Flint, Mich.—Robert A. Carter, director of Auto Workers Region 1C, was elected president of the Red Feather Fund.

It is the first time that a labor official has held such a post with a Michigan United Fund organization or Community Chest. Carter moved up from the fund's vice presidency. He had served as one of its trustees since 1951.

Labor Leaders Give Talks on Encyclicals

The AFL-CIO is cooperating with the Maryland State Council of the Knights of Columbus in presenting a series of talks on the papal social encyclicals to students in Catholic high schools in Maryland and the District of Columbia.

AFL-CIO speakers relate labor history and situations with the principles set down in the social encyclicals of Popes Leo XIII, Pius XI and Pius XII.

Harry W. Flannery, radio-TV coordinator for the AFL-CIO, talks on "Rerum Novarum," enunciated by Leo in 1891. John E Cosgrove, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, discusses "Quadragesimo Anno," by Pius XI.

The talks were arranged by Charles E. O'Hara, chairman of the citizenship committee of the Maryland K. of C. The program has the approval of the archbishops of Baltimore and Washington.

Migrant Labor Housing Wins New Supporters

The U.S. Section of the Joint U.S.-Mexico Trade Union Committee has pledged the full support of all branches of organized labor to the U.S. Dept. of Labor in its current battle with Texas and California employers of Mexican contract labor over decent housing for the migrants. The committee voted unanimously at its first meeting this year to commend the department "for standing up under pressure" against attacks on its new minimum standards for Mexican farm labor housing.

It also voted to seek to enlist similar support for the department from state central labor bodies, church groups and farm labor welfare organizations, and approved the issuance of an illustrated publication to "get the facts about the current housing dispute before the American people."

Meeting in Mexico

Plans for the annual international conference with the Mexican Section, held under the auspices of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), were approved. This year's meeting will take place in Nogales, Mexico, on Apr. 2, 3 and 4.

Meanwhile, in a separate meeting, the Labor Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, which like the Joint U.S.-Mexico Trade Union Committee represents the AFL-CIO, the Mine Workers and railway brotherhoods affiliated with the Railway Labor Executives Association, also backed the Labor Dept.'s housing stand.

"We support the minimum housing standards promulgated by the Bureau of Employment Security," the advisory committee said. "Minor adjustments that do not violate the spirit and intent of the security standards are acceptable. The committee urges the Secretary of Labor to set in motion implementation of these standards and appropriate compliance procedures."

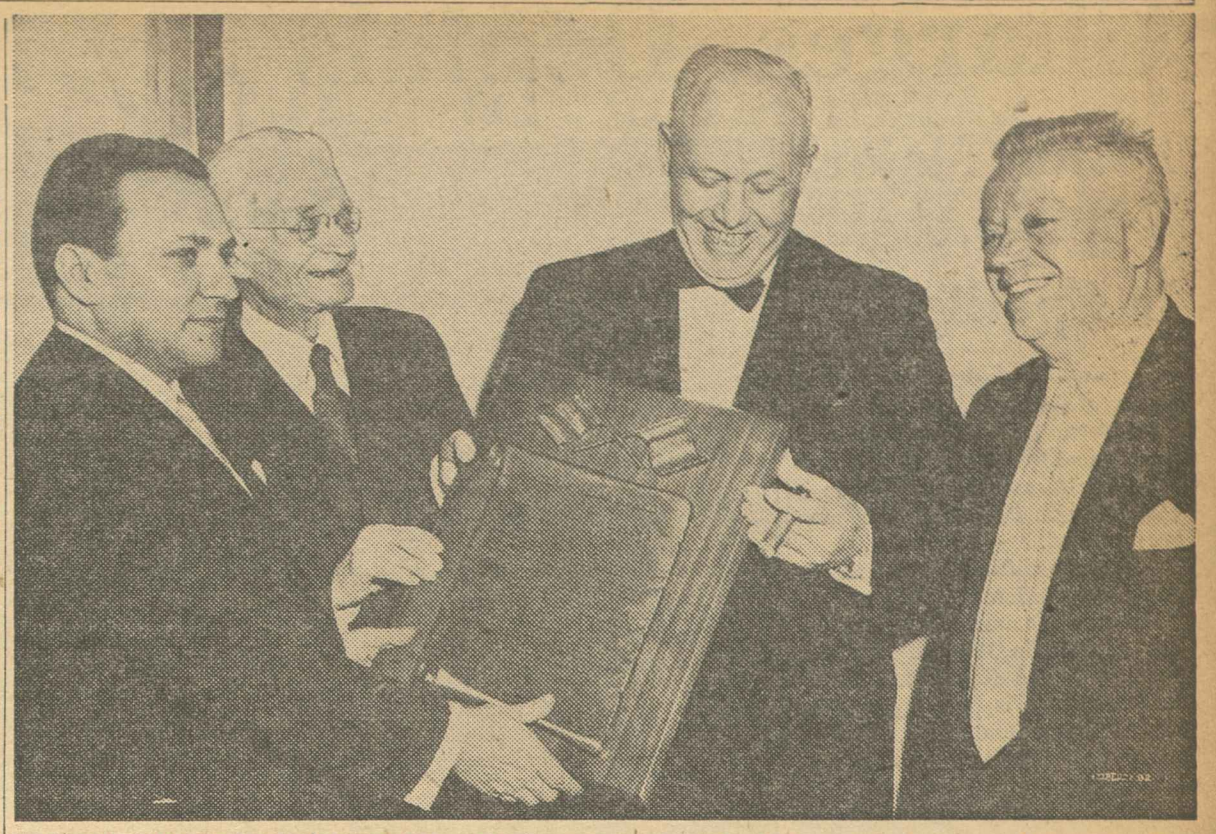
Back Budget Request

The committee also declared its support of the department's budget request for additional compliance personnel to enforce the Mexican contract labor program.

At the same time, it expressed "serious doubts" about Labor Dept. statements "that the Mexican nationals programs and other programs for the importation of foreign labor are now to be considered a 'permanent' feature of American life."

"We believe that the beginning of a solution to the problem affecting both United States and foreign workers is the establishment of a minimum wage for agricultural workers," the farm labor advisory group said. "We urge the Secretary of Labor to fully support the extension of minimum wage legislation to this large group of workers."

The group also backed the earlier request of the U.S. Section of the JUSMTUC for "the appointment of a tripartite committee composed of representatives of the public, employers and labor to make an investigation in the form of a field study of all aspects of the farm labor program."



GAY MOOD WAS IN EVIDENCE as National Committee for Labor Israel presented the Histadrut Humanitarian Award to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in New York. Sharing in the ceremony and the good humor were (left to right) Dov Beigun and Joseph Schlossberg of the committee; Meany and Pres. David Dubinsky of the Garment Workers.

Executives Find Racism Costing Alabama Money

Birmingham, Ala.—Racism is costing Alabama money. That's the conclusion of two local business executives, backed by an editorial in the Birmingham Post-Herald. Cooper Green, vice president in charge of industrial development for the Alabama Power Co., and William P. Engel, former chairman of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, pointed out that expanding industry is by-passing Alabama in building new branch plants, sales offices and warehouses.

Green, declaring that responsible industry is reluctant to locate in Alabama in the face of threatening racial tensions, cited two major plants and two minor installations which have shelved moves into the state at least temporarily.

The local Post Herald endorsed their views with a strong editorial, warning that continued violence "will injure the whole community and state."

Advisors Find Foreign Aid 'Proving Worth'

The foreign aid and collective security programs should be maintained because they "are proving their worth" in countering Russian expansion, a special advisory committee has reported to Pres. Eisenhower.

Expenditures "need not exceed" the present level estimated of $8 billion, the committee maintained. This includes military and economic aid, sales of U.S. farm surpluses for foreign currencies, spending by Americans abroad with the armed forces and gross new loans by the Export-Import Bank.

'Stay the Course'

"The United States must resolve to stay the course and must abandon the false hope that collective security costs are temporary," the group added with the "hope" that spending might drop with the passage of time.

The committee was headed by Benjamin F. Fairless retired board chairman of the U.S. Steel Corp. Among the other six members was Pres. John L. Lewis of the Mine Workers.

It made about 50 suggestions, most of them comparatively minor. One of the most significant was a recommendation that each Congress rather than each session of Congress act on the foreign aid program. The resulting two-year coverage, rather than one year, would make possible "more efficient planning" and use of funds, the committee said.

It also proposed that aid through the sale of farm surpluses for foreign currency be stopped.

Make Aid Suggestions

It took no clear-cut position on one of the more controversial phases of the program—whether this country should undertake to increase its spending in underdeveloped countries most of which are uncommitted.

"Higher priority" for those countries which have joined in the collective security program was urged, but at the same time the committee made several suggestions for economic aid and maintained that generally it should be concentrated "more upon long-ranged development.

"We are convinced that the best security for Americans is collective security," the committee members concluded, "and that the best hope for diminishing the burden is economic development.

"Our policies are proving their worth and we should hold firmly to them. They will secure the ultimate triumph of freedom."

House Group Defers Vote On Rights

The House Judiciary Committee postponed voting on the Administration's civil rights proposals until Mar. 12 as the Senate Constitutional Rights subcommittee completed public hearings.

The House committee's delay came one day after AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in a statement filed with the Senate subcommittee, urged "earliest possible action" in both the House and Senate on the "stripped-down" civil rights proposals backed by the Eisenhower Administration.

He stressed that the bill must reach the Senate floor soon if supporters are to be able to defeat the Southern filibuster certain to be launched against civil rights bills.

Deferral of the vote in the full House Judiciary Committee, granted in response to a request by Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D-La.), was sharply criticized by Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N. Y.). He said the action was "part and parcel of the strategy of delay" being used by Southern representatives to block civil rights action.

In backing the Administration's "stripped-down" bill, Reuther made clear that labor continues "to support and to underline the need for a permanent federal FEPC with power of enforcement through the courts."

But, he declared, "we recognize the hard political fact that, because Pres. Eisenhower and the Republican Party are on record in opposition to an effective federal FEPC, enactment of such legislation at this time would be extremely difficult."

SPEAKERS AND DISCUSSION LEADERS at the 35th annual meeting and education conference of Teachers Local 189 and the American Labor Education Service go over the agenda for the opening meeting. Left to right are Pres. Arnold Zander of the State, County & Municipal Employes; Larry Rogin, education director, Textile Workers; AFT Local 189 Pres. Ben Segal; Anna Kethley, Hungarian resistance leader; Mark Starr, education director, Ladies Garment Workers, and Jack Barbash, research director, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Shoe Workers Win At Wood & Smith

Auburn, Me.—The Shoe Workers have won bargaining rights for the 325 production and maintenance employes at the Wood & Smith Shoe Co., long operated as an open shop here.

Results of the NLRB election showed 188 votes for USWA and 126 for "no union." The organizing drive prior to the balloting was supervised by USWA Dir. John Giderian and conducted by Organizers William Dallman and John Ring, with the help of Arthur LaBelle and Maurice Dineen of the AFL-CIO organizing staff.

Contracts in 12 of the 18 shoe factories in the Lewiston-Auburn area are now held by an independent union.

ICFTU Yearbook Ready About Apr. 1

London—The first Yearbook of the Intl. Free Trade Union Movement, published under the auspices of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, will be ready for distribution about Apr. 1.

It will contain relevant information on the free trade unions of the world and their affiliations, with their history, current leadership, membership press, important statements of policy, etc., and will be kept up to date with revisions every two years.

Orders may be placed now with the publisher, Lincolns Prager Intl. Year Book Publishing Co., Ltd., 4 Fitzroy Square, London, W. 1, England; price, $15.

Charges, Denials Fly in Rackets Quiz

Elkins, Major Witness, Again In Spotlight

(Continued from Page 1)

by Dave Beck, Jr., son of Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck, conceded that he had told Morgan the Teamsters would make a contribution if Holmes would appoint the man they wanted.

Morgan testified that Thomas E. Maloney "ordered" him to tell "Thornton (Democratic state attorney general) in 1954 to "lay off" Patterson, then Republican governor. Patterson is "our pigeon," he said Maloney told him, and "we don't want anybody shooting at him."

Maloney and Joseph McLaughlin, another witness, both denied being Teamster members, but took the Fifth Amendment in declining to testify whether the Teamsters Union had paid money to them. Documents in the record indicate that some of Maloney's bills had been paid with Teamster funds.

Probe 'Whitewashed'

Morgan testified that Patterson transferred a Liquor Commission investigation to Langley, after the latter's election, and that the result was a "whitewash."

Considerable testimony on the operation of Portland houses of prostitution brought charges that the owners, having trouble with the law, attributed their plight to the influence of a man close to the Teamsters, with gambler James Elkins and District Attorney Langley.

James Elkins, a gambler and a major committee witness, charged that a gambling-business rival, Stan Terry, said he paid $10,000 to Frank W. Brewster, head of the Teamsters western conference. The purpose, Elkins asserted, was to "get back in the union" after places where his coin machines were located had been picketed.

Terry strenuously denied that he paid Brewster or any other Teamsters' official a penny, or that he ever told Elkins that he had paid.

He said he had been dropped from the union in December 1954, and that he got back in February or March 1955, after signing a contract for his workers giving them a five-day week, car expenses and welfare fund payments.

During the period he was barred from the union, he said, Teamsters picketed Portland enterprises "maybe six times" to force out his pinball machines.

Lloyd Hildreth, secretary of Local 223, said he was told by Clyde C. Crosby, international organizer, to drop Terry from the union and to put pickets at one tavern.

Elkins testified that after he had supported Langley financially, he backed the Acme Amusement Co. in the hope of placing his coin machines in Portland and eventually perhaps the whole state.

He said he paid nearly $20,000 to two associates, Maloney and McLaughlin, who implied they were sharing the payments with Langley, Crosby, Brewster and the late John J. Sweeney, then Western Conference secretary.

Schemes Blew Up

Terry's success in getting back in the union and getting union stickers for his machines blew up the ambitious Acme Amusement Co. schemes and he sold out, Elkins said.

He charged that he was repeatedly pressed by Maloney and McLaughlin, previously termed "close" to Brewster, to open gambling places, set up an abortion ring, finance or arrange houses of prostitution.

A Las Vegas, Nev., gambler, Hy Goldbaum, vigorously denied he had ever told anyone that Terry offered him $7,500 to arrange an interview with Brewster.

Goldbaum also said Elkins and Brewster quarreled in a meeting and that he was "embarrassed" by having arranged that discussion.

He flatly denied Elkins' sworn testimony that Brewster had mentioned in the discussion that he had threatened Elkins with a "pair of concrete shoes" if Elkins embarrassed his "two boys" in Portland.

REFUSES ANSWERS. Frank Malloy (right), business agent of Teamsters Local 223, Portland, Ore., took the Fifth Amendment before the special Senate committee and refused answers to questions about Portland gambling. With him is his lawyer, Clifford O'Brien. Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) ordered the staff to draw up a contempt of Congress citation against Malloy.

Machinists Health Pattern Studied

A national survey has been opened to determine the patterns of medical care and the health needs of nearly one million members of the Machinists Union.

The study is being made by the Columbia University School of Public Health and Administrative Medicine under an agreement with the Foundation on Employe Health, Medical Care and Welfare, Inc. It was announced jointly by Albert J. Hayes, IAM president, and John I. Snyder, Jr., co-chairmen of the Foundation.

Among other subjects, the survey will seek to determine the relationship between the cost of medical care and benefits provided by group insurance plans.

Congress Asks Data On Living Cost Rise

AFL-CIO demands for an investigation to fix the cause of current price inflation received a major boost from the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

After hearings on Pres. Eisenhower's economic report, which called on labor and management to take strong measures to control inflation, the committee issued its own report, declaring:

"Exploratory study of this problem . . . suggests that carrying out the President's proposal will require, at a minimum, up-to-date and integrated statistics which show relationships among productivity, prices, wages, profits and other incomes."

Want Investigation

The AFL-CIO, in a major policy statement adopted by the Executive Council, recently called on Congress and the committee to "conduct an investigation of the price-profit-investment-wage policies of the dominant price-leading corporations in basic industries," contending it was "administered" price increases, not wage boosts, which have resulted in the continued rise in the cost of living.

The committee report steered clear of the subject of an actual congressional investigation, stating only that such data is "already available in or obtainable by federal agencies." It called on the executive branch to make such data "available as soon as possible."

Expresses Concern

But it did go on to echo the concern expressed by organized labor for such information, declaring "the committee considers the problem of achieving and maintaining price stability one of the most urgent facing the country."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council policy statement, which took note of widespread attacks on union wage policies, had declared that the spiraling cost of living resulted directly from "unwarranted and . . . excessive profit margins in such key industries as auto and steel."

The joint committee was vague in its discussion of the Administration's demand that both labor and management show "restraint" in approaching the subjects of wage and price increases. After recounting Eisenhower's recommendation, it merely called to the President's attention "the need for implementing this proposal if it is to be effective," declining to spell out any clear-cut definition of the word "implementing."

The committee, discussing the outlook for 1957, forecast "further increases in employment, production and purchasing power"; recommended holding tax rates at present levels; and called on the federal government to "exercise leadership" in contributing to economic stability by "substantially reducing public works expenditures now," deferring them until inflationary pressures lessen.

Brennan Loses Appeal In Bribe Case

The Court of Appeals for the eighth circuit has upheld the convictions of Teamsters Vice Pres. Sidney L. Brennan and three Minneapolis area officials of the union on charges of violating the anti-bribery provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The four were convicted in federal court of accepting part of $5,000 allegedly paid them by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, through one of the firm's officers, to swing membership of a Mine Workers local at that firm over to the Teamsters during a strike by UMW production workers. Convictions also handed down at the same time against the firm and one of its officials James W. Moore, were not appealed.

Convicted with Brennan were Eugene J. Williams, recording secretary of Teamster Local 544; Jack J. Jorgenson, president of Teamsters Joint Council 32, and Gerald P. Connelly, named by the court as an "official" of the local.

The appeals court ruling was that they had had a fair and impartial hearing at the time of their earlier trial. The defendants now have 20 days to file a petition for a rehearing, and if this is denied, they will have 30 days to petition the Supreme Court for a review.

Mitchell Bars Beck As Delegate to ILO

Pres. Dave Beck of the Teamsters will not be nominated to attend the mid-March meeting of the Intl. Labor Organization's Inland Transport Committee at Hamburg, Germany.

The announcement was made by Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell, who makes the formal nominations of delegates to ILO sessions.

However, American workers will be represented at the meeting. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany proposed Intl. Rep. Rudy Faupl of the Machinists for the assignment, and Mitchell agreed to nominate him. Faupl is a member of the executive board of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation, the industry's international trade secretariat.

Confers With McClellan

Mitchell's announcement was made shortly after a conference with Sen. John McClellan (D. Ark.), head of the Senate select committee which has been looking into alleged racketeering in the Teamsters Union.

Beck has been wanted by the committee for questioning, but he had said that union business and the ILO meeting would prevent his return to the U. S. until late this month.

The Teamster president — after attending two days of the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Miami Beach, Fla., at the end of January—went to the British island of Nassau, and from there booked air passage to Europe.

Mitchell said that "one reason among others" for Beck's failure to testify before the McClellan committee had been the fact that "he expected to be out of the country attending the Inland Transport Committee meetings in Hamburg."

Therefore, Mitchell continued, "I have decided not to nominate Mr. Beck as a member of the U. S. delegation to the Hamburg conference."

Governmental Meetings

ILO transport meetings, like other ILO functions, are inter-governmental. The U. S. delegation is composed of representatives from the government, labor and management. The AFL-CIO is called upon to make recommendations for the labor post, and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers for the employer representatives.

The conference opens Mar. 11 and finishes Mar. 26.

Since his arrival in Europe early in February, Beck has visited London, Vienna, Geneva and other cities. It was not immediately clear whether he would cut short his European visit.

Packinghouse Workers Lend Cash to Employer

Detroit—For the second time in six years, members of Packinghouse Workers Local 190 have voluntarily agreed to give financial assistance to their employer, Hammond-Standish Co., in order to keep the 99-year-old meat packing firm in business.

For the next five years, the 320 members of the local will lend the company 10 percent of their earnings—giving the firm some $900,000 in working capital with which to modernize its facilities and make the company competitive.

When the five years are up, the money will be returned with 6 percent interest, providing the firm succeeds in efforts to double sales. If the employe fund is less than what Packinghouse Workers have put in, it will be divided on a proportionate basis.

Back in 1951, the workers prevented the firm from going into bankruptcy by working without wages for three weeks. The company survived that crisis, and just a year ago, when it came out of receivership, paid the workers for the three weeks they had donated.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, March 16, 1957

No. 11

Building Trades Get Action On Taft-Hartley Revision

PEP TALK TO DELEGATES at national legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. by Painters president, L. M. Raftery, briefs these "grass roots" lobbyists on legislative issues prior to their visits with congressmen and senators. Some 2,500 building trades delegates took part in the four-day conference and legislative drive.

Mitchell Supports 3 Major Changes

By Milton Plumb

The administration has asked Congress for three revisions of the Taft-Hartley Act of particular concern to the building trades unions.

The request was made by Labor Sec. Mitchell in letters to Vice Pres. Nixon and House Speaker Sam Rayburn. The three amendments are part of the Administration's proposals for changes in the act. The rest of the proposed changes will be sent to Congress later, the Labor Dept. said.

The three amendments backed by the Administration, would:

1—Permit "pre-hire" agreements in the building and construction industry by establishing procedures for certification of building trades unions as bargaining agent without National Labor Relations Board elections.

2—Legalize trust funds jointly administered by employer and union for the purpose of carrying out apprenticeship and training programs.

3—Allow union bargaining with groups of employers, such as building associations.

Unanimous Support

"In considering the amendments contained in this draft bill," Mitchell wrote, "the Administration had the benefit of the advice of a committee composed of representatives of employers and employes in the building and construction industry."

Mitchell said that the committee had considered a number of proposals and the three revisions had "the unanimous support of the committee."

He added that other matters of jurisdictional disputes, restrictive practices and secondary boycotts at construction project sites had been resolved "by agreement that legislative action was not required now since present efforts at voluntary soluitons of these problems would be continued."

Earlier, addressing the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.'s third national legislative conference in Washington, Mitchell

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Court Sets Trial in Vote Case

The Supreme Court in a split decision has ruled that the Auto Workers must stand trial on charges of violating a Taft-Hartley Act provision prohibiting union "expenditures" in connection with federal elections.

The indictment involved television broadcasts in 1954 during a campaign for election of a senator and a House member from Michigan. It charged that UAW funds paid for programs "intended to affect the results of the election."

District Judge Frank A. Picard earlier threw out the case, ruling that the Supreme Court had previously held that union political endorsements were not "expenditures" that Congress intended to forbid.

Blistering Dissent

The high court reversed him in a 5 to 3 decision, ordering a trial of the case to determine the "facts" before issues of constitutionality were decided.

The minority — Justice William O. Douglas, Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justice Hugo L. Black—in a blistering dissent, said the court should immediately have knocked out as unconstitutional any interpretation of law that tried to prohibit free speech.

The problem at stake is "fundamental to our democratic so-

(Continued on Page 15)

Labor Backs Douglas' Bill On Area Aid

The AFL-CIO has scored the Administration's distressed areas bill as falling "far short" of the comprehensive attack needed to remove the "cancer" of chronic unemployment.

Testifying before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee's production and stabilization subcommittee, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler urged Congress, instead, to enact the Area Redevelopment Bill introduced by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.).

"It is a cause of deep concern" to labor, Schnitzler told the subcommittee headed by Douglas, "that substantial joblessness persists in many areas even while the rest of the nation has enjoyed prosperity for so many years. Hundreds of thousands of trade union members and their families . . . are directly and often tragically affected."

Assures Full Attack

Both the Douglas bill and the Administration measure, Schnitzler noted, would provide federal loans to assist in development of industrial facilities in depressed areas, and both would deny aid to "runaway" employers. But beyond that point, he said, only the Douglas bill would "assure a full-scale attack on the problem of area blight."

(Continued on Page 2)

FBI Arrests Hoffa On Bribery Charge

The McClellan Senate committee investigation of improprieties in labor and management took a new turn when FBI agents arrested Teamsters Union Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa on bribery charges.

The complaint filed in federal district court in Washington, D. C., accused Hoffa of paying John Cye Cheasty, a New York lawyer employed by the committee, to pass secret information to him.

Arraigned before a U.S. commissioner, Hoffa was released in $25,000 bail. His lawyer, Edward Bennett Williams, protested a delay in a formal hearing until Mar. 28.

Delay for two weeks, Williams charged, was a government "ruse" to bypass a preliminary hearing. By Mar. 28 the case would be before a grand jury, he said.

Hoffa denied "any wrong doing," and said "I will so plead in court."

In a statement he read to reporters, Hoffa said:

"I will fight this case until I am cleared.

"I have been in the labor movement all my life and have had to fight labor's battles on the picket lines and in the courts against the forces opposed to trade unionism."

"This is not the first instance when a labor leader has been unjustly accused."

Offered $18,000

The alleged bribe attempt, Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy said, became known when Cheasty, a former government secret service agent, told the committee he had been offered $18,000 to get a job on the staff and keep Hoffa informed.

The first approach to Cheasty, Kennedy said, was made by a Miami, Fla., lawyer, Hyman I. Fischbach. Fischbach was arrested by the FBI the same night

(Continued on Page 16)

Statistics Prove More Employers Can Afford to Pay $1 Minimum

Nearly a dozen union spokesmen have presented case studies to congressional committees to demonstrate that many large employers now exempt from coverage are capable of paying and should pay the minimum $1 an hour wage approved by Congress in 1955. A large group of trade associations, each seeking to protect a specifically privileged position, meanwhile filed protests against any expansion of coverage at all.

Rowland Jones, Jr., president of the American Retail Federation, told the Kennedy subcommittee holding Senate hearings that to require large retailers and service industries to pay $1 an hour would "destroy job opportunities for thousands" of temporary and part-time employes.

Jones told reporters earlier, after listening to Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell's proposals on minimum wage coverage, that he was "against" Mitchell's expansion plan as well as all others. The Administration recommendations were "as bad as any others," he said, and

(Continued on Page 4)

C of C Attacks Ike's Budget; Folsom Challenges Accuracy

By Willard Shelton

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, previously friendly toward Pres. Eisenhower, is now sharply attacking the Administration on the $71.8 budget generally and the Eisenhower school plan specifically.

The chamber's antagonism to federal school aid is so bitter that its accuracy was publicly challenged by Welfare Sec. Marion B. Folsom, long a director of and a leading figure in the businessmen's organization. Folsom said the chamber, in assailing his estimate of a shortage of 159,000 classrooms, had "accepted bits and pieces of data" from his own Office of Education, and then "used the data out of context, or only in part, to try to prove their theory" that there really isn't any school shortage.

Folsom Makes Charge

Folsom made this charge before a House Education subcommittee after earlier releasing a letter deploring the chamber's refusal to credit his official estimates.

The chamber, in totaling schools "built" by states and localities, Folsom said, actually had counted schools merely planned for the future, and had committed other errors.

His own estimate of 80,000 classrooms needed in four years for a growing pupil attendance was "rock bottom," Folsom asserted, and the estimate of 79,000 more required because of obsolesence and population shifts was "debatable" but conservative.

The National Association of Manufacturers nevertheless joined the chamber in calling Folsom's statistics "distorted" and "unreliable."

The chamber's general assault on the Eisenhower budget is aimed at knocking it down by a stated "$5 billion."

Coast-to-Coast Program

Chamber Pres. John S. Coleman of Detroit and Executive Vice Pres. Arch N. Booth conducted a flying 12-city coast-to-coast program for "clinics" that rounded up some 8,000 businessmen who, they reported, showed an "overwhelming number" favoring a reduction of "federal spending."

The chamber has specifically "recommended" cuts of $1.8 billion in school aid, welfare grants to the states, the Labor Dept. and independent federal agencies. Additional specific proposals were promised.

It summoned a National Economy Conference for Washington, with businessmen scheduled to spend one day getting briefed and the next day calling on congressmen from their states and districts.

Some Democratic congressmen say that mail from constituents against Eisenhower's budget seems to reflect Chamber of Commerce philosophy in some "phrases" and ideas. Worried Republicans say their anti-spending mail appears to be largely "spontaneous."

One GOP representative said his mail carried appeals for more spending—"from church groups for more sanitaria for Indians, for example"—even while a "substantial but not overwhelming" burden of correspondence protested the budget.

URGING CONGRESS TO SHELVE Pres. Eisenhower's depressed areas legislation in favor of the "more comprehensive" bill introduced by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), AFL-CIO Sec-Treas. William F. Schnitzler is shown as he testified before a Senate Banking subcommittee. Flanking him as he testified were Frank Fernback of the Dept. of Research (on the left) and George D. Riley of the Dept. of Legislation.

Senate Plans to Probe Manipulation of Prices

A sweeping investigation of price manipulation by key companies in basic industries in an effort to fix the cause of current price inflation has been promised by the Senate Anti-Trust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

In announcing plans for public hearings on the problem of price increases in "administered price" industries, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), subcommittee chairman, said the high cost of living is due, in the main, to excessive profit-taking by such companies.

The subcommittee action follows the lines of a recommendation unanimously adopted last month by the AFL-CIO Executive Council. At its Miami Beach meeting, the council lashed out at "unwarranted" price boosts by these companies, calling on Congess to "conduct an investigation of the price-profit-investment-wage policies of the dominant price-leading corporations."

Points to Oil Hikes

As an example of the price-gouging by industry, Kefauver pointed to recent price increases in the petroleum industry. According to evidence developed in current hearings by the subcommittee, Kefauver said, these price boosts will cost motorists nearly $500 million a year, fuel oil buyers at least $200 million a year, and the government $85 million annually. Added to increases in other petroleum products, the senator continued, this amounts to nearly $1 billion a year.

The distinguishing characteristic which sets "administered price" industries apart from normal competitive industries, Kefauver said, is the possession of monopoly power by a few big companies producing most of the industry's output. He pointed to such industries as steel, newsprint, many types of food, automobiles and farm machinery as examples, noting that prices have gone up in all of these areas recently.

"In some of these administered price industries," the subcommittee chairman said, "increases in prices have been accompanied by decreases in production. This means that the industry is not only charging higher prices to the consumer but is providing fewer jobs for labor." He said the situation is particularly true in the farm machinery field "where rising unemployment has accompanied steadily higher prices."

He said this process follows the European cartel pattern of restricted volume and high profit margins, and declared the inevitable result is reduced consumption, lower living standards and unemployment, and possibly speeding a depression.

"Much of the present inflationary spiral appears to arise from price increases in administered price industries," Kefauver declared. "The tight money policy now in effect can have very little influence on such price increases since (these) big companies . . . can and do raise prices even when demand is falling."

The senator promised to call witnesses from specific industries before the subcommittee, and economists who have specialized in the subject. He called for the cooperation of government agencies in supplying information on the problem, particularly the Council of Economic Advisors, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Depts. of Justice, Commerce and Labor.

Labor Backs Douglas' Distressed Area Bill

(Continued from page 1)

The Administration proposal, for example, would limit rural aid to technical advice, while Douglas advocates various forms of federal aid to both depressed urban and rural communities.

The Douglas bill, he continued, authorizes $200 million in federal loans for redevelopment, and loans could equal up to 75 percent of the aggregate cost. By way of contrast, the Administration bill provides for what Schnitzler said was a "totally inadequate" $50 million loan authorization, with loans equalling only 35 percent of total cost of any project.

Praise for Douglas

The AFL-CIO official praised the Douglas proposal to provide $75 million in federal funds for public facility loans, and for seeking to gear federal procurement policies to the achievement of additional employment in distressed areas, while the Administration measure remained silent on these two subjects.

"We seek neither charity nor a raid on the public treasury in behalf of America's distressed communities," Schnitzler asserted. "On the contrary, our object is to help people help themselves by assisting the jobless to find work again, and by helping whole communities to become productive and self-reliant.

"As success flows from this effort, many of our citizens will move off relief rolls and on to tax rolls. The public treasury will be well recompensed for the limited investment in human welfare."

The secretary-treasurer said that by 1965, America's economy should be creating $525 billion worth of goods and services — $100 billion above the current level. By taking action on the Douglas Area Redevelopment measure, he said, Congress will "insure to communities that have already fallen behind, through no cause of their own, a share in the American achievement that lies ahead."

Management Obligated to Share Burden of Fighting Corruption

New York—Racketeering as a by-product of labor-management relations is "by no means confined to one side of the table," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni and Alumnae at a meeting here. "Management must assume its fair share of the responsibility for eliminating these evils," he declared.

Meany was the first labor speaker in 50 years to appear before the organization, which is composed of college graduates who won recognition for their scholarship in undergraduate days and in most cases have further distinguished themselves in their chosen fields. The late Samuel Gompers, founding president of the former AFL, was a speaker in 1906.

Labor Will Benefit

The AFL-CIO president said that in the house of labor racketeering is not an evil to be swept "under the rug."

"We have adopted a strict code and have taken severe measures to root this evil out of our ranks," he explained. "Our labor movement will come out of it more soundly oriented, cleaner, more firmly united and healthier."

He reviewed 50 years of organized labor's progress in improving the lot of workers economically, advancing their status as members of society and bettering the climate in which the trade union movement lives and works.

"Labor also had to change some of its attitudes and drop some of its prejudices," he added, "before it could even respond to, let alone be ahead of, certain conditions and developments."

Meany hailed the "inspiring and invaluable bond of cooperation" between workers and intellectuals in the fight against communism and other forms of totalitarianism.

Think of Good Side

"It is a source of greatest encouragement to all liberty-loving people," he said, "that at this critical hour, workers and intellectuals in many lands have been teaching each other how to be worthy of, and how to fight more effectively for freedom—freedom of the mind, freedom of conscience, freedom of association, press and assembly.

"Such cooperation is one of the touchstones of American labor progress and one of the basic aims of American labor, especially in its extensive and varied international activities."

He urged his audience, viewing trade unionism from the outside, to think of the "beneficial and constructive influence" it has had on the lives of millions of Americans.

"Think of the sense of dignity and the feeling of belonging," he said, "we have given to millions of Americans who would today still be disfranchised in industry and perhaps even in the nation's political life—if it were not for the strivings, struggles and strength of the labor movement."

Box Score on Congress

AREA REDEVELOPMENT

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler testified in support of S. 964, an area redevelopment bill introduced by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.). The bill would authorize federal grants and loans to help stabilize the economies of local areas suffering from chronic unemployment.

The bill is similar in many respects to legislation which passed the Senate last year but died in the House. In re-introducing his bill, Douglas has included a provision barring funds for runaway shops. This section was deleted from the bill before Senate passage last year.

HELLS CANYON

The AFL-CIO has submitted a statement in support of S. 555, introduced by Sen. Wayne Morse, (D-Ore.), which would authorize construction of a high-level federally developed Hells Canyon dam. Both House and Senate Interior subcommittees are currently holding hearings on various Hells Canyon bills.

A Hells Canyon bill was defeated in the Senate last year, but the political success of Northwest Democrats who campaigned on the issue of public versus private development of Hells Canyon waterpower potential has given impetus to a renewed drive for enactment of the bill.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) announced that his Judiciary Committee would hold daily sessions until a civil rights bill is voted out. Southern opponents of the measure have drafted over 100 amendments in an effort to delay committee action.

On the Senate side, Judiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) announced that the full committee would hear additional witnesses. A subcommittee had cut off hearings after weeks of testimony made it plain that the major object of witnesses was to delay action.

Building Trades Push Legislative Plans

Meany Gives Full Support To Program

(Continued from page 1)

drew ringing cheers from the 2,500 delegates as he promised:

"The Administration's message will contain these three specific amendments recommended by your advisory committee."

The proposed Taft-Hartley changes are one of four major legislative goals set by the department for the present session of Congress. Other objectives include "modernization" of the Davis-Bacon Act and the enactment of comprehensive federal housing and school construction programs.

T-H 'Package' Praised

Mitchell praised the manner in which the building trades' Taft-Hartley "package," also backed by the construction industry, was worked out. He related Pres. Richard J. Gray had visited Pres. Eisenhower to explain Gray's proposal that "an advisory committee, consisting of employers and union representatives from the construction trades department meet to consider amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act."

At the President's direction, he said, he appointed a joint labor-management committee which included leading officials of building and construction trade associations and four labor representatives: Gray, Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters, Pres. Peter Schoemann of the Plumbers and Pres. John Lyons of the Iron Workers.

"Your representatives, with their constructive approach, with their wisdom as to what is practical and not theoretical, I think have set new precedents," Mitchell said. "Here, for the first time in 10 years, industry, labor and management, have been able to sit around the table and come out with unanimous proposals for the amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act."

All Labor to Aid

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, peldging the "full cooperation and support" of the national office of AFL-CIO in the drive to secure the amendments, told the delegates that "this legislation should be speedily enacted by Congress."

Meany said that the proposals would permit the building trades unions "to do business in exactly the same manner" as other unions under the Taft-Hartley Act, taking into account the traditional "employment agency type of contracts" peculiar to the construction industry.

"This is legislation giving to building trades unions whatever advantages may lie in the act and not denying them advantages accorded to other unions under it," Meany said. "It should be passed for the benefit of the workers of the industry as well as the welfare of the industry itself."

Meany pointed out that under the present law, because of the short-term nature of construction jobs, the building trades unions are "denied the rights specifically spelled out in the law" for unions in other industries. Among these he listed the right of representation and the right of election to prove the desire of the majority of the workers.

The amendments, he said, would legalize a standard practice in the building industry which is made necessary because construction jobs are usually completed before an NLRB election can be held.

Remove Legal Blocks

Referring to the advisory group's work, Gray told the conference that "in their deliberations, there were naturally differences of opinion on what course of action and what recommendations would be best. Consideration had to be given not only to what was best, but what was possible."

He said the proposed changes "should have a stabilizing influence on labor-management relations in the industry" and would "go a long way toward removing some of the legal blocks to long standing and honored practices in the building industry." They would aid in meeting, he added, "the many legal dilemmas that the ill-fitting Taft-Hartley Act imposes on contractors and building trades unions."

In a telegram read by Mitchell Pres. Eisenhower praised "the splendid contribution you have made to the economic strength of our land through adherence to the American tradition of freedom and self discipline."

"I offer my congratulations to you for the leadership you have exercised in the critical area of wage and price policy," the President said.

Referring to building and construction activity as the "balance wheel of American industry," Eisenhower added that, "because construction industry unions and collective bargaining are well and long established, you and those whom you represent constitute an essential part of this enterprise."

Strong support for the department's four legislative goals was also voiced by a number of congressional leaders from both political parties who addressed the conference. Following their briefing, delegates spent two full days making personal visits to their congressmen and senators in a massive effort to win support for the proposals.

Mitchell, noting that "these amendments (to Taft-Hartley) are not everything that organized labor wants," predicted a long fight lies ahead before the Taft-Hartley Act is made "more equitable."

"STANDING ROOM ONLY" signs were out as the largest turnout of delegates ever attending a legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. packed even the galleries of the Sheraton-Park Hotel auditorium in Washington. After listening to experts from labor, congress and the government explain the issues delegations representing every state, went to Capitol Hill to ask congressional support for school construction, federal housing aid, Davis-Bacon Act improvements, and Taft-Hartley amendments.

CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN Richard J. Gray, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., standing, explains the legislative program of building trades unions to Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell (right). Listening with interest is AFL-CIO Pres George Meany, who pledged support of national AFL-CIO for conference objectives.

Employment Hits Peak In Feb. at 63.2 Million

Employment rose seasonally in February to a new high for the month while unemployment declined slightly, the Labor and Commerce Depts. said in their monthly report.

A total of 63.2 million men and women had jobs during the month, an increase of about 900,000 over February 1956. The number of jobless dipped by 123,000 to 3.1 million, or 4.7 percent of the labor force, the departments reported.

However, factory job levels, which usually go up between January and February, sagged by 26,000 to 16.9 million. The decline was blamed on further job cutbacks in some plants producing home building materials, in radio and television factories and to a small extent in auto plants.

February job shifts followed generally the pattern of the last few months—white collar and construction employment on the strong side, factory employment weak, and other classifications moving about according to seasonal patterns.

What they fail to show is the developing of pockets of unemployment in a wide range of industries in all parts of the country—none of them large, but adding up to enough to cause some economists concern.

There seems to be no discernible pattern to the layoffs, and those keeping an eye on the situation are unwilling, at present, to attempt to assay its significance—if, indeed, there is any.

They also are unable to pinpoint a single cause, but are inclined to attribute the layoffs to a variety of factors. Among them are cost cutting by producers, inventory reductions, curtailment of consumer credit growing out of the Eisenhower Administration's hard money policy, the decline in home building and the completion of some government armament orders.

Distillery Workers Call Special Session

Chicago—The Distillery Workers, one of three unions told by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to clean up or get out, has called its members to a special convention, to be held behind closed doors at union headquarters on Mar. 21.

Pres. Joseph F. O'Neill said the convention was called for the purpose of backing up the actions he said he had taken to rid his union of corruption.

Maritime Union Tug Strike Ended

New York—Acceptance of a four-year contract, that included an 11 percent pay increase, has brought an end to the 36-day tugboat strike of more than 400 members of Local 333, United Marine Division of the National Maritime Union.

The union, in addition to the pay boost, gained some 70 working conditions adjustments that will further increase pay rates. The new contract provides that the 11 per cent raise will be applied after the adjustments are made.

The long-term pact with the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association provides for a reopening of wages at the end of two years.

Labor Drives for Broader Pay Coverage

Statistics Prove More Employers Can Afford to Pay $1 Minimum

(Continued from Page 1)

would represent the "camel's nose under the tent."

Mitchell proposed that about 2.5 million workers be added to the 24 million now protected by the $1 an hour law, leaving about 17.5 million still uncovered. He would not give even the 2.5 million workers the protection of overtime pay after 40 hours a week.

The AFL-CIO, in testimony by Pres. George Meany, endorsed the Morse-Kelley bills to add about 9.6 million workers to the protected list and to grant all the benefit of overtime.

Jones was followed by numerous spokesmen for trade associations—lumber men, laundry operators, etc. —each arguing that $1 an hour wage for his industry would "destroy" business, cut employment, produce bankruptcy and do much harm.

Against this battery of industry witnesses protesting against fair wages and hours in terms identical to those used against the original Fair Labor Standards Act in 1937-38, union spokesmen marshalled facts to support the provisions of the Morse-Kelley bills.

Suffridge Presents Facts

Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks pointed out that the bills he endorsed would exempt all retailers doing less than $500,000 in sales annually and would not affect the "corner grocery," the family-operated store.

"Large-scale retailers" have only 3.6 of all retail firms but "make 42.9 percent of sales and employ 43 percent of retail employes." Their annual sales total $64.6 billion, making up "18 percent of our entire gross annual product."

These stores should no longer be permitted to use ineffective state laws "as a blind behind which they would hide in persuading Congress" not to cover them by the federal law, Suffridge stated.

Pres. A. L. Spradling of the Amalagamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employes denounced proposals to continue to exempt local transit companies from paying overtime after 40 hours.

The companies' claim that overtime and a 40-hour week were "impractical" was "dispelled" by the fact that many transit systems, in collective bargaining contracts, have actually accepted the 40-hour week.

The $1 an hour minimum for transit workers urged by Sec. Mitchell is "not meaningful," he said, because almost all earn more than that already. But a 40-hour week should be established by law to overcome the "unjustified resistance" of local transit companies that refuse to include this provision in union contracts.

Challenges Mitchell

Pres. Max Greenberg of Retail and Wholesale Workers emphasized that in union contracts many big retail stores had agreed to a 40-hour week, with overtime thereafter, and had operated successfully. The only "unique" thing about retail workers, he said, is that their earnings "have increased more slowly than those of other workers" since 1949.

He challenged Mitchell's argument that the 40-hour week would present "peculiar and serious problems" to large retailers and said that Mitchell's proposal of "very careful consideration" should not mean "no action" to protect workers by the 40-hour week.

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers specifically attacked the present law's exemption of coverage for "small" telephone exchanges even when the exchanges are owned by giant corporations and "large, prosperous independent companies."

He cited examples to show that General Telephone Co.—"a $1 billion enterprise"—pays some workers as little as 90 to 93 cents an hour. He said the public "does not expect" a subsidy for telephone service through "substandard wages."

Leon B. Schachter, vice president of the Meat Cutters, presented testimony for Pres. Earl W. Jimerson and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman to express "terrible" disappointment at Mitchell's limited recommendations on food and fish processing workers.

Those who Mitchell would protect with a $1 an hour wage "already earn more," Schachter said, while processing workers with "lowest wages and worst working conditions" would still be unprotected—and all would remain unprotected by the 40-hour week provision.

Sub-Contracting Dodge

Pres. A. F. Hartung of the Woodworkers emphasized that many paper mills take advantage of existing exemptions of logging operations by "contracting or subcontracting" work to groups of fewer than 12 workers.

He asked that coverage be extended to logging employes by eliminating this artificial standard, and pointed out that "integrated" operations in the pulp-and-paper field took many firms out of the "small" business category. The exemption is "morally wrong and economically unsound," he said.

Herbert S. Shockney, research director for the Laundry Workers, estimated that 150,000 laundry employes out of 500,000 receive less than $1 an hour and that even more have no 40-hour week. Yet laundry and cleaning establishments have "gross receipts comparable" to the amusement industry or hotel industry.

Many laundry operators would prefer to pay better wages but are damaged by the competition of less scrupulous employers, he said. "It is time to establish competition on the basis of managerial skill rather than the greatest degree of exploitation."

Hotel Trades Testify

Julia Algase, speaking for the New York Hotel Trades Council, pointed out that the hotel business is booming but that minimum wage rates—even in relatively advanced New York—run from 45 cents to 75 cents an hour—and it "took five years" for the workers to get even a hearing under state law to seek a revision upward.

A statement filed by Dr. Vera Miller, research associate, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, emphasized that three fourths of laundry and cleaning-plant workers are women now paid wages below those necessary for a "modest but adequate" living standard.

She pointed out that the original stated objective of the Fair Labor Standards Act was to eliminate as much as possible "labor conditions detrimental to the minimum standard necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being."

Pres. H. L. Mitchell of the Agricultural Workers pointed out that the Morse-Kelley bills would cover 1.5 million farm workers, whereas the Administration program would cover none.

More than half of these workers already receive wages near or in excess of $1 an hour, Mitchell said. Those who receive less "are employed on large factory-in-the-field" operations in the South and Southwest whose employers are fully capable of paying $1 an hour.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of International Union of Electrical and Radio Workers urged that the wage-hour "umbrella" be made much larger and criticized Sec. Mitchell's "narrow definitions" and proposed exemption of workers from overtime provisions.

Citizens' Group Protests 'Exploitation' of Workers

A vigorous campaign to extend minimum wage protection to some 9.6 million workers now excluded from coverage, is being waged by the Citizens Committee on the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The committee, organized in 1955, has urged Congress to broaden the scope of the act by covering workers in all business activities affecting interstate commerce.

Presenting the committee's views to the Senate Subcommittee on Labor, Morris S. Rosenthal, former president of Stein Hall Co., and board chairman of the National Consumers' League, lashed out at the argument that the $1-an-hour minimum wage would prevent small business from competing with big business.

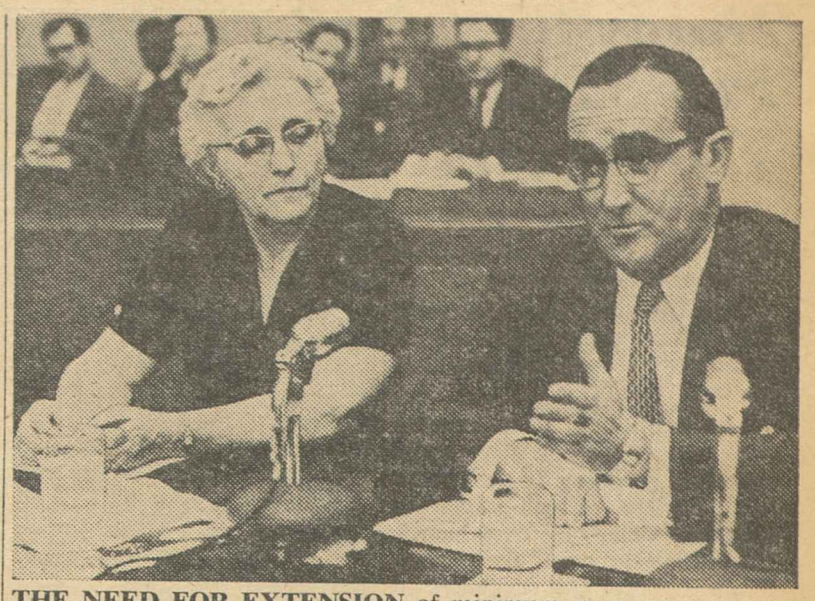
"I do not believe that any business enterprise . . . should be helped by allowing exploitation of its workers. I would not minimize the importance of giving proper assistance to small business . . . but I cannot agree that low wages is a proper method of helping small business survive."

Rosenthal disagreed sharply with the argument that an expansion of minimum wage coverage would contribute to inflation. "This is cruel nonsense," he said, adding that "higher prices on manufactured goods, resulting in higher profits and higher dividends, have surely contributed far more to inflation."

Civil Liberties Group Meets in D. C., Apr. 4-5

The ninth annual conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House will be held at the Statler Hotel in Washington, D. C., Apr. 4 and 5.

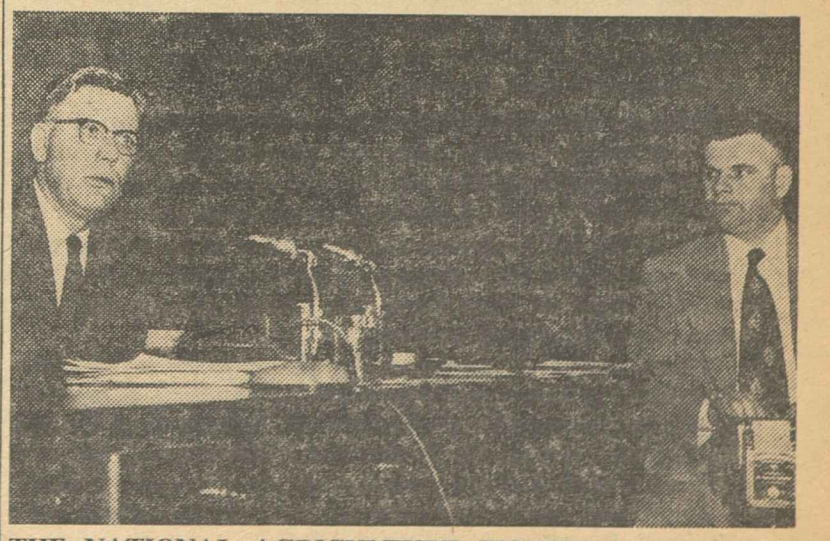
Speakers from the AFL-CIO and affiliated unions include Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Benjamin D. Segal, president of Local 189, American Federation of Teachers; Benjamin C. Sigal, general counsel of the Intl. Union of Electrical Workers, and Boyd L. Payton, southern director of the Textile Workers.



THE NEED FOR EXTENSION of minimum wage coverage was stressed by Joseph Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, at hearings before a Senate Labor subcommittee. With him is Mrs. Garnet Rathbun of Missouri.

ANIMATED TESTIMONY was given Sen. John F. Kennedy's subcommittee by Julia Algase of the New York Hotel Trades Council, who urged adoption of labor's recommendations on minimum wage coverage.

MUCH-NEEDED PROTECTION for department store employes was urged by a delegation from the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union. Front row (left to right) are Mary Drake, Pres. Max Greenberg and Marietta Coleman. Rear row (same order) are William Michelson and Maz Stienbock. The girls are from the Birmingham (Ala.) local.



THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURE WORKERS UNION presented its views on minimum wages through testimony of its president, H. L. Mitchell, at the Labor subcommittee session.

Wage Law Can Ease Poverty's Toll

Depressed Area Benefits From Hike to $1 an Hour

By Michael Johnson

Approaching Pottsville, Pa., from any direction one sees ranges of man-made mountains, a scarred, disembowled countryside offering mute testimony to a former wealth and a long-past glory. The town itself, gray and haggard, seems ever grim even in the brilliance of the sun. It is here, amid the faint echoes of a lost but not to be forgotten economic heyday when coal—anthracite, in this case—was king, that we went to learn how people fare, in the face of so-called unprecedented prosperity, in one of America's worst pockets of economic distress.

In the area around Pottsville, 18 percent of the men and women who want jobs are unemployed—and 90 percent of the jobless are former miners. So in this forlorn corner of the anthracite fields, the earnings of women have become an important factor in the struggle of families to survive.

Few Dollars Help

We—AFL-CIO Researcher Nancy Pratt, representatives of the AFL-CIO regional office and of area locals, and the writer—quickly learned with our hearts what our minds had long conceded—that the lives of those sustained by jobs without minimum wage protection are substantially tougher than the lives of those whose earnings enjoy the safeguard of a $1 per hour floor.

It was easy to learn at a glance what it means to "do without," and to find that a difference of a few dollars a week can be of vast importance.

For example, 15 cents an hour. That's how much more Anna Mulholland, a utility worker in a local dress factory, earned after Mar. 1, 1956, when the hourly minimums were increased by law to $1 per hour.

It meant a great deal to this woman, who at 39 and separated from her husband, supported her 10-year-old daughter and aged mother.

"Now I earn $1.05 per hour, instead of the 90 cents I got before the minimum wage was raised," she said. "The Ladies' Garment Workers were able to set the minimum in our shop above the $1 minimum, and I got 15 cents an hour more. I was able to buy a new kitchen set, and got rid of the old one I've had for 15 years. Of course, I'm buying it on the installment plan, but I wouldn't have dared to get it before. My girl needed clothes, like all 10-year-olds do, and so I got her a few things."

Anna grew thoughtful.

"But best of all, I no longer had to work occasional evenings in restaurants and hotels as an extra waitress to earn a few more dollars to make ends meet. That time I spend with my daughter."

Prior to the increase, Betty Melchione, a floor worker in the same plant, earned slightly under $1 per hour. The increase in the federal minimum also brought her an increase to $1.05 an hour.

"It's not much," she admitted, "yet, I'm able to spend that much more on food for my two children, and from time to time buy them new clothes—nothing fancy, to be sure, but new, nevertheless."

Heads Family at 17

Walter Webb's mother told us that "Walter is a good boy—not many like him." At 17, Walter is already the "man of the family," the main support of his mother and four younger brothers and sisters. His mother, widowed in 1949, receives $110 a month in survivors' insurance benefits. Walter's earnings are all turned over to her, and in a family of six, the total family income doesn't go very far. Their modest house, though clean and presentable, is in need of repairs.

The increase in the federal minimums brought the Webbs an additional $500 a year. Walter immediately bought a new kitchen set, sorely needed by the family—that is, undertook the purchase on the installment plan. For Walter himself, the increase enabled him to purchase a second-hand typewriter, which he needs in his studies to become a minister. For the children it meant a little more food and a little more in the way of clothing and toys and books.

Walter grinned as he conceded that he now was able to increase his own weekly allowance.

"But I don't spend it," he said. "Somehow, before the week is over, I give it to my mother for the food bill."

Even now, the Webbs can spend only about $15 a week on food for six. And this permits only one quart of milk, a scant glass a day for each of the four younger children.

Other visits revealed similar conditions. In each case, the increased wages permitted the purchase of a little more food, or perhaps an installment plan purchase of a much needed appliance. But even $1 per hour, or a little more, did not permit any savings or insurance.

Contrasting Picture

In contrast, interviews with workers whose jobs are not covered by the FLSA revealed hourly wage levels uniformly below $1 per hour.

A cleaning woman employed in a downtown hotel pleaded that her name not be used.

"I'm 54 years old," she said. "The factories can get all the young girls they want. I've got to work here and 68.5 cents an hour is so important."

Her husband, now 56, is a disabled miner, too young for a pension. Two sons and a daughter with problems of their own are living away from home. This leaves three other children, the oldest 16 and with a crippled arm, and her disabled husband to be cared for.

A family of five can't even exist, let alone live, on 68.5 cents an hour, and they receive $8.50 a week in home relief from the State Dept. of Public Assistance.

After the husband became disabled, they gave up their telephone and disconnected the gas (they use a coal-burning kitchen stove for cooking as well as heating the house). Fresh milk vanished from the table as a daily food. Surplus foods became the major staple of their daily diet.

Dread of Illness

They live in dread of illness striking the children. Dental needs must go unattended. And this breadwinner complained bitterly about having to wear silk stockings, which the hotel does not furnish, and which is a major clothing expense.

There are many debts, for coal, medical care, eggs, and at the store. She said that everyone was being decent about repayment and that they were resigned to waiting for their money. But now she must buy for cash only.

If her wages were raised, what would she do? Put milk back on the table and fix the kids' teeth. And, oh yes, pay something to the Catholic school for tuition.

Elizabeth Dooley works in a Pottsville laundry. She belongs to the Teamsters and earns 75 cents per hour. But she does general work, and is not paid as much as some others. Other laundries, Elizabeth said, pay a lot less for her work, but they're not in the union.

She rents a room from a married sister. Most of her meals are eaten out. She spends no money on recreation, none left to spend, it seems.

And if the minimum were raised to $1 per hour?

Elizabeth would immediately do one thing—make arrangements to get a set of false teeth. After that, a few dresses for church on Sunday, and maybe a better room. And, she almost forgot, she would go to the doctor every two weeks instead of every two months. She suffers from asthma and needs regular medical attention.

All Money for Food

We visited Joan L. and her family. The house is on the outskirts of town. No central heating, no inside toilet facilities. Joan is only 20. Yet her $38 for a 44-hour week as a checker in a non-union food market is the principal and steadiest source of income for a family which includes five younger children, her mother and father and several older brothers, one of whom is married and lives in the same house with his wife and baby.

Joan's father works in a non-union strip mine, and that only part of the time. Her married brother earns very little, and while he provides food for his wife and child, pays no rent. They own the house, over 100 years old, and pay $12 a month on a mortgage. All the money which Joan earns, together with the uncertain earnings of her father and brother, seems to be spent on food. Yet it was necessary to cut milk out of the diet when prices went up.

If wages were raised, Joan said she would immediately arrange for an operation which her mother needs badly, but has been putting off because they can't afford it. She would then get milk for the children. If there were any money left, they would get some clothes for the children. However, she isn't optimistic.

Thoughtful people in Pottsville agree that the increase in the minimum wage certainly helped that city's economy and had an important impact on the lives of many workers.

Dr. Saul Anton, an optometrist, reported that he was able to notice the difference in his own practice. Many of his patients are employees in sewing factories and other industries covered by the FLSA. He said more workers are paying cash for his services, and among those paying on the installment plan, there are fewer delinquencies.

But the change has not applied with equal force to his patients in retail and other non-covered employment.

Everywhere in Pottsville, people talk about getting an industry into town which would employ men. But all agree that as long as women have to work, they ought to be paid a decent wage.

THE MAN OF THE FAMILY at 17 is Walter Webb, the main support of his widowed mother and four younger brothers and sisters. When the boost in the minimum wage brought him an additional $500 a year, he spent most of it, like others who benefited, on the kids and his mother.

NOTICEABLE improvement in the economy of Pottsville, Pa., in a county where 18 percent of the labor force is jobless, followed last year's increase in the minimum wage, Optometrist Saul Anton tells AFL-CIO Researcher Nancy Pratt.

Once-Booming Mine Area Has 18 Percent Jobless

Pottsville, Pa., the depressed center of a once-booming hard coal mining area, now worked out, is the seat of Schuylkill County, where 15,000—18 percent—of the 83,000 men and women in the labor force can't find jobs.

Ninety percent of the unemployed are men, most of them one-time miners whose jobs vanished with the declining anthracite industry. Mining, formerly the largest single source of employment, now runs a poor third. Outranking it are apparel and textiles, where the wage-hour act has put a floor under minimum rates, and retail and services establishments, where there is no such protection. Women make up about 90 percent of the work force in both industries.

Government employment, involving only 2,500 jobs, is an important and much coveted source of work.

In Unity There Is Strength

A PIONEERING step was taken in Chicago last week when two autonomous unions, once rivals in the same jurisdiction, merged into a single trade union body at a smooth and harmonious convention.

The pioneers were the Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the United Paperworkers, now merged as the United Papermakers and Paperworkers.

As AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany noted, the decision of the delegates was the "first concrete realization" of the merged federation's constitutional objective of eliminating "conflicting and duplicating organizations and jurisdictions."

The AFL-CIO constitution specifies that elimination of such rivalry must be entirely voluntary. That it was in the case of the paper unions, with the federation's leaders using their good offices to help in the sometimes difficult, but always serious, task of working out merger problems.

Now the paper unions have blazed the way. Unions in other industries—glass, insurance and shoe, to cite three examples—are holding serious talks aimed at achieving the same objective.

Like the leaders of the now merged Papermakers and Paperworkers, these trade unionists know well that: "In union there is strength."

The Defenseless Budget

THE Administration's involved gyrations on the budget have produced one of the more ludicrous spectacles in recent years in Washington. After presenting the Congress with the largest budget in the nation's peacetime history, the Administration is timidly inviting Congress to trim it back.

The Democrats in the House of Representatives did not exactly cover themselves with either statesmanship or glory when they pushed through a resolution asking the President for specific recommendations for slashes. But their position is more understandable in terms of the Administration's flat refusal to stand up for the budget it so arduously put together.

It's time the Administration began defending its budget in terms of program rather than the dollar figures involved.

New Light in Gaza

IT hasn't taken very long for the world to see concrete evidence of Israeli contentions that the Egyptians, with Communist prodding, attempt to keep the Mideast in a state of continual turmoil.

Weeks of arduous negotiations resulted in Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza strip, seized in self-defense. The UN moved in to maintain order but that wasn't good enough for Col. Nasser.

Now Nasser is ignoring the UN police force, is fomenting new trouble in this danger spot—which is exactly what the Communists, who thrive on creating sore spots on this troubled globe—want him to do.

If the world needed proof of Israel's contention that it is next door to impossible to reach a good faith agreement in the Middle East, it now has that evidence. Dealing with Nasser is like dealing with any other dictator, whose word is "good" only as long as it suits his purpose.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 50 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II MARCH 16, 1957 No. 11

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Chamber Music!

Here's Why Labor Is So Active In Field of International Affairs

(George T. Brown, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs, recently wrote an article for the AFL-CIO American Federationist on why labor unions should be interested in international affairs. Here are excerpts from it.)

No informed person questions the fact that the American labor movement has been actively interested in international affairs for many years. Nor can any person question the fact that the voice of American labor wins attention throughout the world when it speaks on matters of international interest.

But there are many outside the labor movement—and some within it, too—who raise honest questions concerning the connection between foreign affairs and trade unionism.

Primary Reasons Still Exist

To begin with, let it be said clearly and emphatically that the No. 1 purpose of the American trade union movement is to raise wages, shorten hours and improve working conditions for its members through collective bargaining and thereby enable its members to participate in the wealth they have helped to produce.

Moreover, we are fully aware that a dynamic labor movement requires vigorous organizing efforts if the American labor movement is not to remain a minority of all American workers.

But no matter how much we might prefer to concentrate exclusively on these bread-and-butter objectives, world conditions today do not permit this form of isolationism.

There is loose in the world a vicious force—fully equipped with all the military power and economic strength it needs to achieve its ends. That force is communism. Unless those of us in countries which still cherish peace and freedom unite to oppose communism and to destroy its reason for existence, then the America in which the trade union movement grew will no longer exist.

Who Is Better Qualified

In a democracy such as ours, who is better qualified than trade unionists to understand the necessity of avoiding war and maintaining peace-in-freedom?

If war comes, the greatest numbers of the dead, the maimed and the broken homes will come from the ranks of the wage-earners—not because we are braver than any other group in America but simply because there are more of us.

If war comes, we know who will bear the monetary costs of war—the wage-earners. If all the income of the richest Americans were taxed 100 percent each year, the reduction in the war-caused debt would not be significant. The wage-earners will provide the main source of taxes to reduce the debt, just as they have in the past.

Trade unionists must interest themselves in foreign affairs in terms of the rights and duties of citizenship in the preservation of peace and freedom.

Trade union movements in other countries need to know that there are, in America and in other countries, trade unionists who are interested in the efforts of other trade unionists to help themselves. They want to exchange ideas, to discuss common problems and to feel that they are not without friends. From such basic belief in human decency have sprung up international labor organizations of various kinds.

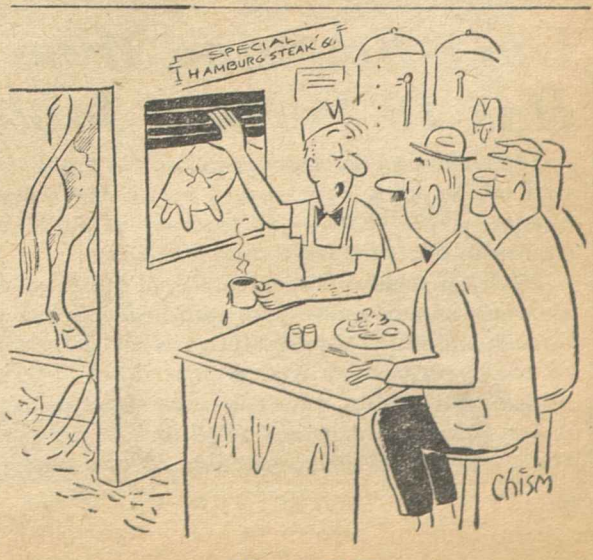
Thus, there exists the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions with some 123 affiliates from 88 free nations of the world. The AFL-CIO is an affiliated member of this worldwide organization.

There are positive answers to the question: "Why should American trade unionists be interested in international affairs?" Concretely, the answers are:

1. While the primary duty of American trade unionists is to organize and develop the strongest possible trade union movement in the United States, our trade union movement cannot be secure unless the prior conditions of peace-in-freedom are maintained.

2. Trade unionists—as citizens—must assert their rights and assume their duties to preserve America from war and threats to our freedom.

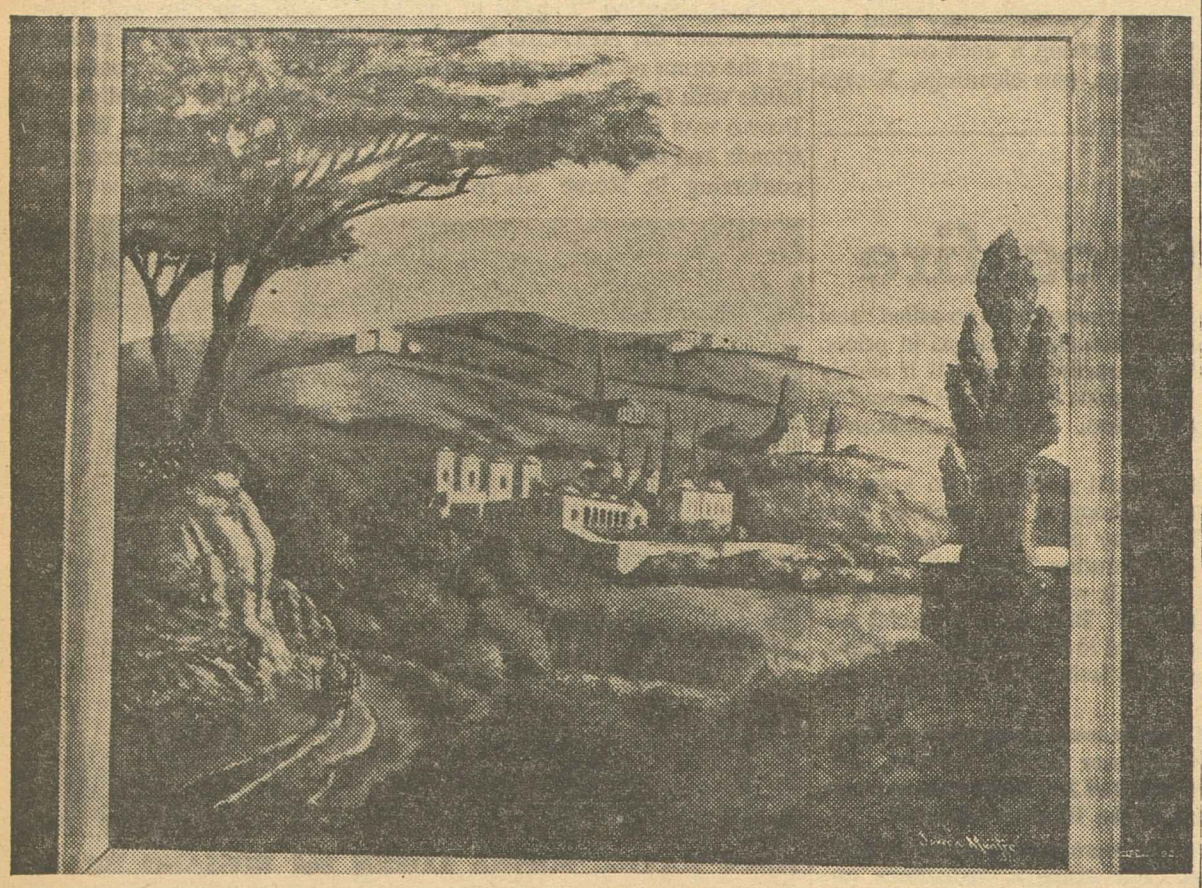
3. As an active member of the American trade union movement, each of us is essentially a member of a "League for Human Decency"—a definition of the trade union movement of the world. We should, therefore, be ready to join with trade unionists throughout the world to preserve democracy and advance the cause of social justice.



"Cream, Sir?"

Retail Union Members Display Art Talents

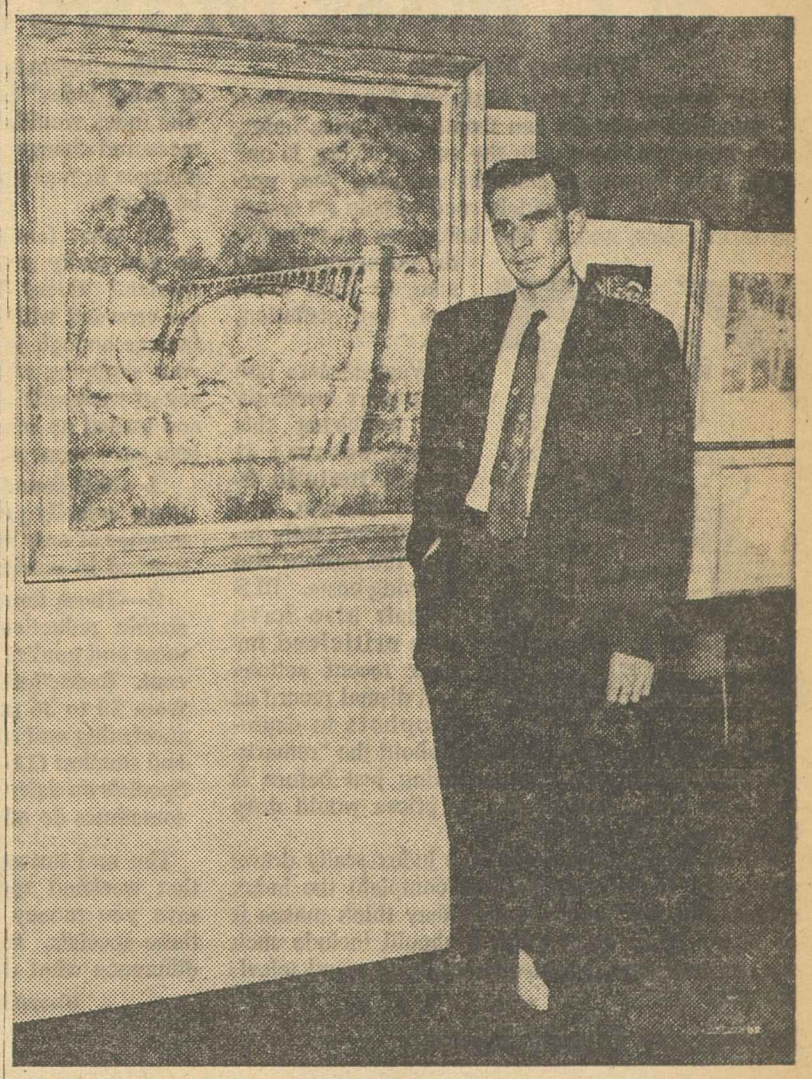
GALLERY 65 IS OPEN AGAIN—The annual exhibit of paintings by union members studying in union classes in the arts sponsored by Dist. 65, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union. The works will be on display in the union's center in New York through May 11.



THE PRINTER'S INK which Joseph Manfre uses in his work as a letterer in Gimbel's sign shop was utilized in various colors for this "Countryside, Algiers." This is the union member's first work on canvas and has attracted favorable attention from exhibit visitors.

ONE YEAR OF INSTRUCTION in the Dist. 65 art classes gave Martha Dyess, a corsetierre in Stern Brothers department store, the training she needed to do this still life. The art courses and the exhibit form part of Dist. 65's over-all cultural program for members.

"THE WAKE," inspired by a widow's lament for husband and sons lost at sea, is the work of Mrs. Frances Aronowitz, an office worker for a button company, shown with her painting.



FROM FRAMING PICTURES to painting them proved no great jump for Witmer G. Williams, who works in Gimbel's art department. His oil depicts the spillway at Croton Dam, N. Y.

AFL-CIO News
MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

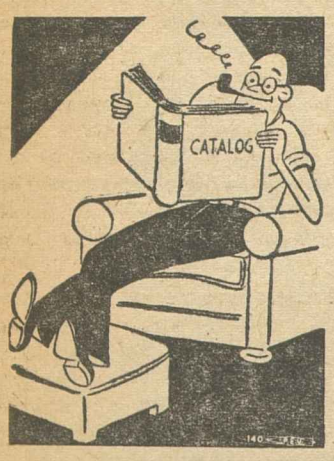
THE FAMILY DENTIST of Charles Anderson of Massapequa Park, L. I., has something resembling a full-time job, thanks to Group Health Dental Insurance, Inc. Anderson, a shop steward of Local 153, Office Employes, has found that a regular program of oral hygiene—fully paid by GHDI—has paid off for himself, his wife, and their six children, shown getting a once-over from a dental hygienist. During the last year, the family has received 38 fillings, two cleanings, X-rays and examinations as part of their participation in the program.

How to Buy:

C. of L. Index Draws Crossfire

By Sidney Margolius

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has to fight a defensive battle on two fronts. Its price index, which measures changes in the cost of living, is one of the most important statistics affecting your personal well-being. It is widely used to help set wages and farm prices, and, it also influences what action the government may take to fight inflation, and deflation, too.



Wage-earners and consumers currently are criticizing this index because it doesn't include finance charges, and thus doesn't fully reflect the current rise in living costs. BLS officials also have been criticized for their recent actions and dismal record as prophets in deprecating the price jump by bragging about the "remarkable stability" of the cost of living just before it started to jump, and predicting prices would drop this winter. They didn't.

But it's from industry that the index really draws pot shots. Industry spokesmen complain the index includes "luxury" goods, which they think makes it too high. They don't think it should include such items as new cars, private homes, radios and television sets.

This criticism is baseless because the so-called "cost of living index" merely measures changes in prices. The index wouldn't necessarily be lower if it merely measured changes in the price of bus rides instead of changes in tags on cars, too. In fact, it might even be higher.

But what families would really like to know is, do you really save by shopping for weekend food specials? Every Thursday and Friday the papers are crowded with ads featuring "specials." Are the savings enough to make it worth doing the bulk of your shopping weekends? BLS made a special survey of weekends compared to early-week food prices, and turned up substantial facts which can alert shoppers save money:

1—BLS found only a small percentage of food items actually priced lower for the weekend. An average of only three out of 200 items were special-marked in markets in the 10 cities surveyed.

2—Those items that were special-priced offered sizable reductions. For example, reductions on meat and poultry special ranged from 14 to 25 per-cent. Reductions on fruits and vegetables ranged from 20 to 36 percent. On dry groceries, such as shortening and soda crackers, the cuts were fewest and smallest (11-12 per cent), but still worth while. Specials on dairy products are infrequent, but stores sometimes do offer sale prices on eggs.

The real answer for moderate-income families is that weekend specials, while few in number, can save you money if you plan your menus around these specials. If you don't, it doesn't make much difference what day of the week you shop.

(Copyright 1957 by Sidney Margolius)

Making Ends Meet:

Pacifying Convalescing Tots

By Nancy Pratt

KEEPING a sick child reasonably busy and happy while he has to stay in bed is often one of the most wearing experiences of parenthood. Here are some ways of easing the strain on your energy and patience in keeping your youngster occupied while he's convalescing.

For small children, you can rely on coloring books, paper dolls, and jigsaw puzzles to provide many hours of amusement. Old magazines for cut-and-paste games are also excellent. (To simplify cleaning up after such games, spread an old sheet or blanket over the bed. That way, you can pick up and shake out the sheet as you would a table cloth, and perhaps avoid getting litter all over the bedclothes.)

Reading to a child for short periods helps to break the monotony of his being alone. One way to broaden reading periods with a pre-school youngster, and to appeal to his imagination, is to tell the child to make up his own story from the pictures and tell it to you when you come in to read. Then you will read him "your" story.

This is an ideal time to teach little girls sewing, knitting and other hand crafts. An older girl might be put to the task of copying recipes from magazines on cards for a recipe card file. Indian-bead and shell-jewelry sets are other suitable "bedside" games for little girls.

One eight-year-old boy laid up with a broken leg was able to accept the idea of being confined to his bed when he "made believe" it was a pirate ship. His mother encouraged the game by getting books from the library on pirates and sailors and even rigging up a skull and crossbones flag on his bed-post. Such make believe will often turn the trick of getting a youngster to accept having to stay in bed.

Pets such as gold fish or canaries can do wonders to liven up a sick room and give a child "companions." A bird-feeding station outside the child's window is another way to keep him diverted and may lead to an interest in birds which can be built up by getting books on them.

Hollywood Observer:

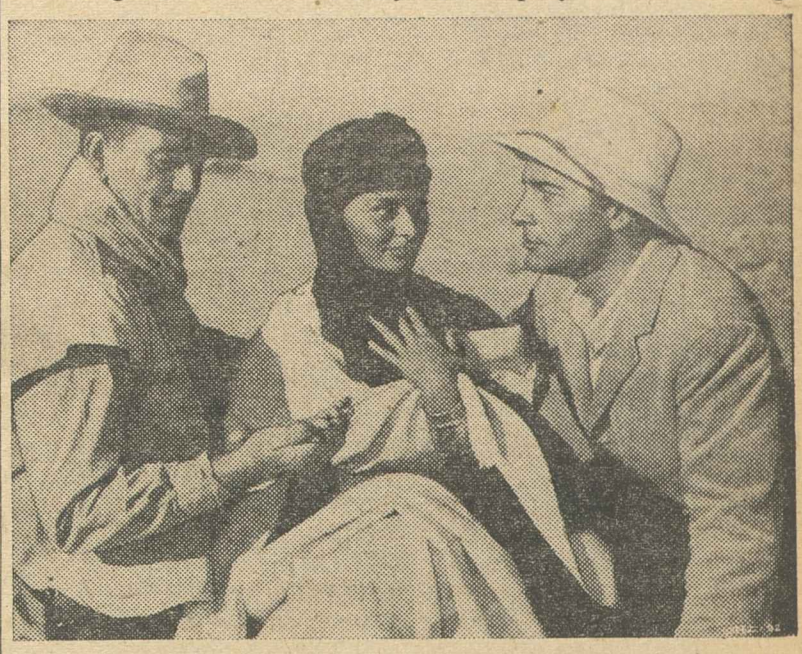
Quiet Please! Lights! Camera! Action!

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD — QUIET PLEASE! LIGHTS! CAMERA! ACTION! Lauren Bacall will act in pictures again but not until her sorrow over Bogie eases a little. . . . Kirk Douglas should win his lawsuit against Walt Disney, for though it's like suing Santa Claus, no producer has the right to trespass on the privacy of an actor and his children for commercial gain, no matter how popular with the public the producer's achievements may be. . . . Shame on those Los Angeles private detectives who've been betraying clients by selling smut to scandal magazines. . . . Wonder what Hollywood glamour girl will get the title role in the movie "Sex Symbol" to be made by Gramercy Pictures . . . and hold your hats, Hollywood, for this purports to be the story of how a sexy extra girl rose to stardom. . . . Jim Cagney's having the time of his life directing for the first time instead of acting in Paramount's "Short Cut To Hell" . . . it's a remake of "This Gun For Hire." . . . L. A. police bunco squad is drawing a bead on a new outfit preying on young hopefuls seeking to get into pictures . . . it's the old talent directory racket with a new gimmick.

★ ★ ★

CENTER STAGE! Top Boxoffice Attraction John Wayne, who's overseas shooting "Legend of the Lost," will cooperate with Irving Brown and the AFL-CIO Free Trade Union Committee in promoting the cause of the democratic unions of Europe in their continuing battle with the Communist unions. On a recent visit to Hollywood, Brown won the friendship and admiration of some of Duke Wayne's friends and officials of Screen Actors Guild. Wayne and Brown are conferring in Rome where Wayne's company is now working.



JOHN WAYNE, SOPHIA LOREN and ROSSANO BRAZZI (left to right), co-stars in "Legend of the Lost," photographed on location in Tripoli.

Brown's experiences in 12 years of fighting Communists in Europe and Africa will make a thrilling "now it can be told" book someday.

★ ★ ★

ACTORS MUST ACT! Paul Gregory's paging one of Hollywood's great male stars for the part of the general in the movie of Norman Mailer's "Naked and the Dead" . . . if the star's previous commitments permit him to accept, the picture's a potential box-office blockbuster but they'll have to clean up some of those four-letter words. . . . Villaivain Vuttanapauit, Thailand's top film actress, has just been signed for a feature role in Columbia Pictures' "The Bridge on the River Kwai," starring Bill Holden and now shooting in Ceylon. . . . Ernestine Wade who's Sapphire in the Amos and Andy series has a good role in the picture "Bernadine". . . . Songwriter Jimmy McHugh reports to Warners to play himself in "The Helen Morgan Story" . . . McHugh was Miss Morgan's accompanist in New York nightclub appearances in the 20's . . . or should we say speakeasies. . . . Julie Adams will play a move studio press agent in Universal's "Slim Carter". . . . Spike, a mongrel purchased from the pound for three bucks by Professional Trainer Frank Weatherwax, will play the courageous dog title role in "Old Yeller". . . . Eleven-year-old Patty McCormack will star in Universal's "Christmas In Paradise" based on Jack Sher's Saturday Evening Post story. . . . Lana Turner and Jeff Chandler will be teamed for the first time in a new flying picture, "Lion In The Sky."

★ ★ ★

LET THE FILM QUIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY! Elvis Presley will star in MGM's "Jailhouse Rock," story of a juvenile delinquent's reformation after a stretch in the hoosegow. . . . Taina Elg, the Finnish ballerina, does what the boys at the country fair used to call a "kootch" dance in "Les Girls".

Everything Clear?

Pres. Eisenhower was asked at his Mar. 13 press conference if he planned to send a special message on Taft-Hartley Act revisions to Congress this year.

Here's his answer, according to the official transcript: "Well, you say 'special message.' There are, as you know, yearly we have sent up certain recommendations on the Taft-Hartley Act; but whether or not I am planning a special message, I have forgotten at this moment because those things come up in their regular order. Sometimes you do and sometimes you don't."

I'm Often Wrong:

Key Sports Figures Devoutly Religious

By Joe Miller

WHEN Carmen Basilio kneeled in the ring in a prayer of gratitude after kayoing Johnny Saxton a couple of weeks ago, he wasn't just putting on an act for the television audience. Like many figures in the sports world, Basilio is a devoutly religious man.

A measure of Carmen's faith was indicated shortly after he first won the welterweight title from Tony DeMarco in June 1955. A few days afterwards, a slender, spectacled man approached Basilio and introduced himself as the new Baptist minister in Chittenango, N. Y., Basilio's hometown.

Carmen Basilio

"What I want to ask you, Carmen," the minister said, "is why you kneeled and prayed in the ring after winning the fight with DeMarco? Do you really have faith in the Lord?"

"He helped me. I thanked Him," Basilio said.

"Did you plan to do this before the fight?"

"No," Basilio said. "I just felt thankful."

"That's fine," the minister said. "A lot of fighters appeal to the Lord before a fight and forget Him after the fight."

"I don't believe in that, sir," Basilio answered.

Of course, religious faith among practioners of the world's most brutal sport is nothing new. Nobody ever found anything phony about the religion of Deacon Tiger Flowers, Henry Armstrong, Joe Louis, Barney Ross, Rocky Marciano or Jersey Joe Walcott, to name just a few. Armstrong, in fact, turned to the ministry when he finally quit the ring. Of the current crop, Middleweight Champion Gene Fullmer, the Utah steelworker, contributes one-tenth of his earnings to the Mormon Church as a tithe.

Religion among athletes isn't confined to the ring. The pole-vault king, Parson Bob Richards, Olympic Champion Rafer Johnson, Bob Mathias, big-leaguers Alvin Dark and Carl Erskine, footballers Donn Moomaw, Doak Walker and Deacon Dan Towler—among many others—do more than simply go to church on Sunday; they work at it the week around.

THOSE HOCKEY BRAWLS

READER wants to know whether or not the hockey fights he watches on television are on the level. Ask any player in the National Hockey League, and you'll find out.

"You think doctors stitch up the players for practice?" says Ed Litzenberger, right wing for the Chicago Black Hawks. "Hockey's action is so fast that short tempers are bound to crack. A guy gives you a stick in the mouth. You go after him, or they'll stick you out of the league."

"That's what I hate about watching a hockey game," chips in Litzenberger's wife, Doreen. "A fight starts, and some big-mouth sitting next to me will say: 'It's part of the act. No one ever gets hurt.' I get madder at those fans than at those who throw down the eggs and cigarette butts."

"I got hurt in a fight once," said Litzenberger. "Hit some guy on the nose and got blood-poisoning in my finger! Yea, the fights you see are for real all right."

Sports-Whirling: The Supreme Court's decision on pro football confirmed a recent column here which pointed out that the NFL's draft procedure was on mighty thin legal ice. . . .

Now comes the revelation that the NFL owners made over $2 million in profits from 33 exhibition games last year. And from these games the players received nothing. This revelation and the court's decision have strengthened the players' demand for immediate recognition of their union.

Unionism is rapidly spreading throughout professional sports. Latest are the National Hockey League players who have organized a union with Detroit's Ted Lindsay as president. All but one NHL player belongs . . . and the union intends to press recognition demands on the NHL owners in April. Pro basketball players are starting to organize, too.

A statistician who agrees with the popular theory that today's baseball has received extra rabbit injections puts it this way. In 1927, when he belted his record 60 homers, Babe Ruth's total represented 14 percent of the American League's homers that season. Last year Mickey Mantle's 52 circuit clouts constituted only 4 percent of the AL homer production.

A reader wonders what's become of the one-and-only Babe Herman. He's a broadcaster in Los Angeles. . . . Speaking of Babe, the original hit-on-the-head-with-a-flyball man, reminds us of an item told by Jim McGee, the veteran baseball writer. We were at the San Francisco ballpark, and Jim pointed towards right field.

"Right out there," he said, "I saw a man get hit on the head by a flyball. Only time I've ever seen it happen to anybody."

"Who was it, Jim?"

"None other," said McGee, "than the great Joe DiMaggio."

Soup to Nonsense:

Our Mole 'Most Happy Fella'

By Jane Goodsell

THE mole who lives in our garden is such a busy, happy little fellow that I thought people might like to know how we keep him that way.

Some home owners have moles so sluggish and inactive that it is hard to be sure they are there at all. A listless mole cannot be counted on. Season after season may pass without his lifting a finger to give the garden that charming, informal touch that is his, and his alone. Aimless moles do little to relieve the chilly formality of endless green lawn. Even the bulb beds lie smooth and neglected.

But there is nothing like a mole—a go-getter of a mole, that is—to give a garden that friendly, lived-in look.

Take our mole, for instance. Now there's a real mole for you! He doesn't let the grass grow over his feet. Our mole has energy and enthusiasm.

Of course, it takes a little effort to get a mole like that. Moles, like anybody else, need the right environment to keep in top form.

But if you are willing to spend a few minutes a day to put your mole in the pink of condition, the following suggestions may prove helpful:

Moles are very fond of mothballs. Toss a couple of handfuls into one of their runs, and you will be quickly rewarded. Signs of increased activity may be evident in only a few hours.

Castor beans are also popular with moles, although their effect is somewhat slower, more in the nature of vitamins. It may take a few days before you realize that your mole has been revitalized with pep.

A good dose of exhaust fumes from the car is an absolute must. We were amazed at what it did for our mole. We attached one end of the garden hose to the exhaust and inserted the other end into our mole's favorite playground.

From the way he reacted, you'd think we'd given him a Turkish bath plus a 10-dollar massage. It made a new man of him. He felt so good he threw a party and invited all his friends.

And what a party it was! They rode the roller coaster and rocked 'n' rolled and chased the girls all over the place.

The next morning we were a little worried about our mole. We were afraid he might not be feeling well. So we gave him a hunk of filet mignon, laced with strychnine alkaloid. We tossed in a quart of gasoline for a chaser, and it really fixed him up. He was his old self again in no time.

What he gets the most real fun out of, though, is the trap we bought for him. He acts just like a kid, the way he plays blind man's buff and hide-and-seek with us.

Maybe it sounds as though we over-indulge our mole, and I'll admit he may be just a little bit spoiled.

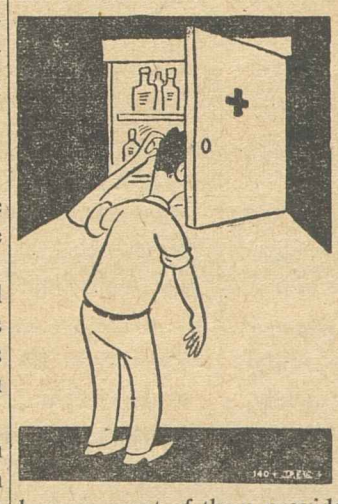
But you ought to see our garden! There isn't another one like it in the neighborhood.

For Your Health's Sake:

Health Funds Have Dual Role

By Dr. Morris Brand

IN an article on union health centers which appeared in the December 1956 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist Dr. Michael Davis raises the basic questions with respect to the best use of the millions of dollars for medical care now available in health and welfare funds.



These are: What is health insurance for? Is it to promote, maintain and restore health? Or should such funds be used to provide only financial protection against medical costs?

His conclusion is that both purposes should be fulfilled. Unfortunately the average health insurance coverage purchased today does not do these because most of them provide only partial protection against medical costs and then most often as it applies only to catastrophic conditions requiring hospitalization.

On the other hand it has been successfully demonstrated in many labor centers where medical services are provided that health insurance funds can promote, maintain and restore health without having any financial barrier to deprive the worker of vitally needed medical attention and rehabilitation.

A program that provides only diagnostic services is frustrating to the workers who when "given" their diagnoses often do not know where to go for treatment, are hesitant to seek medical care because of the unknown cost factor, and do not like to present an "outside" physician with the results of a diagnostic work-up performed under other auspices.

The rapport established with the examining physician is wasted—and a new rapport must be established with still another physician. The latter cannot and should not accept the findings of another physician without subjecting the patient to another history and physical examination. To do otherwise may cause future professional embarrassment.

"Unions, and particularly health and welfare trustees," states Dr. Davis, "have the responsibility of answering the basic questions posed above so as to make the health dollar bring the best returns to their members. Medical care that keeps people well or prolongs life or makes a longer life more worth living is certainly one of the best returns."

AN OFFICIAL CIVIL DEFENSE CITATION was awarded the ILGWU mobile health clinic for the meritorious service it rendered when Hurricane Betsy (known in Puerto Rico as Hurricane Santa Clara) lashed the island in August, 1956. At the left is the clinic's medical technician, Hector A. Colon; pointing to the citation is Dr. Rafael Carrasquillo Bauza, director of the clinic, while at the right, in the white dress, is Dionisia Carrillo, shop chairlady of Jem Brassiere Co., surrounded by members of her shop committee.

It Could Only Happen in Nation's Capital

Herbert Block, editorial cartoonist for the Washington Post & Times-Herald, has demonstrated conclusively in two books that his typewriter hits as incisively as his drawing pencil. He demonstrated it again at Columbia University's School of Journalism recently when he read to the budding journalists his satire of a typical daily newspaper editorial of the future. We hope it took.

CLEARING THE AIR

By now most of our readers are probably aware of the current to-do over the Washington Monument. As a result of a transaction which was reported in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch two months ago, and verified by the wire services last week, the Washington Monument has now been dismantled and shipped to a gentleman in Texas, who is having it reconstructed, at no cost to the taxpayers, as a stone oil derrick.

As might have been expected, partisans in Congress have been quick to raise the cry of "giveaway" —despite the fact that the Texan paid $55 for the structure, as he agreed to do when the purchase was made. The simple fact is that a formerly idle monument is now being put to constructive use and has been turned from a government liability to a Treasury asset which will help to balance the budget.

Whatever misunderstandings might have been occasioned by this transaction were cleared up at a White House press conference.

Here the President said in direct answer to correspondents' questions, that he obviously could not keep track of all the monuments in the country, but that this he would tell them: that he had the highest respect for George Washington; that he thought it would be unfortunate if anyone sought to drag the name of Washington into what was essentially a political controversy; and that if any reporters wanted to know about the legal aspects of the monument removal he felt sure that Attorney General Brownell would eventually see them.

This frank and forthright statement by the President should put an end to rumors and reckless charges concerning a perfectly proper and highly desirable transaction.

However, this newspaper does feel that there is some validity to criticisms of the manner in which the transaction became public. It is always the occasion of some confusion when one newspaper obtains a "scoop" in a matter of this kind; and we feel it would be well if the White House staff coordinated its work in such a way that stories of future monument removal transactions were mimeographed and released promptly to all accredited correspondents.

Herbert Block

Notions On Working Women Changed

By Hollace Ransdell

A number of old fashioned notions about the employment status of women are brought up to date by facts and figures in a new Handbook on Women Workers issued by the Labor Dept.'s Women's Bureau.

The 96-page pamphlet highlights some important but little noticed changes that have taken place in recent years among the nation's working women, who now number nearly 21 million.

These 21 million women with jobs outside the home could easily upset our economic system if they all suddenly threw up their jobs and heeded the "women's-place-is-still-in-the-home" pitch.

Census figures show that there are now two million more women of working age than there are men, and that the trend is increasing.

There are many young women of course—and older ones too—who work for what they expect to be a short time, to support themselves until they marry. They are a small minority of the total woman labor force.

Statistics show that only one-fourth of all women workers were single in 1955. The trend toward fewer unmarried women workers is indicated by the fact that in 1940 nearly half of them were single.

In 1955 married working women (living with their husbands) made up 52 percent of the women labor force as compared with 30 percent in 1940. As for working women who were widowed, divorced or separated the number remained fairly steady —about 22 to 23 percent in both 1955 and 1940.

This means that three-fourths of the women in the labor force, according to latest figures, are married or have been married.

The number of married working women living with their husbands has now passed the 10 million mark, more than double what it was 15 years ago. "This trend represents a major social change far reaching in its effects," says the handbook. "Never before have so many women been both homemakers and wage earners."

The handbook is crammed with all kinds of information that gives a quick view of what is going on today in the working women's world. For instance:

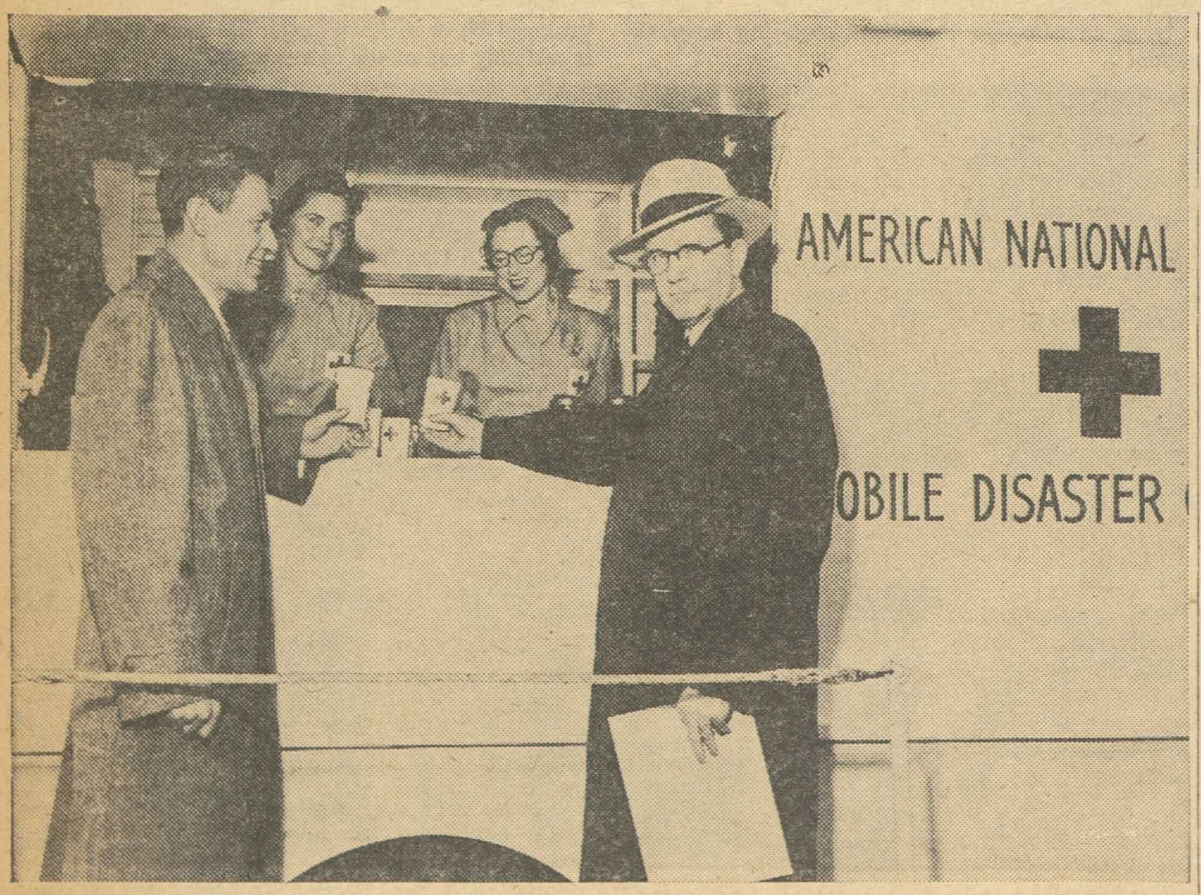
• More different kinds of jobs are open to women today than ever before. All the 446 occupations listed in the 1950 census had at least a few women in them.

• The largest number, about 6 million, are clerical workers. Operatives, the majority of them in factory production, come second, with some 3.5 million. The two groups together make up nearly half of all employed women. Service occupations (except household), professional or technical work and household workers come next in numbers.

• About three million women belong to unions, making up around one-sixth of the total membership. Women union members, of course, are greatest in industries that have heavy employment of women—needle trades, service industries, electrical goods manufacture, communications and textile mills.

• Unions with more than 100,000 women members include the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Electrical Workers, Communications Workers, Retail Clerks and Textile Workers.

The handbook, published as Bulletin No. 261, Women's Bureau, may be obtained from the Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 35c a copy.



ANOTHER LINK BETWEEN LABOR and the Red Cross was forged in St. Louis, with formal presentation of a mobile disaster unit by the AFL-CIO. One of four canteens donated through labor's Community Services Committee, it was presented to Frederic Laise (left), manager of the Red Cross midwest area, by Del Garst (right), director of Region 13, AFL-CIO. The two officials are shown with Red Cross volunteers as they paused for coffee following presentation ceremonies.

Negroes, Whites Rated Equal in Learning Power

New York—Eighteen prominent social scientists and psychologists from the staffs of universities and research institutions throughout the nation have joined in a joint statement attacking as "scientifically unjustified" theories that the intellectual potential of Negroes is inferior to that of whites.

Citing earlier studies by the American Anthropological Assn. and the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues which oppose the conclusion that race is a determiner of innate psychological characteristics, the signers, most of them members of the American Psychological Association, declared:

"No one can deny that at the present time the intellectual achievement of American Negro children, particularly those who are from segregated schools, is lower on the average than that of white children, nor that a reasonable amount of time must elapse before the gap can be closed," the psychologists said.

These differences are not due to race, but to inferior educational opportunities associated with the whole environment of Negro children "which may affect both the physical and mental development of the child," and some Negro children do better than the average white child "in spite of all the handicaps to which the former have in the past been subjected," the statement declared.

Signers of the declaration include Prof. Otto Klineberg of Columbia University; Prof. Theodore Newcomb, Univ. of Michigan; Dr. Gardner Murphy, Menninger Foundation; Prof. Nevitt Sanford, Vassar College; Prof. Robin Williams, Jr., Cornell Univ.; Prof. David Krech, Univ. of California; Prof. Jerome Bruner, Harvard Univ.; Prof. Allison Davis, Univ. of Chicago; Prof. Daniel Katz, Univ. of Michigan; Prof. Anne Anastasi, Fordham Univ.; Prof. Stuart Cook, Prof. Marie Jahoda and Prof. Isidor Chein, New York Univ.; Prof. Kenneth Clark, College of the City of New York; Prof. Bingham Dai, Duke Univ. School of Medicine; Prof. Irving Lorge, Columbia Univ.; Prof. Solomon Asch, Swarthmore College and Dr. David Rapaport, Austin Riggs Foundation.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ANY CAREFUL OBSERVER, looking beneath the surface of political events, can see the moving of forces and persons leading up to the giant sweepstakes of 1960—the battle for the presidency succeeding Eisenhower.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) has marked the path by which he may take advantage of events. He announced that as of 1958 he will abandon his Senate Republican leadership and the senatorship itself.

No one who knows him believes he is also abandoning political life, his loyalty to Taft Republicanism and his ambition. Maybe he will not run for governor of California in 1958—but the post would give him power in challenging his fellow Californian, Vice Pres. Nixon.

From the armed forces, recently retired after his term as NATO chief, is Gen. Albert Gruenther, for years recognized as one of the Pentagon's brilliant men, now president of the Red Cross.

A close friend of Eisenhower's, presumably a Republican, he has frequently been mentioned as secretary of state or of defense. Either would give him status and opportunity in a civilian post. It was not accident, surely, that on a recent Sunday he had by-lined articles in the New York Times magazine and two nationally distributed Sunday-newspaper magazines and on the next Sunday appeared on a nationally televised panel interview. He is viewed as a political potential.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) showed massive strength in the southern delegations as a candidate for the Democratic vice presidential nomination last August. A recent Kennedy magazine article on the Democrats and their need for bold national policies aroused Arthur Larson, the only certified theoretician of Eisenhower's "modern Republicanism," to make a formal reply.

The most startling rise in stature among any national figure was achieved by Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), who made himself in a single debate an almost dominating spokesman of bipartisan foreign policy.

He saved Eisenhower's mideast doctrine in the Senate in a truly brilliant display of talent and force. He did four things at the same time: insisted that the doctrine be approved, effectively warned the President against economic sanctions against Israel, compellingly served notice he wanted advance consultation hereafter on foreign policy—and broke with most other southern senators by supporting mideast economic aid.

He marshalled his majorities at critical times by arranging compromises on valid principles that also increased the group he could count on. Never known as a foreign policy figure, he is now the successor to Vandenberg and former Sen. George as the one senator the White House and State Dept. must consult. It did not hurt his standing with northern Democratic liberals to stand independent of the sectional south on economic aid—the most important part of the mideast resolution.

It is a long time until 1960. Candidates will rise or fall depending partly on intervening elections for governor and senator.

Nixon is obviously the most likely Republican nominee and the woods are full of Democratic aspirants.

Republicans and Democrats are acutely conscious, nevertheless, that Eisenhower cannot run again. Forces are being calculated, personalities are being measured, reputations are to be made.

THE BLUE LABEL of the International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, appearing on a broom or whisk, is a guarantee that it was made by union labor receiving a fair rate of wages. To avoid buying prison-made goods, insist on this label, printed in black on blue background.

Morgan Says:

Ghana Reflects U. S. Frontier Days

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

IN his speech heralding the independence of Ghana, Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah was bravely realistic in facing up to the new nation's fundamental problems. Against a different and in some respects even a more difficult background, these problems reflect the raw days of the old American frontier.

For example, the Prime Minister explained that the cow and the horse, the traditional source of food and motive power in the Western world, may never be able to play a decisive part in Ghana's economy. This is because these animals are attacked by the tse-tse fly, the generator of sleeping sickness.

Irrigation sounds sensible to Americans, but it presents a medical problem in Ghana; what water-born diseases might it introduce or might it spread?

The southern tip of Ghana, as it nuzzles gently into the gulf of Guinea off the eastern Atlantic Ocean, is less than five degrees north of the equator. Excessive heat in this land has hindered human development. There aren't enough refrigerators and deep freezes yet in which to store meat, milk, and other food stuffs. The temperature saps the workers' strength, makes it hard for him to get enough rest, soddens his efficiency. But you can't air-condition even this small country just overnight. A nation-wide distribution of electric power, which it hasn't got, would demand resources that Ghana won't have for some time.

Wouldn't it be better, one might ask, for Ghana to put off independence until she is a little more prepared? Many keen and responsible observers believe that independence is coming to these fledgling African nations prematurely—too soon. Morocco, for example, needs several years yet to train enough men to serve efficiently as mayors of the towns.

But these questions are academic now; particularly since world War II the pressure of nationalism in Africa has built up so high in terms of human emotion and desires that it could not be suppressed longer without explosions. You have just to face it.

The nationalist-minded peoples of French Togoland, as well as Tanganyika, of the Congo, and the terribly repressed native populations of the Union of South Africa, are looking to Ghana with hungry hope.

Vandercook Says:

There Is No 'Victory' in War

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

FOR the present, the Sinai desert war is over. In Israel an extreme nationalist group is profoundly dissatisfied.

Those protestors belong to what we should call here the radical right. They are conventionalists. They take the traditional view that war requires a heavy investment, and that it is only proper that there should be a solid return from that investment.

That minority group in Israel has many resemblances to the radical right here in the United States which not long ago followed with such blind fervor the leadership of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

For during and after the Korean War, just as in the Sinai desert war, there were many who could not grasp how a war could be counted a success if it were not a war of conquest. So striking is the similarity between those two most recent military enterprises of our time, that one may wonder if a new—an almost wholly new—pattern is not emerging.

In the one case, Israel alone, in the other the United States in association with the UN, fought only in response to the intolerable provocations of aggressive enemies. Both in Sinai and in Korea, after the smoke of battle blew away, it was then seen that pre-war geographical frontiers remained unchanged. And therefore the unimaginative cried that blood and treasure had been vainly spent; that there was no "victory."

There is, of course, no justification for that cry. We say, but without thinking a good idea through to its conclusion, that "aggressors should be punished." That is exactly what did happen to the nagging aggressor Nasser, and to the massive Communist aggressors in Korea. Both, in the old-fashioned word, were well and truly "whipped." They were painfully punished for their perpetration of the crime of war.

But in both instances, a curious, new kind of wisdom prevailed. The opinion of a world that—who knows?—may after all, be growing up almost for the first time in human history has been that the defeat of an aggressor was punishment enough. That, in short, war did not give license to the winner to imitate his enemy.

In Korea, and now again in Israel, a beaten enemy has been left to lick his wounds; to reflect at leisure on how he brought those wounds upon himself. And both aggressors have been deprived of that common satisfaction of losers—the envenomed realization that the victors have been rewarded by the same seizures of territory and of treasure which was the original aim of the aggression.

As We See It:

Meany: U. S. Must Win Atom Race

THE United States is losing to Soviet Russia in the race for atomic leadership, George Meany, AFL-CIO president, declared on the As We See It radio program heard over the American Broadcasting Co. national network.

"The world race for atomic leadership is now on," he said. "The U.S. cannot just refuse to race. It must, in fact, win the race.

"The world needs atomic power and the U.S. must prove it is willing and able to mobilize its resources to aid less fortunate and less well-developed nations which need atomic power.

"At this stage, America is flunking the test. We have not made the development of atomic power or atomic aid to other nations a top national goal. We have not even made peaceful domestic use of atomic energy a national goal."

Russia has a five-year program aimed at development of 2 billion kilowatts of atomic power. In January alone, said Meany, "Communist Czechoslovakia announced plans to operate a large atomic power plant by 1960."

"Communist East Germany began construction of its first atomic reactor, with parts supplied by the Soviet Union and with technical assistance of Soviet experts," he said.

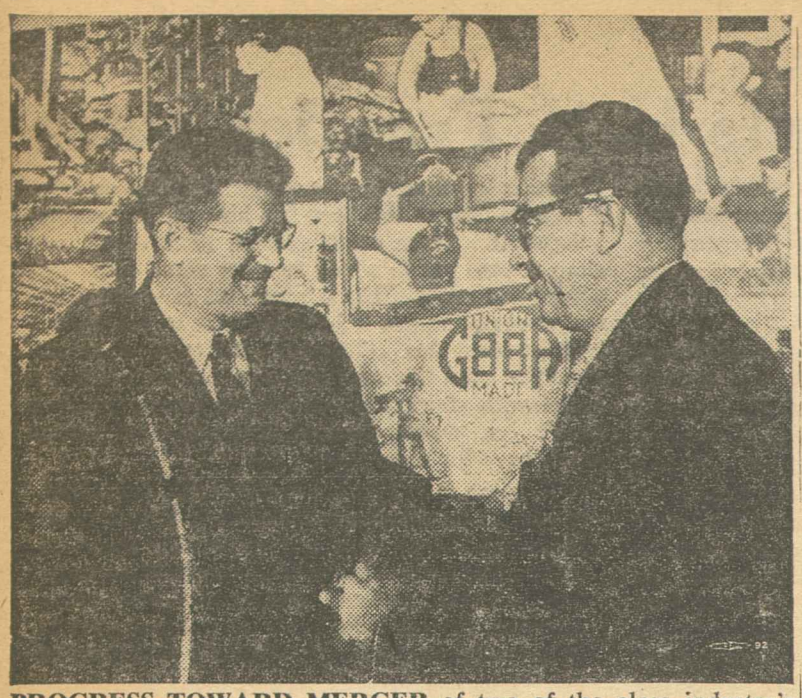
'As We See It' Goes on New Time Starting March 17

As We See It, presented by AFL-CIO over the ABC radio network, will be heard at a new time. The program has been heard on Saturday. It will originate in Washington, beginning Mar. 17, on Sundays at 1 p. m.

"India put into operation her first atomic research reactor and thanked Britain, Canada, the United States and France for assistance. She also announced that the Soviet Union had offered to aid her atomic energy development—and that she will follow up on this offer."

At the same time, only one large atomic power plant will go into operation in this country within the next several years. Private enterprise, depended on in the U.S., has not been doing the job.

"We believe the government should undertake promptly to get large-scale atomic power plants built so that we may gain the practical experience and knowledge necessary if we are to provide effective leadership in this area," Meany said.



PROGRESS TOWARD MERGER of two of the glass industry's four international unions was stressed at the St. Louis convention of the Glass Bottle Blowers Association. Lewis McCracken (left), secretary-treasurer of the United Glass and Ceramic Workers, is shown receiving a warm greeting to the convention from GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton.

Glass Blowers Start Drive Toward Merger of 4 Unions

By Gene Zack

St. Louis—A long stride toward eventual merger of the four international unions in the glass industry was taken here as delegates to the Glass Bottle Blowers Association convention overwhelmingly established the machinery for such amalgamation.

Climaxing the GBBA's 61st convention, the 627 delegates endorsed a resolution stating that "only through complete consolidation" could the glass unions meet the challenge of continuing merger of major corporations in the industry.

The resolution approved the principles and objectives of merger, instructed GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton to proceed with implementation of amalgamation talks, and gave him authority to suspend the constitution of the 115-year-old union and call a special convention to approve merger.

In another move designed to facilitate merger, delegates representing the GBBA's 52,000 members endorsed a proposal to change the union's name to the Intl. Union of Glass Workers.

Minton had told the convention earlier that progress was being made in efforts to unite with United Glass and Ceramic Workers, and that nothing could stand in the way of eventual consolidation of the industry's four unions into a single, 150,000-member body.

After voting earlier in the convention in favor of a 50-cent-a-month increase in dues, the delegates, after lengthy debate, also endorsed an additional boost of 25 cents a month to establish the first defense fund in the union's history.

In another resolution, the convention called for a comprehensive investigation of fumes in glass plants, said to be causing cancerous bronchial effects among workers.

In its long-range planning, the GBBA demanded contract improvements that would correct job inequities, establish "worthy" job classification programs, provide better welfare and pension programs, and a shorter workweek.

The convention unanimously re-elected Minton to his fourth term as international president, a post he has held since 1946. Also re-elected, without opposition, were Vice Pres. Raymond H. Dalton, Sec. Newton W. Black, Treas. Howard A. Taylor, and the nine executive officers.

At a testimonial dinner honoring Minton for his 20 years of service to the labor movement, more than 1,000 delegates and guests heard the union president urge that the Administration give serious consideration to the appointment of a secretary of state from the ranks of labor, when John Foster Dulles retires.

"This has been tried successfully in other countries," Minton said. "There is a wealth of qualified labor material in this country." He added that organized labor is "vitally concerned" with foreign policy, and would bring to the office of secretary of state "foresight, dynamism, and bold imagination."

Glass Blowers Give $1,100 to COPE

St. Louis—A bleak report on harsh anti-union legislation in the states, coupled with the threat of restrictive labor legislation in Congress, drew surprisingly quick response at the 61st convention of the Glass Bottle Blowers Association.

The report came from James J. McDevitt, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, who warned delegates that trade unionists must either "stand up now and defend their rights," or face possible extinction.

When he finished, Clinton Alley, a delegate from Local 116, Huntington, W. Va., took the floor. Declaring he was "very ashamed" for not giving more active financial support to COPE in the past, he pleaded for voluntary contributions from the 630 delegates.

The voluntary donations from the delegates totaled nearly $1,100—in sharp contrast with the $2,500 raised among the union's 52,000 members in last year's intensive fund-raising drive for COPE.

Minton Offered Post by Mitchell

St. Louis—Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell disclosed here that he had once offered the post of assistant secretary to Lee W. Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

Addressing the quadrennial convention of the GBBA, Mitchell said he had asked Minton to join the Labor Dept.'s policy-making group because "I was looking for an outstanding labor leader."

Minton declined, the cabinet member said, because of his "obligation" to the 52,000-member union. Mitchell quoted Minton as having said: "I do not propose to aggrandize myself to the detriment of my union."

Labor Solidarity Aids Strikers at O'Sullivan

Winchester, Va.—The real meaning of "Solidarity Forever" pervaded this historic Shenandoah Valley community as organized labor rallied its support behind the strike efforts of 400 members of the United Rubber Workers.

More than 600 trade unionists, representing locals from more than a score of international unions, jammed into a mass meeting at the George Washington Hotel to give moral support to members of Local 511, on strike for 10 months against O'Sullivan Rubber Co.

The protest meeting, which also served to underscore the Rubber Workers' nationwide boycott against O'Sullivan products, was held only with difficulty—after the union had been denied the use of three larger public meeting places.

The URW, according to Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, had been denied the use of the fire hall and two high school auditoriums, on the grounds that they were "not available" for union activities.

This attempt to hamstring the rally, he said, is in keeping with the "manifest anti-union sentiment" of local employers, who are "prejudicial" to the strikers and who have, in many cases, refused to hire them because of their strike against O'Sullivan.

Despite these obstacles, Buckmaster told the mass meeting that "it is not our intention to destroy the company—but we won't stand for the company destroying our members or our union."

To the strikers attending—and their supporters who came from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, New Jersey and Ohio—Buckmaster pledged the URW's unqualified support of Local 511. "There is no limitation to the financial aid we will give you," he said. "And there is no limitation on your determination to stick it out."

Of the boycott, he declared: "Before we're done with it, every town in the United States will be told that O'Sullivan products are produced by strikebreakers."

The union has been on strike since May 13, 1956, when O'Sullivan rejected union demands for a 15-cent hourly increase and six paid holidays. Ignoring the 40- to 60-cent differential between its wages and the prevailing rates of competitors, the company proposed a five-year pact, with no pay increase the first year, and only 2 cents each year after that.

The URW has proposed arbitration and mediation, has urged intervention by local clergymen, and has agreed to have the state's attorney general act as peacemaker. Steadfastly refusing such offers, O'Sullivan has invoked Virginia's bitter "right-to-work" law, imported strikebreakers, harassed pickets, and moved to jail many of the strikers.

Townspeople Back O'Sullivan Strikers

Winchester, Va. — Where do Winchester's sympathies lie in the 10-month-old strike of the United Rubber Workers against O'Sullivan Rubber Co.?

"With the members of Local 511," according to Rev. Robert O. Hickman, pastor of Sacred Heart Church here.

Father Hickman, who attended the mass meeting in support of the 400 strikers, commented on the climate of opinion this way:

"The majority of the people with whom I come in contact—and this represents a good cross-section of the community—are sympathetic to the strikers. The union members are 'ordinary people' and for that reason they have the support of the townspeople who can picture themselves in the same boat."

ILPA Contest Entries Will Close Mar. 22

Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism will judge the 1957 Journalistic Awards Contest of the Intl. Labor Press Association, Sec.-Treas. Bernard R. Mullady announced.

Notice of the contest has already been sent to labor editors. The deadline for submission of entries is Mar. 22.

Rules for the contest were completely revamped at the 1956 convention on recommendation of a committee headed by ILPA Vice-Pres. Ted Ogar. Judging will now be on the basis of three groups: international union publications, state or local central body and trades councils publications, and publications issued by individual local unions. Second prizes have been eliminated but certificates of merit may be awarded.

Categories include editorial excellence, make-up, best editorials, cartoons and feature articles. For state and local publications awards will also be made for the best community project and best regular special column.

Textile Workers To Seek Hikes For Rug Employes

Representatives of 15,000 members of the Textile Workers employed in 14 carpet and rug mills will seek a general wage increase, improved pensions and higher insurance benefits in forthcoming negotiations, Pres. William Pollock announced.

The standards to be sought, which did not spell out the amount of the general pay boost, were determined at a policy conference in Philadelphia.

'Voluntary Reopening'

The mills under contract are in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts. Present contracts, which can be terminated May 30, contained wage increases of 6 to 14 cents an hour when they were negotiated last year. Average hourly earnings are $1.95.

The pension plan, which is covered in a separate agreement expiring in 1960, now provides for a flat $100 a month maximum including social security. Pollock said the employers will be asked for a "voluntary reopening" on the ground that changes in social security benefits have made the present schedule "almost meaningless."

In the cotton-rayon field, the TWU is preparing to negotiate with several employers in the face of one settlement that included improved fringe benefits but no wage increase, and the demand of another mill for a 10 per cent pay cut.

The settlement was with Berkshire-Hathaway, Inc., which has 14 unionized mills in New England employing about 10,000 workers.

Fringe Improvements

Daily hospitalization benefits were boosted from $8 to $12 and miscellaneous benefits from $80 to $120; weekly sick benefits were raised from $22.50 to $25, and the eligibility age for retirement severance pay was reduced to 62 for women.

The Bates Manufacturing Co., employing about 6,000 workers in six Maine mills, demanded that the $1.40 per hour rate be cut 10 percent when wages are reopened under the contract on Apr. 15. The company demanded immediate negotiations, but the union was unable to meet before Mar. 15. The contract provides for arbitration if bargaining fails to produce an agreement.

In the woolen and worsted branch of the industry, local unions are negotiating directly instead of on an industrywide basis.

THE AFL-CIO PRESENTS
Morgan and Vandercook
Monday Thru Friday
ABC Network
WITH THE NEWS

Labor Urges Expansion of Housing Plans

A "comprehensive housing program" that would be adequate to the needs of low and middle-income families has been called for by the AFL-CIO.

Appearing before the Housing Subcommittee of the House Banking and Currency Committee, Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, said that immediate steps must be taken by Congress to assure a "greatly expanded" housing program.

The labor spokesman noted that there is a widely recognized need for construction of at least two million housing units a year, but that despite this fact only 1.1 million units were built last year, and that this figure will drop to 900,000 in 1957 unless "effective action" is forthcoming.

He quoted a staff report of the subcommittee as having stated the conclusion that "the housing industry (has reached) a point where it is serving primarily the upper income groups," because of the disparity between financial charges and the level of family incomes.

Shishkin presented AFL-CIO recommendations calling for no increase in the present 4.5 percent interest rate on VA-guaranteed loans and secondary financing by the federal government where direct GI loans "at par" are not available.

International Shoe Workers Vote Union

Russellville, Ark.—Victory in an NLRB election has given the Shoe Workers bargaining rights at the International Shoe Company here.

Voting results were a total of 232 for USWA, against 127 votes cast for "no union." Organizing work was conducted by USWA organizers Herman Champine and John Sikes, under the direction of Dave Wilson, USWA director for this area.

New Merged Paper Unions Aim For Unity Throughout Industry

Chicago—The United Papermakers and Paperworkers has set its sights on ultimate merger of all unions in the paper industry.

The first constitutional convention of the UPP—the union created by merger of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the United Paperworkers—in one of its first actions urged complete abolition of jurisdictional conflict among unions in the paper industry.

The 1,000 delegates voted unanimously "to hold open the door for further unity of paper industry workers through consolidation of existing trade unions" and authorized the UPP Executive Board "to undertake discussions looking toward unity among paper industry unions."

Voices Strong Hopes

The unity resolution declared that separate unions of paper industry workers "is contrary to the constitutional policies of the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress . . . (and) contrary to the best interests of all workers in our industry."

Prior to passage of the unity resolution, John P. Burke, president of the Pulp and Sulphite Workers, the largest union in the paper industry, told the convention that while there are "no prospects of an immediate merger" of Pulp and Sulphite Workers and the UPP, he has strong hopes that the unions may be able "to develop a modus operandi for living together even though our interests as organizations may clash at times."

He declared that Pulp and Sulphite would continue joint negotiations where the unions have joint agreements. Such agreements in the past were held by the Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the pulp workers union.

The UPP convention, the result of the first merger of rival autonomous unions in the AFL-CIO since the merger of the two federations, called also for a strong organizing campaign.

"There are today more unorganized paper workers than are represented by any single union within this industry," the organizing resolution declared. The statement called for close cooperation with AFL-CIO organizing campaigns and urged a greater proportion of union staff and finances be devoted to organizing the unorganized.

John W. Livingston, AFL-CIO director of organization, told the convention of the many new obstacles to organizing including the new anti-union drive to jam "right-to-work" laws through state legislatures.

He pledged an unrelenting campaign to fight the "wreck" laws and other anti-union legislation aimed at curbing organization of non-union workers.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) brought the delegates to their feet with a stinging indictment of Eisenhower Administration policies, especially on minimum wage legislation.

He called Labor Sec. Mitchell's proposals for extending minimum wage coverage a violation of basic principles in the field of labor legislation in terms of setting arbitrary coverage standards and waiving overtime provisions.

A FAMILY 'MERGER' was celebrated at the unity convention of two paper worker unions when Joe Griffin (left), vice president of former UPA Local 1004 in Monroe, Mich., and his brother, Carl, president of former IBPM Local 132 in the same town, were united union-wise in the new United Papermakers and Paperworkers.

Papermakers Adopt Codes of Ethics

Chicago—The United Papermakers and Paperworkers unanimously voted to adopt the codes of ethical practices approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The convention declared that the best formula for maintaining "our union as a clean, effective and democratic institution" is to encourage "maximum informed membership participation" in all phases of the union's activities.

Garment Workers Aided Charities

New York—Contributions totaling $323,548 were made to charitable and labor organizations last year by the Ladies Garment Workers Union, according to the international's annual financial report.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky stressed that the charitable gifts represented only those made by the international office.

Inclusion of contributions made by locals and joint boards of the 440,000-member union, he said, would put the 1956 total past the $1 million mark.

Union Wages Barely Affect Living Costs

New York—Union-won wage increases have "very little direct relevance to the cost of living of the average family," according to a lengthy article on the rising cost of living, written for the New York Times by Edwin L. Dale, Jr.

The "real villains," Dale said, after a study of "item-by-item details" are services, public transportation, rent and utilities.

Mortgage interest rates, for example, are up 30 percent from the 1952 level, the Times article said; rents are up 12 percent; movie admissions have jumped 20 percent; local water rates have increased 35 percent.

"Over the entire range of non-goods prices," Dale wrote, "only a single one—the cost of automobile insurance—has declined in the last four years. The list of increases is almost endless."

According to government statistics, the article continued, the cost of these services comes to about one-third of the average family's cost of living.

Dale quoted government experts as saying the sharp increase in prices of "non-goods" are generally the result of these prices having to catch up with other prices. Economists also feel, he added, that in times of full employment, the "non-goods" area "must pay wages at approximately the prevailing rate" in industry, in order to keep from losing workers.

Jet Planes To Pose New Safety Plans

Chicago—Commercial use of jet transport planes, scheduled to begin in this country next year, will pose additional aviation safety hazards, delegates to the fifth annual Air Safety Forum of the Air Line Pilots Association were told here.

Attending the three-day session at the Shoreland Hotel, in addition to ALPA air safety experts representing nearly all of the nation's airlines, were government officials and management representatives from major airlines and the aircraft industry.

Different Concept

Calling for a different concept of operation in the jet air age was Capt. J. T. A. Marsden, a BOAC pilot and member of the British pilots' group. The vastly increased acceleration and deceleration of jet transports, he said, requires a "new feel" at the controls. In addition, he said, the jets' heavy fuel needs must result in air traffic control improvements.

C. N. Sayen, ALPA president, said the safety forum is growing in importance each year, since it is the only one in the country concentrating on operational problems as they relate to the pilots who fly commercial airliners.

The chairman of the ALPA's air traffic control study committee, Capt. J. D. Smith, Capital Airlines pilot, declared that "to date no one in this country has developed an airport system that will properly handle the volume of traffic" which the future will produce.

His committee called for specific airport improvements, including more up-to-date approach lighting, adequate marking of the end of runways, facilities to permit bypassing other aircraft, properly spaced parallel runways, adequate taxiways and high-speed turn-offs.

Discuss Training

The forum also discussed adequate programs of pilot training, not only for future aircraft, but also for planes now in operational use.

At the annual banquet, James Pyle, recently appointed Civil Aeronautics Administrator, outlined an elaborate program for closer cooperation between his agency and the ALPA, and James Burfee, Civil Aeronautics Board chairman, lauded the pilots' group for its contribution to air safety.

VICTORY VIA MERGER is symbolized at the first convention of the United Papermakers and Paperworkers as AFL-CIO Sec. Treas. William F. Schnitzler holds aloft the arms of UPP Pres. Paul Phillips (left) and Harry Sayre, the merged union's executive vice president.

Labor Asks Government To Develop Hells Canyon

The full industrial potential of the Pacific Northwest will not be realized until the Hells Canyon dam site on the Snake River in Idaho is developed by the federal government, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, told a Senate Interior subcommittee that organized labor "urges this subcommittee and the full Senate to act for the people to develop for them their great river systems and never allow them to fall into the hands of monopoly."

Low Cost Energy

He specifically called for passage of a bill to give the federal government authority to develop the Hells Canyon site and provide low-cost electric energy "for continued economic opportunity for wage earners, small business and industry."

A bill to give the federal government authority to develop the power and flood control site was defeated in the Senate in the 84th Congress with the Administration strongly urging its defeat. A similar bill in the House never reached a vote in the full chamber.

The legislative action in the 84th Congress came after the Federal Power Commission recommended development of the site by the Idaho Power Co. The private utility, an eastern-owned and controlled corporation, plans to develop the site on a much smaller scale than the plans earlier advanced by the Interior Dept. during the Truman Administration. The Eisenhower Administration pulled out of the Hells Canyon battle to leave the field clear to the private utilities.

Superiority Demonstrated

Biemiller, touching on the FPC decision, said the superiority of the "high" or federally developed dam plan has been "conclusively demonstrated" and that the AFL-CIO believes that Congress will approve the federal development plan.

The Hells Canyon issue is clear cut, Biemiller added.

Labor organizations in the Northwest have thrown their full support behind the high Hells Canyon dam and are helping wage a fight in the courts to set aside the FPC decision.

U. S. Must Rally World To Support Hungary

The crisis of freedom in Hungary demands that the United States rally the world in support of that Communist-victimized nation's "momentarily defeated democracy," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a nationally broadcast radio address.

Meany spoke over the National Broadcasting Co. network in a salute to Hungary on the anniversary of the 1848 revolution, when under the national hero, Kossuth, the freedom fighters of another day routed their Austrian oppressors so successfully that they had to be rescued by the Russian czar.

Meany recalled more than a century of action by Americans and Hungarians, often jointly, in defense of freedom.

Kinship Still Exists

"The decades which have gone by have not weakened this kinship between American and Hungarian democracy," he declared.

"Moreover, the brutality with which the Soviet Communists crushed the scarcely-armed Hungarian fighters for freedom last November demands that this kinship be strengthened.

"It demands that our country exercise vigorous initiative and leadership in rallying the forces of world freedom for the support of the momentarily defeated Hungarian democracy. The ideals now under assault in Hungary are the ideals which America can never let down. Upon their triumph depend the freedom and security of our own country."

He declared that the stirring Hungarian struggle, "waged by a people more unified against tyranny than in any other revolution in history," has given inestimable service to the cause of human dignity and liberty.

The Hungarians have not only paid heavily for their "gallant struggle" for the ideals of all decent men, he said, but have awakened world freedom to the "real nature and grave menace" of communism and Soviet imperialism.

"We of American labor hope that this lesson will be emphatic and enduring," he added.

Cooperation Urgent

"We hope that the American people and the liberty-loving peoples of all races and religions, of all continents and climes, will act energetically and unitedly against every maneuver to make them indifferent to the problems and perils besetting the cause of freedom everywhere.

"In the light of the Soviet war on the Hungarian people, all self-respecting and freedom-loving nations must realize the absolute necessity and the burning urgency of cooperating and building invincible strength for their collective security, protection and the promotion of liberty, peace and well-being."

Meany restated the program for Hungary adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, including immediate material aid for the victims of Russian tanks and guns, a boycott of trade with Kadar Hungary, expulsion of the puppet regime from the Intl. Labor Organization for its violations of human rights, seating of representatives of the Hungarian people in the United Nations, economic sanctions against Russia and a demand that Rumania free Hungary's legitimate premier, Imre Nagy.

"The most urgent need of the Hungarian people is political aid along the line American labor has proposed," he concluded. "Such positive support is the best help our country and all other free and civilized peoples can now give to this heroic people."

ILO Demands 'On-Spot' UN Probe in Hungary

Geneva—The Governing Body of the Intl. Labor Organization renewed its demand for an on-the-spot United Nations investigation of violation of the right of association during the Hungarian uprising.

On motion of AFL-CIO Intl. Rep. George P. Delaney, United States worker member, it expressed concern at the refusal of the Hungarian government to admit UN personnel, aided by ILO representatives, to that country to make such an investigation.

Soviet Russia opposed the resolution, India abstained from voting.

It confirmed the ILO's desire to be associated with any action the UN may take regarding such an investigation, and called on all member-nations to support every effort to promote the "fullest respect" for all human and civil rights in Hungary.

The Governing Body also approved a budget of $7,855,081 for operations during the calendar year 1957. The budget for this year is $7,617,708.

Unionist Elected On Kenya Ballot

Kenya, Africa—Workers set an important precedent in elections held here recently.

Sec. Gen. Thomas J. Mboya of the Kenya Federation of Labor became the first Negro ever elected to the Legislative Council. Mboya, who is 27, was a guest of the AFL-CIO during a visit to the United States last summer under the auspices of the American Committee on Africa.

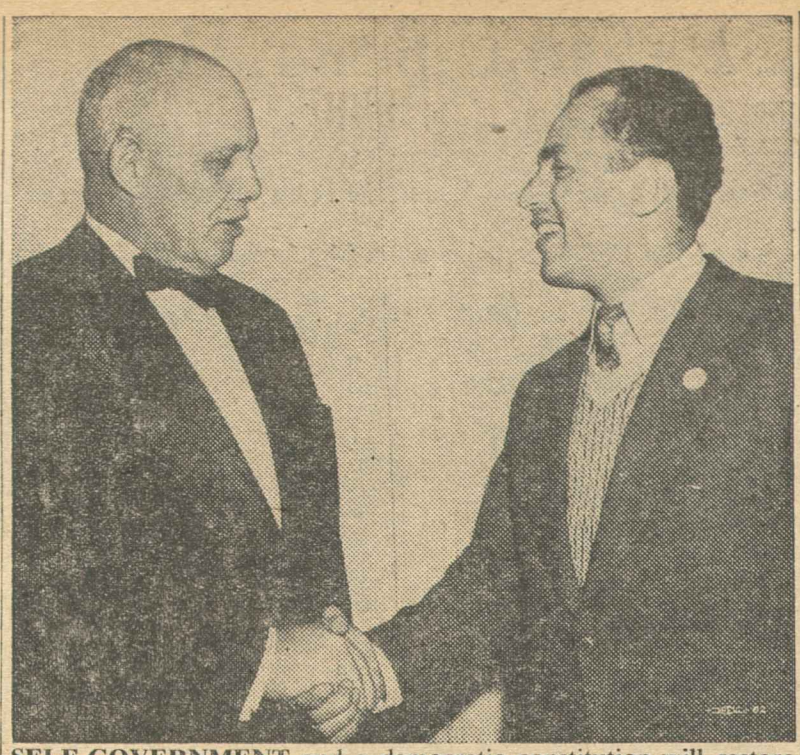
Ghana Faces Major Test, Meany Says

The best wishes of AFL-CIO members for the future welfare of Ghana went to that nation when it stepped into the ranks of independent nations recently.

In a telegram to Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany recalled that the U.S. labor movement always has looked "with warm and sympathetic interest on the efforts of people everywhere to achieve national independence, liberty and self-government."

"We believe that Ghana has an historic role to perform not only for its own people," he continued, "but also as a beacon demonstrating the goal toward which other African peoples are struggling.

"Many trials lie ahead for your country. False prophets from within and from without will try to lead you away from freedom and democracy toward totalitarian disaster. We are confident that you will reject such counsels and can assure you that we will do all we can to assist you to maintain your true course."



SELF-GOVERNMENT and a democratic constitution will restore peace to Cyprus, Michael Pissas (right), exiled secretary general of the Cyprus Workers Confederation, told AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on a visit to AFL-CIO headquarters. He was released by the British from a detention camp, at the behest of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, on condition he stay out of his native country until the "emergency" ends.

Democracy Could Cure Troubles in Cyprus

There's nothing wrong with Cyprus that some democracy wouldn't cure.

That strong impression emerges from a talk with Michael Pissas, a Cypriot trade union leader, who visited with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Pissas is in the United States to tell the AFL-CIO and the United Nations about the viewpoints of the people—and particularly the free trade unionists—of the eastern Mediterranean island which has been a scene of conflict with British authorities for months and years.

People Want Freedom

His eyes flash as Pissas tells "what both the Greek and Turkish people of Cyprus want together: democracy and self-government."

Pissas, who is secretary-general of the Cyprus Workers Confederation, was thrown into a detention camp last autumn by British authorities.

Under the emergency decree promulgated by them, no reason need be given for arrest and detainment in the camps. And sentences are indefinite; no one knows how long he'll stay in the camps.

The trade union leader was freed at the insistence of officials of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions — but the British agreed only on condition that he leave home until the "emergency" is over. He was arrested last March, and released in December.

Since then he has been working on special reports at ICFTU headquarters in Brussels—but clearly he is not happy about being away from the fight for freedom.

"Some 1,400 Cypriots are in those camps," he recalled. "The beatings and the bad treatment are reminiscent of what we have read of the Hitler and Soviet concentration camps.

"I was beaten up by British guards last October, when I led a protest against the inhuman conditions."

Alibi for Russia

The treatment of the Cypriots, and the existence of the detention camps, he said, are a weakness for the entire free world in its fight against totalitarianism.

"The Russians can say, 'why do you complain about our camps when you permit camps to exist in Cyprus?' " Pissas added.

If the British would permit the return of Archbishop Makarios from exile on an island off the coast of East Africa, and permit development of a democratic constitution, an atmosphere of peace could easily return to Cyprus, the trade union leader added.

Relationships between the great majority of Greeks and Turks on the island are close and friendly, and they are united in wanting self-government, Pissas said.

There are about 440,000 Greeks, and about 92,000 Turks—and all of them "want full rights of citizenship, justice, employment, education and religion."

Two Specific Grievances

Some four officials and more than 60 members of the democratic unions are in the detention camps, Pissas complained.

Democratic unionists have two specific grievances:

- The emergency regulations of 1955, ordered by the British authorities, which prohibit the right to strike.
- Clear evidence of British sympathy and cooperation for a Communist-led union group, which is affiliated with the Soviet-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

Pissas said that during a recent dispute at the Chrome Mining Co., the government labor inspector urged the workers to leave the democratic Cyprus Workers Confederation and join the Communist unions.

In addition, he said, the British governor recently told a representative of the ICFTU that the free trade unions should cooperate with the authorities as the Communist unions do.

There are other evidences of Communist association with the authorities, Pissas complained, and they have lost respect from patriotic Cypriots.

The Cyprus Workers Confederation has a membership of something over 10,000 members, but it has been growing very fast. The Communists claim 25,000 members, but their membership has been dropping.

Pissas said that democratic workers in Cyprus recognize and appreciate the efforts of the AFL-CIO and the ICFTU in working to win a restoration of civil rights on the troubled island.

Dragon, UAW, Mourned By Labor Leaders

Phoenix, Ariz.—The nation's top labor leaders joined in mourning Nicholas Dragon, Auto Workers representative in Arizona, at funeral services here.

Dragon died in St. Anthony's Hospital, Columbus, O., Mar. 8, following a lung operation the previous day for an old injury. He had entered the hospital after attending a meeting of the U.S. Section of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee in Washington.

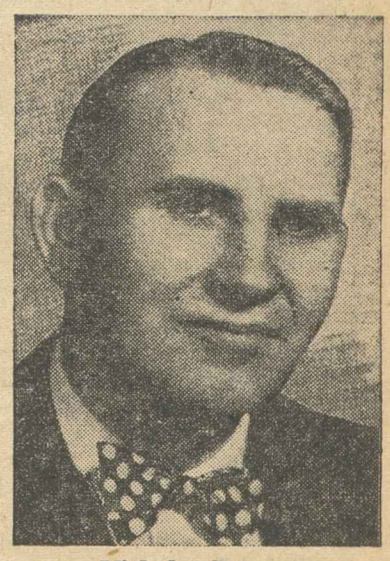
AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, in a wire to Mrs. Dragon, expressed their "deepest sympathy."

"Your husband will be sorely missed in the ranks of labor as well as by all those who knew and worked with him," the AFL-CIO officials said.

The U.S.-Mexico trade union group, on which Dragon had served since its founding, also expressed its "profound shock."

Dragon was a charter member of the UAW and had been on the staff of either the Auto Workers or the CIO since 1937.

The injury for which Dragon was being treated was sustained in 1938 when he was assistant to Richard T. Frankensteen, then UAW vice president in charge of aircraft organization. He was attacked by a group of unknown assailants as he entered the UAW offices in the Griswold Building in Detroit, thrown downstairs and badly beaten.



Nicholas Dragon

One shoulder was dislocated in the fracas, and his ribs were broken, one penetrating his lung. He had undergone a series of operations and one lung was removed over 10 years ago. He was assigned by the UAW to Arizona following the latter operation. Later, while continuing to represent his union, he was made CIO representative in Arizona and New Mexico.

Dragon is survived by his wife Katherine and two children, Steven and Mary Ann. Burial was in Phoenix.

Stephens, Coughlin Delegates to ILO

Pres. Russell M. Stephens of the Technical Engineers and Pres. Howard Coughlin of the Office Workers have been named U.S. worker delegates to the forthcoming meeting of the Intl. Labor Organization's Advisory Committee on Salaried Employes and Professional Workers.

Stephens and Coughlin, who were recommended for the assignment by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, represented the U.S. at a similar meeting in 1954. This year sessions will be held in Geneva Apr. 1 to 13. The agenda includes a discussion of collective bargaining for non-manual workers.

Back Home in Indiana

UAW to Defend Free Expression

Detroit — Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, commenting on the Supreme Court decision involving alleged political "expenditures," promised the union would "make every legal effort to defend our constitutional right to free expression."

Reuther pointed out that three justices held that indictment of the UAW for political "expenditures" was "improper" and a violation of the First Amendment (free speech) to the constitution.

Justice Frankfurter's majority opinion, ordering the case to trial, "expressly leaves this crucial constitutional question open and directs that the facts be developed," he observed.

"The UAW considers this case to be of importance far beyond the rights of organized labor," Reuther said. "We believe that freedom of speech, like other basic rights, is an indivisible value, and that the rights of one group cannot be infringed without putting in jeopardy the freedom of all groups and all people."

New Security Aids Hailed by Meany

Amendments to the Social Security Act, passed by Congress in 1956, "are among the most important that have been made in the program in the 21 years of its existence," according to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Writing in a new booklet, Improved Protection for You, published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, Meany said all working people share the benefits of the added protection afforded by the 1956 amendments. Members of affiliated unions "should be especially interested in knowing about them since this organization played such an important part in developing the proposals and in securing their adoption."

UAW Must Stand Trial On Election 'Expenditures'

(Continued from Page 1)

ciety," Justice Douglas wrote, "whether a union can express its views on the issues and the merits of candidates, unrestrained and unfettered" by Congress.

Full exercise of rights of speech and assembly is "essential to the full, fair and untrammeled operation of the electoral process," Douglas said in quoting from an earlier high court decision. He charged that the majority "greatly impairs those rights." He and his fellow dissenters said Judge Picard's action in throwing out the indictment should have been affirmed.

Justice Felix Frankfurter, writing for the majority, said that the legislative history showed that Congress intended to prohibit exactly the kind of "expenditures" by unions of which the UAW was charged.

He said that the case should go to trial to bring forth the "concrete factual setting" involved in the television programs.

Clarification of the "facts," such as was electioneering "active" and did the "public" or only union members hear the programs, might make it unnecessary for the court to decide any constitutional issue, Frankfurter's opinion said.

The dissenters ridiculed this devotion to the "facts." "What possible difference can it make?" asked Douglas, whether the broadcasts were "active electioneering" or merely a statement of candidates' records on economic issues. The First Amendment guaranteeing free speech "protects the impassioned plea of the orator" as well as publication of statistics.

The ruling decision previously governing union political "expenditures" was the old CIO News case in which a printed endorsement of a congressional candidate was involved.

The UAW has previously charged that the prosecution was "instigated" by Michigan Republican State Chairman John Feikens and Postmaster Gen. Arthur Summerfield.

Technical Engineers Meet On Pending Legislation

Delegates from all sections of the country representing the federal employe division of the American Federation of Technical Engineers assembled here for a three-day conference on pending legislation affecting government workers.

The meeting is part of a month-long drive by government workers' organizations to focus public attention on the critical pay situation of postal and other federal employes and to win support for legislation providing statutory recognition of their unions.

At least half a million men and women participated in the more than 300 legislative rallies held across the nation under the sponsorship of the 22 organizations making up the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council. Many members of Congress attended the meetings and pledged support for the unions' legislative objectives.

Pres. J. Cline House of the Post Office Clerks said that the rallies everywhere were "most enthusiastic and extremely well attended." He warned, however, that Administration opposition, especially to increased pay, is "very strong though, at present, well-cloaked under the guise of stall and study."

Principal emphasis at the AFTE legislative conference was placed on the bill sponsored by Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S.C.) for the reclassification of federal professional, scientific and technical personnel.

'Wreckers' Open Drive In Industrial States

Backers of "right-to-work" legislation are making new drives for repressive labor legislation in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Connecticut—three of the nation's most heavily industrialized states.

In addition, "wreck" law pressures are continuing in Kansas, Delaware and Maryland. The North Dakota Senate has killed a labor-backed bill to repeal the "right-to-work" statute now on the books in that state.

In Arkansas, another "right-to-work" state, the legislature has passed "sovereignty" bills which, ostensibly aimed at preserving segregation, cut deeply into labor's rights.

High-Sounding Aims

The new onslaught against labor in Pennsylvania came in the form of four bills introduced by Republican Reps. Willard F. Agnew, Jr. and Richard L. Adams as measures to "preserve the rights of union members."

"Despite their high-sounding declaration of purpose," one Pennsylvania labor official said, "these bills can be far worse than a so-called 'right-to-work' measure." He described the measures' real object as being "to hamstring the operation of labor unions" by setting up complicated legal prescriptions regulating virtually all of the administrative operations of a union.

One of the four bills is a little Taft-Hartley act "with refinements" and contains, besides the usual reporting requirements, a ban against use of union funds for political purposes so broad that it even prohibits "any education regarding a political party."

Another would permit any union member to take action at law, in the name of the union, against any officer or officers whom he charges with violating their trust. Such action could be taken in the union's name even though the union, after full hearings, had rejected the charges as unfounded.

Many other provisions were described by a state federation of labor spokesman as "opening the door to collusion against unions by any anti-union elements in their membership."

Provides Penalties

The Ohio "wreck" measure was introduced by Sen. Lowell Fess (R) at the insistence of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce. Although technically not a "right-to-work" bill as enacted in other states, its language refers to requiring a person "to join, support or refrain from joining or supporting any labor organization." It also covers "attempts to interfere with such person in the exercise of his right to work."

The measure in addition would restrict the right to picket business establishments for organizational purposes, and provides criminal and civil penalties against anyone refusing to handle goods or perform services for an employer "because of a labor dispute." The Ohio State Federation of Labor called its language "broad enough to mean that strikes, as well as picketing, would be outlawed."

Howard M. Metzenbaum, OSFL legal counsel, said the measure is "probably unconstitutional." The federation's secretary-treasurer, Phil Hannah, added that "the Chamber's bill by retarding the take home pay of the ultimate consumer—the worker—not only is violence to the worker and his union, but has an adverse and ruinous effect on the economy of the state."

In Connecticut, hearings on three pending "right-to-work" measures will begin before the House Labor Committee on Mar. 28. Labor Committee Chairman Paul M. Andrews (R), anticipating one of the largest turnouts in the state's history, has arranged to hold the hearings in the hall of the house, which seats 500. The senate chamber, where hearings on labor bills usually are held, holds 100.

Each of the three pending Connecticut "wreck" proposals takes a different approach in its attack on unions. One would make it a conspiracy for a union and an employer to enter into a union or closed shop agreement or to require employes to pay dues, with a right to sue if employment is terminated or denied because of union membership or the lack of it.

Another bill would outlaw union and closed shops and prohibit denial of employment because of membership or non-membership in a union. The third measure would state that employes have the right not to join unions.

In Kansas, where Democratic Gov. George Docking was elected on a pledge to veto "wreck" legislation, the Republican-controlled house has before it a resolution to submit a constitutional amendment to the voters next year. The house, in a test of strength, defeated by a vote of 67 to 45 a motion to send the measure to the labor committee, on a division largely by party lines.

Bill in Committee

Sixty-two Republicans and five Democrats voted against referral and 36 Democrats and nine Republicans voted for it. The bill is now in the committee of the whole and if approved by the two-thirds majority needed to put it on the ballot, it will not be subject to veto.

The Arkansas sovereignty measures set up a commission and require organizations to register and submit to severe regulations.

Pres. Odell Smith of the Arkansas State Federated Labor Council said the bills deprive organized labor "of the ability to continue the fight we have waged for a better life for the working people of this state and their families."

Rep. Bray Flays Indiana 'Wrecker'

The Indiana legislature's enactment of "right-to-work" legislation, is like "burning down the barn to get rid of the rats," says a GOP congressman from that state.

Rep. William G. Bray (R-Ind.) told the National Legislative Conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.:

"I have said many times that I believe it is proper for management and labor to be permitted to sign union shop agreements," Bray said. "After seeing the action in my state, I feel like a juror who said he never saw such contrary men in all his life."

Labor Urges Full Poultry Inspection

The AFL-CIO called for a "forthright approach to meeting the issues on health hazards" as "the only approach which can be above reproach" in connection with pending poultry inspection legislation.

Testifying before the House Agriculture Committee, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley said labor "will be satisfied with nothing less than ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection—not just the latter only" as proposed in some bills.

Suffridge Cracks Down on Racketeers

Clerks' President Lifts 8 Charters in New York

Vice Pres. Paul LaFayette of the Retail Clerks has resigned in the wake of a crackdown by Pres. James A. Suffridge on racketeering elements which had infiltrated into some locals in the New York City area.

In a frontal attack on corruption which followed a painstaking investigation carried on with aid from federal and local authorities, Suffridge also took the following actions:

- The charters of Locals 413, 433, 136, 246, 405, 1648, 1688 and 1690—all of them small in membership—were revoked.
- A new Local 888 was chartered to provide union protection for some of the members of the newly defunct locals. Additional new locals may be chartered as circumstances call for them.
- Charges were filed against the officers of the eight locals whose charters were revoked.
- Vice Pres. Alfred J. Ammond, in charge of the union's Chicago area, was put in charge of New York activities, which LaFayette had directed since 1952.
- The Clerks District Council was put under international supervision, with delegates from 28 locals, representing 42,000 members, voting approval of the action.

LaFayette was charged with performing his duties in a way which "tended to bring disgrace and humiliation upon the association and its membership, and which caused widespread charges of corruption and misconduct" against locals in the New York area.

He also was accused of authorizing the granting of charters to persons of "bad reputation and character," and with violation of the code of ethical practices approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council and by the Clerks' executive board.

Suffridge said LaFayette resigned also as administrator of a regional welfare fund, with union-management trustees, from which he drew a salary of $13,000 a year. Other union members of the board have nominated Ammond as his successor.

Before the eight charters were revoked, Dist. Atty. Frank S. Hogan, working closely with the international union, had begun a grand jury investigation. When subpoenas were served for the records of three locals, the district council and the welfare fund, international union representatives accompanied the process servers.

The New York Times, in an editorial, said Suffridge "has set an example for the whole labor movement in the way he is going after the racketeers."

Ethics Group Is Probing Bakers Union

The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee is considering charges of corruption filed against two top officers of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

Accused by Sec.-Treas. Curtis R. Sims are Pres. James G. Cross and Vice Pres. George Stuart, who also is director of organization.

Sims originally filed the charges with the international union. When the general executive board exonerated Cross and Stuart, he laid them before AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who referred them to the Ethical Practices Committee. Meantime, undisclosed charges against Sims were filed with the BCW board, he was suspended from office and was barred from international headquarters in Washington.

He has filed with Meany photostatic copies made of union records as evidence of his charges.

Sims has accused Cross of "Corrupt" domination of the union, and alleged that both Cross and Stuart used union funds to pay personal bills. Included, Sims said, were payment by the union for three Cadillacs and for some $2,250 in personal telephone calls Cross is alleged to have made from the union office.

Soutter Arrested For 'Irregularities'

Peterborough, Ont. — Kenneth Soutter, until recently secretary-treasurer of Local 599, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, has been arrested on a charge of stealing $10,000 from the local's treasury.

Prosecution was instituted by the international union, in what Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett described as the "spirit of the code of ethics" approved by the Executive Board, when irregularities in Soutter's accounts were unearthed. The local, which represents white collar workers at the General Electric Co. plant here, cooperated. Soutter was held in $12,000 bail for a hearing.

N. Y. Laundry Workers, Wives Get Salk Shots

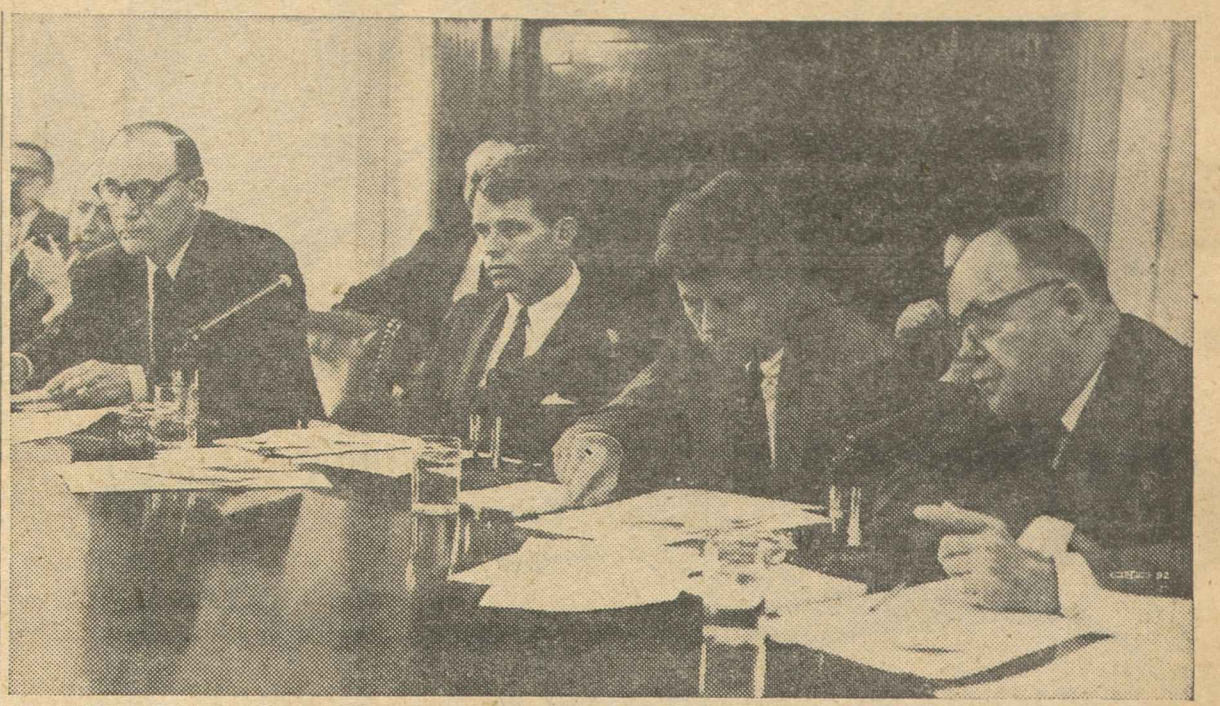
New York—The first free distribution and inoculation of the Salk anti-polio vaccine on an industry-wide basis in the metropolitan area has been started here by the Amalgamated Laundry Workers Health Center.

More than 25,000 laundry workers and their wives, as well as members of Local 169, are eligible to receive the series of three shots. The health center is meeting the cost of the vaccine and the inoculations.

At ceremonies opening the drive, Vice Pres. Louis Simon of the Clothing Workers, manager of the Amalgamated Laundry Workers Joint Board, received the first injection at the hands of Dr. Leona Baumgartner, health commissioner. Joseph Weiss, treasurer of Consolidated Laundries, also was inoculated.

Simon hailed the inoculation program as "one more public service by the health center in the interests of its members and the community."

The $1.5 million center was opened in October 1954. It renders all services without cost to laundry union members and their wives. Employers, under contractual agreement with the union, meet the costs by a percentage payment on their payrolls.



SENATE HEARINGS on vice conditions in Portland, Ore., have gone into their third week. Serving on the select committee, set up to investigate improper conduct in labor-management relations, are (left to right) Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), committee chairman; Counsel Robert F. Kennedy; Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), and Sen. Karl Mundt (R-S.D.). Other members, not shown, are Democratic Senators Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (N.C.), and Pat McNamara (Mich.), and Republican Senators Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.), Irving M. Ives (N.Y.), and Barry Goldwater (Ariz.).

Teamsters' Hoffa Arrested By FBI on Bribery Charge

(Continued from Page 1)

Hoffa was charged. Hoffa's secretary, Mrs. Fred Dobrescu, also was taken into custody as a material witness.

Cheasty, according to Kennedy, was hired by the committee after revealing the alleged approach. Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) said Cheasty had seen Hoffa in Detroit. Cheasty received $1,000 and received an additional $2,000 in Washington, said the FBI.

"Important" committee documents passed by Cheasty were recovered in Hoffa's possession at the time of the arrest, the FBI said.

Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck said in Seattle, Wash., that he could "scarcely bring himself to believe" that Hoffa, president of the union's Central Conference, was charged with bribing a Senate investigator.

Beck Hits Testimony

Beck had been "invited" to appear Jan. 18 before the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee but sent a telegram to McClellan, also head of that committee, that on advice of his physician he would not be present.

In an interview with a Seattle Post-Intelligencer reporter, Beck charged that the McClellan committee hearings were "colored" and "not at all in harmony with any judicial atmosphere."

"I personally cannot understand giving credence to testimony by prostitutes, gamblers, narcotic agents—such as have been giving testimony against our people in the hearings," he said.

"I would have no objection whatsoever to any investigative body conducting an honest, fair and nonpolitical investigation of the labor movement."

Nevertheless, he would appear before the committee "the minute they tell me of a date," and answer all questions involving the union and his administration of its affairs, he told newsmen.

"I desire not to take the Fifth Amendment (protecting citizens against self-incrimination)," he said, "but I might" if the committee questioned him about personal financial matters.

Discredits Elkins

Hoffa's arrest overshadowed developments in the third week of slow-paced committee inquiries into alleged attempts by some Teamster officials to "take over" gambling and vice in Portland, Ore.

Clyde C. Crosby of Portland, Teamster international organizer for Oregon, was allowed to read a statement charging that the committee's star witness, gambler and former convict James B. Elkins, had tried beginning in 1954 to "control the (political) policy of the Teamsters."

Crosby denied that Teamsters had supported William M. Langley, district attorney of Multnomah County (Portland), in 1954 as part of a scheme involving Elkins. He said the Teamsters had switched support to Langley from the then district attorney, John McCourt, because he discovered that McCourt was "financially supported" by Elkins.

He said the Teamsters in 1956 supported Terry Schrunk, winning candidate for mayor, against Incumbent Fred L. Peterson because he (Crosby) suspected that Elkins had a "strangle-hold" on the city under Peterson.

Crosby, Langley and Elkins are all under state indictment on charges investigated by a Multnomah County grand jury last year. Schrunk was investigated but not indicted by the grand jury.

Langley, the district attorney, took the Fifth Amendment and refused to answer questions when called before the McClellan committee.

Says He Was 'Taken'

Elkins' story is that Thomas E. Maloney and Joseph P. McLaughlin, alias McKinley, attempted to "take over" Portland rackets after Langley's election as agents of Teamsters' officers.

Maloney and McLaughlin, called twice by the committee, testified they had never been Teamsters' employes or officials but took the Fifth Amendment when asked whether they had "received money from" or had "bills paid" from union funds.

The committee put into the record photostatic copies of checks showing that telephone, travel and hotel bills of Maloney and McLaughlin were paid by the Teamsters Western Conference or Joint Council 37, Portland. Some Western Conference checks were signed by Pres. Frank W. Brewster and the late Sec.-Treas. John J. Sweeney.

Crosby acknowledged he was "sold a bill of goods" by Maloney's claim on entering the Portland scene in 1954 that he had political acumen. Crosby said he was "taken."

Witnesses directly challenged Crosby's story that after learning about Elkins' intentions politically in 1954 he broke with the admitted gambling financial "angel."

The committee heard Reg Mikesell, secretary-treasurer of Joint Council 37, explain that to "save space" he ordered destruction of original financial records for the years 1954-56.

The committee asked whether the purpose was to hamper investigation of the records for the exact period involving alleged efforts to "take over" Portland. Mikesell denied it and pointed out that the records had been audited and that a "book of entries" showing receipts and expenditures was still available.

3-16-57

Convention Date Switched to Dec. 5

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has voted to change the date of the AFL-CIO convention from Nov. 18 to Dec. 5 at Miami Beach, Fla.

The council approved the change via a telephone poll after a meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Committee recommended the Dec. 5 date, the anniversary of the AFL-CIO merger.

The second constitutional convention will open on a Thursday and run through Friday of the following week.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II | Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. | Saturday, March 23, 1957 | No. 12

'Compromise' Rights Bill Clears Committee Hurdles

Probers Call Beck; Hoffa Indicted

The McClellan special Senate investigating committee called Teamsters Union Pres. Dave Beck as it neared the end of four weeks of public hearings on affairs of the union's Western Conference.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) set Mar. 26 as the date for Beck's appearance after the union president telegraphed he would "appear voluntarily at your pleasure" and bring his personal financial records "without prejudice to my rights under the Constitution and Bill of Rights."

Hoffa Indicted

Meanwhile, a federal grand jury indicted Teamsters Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa and a Miami, Fla., lawyer, Hyman I. Fischbach, on bribery, obstruction and conspiracy charges.

The indictment accuses Hoffa and Fischbach of conspiring to "plant" a former government secret service agent, John Cye Cheasty, on the committee staff, and of paying him $3,000 for turning over, or reporting to them on, committee confidential files. Maximum penalties on the charges may be as high as a $10,000 fine and five years in prison.

The committee grilled Teamsters Vice Pres. Frank W. Brewster lengthily about funds of the Western Conference, of which he is president, and his personal business relations and racing ventures.

Beck agreed to appear with his records after conferring with his new attorney, former Sen. James H. Duff (R-Pa.).

McClellan said he could not "determine" whether Beck's offer "means that he will turn over the records or merely bring them physically."

The committee could subpena the records but Beck could refuse to turn them over by invoking the

(Continued on Page 16)

Mitchell's Wage Plan Under Fire

Organized labor continued its campaign to expose the "inadequacy" of Administration proposals which would extend minimum wage coverage to only 2 million additional workers this year.

Walter P. Reuther, AFL-CIO vice president, condemned the Administration program in a statement filed with the Senate Labor subcommittee. In it, he called for enactment of the Morse-Kelley bill which would extend coverage to 9.5 million workers, and thus end "the economic piracy of substandard wages and long hours."

Propositions Unsound

In addition to their "inadequacy," said Reuther, also president of the Industrial Union Dept., the Administration proposals "contain two propositions that are unsound in principle and threaten great danger to the continued effectiveness of the Fair Labor Standards Act." These, he said, were recommendations to exempt these workers from overtime provisions of the law, and the proposal to limit coverage to enter-

(Continued on Page 4)

BUILDING TRADESMEN taking part in the legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. pause to check their instruction packet before calling on senators on Capitol Hill. (See story, pictures on Page 13.)

Chamber Hears Plea For Anti-Union Laws

More "right-to-work" legislation and extension of the anti-trust laws to organized labor were advocated by speakers at the National Labor Relations Conference of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce here.

The proposals reflected businessmen's professed alarm over union political activities and secondary boycotts which, next to union security, have become key targets of the chamber's labor legislative program.

Mitchell Strays a Little

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell strayed a little off the chamber's reservation. He said that he hasn't changed his mind about "right-to-work" laws and doesn't favor them.

But, Mitchell added, there will be no proposal for amendment of Section 14b, which permits "right-to-work" legislation, among the Administration's forthcoming recommendations for changes in the Taft-Hartley Act.

On union political action there was also, by chamber standards, some heresy. New York Times labor reporter Joseph A. Loftus said "I don't understand such undue concern" among businessmen over labor in politics. He hit at what he called their "worn-out theories, or bugaboos."

Business and employers, he continued, have been "strikingly ungrateful" for labor's service in foreign affairs. The unions, he said, are "fighting communism abroad, using their own money—dues money" and this job "could not be done effectively by any other group if they had all the money in the world."

Charles A. Kothe, Tulsa, Okla., attorney, stressed the need for businessmen to take greater interest in politics, and told how many of the large corporations are sending employes for training in politics by the Effective Citizens Organization. He praised the effectiveness of labor's political education, but somehow held that "good government everywhere is being uprooted by such a task force."

Pose as 'Friends'

Kothe's contention that it was wrong to use union funds for political education backfired when some-

(Continued on Page 13)

Opponents Plan Delay On Voting

By Willard Shelton

The first breakthrough on civil rights legislation came as House and Senate committees voted approval of major elements of the Eisenhower "compromise" program.

Final enactment is threatened with a series of delays in both houses plus the certainty of a lengthy southern Democratic filibuster whenever the bill reaches the Senate floor.

Delay until near the end of the session would endanger the school-aid bill, passage of which is already menaced by the so-called "economy" drive.

Congressional Strategy

The strategy of congressional liberals has been to seek a civil rights bill before school-aid legislation was pushed, in the hope that action on civil rights would decrease support for the Powell anti-segregation "rider" on the school bill.

Approval of the "rider," pushed by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.), last year was partly blamed for failure of school-aid legislation in the House.

The House Judiciary Committee approved a bill by Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) embodying the "compromise" civil rights program with minor amendments. A similar bill had been sponsored by Rep.

(Continued on Page 2)

NAM Girds to Stop White Collar Organizing

Hollywood, Fla.—The National Association of Manufacturer's industrial relations expert has finally come up with an explanation of why the NAM's desperate attempts to stem unionization have failed.

S. L. H. Burk told the NAM's 29th Industrial Relations Institute management was "preoccupied with other things."

But, he warned, while "we have lost the battle of the production workers we can't afford to lose the battle of the white-collar workers."

The AFL-CIO's drive to organize white collar workers he termed a major challenge to management. Business and industry, he added, must demonstrate that the white collar workers should be part of management.

Burk averred that management is not opposed to unions as such, "it's a matter of pro-management against anti-unionism."

The way to stop the white-collar organizing drive, he advised, is to provide good supervision for white-collar workers, give them prestige, a chance for advancement, fair salaries, security and a congenial work environment.

Kefauver Price Probe Backed

The AFL-CIO has hailed an announcement by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) that the Senate Anti-Trust and Monopoly subcommittee would conduct public hearings on the problem of price increases.

In a letter to Kefauver, subcommittee chairman, Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, said such hearings are "long overdue." Biemiller noted that the Executive Council recently adopted a resolution calling for an investigation of such corporations. The AFL-CIO contends that greater profit-taking—not union wage demands—were responsible for present price inflation.

The letter to Kefauver expressed the hope that an early date for the public hearings would be set. He predicted that they would focus "the spotlight of public attention on an important problem of our free economy."

STRONG SUPPORT FOR LEGISLATION to cure chronic unemployment was urged on Congress by Pat Greathouse (right), vice president of the United Auto Workers. Greathouse is shown as he testified before a Senate Banking Subcommittee. Seated next to him is Sam Jacobs of the UAW staff. Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), subcommittee chairman and sponsor of the bill which the AFL-CIO supports, is shown with his back to the camera.

Greathouse Asks Fast Depressed Areas Aid

The problem of depressed areas "is too big and too persistent to be ignored any longer," Pat Greathouse, vice president of the United Auto Workers, has told the Senate Banking Subcommittee.

Testifying in behalf of the Area Redevelopment bill introduced by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), Greathouse said that "for a long time there seemed to be a feeling that the places involved were too few and too isolated to bother with."

In spite of rising national employment, he continued, there were as many communities classified as "distressed areas" by the government in January, 1957, as there were in January, 1956.

The UAW official said it was "significant" that the oldest and best established industrial centers are "the most vulnerable." He cited, as an example, a report of the Detroit City Planning Commission which shows "extreme and considerable tendency to obsolescence" in a vast section of that city.

The Douglas bill, he said "would hold out a helping hand—but not a handout" to distressed areas by helping to make it possible for plants and machinery to be modernized and rehabilitated.

Greathouse praised the bill's provision to help with the retraining of workers and to provide subsistance payments which would make it possible for workers to "stick with their training" after state unemployment compensation benefits run out.

"The cost to the country of the retraining program would be small," he told the subcommittee. "The advantages gained in increased skills will far outweigh the cost, even by dollar accounting standards."

Greathouse also lauded the proposal which would permit $275 million in federal funds to be used for loans to help modernize plants and equipment as a step toward eliminating area blight. Such federal help is needed, he said, because financial aid of that magnitude is "beyond the ability of the individual cities and states."

Univ. of Wisconsin Sets Institute for June 2-7

Madison, Wis.—The University of Wisconsin will hold a time study institute for union representatives from June 2 to 7 on the campus here.

The program includes workshop demonstrations, discussions and addresses aimed at giving the students a more thorough and complete knowledge of time study techniques and how to use them.

Speakers will include Research Dir. Solomon Barkin, Textile Workers; William Jacko, Steelworkers; Assistant Research Dir. Robert Kanter, Auto Workers, and William Gomberg, former head of the Garment Workers' Management Engineering Dept. and now professor of industrial engineering at Washington University.

'Compromise' Civil Rights Bill Clears Two Committee Hurdles

(Continued from Page 1)

Kenneth B. Keating (R-N. Y.), ranking GOP member.

The bill would guarantee voting rights of citizens and permit the attorney general to file suit in federal court to restrain actions tending to coerce or intimidate persons in regard to voting rights.

It would also establish a Civil Rights Commission with power to investigate reported violations of civil rights in political and other fields. It would authorize a civil rights division in the Justice Dept.

As amended by the House committee, the bill denies the attorney general the right to initiate suits for civil damages in behalf of a person illegally deprived of voting privileges. The individual himself could still sue for damages.

The measure also contained an amendment eliminating investigation of "economic pressure" as a weapon in depriving citizens of their rights.

Southern Members Fight

Southern committee members fought for an amendment to provide jury trials for those accused of contempt of federal court in violating a restraining order intended to prevent them from continuing actions to discourage citizens from voting.

Northern and western members argued that jury trials in the South would effectively destroy enforcement of civil rights legislation against intimidations or other restrictions on the franchise of Negroes. The southern amendment was beaten by a narrow margin.

Southerners also sought unsuccessfully to knock out subpena powers by which the proposed Civil Rights Commission could compel attendance on hearings.

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee headed by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D-Mo.) voted four to two to report favorably the Eisenhower "compromise" program embodied in a bill by Sen. Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.) and both Republican and Democratic co-sponsors.

Southern efforts to write in the same amendments beaten in the House committee were also defeated in the Hennings subcommittee, usually by a tie vote of three to three.

Delay in getting civil rights legislation on the floor for action is foreshadowed partly by the imminence of the Easter recess, beginning about Apr. 19.

The House bill must clear the Rules Committee, and it will not get there until around Apr. 4. Chairman Howard Smith (D-Va.) opposes the bill and is expected to order hearings at least for the benefit of other congressional opponents.

On the Senate side, southerners were expected to demand additional time for hearings by the full Judiciary Committee. Liberals said adequate opportunity was given for hearings by the Hennings subcommittee, and Hennings moved at once to place the bill on the calendar for floor action.

A motion to call up the bill, presumably in May, will set off the expected filibuster—expected to last from three to five weeks.

Railroad Trainmen Raise Recommended

A presidential emergency board has recommended a 26.5 cents an hour wage increase, spread over three years, in the dispute between 160,000 members of the Railroad Trainmen and 175 of the country's largest railroads.

The first installment of the pay boost would be 12.5 cents, with further raises of 7 cents each due in November of 1957 and 1958.

Labor Favors State Billboard Regulation

The AFL-CIO favors regulation of billboards along national highways at the state and local levels rather than by the federal government.

In a resolution adopted at its recent meeting, the AFL-CIO Executive Council expressed the view that travelers "who traverse the mass transportation arteries of the nation" are "entitled to full information disseminated in the American way."

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley, in testimony before the Senate Public Works subcommittee on roads, said organized labor wants to see the original purpose of the act creating a $50 million national system of interstate highways accomplished with the least possible delay.

Long delays could result, he told the subcommittee, from enactment of proposed revisions calling for federal acquisition or control of land for 1,500 feet on each side of the right of way.

In addition, funds available for construction of the roads themselves would be reduced unless the money were made available from another source, he said.

AFL-CIO Asks Statehood for Hawaii, Alaska

The AFL-CIO has told Congress that it should confer statehood on both Hawaii and Alaska "without further postponement."

In separate statements before the Senate Territories subcommittee and the House Territorial and Insular Affairs subcommittee, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley recalled that both major political parties had pledged "immediate statehood" for both territories in their 1956 convention platforms.

Riley referred to the birth of the new nation of Ghana and noted that the United States had "supplied full encouragement to the idea of self-government to this newcomer country."

"I wonder if we can draw a lesson from this and apply it both to Hawaii and Alaska, and I also wonder if we now can add validity to the expressions in the platforms of the two major political parties," Riley declared.

Unions Battle Interest Hike On GI Homes

Strong opposition to attempts to increase interest rates on GI home loans was voiced by the AFL-CIO in telegrams to members of the House leadership.

The telegram, signed by Harry C. Bates, chairman of the Housing Committee of the AFL-CIO, called on Congress to "make every effort" to defeat a proposed amendment which would boost interest rates on VA-guaranteed home loans to 5 percent.

"Higher interest rates," the telegram said, "would boost housing costs and thereby bar veterans' families" from the housing market.

The campaign to hold the line on GI interest rates is in line with recommendations adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its Miami Beach session. At that time, the council endorsed a program calling for an easing of the Administration's tight money policy on the grounds that it was causing "a retreat in housing" which posed "a threat to the nation's prosperity."

Bates' telegram to the House leadership stressed the fact that "past experience indicates increased VA rates would generate general spiralling of interest rates without assuring increased funds for GI housing."

The telegrams, urging defeat of the interest increase contained in HR 4602, went to Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D-Mass.), Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin (R-Mass.), Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.), Rep. Olin E. Teague (D-Tex.), chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, and Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R-Mass.), ranking Republican on the committee.

Great Lakes Longshoremen Sign Contract

Milwaukee, Wis.—The first three-year longshoremen's contract on the Great Lakes was signed here by Local 815 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Longshoremen.

The agreement has considerable significance because of the greatly accelerated port activity expected in the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

John Brzek, president of Local 815, hailed the new pact as evidence of the group's willingness to cooperate with the shippers and public. "We've tried to create a situation," he said, "in which the potential growth of the port of Milwaukee will not be barred by any labor dispute. We are fully conscious of our responsibility to our organization, to the companies and to the community."

The new contract provides for a 15 cents hourly wage increase this year, an 8 cents increase March 1, 1958, and another 7 cents increase on March 1, 1959.

New hourly rates are $2.15 for longshoremen and signalmen, $2.25 for forklift truck operators plus a 5 cent differential for those handling newsprint, and $2.50 for winchmen.

Box Score on Congress

TAFT-HARTLEY

Sen. Alexander Smith (R-N. J.) has introduced a bill embodying three amendments to the Taft-Hartley act. The amendments, primarily affecting the building and construction trades unions, were proposed by the Administration after consultation with union and management representatives.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Hearings on school construction aid programs have been completed by the education subcommittee of the House Labor Committee, and the group is meeting in executive session to begin writing a final bill. The AFL-CIO has supported H. R. 1, a $3.6 billion five-year program sponsored by Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D-Pa.)

CIVIL RIGHTS

The Administration's "package" civil rights bill has been reported by the House Judiciary Committee. The bill now goes to the Rules Committee, where a further delay of several weeks is expected. Chairman Howard Smith (D-Va.) announced that he would vote to hear testimony from southern congressmen who want to keep the bill from coming to the House floor. A Senate Judiciary subcommittee has reported a similar bill to the full Judiciary Committee. Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) may attempt to delay action.

GI HOUSING

A bill to extend the direct home loan program for veterans housing, has been reported by the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, and will be considered on the House floor during the week of March 25. A floor fight is expected on a Republican attempt to raise the interest rate on GI loans from 4½ percent to 5 percent.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION BULLETIN

The first issue of the AFL-CIO LEGISLATIVE ACTION BULLETIN was mailed March 20 to affiliates and central bodies. It will be published during the sessions of Congress whenever field action is needed.

TWUA Plans Drive For 35-Hour Week

New York—A long-range campaign to establish a basic 35-hour week in the textile industry, with no cut in earnings, has been approved by the Textile Workers Union Executive Council.

Invited to join in the drive were TWUA local unions and joint boards, employers in the industry and leaders of textile communities.

The council noted that although automation "has yet to come to the textile industry to any great degree," the last 10 years have seen 1,000 mills closed, few new ones built, and the disappearance of 342,000 jobs—25 percent of the whole—while production has been stabilized around 12.5 billion yards a year.

Need Shorter Hours

The job loss, it added, "indicates what may be in store" for the rest of the industry when it becomes automated.

"One of the great lessons our society has learned through painful experience," the TWUA Executive Council said, "is that increased man-hour productivity must be reflected in shorter hours, as well as in lower prices, if the economy is to be kept healthy.

"The last readjustment in the basic workweek came in the early thirties, and played a vital part in the nation's emergence from the great depression. We believe the time for another such adjustment is at hand; and we further believe that the textile industry offers an ideal starting point."

Urge TH Changes

The council also urged adoption of five amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act which it said "would make new organization possible" in industries like textile where there is comparatively little unionization.

Three were aimed at speeding up National Labor Relations Board elections and preventing intimidation of workers by employers. The others pointed out that "deprivation of a citizen's constitutional rights because of his belief in trade unionism is just as serious as deprivation because of his color," and called for a congressional investigation of labor-management relations in the South.

Rubber Workers Join In Apprentice Plan

Akron, O.—Local 7 of the Rubber Workers and the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. have taken steps to ease the chronic shortage of skilled workers in the industry by jointly setting up a four-year apprenticeship training course covering 11 trades.

Apprentices may be hired at a ratio of eight to each skilled workman, with preference going to Firestone employes or their sons. The training will be open to high school graduates from 18 to 23 years, with ex-servicemen qualifying up to 25.

Stone Workers Win NLRB Voting

Carlsbad, N. M. — The Stone & Allied Workers chased the Communist-dominated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers out of a sixth operation in this area's potash basin by winning a National Labor Relations Board election at the National Potash Co.

The vote was 95 to 2. The election grew out of an intensified organizing campaign in the Carlsbad section during the past two years directed by Intl. Rep. Alton J. Shippey and Raymond Clark, under the supervision of Dist. Dir. Joseph D. McGee.

Butchers Win $7 Pay Hike In New York

New York—The first general strike in New York's wholesale meat industry in 20 years ended six hours after its start with some 4,000 members of Meat Cutters Local 640 getting a pay hike of $7 a week and an increase of $2 a month in employers' welfare fund contributions.

The settlement was reached after an all-night session in the local's headquarters with a committee representing the New York Council of Wholesale Meat Dealers, largest of the employer groups. Some 2,000 union members had already walked out, and the rest were standing by. Harold Bassen, City Labor Dept. mediator, assisted in the final negotiations.

The new contract, which runs for two years, replaces one that expired 11 weeks ago and carries a proviso giving each worker $3.50 a week in retroactive pay.

Minimum wage rates, established for the first time, give some workers additional increases. Boners and cutters will get at least $97.50 a week under the new agreement, drivers $97 and luggers $87.

UAW Acts To Protect Job Security

Detroit—A five-point program, designed to protect workers' equity in cases of plant relocation, has been drawn up by the United Auto Workers. Prepared by the UAW's officers at the direction of the union's executive board, the program will be submitted to the UAW convention in Atlantic City, N. J., next month for approval.

The Auto Workers said management must accept the responsibility for minimizing economic dislocations of workers, in the event either of plant relocation or the transfer of work from one plant to another.

The program set the following "minimum contractual provisions":

- Workers displaced by the shifting of a plant location should have job security protected by the right to transfer to the new location with full seniority rights, including pension, vacation and supplementary unemployment benefits.
- The union should be recognized in the new plant as an extension of the bargaining unit, with wage rates maintained on comparable jobs.
- Workers exercising the right to transfer should be compensated for the cost of relocating their families, plus receiving special allowances during the period of adjustment.
- Workers not exercising their rights to transfer should be compensated for job loss with adequate severance pay to assist in the period of readjustment.
- In multiple plant corporations, area-wide seniority agreements are needed to facilitate transfer of workers when the shifting of work results in layoffs at one plant while additional jobs are opening up in another.

JOINING THE O'SULLIVAN BOYCOTT, Stanley Polanka, operator of the busy American Shoe Repair Co., in Dayton, O., removes all of the company's signs from the walls of his shop. Polanka's store, like all of the shoe repair shops in Dayton, had been visited by the Rubber Workers' boycott committee, whose members enlisted citywide support in the campaign to bring economic pressure to bear on O'Sullivan.

Rubber Workers Take the Bounce Out of O'Sullivan Heels in Ohio

Dayton—Most of the bounce has gone out of the O'Sullivan heel in the Dayton area.

The O'Sullivan heel is a stranger on shoes around here largely because a five-member task force of Rubber Workers has won the cooperation of some 200 shoe repairmen in the union's boycott against the O'Sullivan Rubber Co. of Winchester, Va.

Set Furious Pace

As an example of the furious pace the task force has been setting since it swung into action last month is the amazing record of what it has done in such a short time:

1—Visited each of Dayton's 70 shoe repair shops to tell the O'Sullivan story and ask their support in the boycott.

2—Carried the same story to virtually every worker in the city by handbilling every plant gate in Dayton.

3—Spread the boycott word by talking to every union meeting held in the city since Feb. 11.

4—Contacted owners of barbershops, restaurants and bars with request to display "Don't Buy O'Sullivan Heels" signs.

5—Obtained signed letters from numerous repairmen to the O'Sullivan company, cancelling present and future orders.

Not only have the committee members blanketed Dayton shops but they have carried their boycott fight to repair places as far north as Greenville (36 miles), south as far as Cincinnati (52 miles), west as far as Eaton (30 miles) and east to Springfield (25 miles).

Linkous Chairman

Chairman of the Dayton committee is Eula Linkous, secretary of Rubber Workers Local 87. The other four members are: Alonzo Carpenter, steward, Local 187; Henry Belcher, vice president, Local 160; William Hensley, Local 87 executive board member; and Clark Maurer, secretary, Local 311.

Spreading the boycott has meant a lot of hard work. A lot of soles and heels (not O'Sullivan's) have been worn out. A lot of miles have been covered. Belcher and Carpenter estimate they have covered 700 miles.

For the first two weeks of the boycott campaign, the committee worked full time. Now it's on a part-time basis with each committee member putting in between 13 and 14 hours a week of his own time. They covered the repair shops in Cincinnati on a Saturday on their own time.

The campaign has been well organized. Every Monday morning detailed plans are decided upon. On the first visit to a shop, the facts of the nearly year-old strike of Local 511 are given to the owner. His support is asked. He is urged to send a letter to the company, asking to be taken off its list of customers.

Letters to Company

If the owner or operator is not present, literature on the boycott is left for him to read, along with the following note:

"Will you please read the brochure concerning the O'Sullivan situation in Winchester, Va. After you read it carefully, if you feel you should cooperate with the boycott effort, sign the letter and return it in the self-addressed, stamped envelope. Thank you for your cooperation."

The letters vary in language but the O'Sullivan company is sure to get the message. One letter from a repair shop owner read: "Your heel has been a great seller in my repair shop. However, due to the fact that it is being made by strikebreakers I will not use another one until the members of Local 511 are back at work."

Here's how another letter read: "Most of my customers are union men and women. No need to go into that subject further. Just cross me off your list of customers."

Of all the repair shops contacted, only four have refused to cooperate. In an effort to scuttle the boycott, company representatives have been trying to spread the word that the strike is over or that most of the strikers are back to work.

The company propaganda effort is failing, however.

The Dayton boycott committee hasn't missed a trick or spared any effort, from newspaper ads in the personal column to the display of boycott signs at bingo games attended by the general public.

The ad in the personal column of the Dayton papers read: "Are you interested in working people making a decent living wage? The O'Sullivan shoe heels and soles are now being made by strikebreakers."

HITTING WHERE IT HURTS THE MOST—in the pocketbook—Struten Stammas, owner of one of the largest shoe repair stores in Dayton, O., is shown signing a letter cancelling his order for O'Sullivan heels. Owner of the Gem City Valet Service in downtown Dayton, Stammas informed company officials he would not use the firm's products until the Rubber Workers' strike is settled.

Schnitzler Declares Labor Plays Major Role in Community

Chicago—Organized labor's "responsibilities to the worker" do not end "when he goes out the plant gate," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared here.

Addressing the ninth annual midwestern conference of the National Council of Presbyterian Men, Schnitzler said:

"The out-of-plant problems of the worker are just as real to the individual and just as vital to the union as his in-plant problems."

Schnitzler said that the AFL-CIO believes "union people are part of the whole community," and that, "with full knowledge of (its) responsibility," labor created its Community Services Committee to "take an active role in community projects."

3,500 Hear Address

"It is not enough," he said, "to win better wages for workers if they must continue to live in slums. It is not enough to provide more leisure for workers if there are no recreational facilities in his area.

"It is not enough to provide medical insurance . . . if hospital facilities are so overtaxed as to make it impossible for an individual who is ill to obtain the medical treatment he needs."

In an address which ranged over the full subject of "The American Labor Movement Today," Schnitzler also told the 3,500 Presbyterian men who gathered for a variety of discussions on Christian social action, that:

- **The Administration had submitted an "outrageous proposal" to extend minimum wages to only a small portion of those not protected by its provisions, while at the same time continuing to deny these workers the safeguard of the 40-hour week.**
- **Labor will rid its ranks of the "parasite" of racketeering "with diligence, with practical common sense, with stern action, and without panic." But, he said, labor will not allow itself to "be destroyed" by legislation presented under the guise of correcting abuses uncovered in current investigations.**
- **America's children have a right to an education "in a classroom that is bigger, cleaner and safer than a chicken coop," and that the AFL-CIO "will never rest until it has achieved its goal of a decent education for all children in the nation."**

Counsellors Important

Schnitzler told delegates to the conference that labor's "basis for being" will continue to be the winning of better wages, hours and working conditions, but that trade unions would never seek their "own betterment at the expense of the entire community."

The interests of the community at large, the AFL-CIO official said, are the primary concern of labor in its campaigns for legislation on the national, state and local level.

This same spirit, he said, dictates the work of the Community Services Committee, which trains thousands of union members "to provide counselling services to help their fellow workers in time of need."

"We consider that a union counsellor who can assist his fellow workers with a problem outside the plant," Schnitzler said, "is every bit as valuable as the shop steward or committeeman or business agent who assist him with a problem on the job."

Church Wants Union To Organize Towns

Toronto, Ont.—The Board of Evangelism and Social Service of the United Church is weighing a proposal that labor unions be asked to organize in smaller Ontario towns so wage scales may be improved and the living conditions of the parishioners bettered.

It received a report from a minister in a community of about 2,000 population who observed that the low wages and the poor quality of home furnishings, clothing and merchandise carried by local stores indicates something is "economically awry." The absence of unions in local industries seems to be at the root of these conditions, he declared.

The proposal that unions be asked to step in was referred to a new Commission on Industrial Life the board is setting up.

A MASSACHUSETTS TRADE UNION delegation dropped in on Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and urged him to get the minimum wage extension out of the subcommittee he heads. They are (left to right) Kenneth Meikeljohn, Garment Workers' legislative representative; Mrs. Helen Tafe O'Donnell, Clerks; Robert Wiseman, Clothing Workers; AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Walter Mason and Joseph H. Honan, Retail and Wholesale Employes.

Aid, Health Costs Top Community Problems

New York—The inadequacy of present public assistance programs is the major welfare problem of the local community according to a survey made among AFL-CIO Community Services Committee representatives in 60 cities.

Tabulation of returns from the AFL-CIO-CSC staff found the question of assistance for needy families hit by unemployment, illness or other factors was singled out by every representative queried. Almost all of those polled were critical of the "means test" yardstick applied by state or local governments.

High Medical Costs

The high cost of medical care, especially for low or middle-income families, was found to be the communities' second most serious problem.

Others listed by union members who work with Community Chests, United Funds and similar groups are:

- Mental illness and the lack of facilities for 300,000 mental patients requiring hospitalization.
- The need for community facilities for treatment and rehabilitation of problem drinkers.
- Provisions for extending short-term or emergency financial aid to families to tide them over a brief period of unemployment or other crisis.
- Strengthened blood banks with wide community participation.

Help for Retarded

- More help for the mentally retarded, especially children, with enlightened public attitudes to those not qualified for normal schooling.
- The necessity for greater community acceptance and assistance for the physically handicapped.
- A need for vastly more low-cost housing, especially for the aged and the retired, the larger family and for minority groups.

In addition to the major problems facing community welfare agencies, the survey found demands for more foster homes, expansion of homemaking services, a more aggressive industrial health and safety program, increased unemployment benefits a heightened interest by union members in social welfare and better ambulance service.

Union Label Show Runs May 16-21

Kansas City, Mo. — A graphic example of labor-management cooperation, the 1957 AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show will be held at Municipal Auditorium here from May 16 through 21.

The mammoth exhibition is staged by the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept., and is the twelfth such show to be held under the department's sponsorship.

Virtually every national and international union will join with its respective industry in displaying goods and services, according to Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the department, who is serving as the show's director.

Red Cross Praised For Ship Crash Aid

Philadelphia—Gratitude for the work of the Red Cross in aiding survivors of a ship collision has been expressed by James J. Martin, port agent for the National Maritime Union.

Seven members of the NMU are missing along with most of the officers of the Navy tanker Mission San Francisco which was in collision with the freighter Elna II in the Delaware River on the night of Mar. 7. The tanker exploded and sank after the crash.

Martin said the Red Cross and representatives of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee were on hand when other ships brought the survivors to shore. Ambulances were provided as well as first aid treatment for those not requiring hospitalization. The survivors were also given hot meals and clothing to help soften the blow of the tragedy.

Mitchell's Wage Plan Assailed by Reuther

(Continued from page 1)

prises with at least 100 employes.

He also condemned "the absurdity of employers' pleas of hardship and inability to pay" a living wage. Minimum wages and maximum hours benefit the economy of the nation as a whole, Reuther said, adding: "Without this protection, many workers are the victims of ruthless chiseling and exploitation."

Meanwhile, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell issued an interim report on the effects of the $1-an-hour minimum wage which went into effect last year. He admitted candidly that the predictions by opponents of the increase that business failures would jump significantly as a result of the new minimum had not been confirmed by available statistics.

The report was based on a series of surveys made in the first two months after the $1 minimum became effective. It revealed, Mitchell said, some evidence of a small amount of unemployment, particularly in the southern sawmill and apparel industry, and some signs of reduction in hours of work to reduce overtime premium pay.

Price increases for some products of low-wage industries appeared to be attributable, at least in part, to the minimum wage increase, the report continued. A few employers reported improvements in plant efficiency resulting from higher costs per hour of labor.

The report concluded that the increased minimum had not resulted in any substantial changes in the national economy as a whole, as measured by trends in employment, unemployment, price levels and other economic indicators.

Buttressing labor's support of the Morse-Kelley bill before Sen. John F. Kennedy's subcommittee, Solomon Barkin, research director for the Textile Workers Union, said opponents have "predicted all types of disaster" in the wake of extending coverage to 9.5 million workers. In so doing, he said, "they have blinded themselves to the very positive experience" since the law first was enacted in 1938.

The Mitchell proposal, he said, reflects "timidity, caution and conservatism," adding that low wages "discourage progress . . . (and) are self-defeating since they inhibit growth and improvement. The economy and welfare of all Americans will be furthered by the removal of the burden of poverty induced by low wages."

Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, special consultant to the IUD, pointed to the failure of state laws to protect those employes who are excluded from the provisions of federal law. "It is because the states have not and will not do an effective job," he said, "that it is so important to extend the protection of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act to as many workers as can legally be brought within its protection."

Dr. Fred C. Blum of the University of Minnesota, who two years ago directed preparation of the subcommittee staff report on increasing the minimum wage, testified that "there is an abundance of evidence" to sustain the belief that firms which would be covered by the Morse-Kelley bill "are able to absorb the higher wages . . . and adjust gradually to shorter hours."

The American Retail Federation —arch-critic of any changes in the wages and hours law—has testified in opposition to both proposed bills, Dr. Blum said, but "has submitted nothing to this subcommittee which would contradict the validity of staff conclusions that its industry can absorb the increase."

Auto Buyers 'Mulcted' Of Insurance Millions

At least six insurance companies have "mulcted" auto buyers of millions of dollars by a "clever money-grabbing scheme" of inflating their charges, the Better Business Bureau told a Senate Commerce subcommittee.

Kenneth Barnard, BBB official, explained the companies "misclassified" auto purchasers into higher risk categories without their knowledge and collected more costly premiums. Many new car buyers, he said, were charged collision insurance rates applying only to families with drivers under 25 years when actually there were no such drivers in the family.

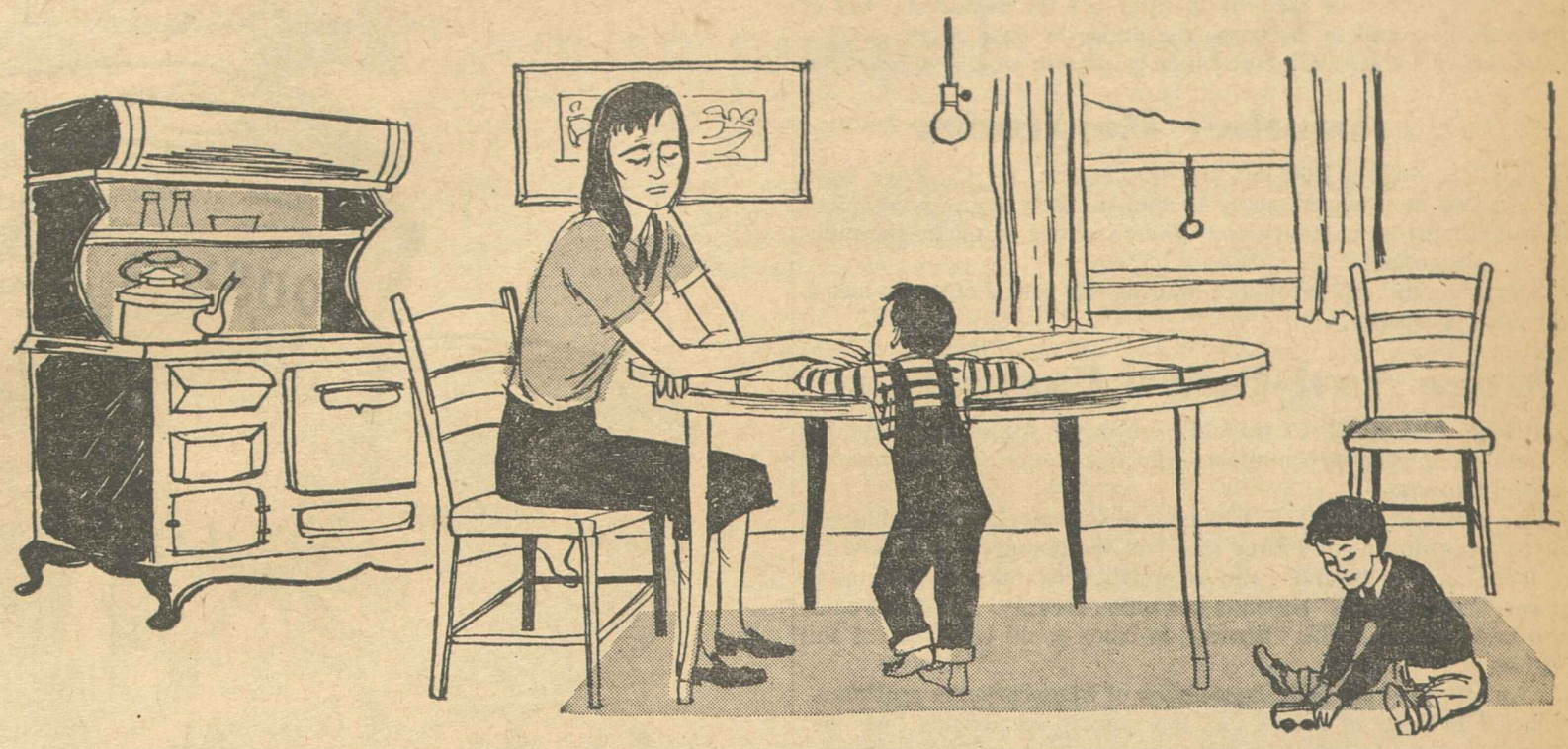
The insurance companies are all affiliated with finance firms. He identified them as:

Calvert Insurance Co. and Calvert Fire Insurance Co., affiliates of the Commercial Credit Co.; Emmco Insurance Co., affiliate of the Associates Discount Corp.; Industrial Insurance Co., affiliated with the American Installment Credit Corp.; Marathon Insurance Co., affiliate of Pacific Finance Corp., and Service Fire Insurance Co., affiliate of Universal CIT Credit Corp.

"The whole scheme," he told the subcommittee, "was made possible by connivance among certain automobile companies, certain finance companies and their insurance affiliates.

"Perpetrated in thousands of cases, in precisely identical manner, by the same offenders, the scheme shows no other conclusion can be reached except that these practices were intentional and deliberate."

Goal for America: First Class Wages



The illustrations on this page are from the pamphlet "Today's Forgotten People" published by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

20 Million Unprotected By Wage Law

By Gene Zack

First class economic citizenship for some 9.5 million Americans is one of the major legislative goals of the AFL-CIO.

These "second-class" citizens are the forgotten men and women in our economy—the clerks in the big chain stores, telephone company employes, restaurant and hotel workers, and those agricultural and processing workers employed by the big corporate farms.

Denied the protection of the $1-an-hour minimum wage and the safeguard of the 40-hour week, many of these people work long hours under disgraceful conditions of safety and sanitation. At a time when America is enjoying unprecedented prosperity, most of these people exist in poverty.

Most Are Unorganized

Worst of all, these are workers who do not have the advantage of union organization. Thus they have no opportunity to negotiate better wages and hours, and no voice of their own in the legislative halls of the nation.

All told, there are some 20 million workers whose jobs are not protected by the federal wages and hours law. But of this number, slightly more than half are employed in intra-state commerce, by small business firms, or as hired hands on the small farms of the nation, and therefore are outside the legislative scope of Congress.

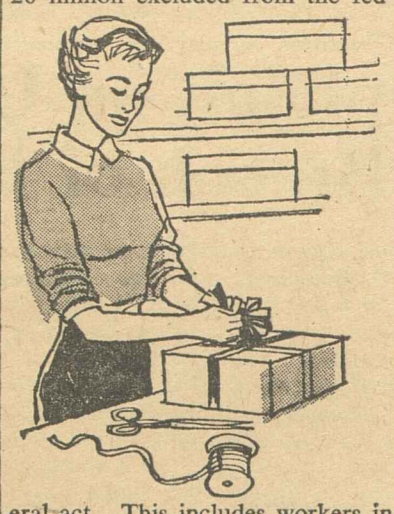
State laws do little to protect America's "second-class" citizens. Adopted years ago and left unchanged throughout the decades, these outmoded laws, at best, provide only the most limited coverage and pitifully low wage standards.

An analysis of state minimum wage provisions makes it clear that state legislatures have failed to protect workers currently excluded from the federal act.

One-half the states provide no minimum wage protection at all for workers in non-manufacturing industries. In two other states—Arkansas and South Dakota—the minimum hourly rate of less than 25 cents is so low as to be meaningless.

Retail Trade in Need

It is estimated that about 3.6 million workers are covered by state minimum wage rates established since 1945—only 18 percent of the 20 million excluded from the federal act. This includes workers in states whose statutes provide for extremely low levels—states such as Pennsylvania, with minimums of 30 to 40 cents for hotel and restaurant employes.



About 7 million workers deprived of federal coverage are in retail trade. Of these, only about 1.5 million are covered by state laws—but their minimums run as low as 16 cents an hour. Only one state—New York—has standards equalling the federal minimum of $1 an hour.

Approximately 38 percent of the 1.3 million workers employed in eating and drinking establishments are covered by state minimum wage orders—with rates ranging from 30 to 75 cents.

With state laws woefully inadequate, the AFL-CIO is seeking federal legislation to bring 9.5 million of these workers under the umbrella of the federal law, and thus into the mainstream of American life.

Administration Program

Two proposals are before the Congress now. The first is the Administration measure, put together by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell last month. It has already come under heavy fire from organized labor.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called the program "narrow, restricted and unrealistic." Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler referred to it as "an outrageous proposal."

The Eisenhower plan calls for extending coverage of the minimum wage provisions to only 2.5 million additional workers. But in so doing, it specifically continues to deny to them the protection of the 40-hour week. In presenting the Administration program, Mitchell said he opposed application of the maximum hour provisions because to do so, would present "peculiar and serious problems" to business.

The liberal bill before the Congress—the so-called Morse-Kelley bill—is the one which organized labor is supporting vigorously.

This measure was introduced in the Senate as S. 1267 by Senators Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), James E. Murray (D-Mont.), Matthew Neely (D-W. Va.), and Patrick McNamara (D-Mich.), and in the House as H. R. 4575 by Rep. Augustine Kelley (D-Pa.)

Would Broaden Coverage

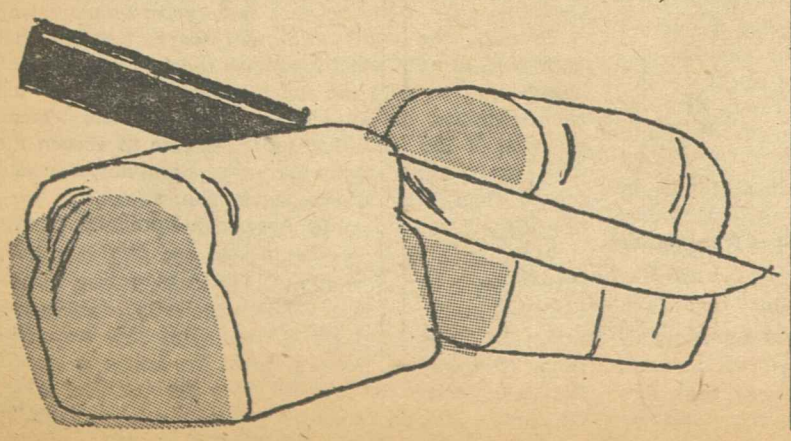
The Morse-Kelley bill would broaden coverage of the wages and hour law to cover about 9.4 million workers. The largest numbers would be in retailing and service (including hotels, laundries and cleaners), where 3.9 million more workers would be protected; agriculture, 1.5 million; construction, 1.4 million, and outside salesmen, 1.3 million.

Organized labor, in supporting the bill, recognizes there are many small family-run enterprises which cannot pay a dollar minimum and still meet competition of the big chains. Labor does not seek federal legislation affecting these "mom-'n'-pop" stores.

Labor recognizes, too, the troubles which have plagued the family farm in recent years. It does not, therefore, seek the inclusion of the family-sized farm in federal wage-hour legislation.

The Morse-Kelley bill provides a yardstick for measuring the size of a business, in terms of whether or not it should be covered. The bill provides that any firm with annual sales of less than $500,000 should be exempt from the scope of the law.

Meany has termed this "a rather generous definition of what constitutes small business," but signified AFL-CIO willingness to accept that as a fair standard.



Recording on Pay Fight Available

"Today's Forgotten People," a recording of excerpts from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's testimony on the need for extending minimum wage coverage, is available for use as a public service feature by local radio stations.

The broadcast, which also includes a brief statement by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), sponsor of the legislation which labor supports, runs 13 minutes and 20 seconds, leaving time for a statement by the sponsoring organization.

Copies of the recording, prepared by the Minimum Wage Coordinating Committee, are available by writing to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation.

Religious Leaders Call For Decent Pay Scales

Payment of equitable wages and the eradication of exploitation of workers have always been primary concerns of religious leaders, regardless of creed.

In enunciating his famous encyclical on labor 65 years ago, Pope Leo XIII declared: "As a rule workmen and employers should be free to . . . agree as to wages; nevertheless, there is a dictate of nature more ancient than any agreement . . . that the remuneration should be enough to support the wage earner in reasonable and frugal comfort."

Similarly condemning the injustice of substandard wages, the General Board of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States has called for "a minimum standard of living . . . sufficient to permit care of the health of all and for suitable protection of the weaker members of society."

Long a champion of the moral right of all to a living wage, the Central Conference of American Rabbis has condemned employers who fail to "pay their employes a living wage," or who "try to establish themselves economically by beating down the living standards of their employes."

The Administration program, on the other hand, proposes an entirely new standard: a million dollars or more of incoming merchandise moving directly across state lines. Since supplies are bought at wholesale cost, this would mean gross sales by such a concern equivalent to $1.6 million—more than three times the line of demarcation between big and small business adopted by the National Labor Relations Board.

Who Opposes Extension?

Both political parties—in platforms they adopted at last year's nominating conventions—are pledged to an extension of the wages and hours act. Who, then, is against it?

The National Retail Dry Goods Association, for one, has voiced its opposition in the name of small business. Yet its president, Richard H. Rich, and its three vice presidents—Gordon K. Greenfield, Earl Miller and Clark E. Simon—are executives of million-dollar corporations.

The American Retail Federation, the largest retail lobby of the country, likewise stands in opposition. Its president, Rowland Jones, Jr., has issued a sweeping denunciation, not only of the Morse-Kelley bill, but of the Administration recommendations, as well.

Pres. Meany told Congress the money which would go to the 9.5 million workers in the form of increased wages would not be "buried under a mattress or invested in yachts." It would be spent, instead, "on food and clothing and other necessities of life."

Thus the farmer, the merchant, and the whole of American industry would further prosper from the expanded purchasing power—purchasing power, Meany said, which "is the fuel that makes the wheels go 'round."

Reminder

A REMINDER . . . for readers of the nation's press: **"The vast majority of labor union officials accept their responsibility and trust. They endeavor honestly to carry out the democratic will of their members and to discharge the duties of their office. . . ."**— *From the AFL-CIO 1955 convention resolution on ethical practices.*

. . . Another Reminder

SCHOOL AUTHORITIES in Washington, D. C., have been directed to make a survey to find out how many school kids are suffering from malnutrition. There's strong suspicion the number is substantial.

Something to keep in mind . . . during this period of by-no-means universal prosperity.

More Anti-Union Campaigns

IN THE PRESENT CLIMATE, anti-labor forces are mounting new campaigns to hamstring effective action by the nation's democratic unions.

The president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce unveils himself, to the astonishment of a large sector of the populace, as a "friend" of labor . . . a "friend" who is appalled by alleged "monopoly power," "indefensible" boycotts and union security. He'd like some new laws, please, so his "friends" in labor could be restricted still further.

An official of the Natl. Association of Manufacturers proclaims himself in favor of unions . . . but quickly admits that "we" of business "have lost the battle of the production worker" and may now "lose the battle of the white collar worker." Don't let 'em organize, he urges.

A "right-to-work" law has been passed in Indiana. In the same state a bill to allow eligible workers to enjoy the supplementary unemployment benefits provided in many auto, rubber and steel contracts, has been voted down. A bill to allow those benefits in Ohio faces tough going.

Ten years ago this spring, a period of emotion produced the Taft-Hartley Act. We must be on guard to prevent the anti-union forces from successfully engineering another such "crusade" . . . to penalize labor and help big corporations increase their already huge profits at the workers' expense.

Troubles for the 'Team'

THE EISENHOWER TEAM of "modern Republicans" is having difficulty getting into mid-season stride.

Sec. Weeks of Commerce told a TV audience the budget could take lots of cutting—but, when called to testify before some interested Congressmen, he couldn't suggest any cuts at all for the Commerce Dept.

Sec. Humphrey of Treasury gave "Speech A" to the convention of the Natl. Council of Jewish Women and talked about the need for cutting the budget. The ladies talked back with a resolution that called for money for big-scale school construction.

Maybe by mid-season, when Congress has adjourned, the modern Republican team will look a little better.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 50 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II MARCH 23, 1957 No. 12

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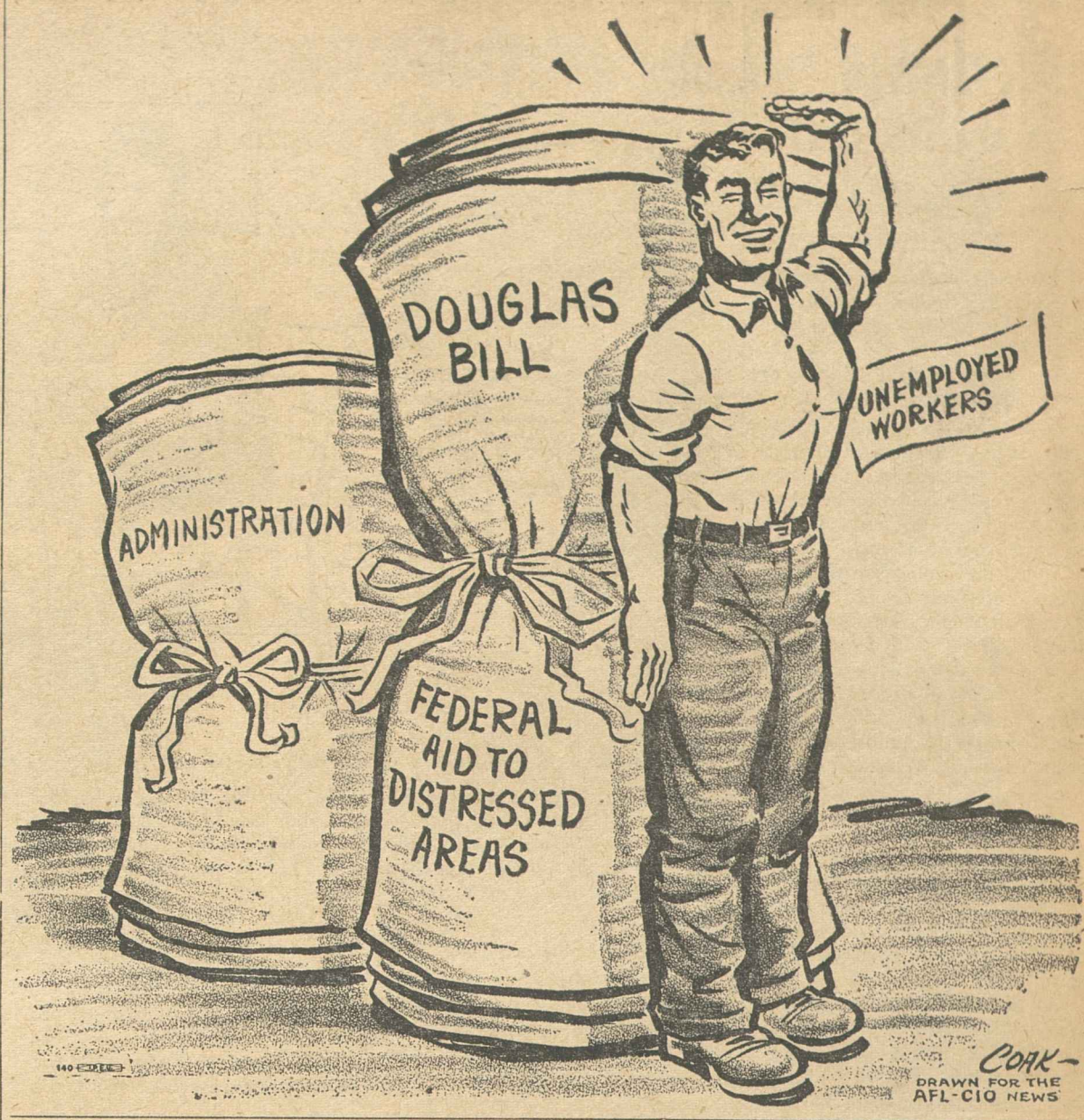
The Only One That 'Measures Up'!



Dissenting Opinion on UAW Vote Case Scores Breech of Rights

(The following is excerpted from the dissent by U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas in the case involving the Auto Workers and the Taft-Hartley Act provision prohibiting union "expenditures" in connection with federal elections. The majority of the court found that the UAW must stand trial on charges of violating the act. Douglas was joined in his dissent by Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justice Hugo L. Black.)

"We deal here with a problem that is fundamental to the electoral process and to the operation of our democratic society. It is whether a union can express its views on the issues of an election and on the merits of the candidates, unrestrained and unfettered by the Congress.

"The principle at stake is not peculiar to unions. It is applicable as well to associations of manufacturers, retail and wholesale trade groups, consumers' leagues, farmers' unions, religious groups and every other association representing a segment of American life and taking an active part in our political campaigns and discussions.

"It is as important an issue as has come before the court, for it reaches the very vitals of our system of government."

Political Speeches Not Criminal

"Making a speech endorsing a candidate for office does not deserve to be identified with anti-social conduct. Until today political speech has never been considered a crime.

"It usually costs money to communicate an idea to a large audience. But no one would seriously contend that the expenditure of money to print a newspaper deprives the publisher of freedom of the press. Nor can the fact that it costs money to make a speech—whether it be hiring a hall or purchasing time on the air—make the speech any the less an exercise of First Amendment rights.

"Yet this statute, as construed and applied in this indictment, makes criminal any 'expenditure' by a union for the purpose of expressing its views on the issues of an election and the candidates.

"The principle applied today would make equally criminal the use of a union of its funds to print pamphlets for general distribution or to distribute political literature at large.

"Can an act so construed be constitutional in view of the command of the First Amendment that Congress shall make no law that abridges free speech or freedom of assembly?

Size of Audience Irrelevant

"The court says that the answer on the constitutional issue must await the development of the facts at the trial.

"It asks, 'Did the broadcast reach the public at large or only those affiliated with appellee?' But the size of the audience or its nature has heretofore been deemed wholly irrelevant to First Amendment issues. One has a right to freedom of speech whether he talks to one person or to one thousand. One has a right to freedom of speech not only when he talks to his associates and friends but also when he talks to the public.

"It is startling to learn that a union spokesman or the spokesman for a corporate interest has fewer constitutional rights when he talks to public than when he talks to members of his group.

"The court asks whether the broadcast constituted 'active electioneering' or simply stated 'the record of particular candidates on economic issues.' What possible difference can it make under the First Amendment whether it was one or the other?

"The First Amendment covers the entire spectrum. It protects the impassioned plea of the orator as much as the quiet publication of the tabulations of the statistician or economist. If there is an innuendo that 'active electioneering' by union spokesmen is not covered by the First Amendment, the opinion makes a sharp break with our political and constitutional heritage.

"The court asks, 'Did the union sponsor the broadcast with the intent to affect the results of the election?' The purpose of speech is not only to inform but to incite to action. . . . To draw a constitutional line between informing the people and inciting or persuading them and to suggest that one is protected and the other not by the First Amendment is to give constitutional dignity to an irrelevance.

"Any political speaker worth his salt intends to sway voters. His purpose to do so cannot possibly rob him of his First Amendment rights, unless we are to reduce that great guarantee of freedom to the protection of meaningless mouthings of ineffective speakers.

"Finally, the court asks whether the broadcast was 'paid for out of the general dues of the union membership or may the funds be fairly said to have been obtained on a voluntary basis.' Behind this question is the idea that there may be a minority of union members who are of a different political school than their leaders and who object to the use of their union dues to espouse one political view.

"This is a question that concerns the internal management of union affairs. To date, unions have operated under a rule of the majority. Perhaps minority rights need protection. But this way of doing it is, indeed, burning down the house to roast the pig. All union expenditures for political discourse are banned because a minority might object."

AFL-CIO News MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

PROUD SCOUTS are these members of Troop 433, sponsored by Local 3 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in New York City. Local 3's business manager, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., is a member of the Scout's executive board in Manhattan and has long been actively interested in the scouting program. Scouts are holding pre-merger banner.

Labor Banner to Fly Over Scout Jamboree

The banner of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee will fly over a great tent city housing 50,000 Boy Scouts this summer at Valley Forge, Pa.

Boy Scouts from every corner of the nation and their parents will gather at the historic national shrine for the Scout's fourth annual jamboree.

The AFL-CIO-CSC banner will be evidence of the heightened interest being demonstrated by the labor federation in scouts and scouting.

The January meeting of the Community Services Committee spurred this interest and announced one of its purposes would be "to stimulate activity between the Boy Scouts of America and unions."

Scouting is not new to many unions. Already about 170 local unions sponsor groups on various levels of scout activity.

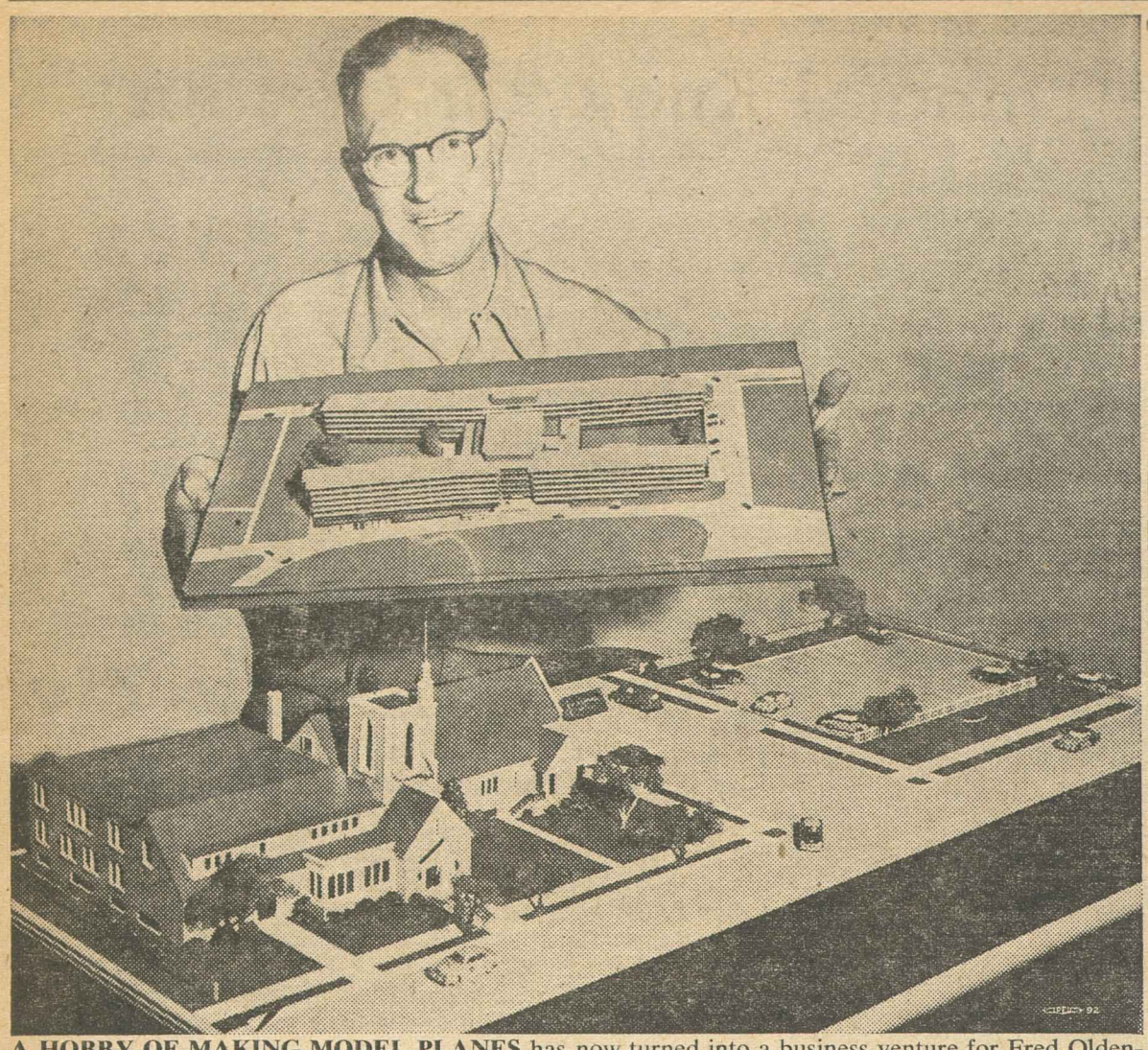
AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany endorsed the four-year program of Scouting built around the theme "Onward for God and My Country." He said, "I am confident that local organizations of the AFL-CIO at the community level will gladly cooperate with the Boy Scouts of America in their four-year program."

CIVIC CONSCIOUSNESS is a part of every Scout's training. Building a camp fire is learned but so is fire prevention and the rules of fire safety. These scouts are visiting a fire station under a program which has the backing of the AFL-CIO Fire Fighters and the Intl. Association of Fire Chiefs. A scout's advancement depends on knowledge in this field.

SCOUTING knows no racial or denomination lines. One of New York City's busiest Scout groups is Troop 332 which has the sponsorship and complete endorsement of Building Service Employes Local 32B. Part of the local's convalescent center property in upriver Garrison, N. Y., has been set aside as a Scout campsite.

AVIATION INTEREST is shown by members of Troop 433 sponsored by IBEW Local 3 in New York City. "Red" Hammesfahr, a veteran unionist whose job it is to service "spectaculars," those startling electric signs along Broadway, owns the plane and instructs the group in maintenance, navigation, etc. He is one of the troop's adult leaders.

NATTY IN THEIR UNIFORMS, these members of Troop 332 whose sponsor is BSEIU Local 32B are caught by the camera during a night hike. The troop was given its charter almost three years ago and has won the enthusiastic support of the local.



A HOBBY OF MAKING MODEL PLANES has now turned into a business venture for Fred Oldenburg, former Detroit bus driver and member of Division 26, Amalgamated Street, Electric and Motor Coach Operators. Oldenburg makes scale models of architects' drawings of construction projects. He is shown holding a model of a new dormitory at the University of Michigan. On the table in front of him is a reproduction of Detroit's Immanuel Church.

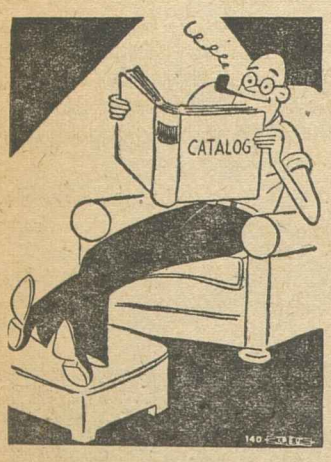
How to Buy:

Food Key Living Cost Problem

By Sidney Margolius

WITH the cost of living having marched to new heights despite the Bureau of Labor Statistics' predictions of "stability," some surprising facts about comparative living expenses have been developed by a wage-and-prices expert for this department.

The facts are, living costs are not necessarily smaller in small cities than big towns, are not cheaper in the South, and are not lower in low-pay areas. Nor can you depend on a particular area as "cheaper to live in." Changes in living costs, as in the once-cheap Pacific Northwest, move swiftly these days.



Living costs in big cities such as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit are no higher and are sometimes even lower than in smaller cities such as Portland, Ore., Seattle, Houston, Atlanta, Milwaukee and Minneapolis.

Living costs are surprisingly high in the South. For example, it costs about as much to live in Atlanta as in Detroit, Los Angeles and Chicago. But average industrial wages in Atlanta are 26 to 34 percent less than in these highly-unionized cities.

Similarly, living costs in Memphis and Richmond, Va., are higher than in New York and a number of other cities in the North and West.

There are exceptions. New Orleans, one of the lowest-pay towns in the country, and depressed Scranton, Pa., are among the lowest-cost cities in the country.

San Francisco has the highest average industrial wage next to Detroit, but is also now the most expensive city on the list.

Except for housing, most retail prices in most cities run about the same, especially food.

And the price of food threatens to become this year's cost-of-living problem. According to a recent study, a moderate-income family spends almost a third of its entire income on food alone.

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Making Ends Meet:

Cleaning Products Much Alike

By Nancy Pratt

WHAT cleaning products do you need for the house? There are hundreds of different cleansers on the market today, and the ads would have you believe that you need a different one for each household job. Housewives who follow such ads tend to load their shelves with a myriad of preparations they rarely use, but which drain off sizable sums from the household budget.

You should be able to get along nicely with only one all-purpose soap or detergent powder, scouring powder, a bleach or ammonia, and bar soap. There really isn't much difference between different types of cleansers or soaps. Despite the "no-rub" slogans, your own elbow grease generally makes the difference. Take advantage of price cuts on little-known brands and one-cent sale offers instead of buying by brand alone. In large supermarkets, there's almost always a "bargain" offer among the many brands displayed.

Also many brand-name cleaning products are ordinary staples which you can buy separately in drug or hardware stores at half the price. For example, bleaches are basically a 5 or 6 percent solution of sodium hypochlorite.

Which is better—soap powder or detergent? The answer is largely a matter of personal preference. With very hard water, detergents do have the advantage of not forming curds in the water, thus eliminating the need for a special water softener. However, in most other respects plain soap works at least as well.

All-purpose detergents, sometimes known as "heavy" or "built" detergents, have had borax or washing soda added to make them more effective for washing cottons and heavily soiled work clothes. The so-called "light" detergents, advertised for rayons, delicate colors, and fine fabrics, were found in tests to have little advantage over the all-purpose products.

Another economy note: bar soap lasts longer if it has a chance to dry out. If you buy wrapped soaps, unwrap them for storage. Milled soaps which are pressed into shape are generally your best value. You can recognize milled soaps by their hardness and shine. With floating soaps, remember that you are paying for the air that is mixed into them to make them float.

Hollywood Observer:

Some Actors Eat Wierd Concoctions

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—Heaven only knows what a dietitian would think about Tony Curtis' favorite foods but at least one waitress feared the handsome star might eat himself into a hospital.

Seems that a little while back when Tony was making "The Prince Who Was A Thief," his regular lunch in the Universal commissary consisted of marinated herring, malted milk, bottle of orange pop, bowl of borscht, more orange pop, a minute steak with potatoes and vegetables, more orange pop, strawberry shortcake and more orange pop—in that order.

Mabel Hurt, veteran studio waitress who's served most of the stars, dished up this potpourri to Tony for three weeks straight—and then rebelled. "The usual," said Tony on this particular day. "Go kill yourself at somebody else's table," yelled Mabel. Tony grinned, promised to reform and cut out the borscht, shortcake and one of the orange pops.

Miss Hurt and Chef Hans Meyer, both employed at Universal for more than 20 years, are authorities on what star likes what food.

Take Piper Laurie, whose upcoming picture is "Kelly and Me." If brown betty pudding is on the menu, brown betty pudding is what Piper eats for her lunch. If there's no brown betty pudding, Piper has ground sirloin or minute steak. Just what the connection is between the pudding and the meat, Mabel can't figure out.

Jimmy Stewart's lunch invariably is a chicken sandwich on rye toast, topped off with a glass of milk. Jeff Chandler goes for ground sirloin and tomatoes. Chill Wills never varies in his order. It's always soup, apple pie and milk.

Beauteous Mamie Van Doren is one of those fortunate Hollywood stars who doesn't have to worry about her weight. After

Mamie Van Doren in "Untamed Youth"

singing and dancing to four wild rock'n'roll numbers in Warners' "Untamed Youth," Mamie wolfed down a double helping of asparagus holandaise, roast beef and potatoes and pineapple sundae.

Charles Laughton probably eats a heartier lunch than any other player in the business, going straight through a full course luncheon menu from appetizer, soup and a large entree to a rich dessert every day. Boris Karloff eats meat and nothing else for lunch.

Elvis Presley's favorite lunch is bacon, sauerkraut, potatoes and gravy.

Maureen O'Hara and Rhonda Fleming eat only salads, Jennifer Jones likes a fruit salad with sherbet on it and Alexis Smith has ground sirloin daily plus strawberries covered with yami yogurt. Marjorie Main, says Mabel, always likes fish for lunch. Ann Blyth goes for cottage cheese and chives plus a little fruit.

Personally, I like Mark Stevens' favorite lunch: Chili beans with onions, followed by French pastry.

What'll you have?

★ ★ ★

"NOT too long ago, Hollywood nearly collapsed under relentless TV competition. Today, its products dominate the air waves. Theatre attendance is up. Live TV show business is down."

This is not just another optimistic outlook by another Hollywood booster but the reasoned conclusion drawn in the report of a weight survey by the conservative Wall Street firm, Arnold Bernhard and Co.

In fact, says the report, "though the movie industry will always have to compete keenly with television, it now appears that Hollywood has been gaining the upper hand. Quality is gradually being identified with the motion picture industry. Indeed, movie theatres (with their wide, curved screens and stereophonic sound) can offer their audiences the opportunity to participate vicariously in film experience to a degree that probably cannot be equalled even by color or subscription television presentations for many years to come."

This new evaluation of the motion picture industry calls to mind a priceless remark by George M. Cohan about 30 years ago, when radio was all the rage, people were staying at home to hear "Amos and Andy" and theatre attendance had dropped to a new low.

"Mark my words," said Cohan, in scoffing at published reports that theatre business was doomed forever, "the only thing you can be sure will keep an American guy at home is a dame."

I'm Often Wrong:

'Spitter' Has Sneaked Back Into Baseball

By Joe Miller

SPIT is a nasty word—and it's becoming an increasingly odious one to the harassed hitters in both the National and American baseball leagues.

"We saw more spitballs last year than I've seen in all my other years in baseball put together," an 11-year veteran of the National League recently grumbled.

Ford Frick

A Sport Magazine poll of batters in both leagues revealed that at least 20 pitchers were regularly serving up the wet one, a pitch that was outlawed in 1920, the year of Mr. Volstead's "noble experiment."

Some of the suspects mentioned read like a pitching "Who's Who." The names included Sal Maglie, Bob Maglie, Lew Burdette, Jim Wilson, Murray Dickson, and others well-known to followers of our national pastime. "The spitball," admits one moundsman, "has sneaked back into baseball like a Mexican wetback crossing the Rio Grande."

This expansion of spitball bootlegging — stirred, no doubt, by Preacher Roe's recent confession that he got away with it for seven years—is stimulating a move to legalize the outlaw pitch. Commissioner Ford Frick, for one, thinks that its return would do baseball "a lot of good." Other dignitaries, such as Branch Rickey, chorus agreement.

Early Wynn, the veteran Cleveland pitching ace, puts it this way: "Let's quit kidding. I don't throw the thing. But it's a cinch that a lot of guys do throw it. So why not come out in the open so that any pitcher who wants it can use it. What's the use of being hypocritical?"

While the bring-back-the-spitter movement is gathering momentum, plenty of pitchers aren't content to wait for repeal. Ask the boys in the bullpen, and you'll get plenty of knowing smiles . . . and an occasional response like this one:

"You mean, spitters? Why, perish the thought! But a fellow can perspire, can't he? And, if it falls into the right places, what's a fellow to do—call time and get a towel?"

These bootlegging hurlers use a variety of techniques to get what Preacher Roe called "the load" to the ball: Fingering their brows, expectorating into cupped hands, or taking moisture from inside their cap brims or the back of their necks. One pitcher makes this off-the-record confession: "I've been getting away with spitters for five years, and I've found that a spot of talcum on the ball is more effective than moisture."

How effective the spitballers have been can be realized by one statistic: Since the spitball renaissance began after World War II, not one culprit has been apprehended by the law.

It hasn't been for lack of complaints. Managers frequently come leaping out of dugouts screaming, "He's throwing spitters!" while pitchers look on with injured innocence. Brooklyn's Sal Maglie frequently has been inspected on this claim, but guilt never has been established. "I only use saliva for digestion," he shrugs innocently.

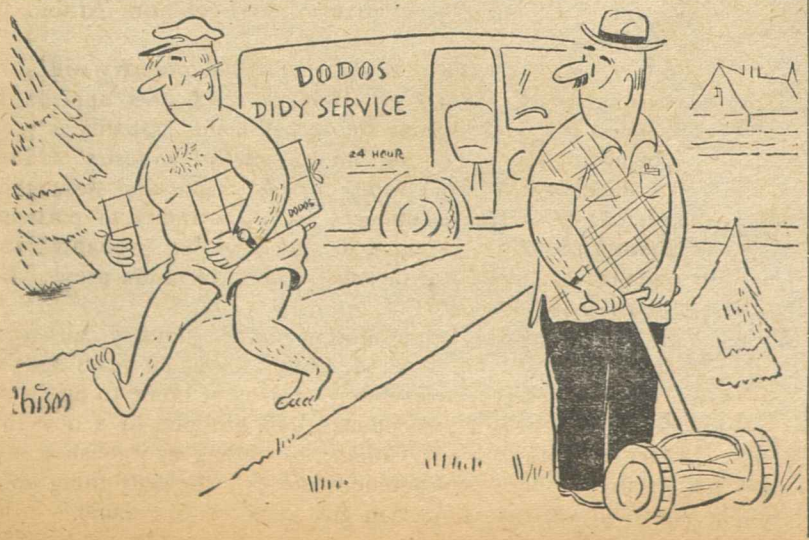
Often the umpires suspect what's happening, but, since it's hard to prove, they seldom voice their suspicions unless a manager protests. Some years ago Detroit's Tommy Bridges was accused by the Washington bench of throwing wet ones. When he fanned Stan Spence, the Senators demanded that Umpire Bill Summers investigate.

Summers marched to the mound and said: "Tommy, they say you're throwing spitballs."

"Mr. Summers," Bridges replied with a hurt look, "you know the spitter's been outlawed for years. How could I ever learn to throw one?"

Summers shrugged and waved the protesting delegation of Senators back to the dugout. Then, as Summers himself started to walk away, Bridges winked at him.

"Hey, Bill," Tommy said as he bent down for the rosin bag. "That last one was a dilly, wasn't it?"



Soup to Nonsense:

Things I Know for Certain

By Jane Goodsell

I HAVE not been studying my horoscope nor do I read tea leaves or patronize gypsy fortune tellers. Nevertheless, there are things about my future which I know as surely as if I had read them in the stars.

Don't ask me how I know. I just know, that's all.

1. I have a reserved seat for a theater performance next month. Hundreds of people will attend that performance. Among them will be a 200-pound, 6-foot-4 gentleman, accompanied by his wife, who will be wearing a wide-brimmed hat, bedecked with swooping ostrich feathers. That couple will occupy the seats directly in front of my husband and me.

2. During the next few weeks the local stores will hold spring clearance sales. Among the items marked down to half price will be an exact duplicate of the too-expensive suit I bought a couple of weeks ago.

3. Tomorrow morning a housewife will shop for groceries at a certain supermarket. That lady will have bottles that she is returning for a refund, but she will forget that she has brought them until the clerk has totalled her bill. She and the clerk will then make several trips out to her car to get them. This accomplished, the lady will discover that she is short of cash and must write a check.

When this transaction has been completed, the lady will suddenly remember that she has several coupons in her purse, entitling her to 5-cent discounts on soap chips and detergents. Trilling gaily to the clerk that it will only take her a minute, she will wend her way back to the soap counters.

Next in line behind that lady will be somebody who is late for an appointment. That somebody will be me.

4. Tomorrow afternoon, while the baby is napping and I am alone in the house, the telephone will ring. I will dash, dripping from the bathtub, to answer it. If the party at the other end of the line hangs up before I can answer, it will have been someone who intended to invite me to a party; but, getting no answer, decided to invite somebody else instead.

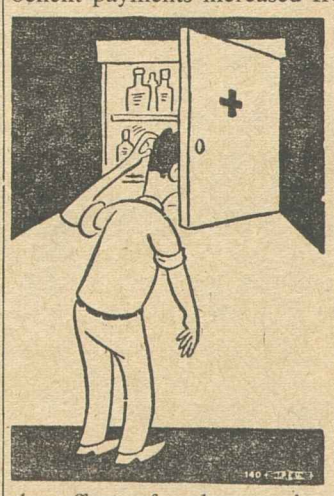
For Your Health's Sake:

Insurance Plans Falling Short

By Dr. Morris Brand

SINCE 1948 there has been a marked increase in the number of persons covered by the various types of hospital and medical insurance.

In 1956 there were 112,000,000 persons so insured, or about 70 percent of the population. The benefit payments increased from 1948 to 1956 from 8 percent of the total cost of all private health services for both insured and uninsured persons to over 25 percent of all costs.



Benefits in 1956 covered more than half of all hospital charges, more than 40 percent of all costs for surgical operations, and more than 25 percent of physicians' fees in maternity cases.

A study showing the effect of voluntary insurance on the average family's medical costs was conducted by the Health Information Foundation with the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago. The study covered a 12-month period in 1952-1953.

During the study year insurance paid 15 percent of the total costs of all personal health services incurred by all insured and uninsured families. But for all insured families insurance covered only 19 percent of all medical costs. However, only one-third of the insured families received some benefits. For this group the average benefit was only 35 percent of the total medical charges per family.

The prevailing type of voluntary health insurance covers primarily hospital care and physicians' surgical and maternity services. It was found that over 60 percent of those insured families who had hospital charges had 80 percent or more of their hospital expenses covered.

Forty-eight percent of the insured families who received surgical benefits had 80 percent or more of their bills covered. Since surgery and hospitalization are usually experienced at the same time families who had this type of catastrophic situation had 70 per cent of the total costs of both services paid by insurance.

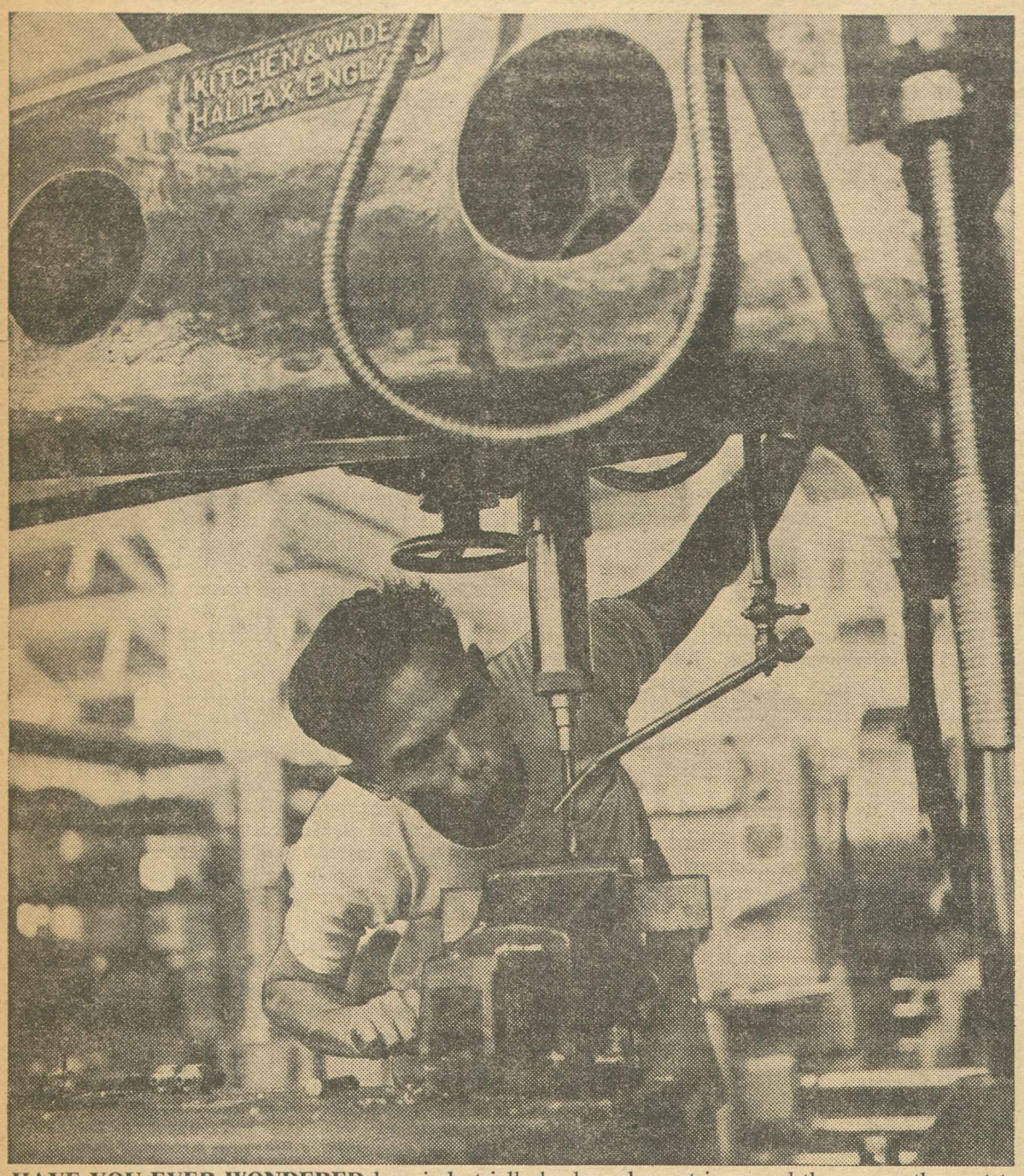
Also, more than one-third of the insured families who received maternity benefits had 80 percent or more of their costs covered.

It is obvious from the 19 percent figure of benefits as against total medical costs of all kinds and from the figures for benefits received for surgical and maternity services and for hospitalization that there was a wide area of uncovered medical costs which families incurred that year.

Six percent of families had charges of more than $200 for physicians' home and office consultations—services generally not covered by insurance. Four percent of families had dental charges of more than $200 and 2 percent paid more than $200 for medicines.

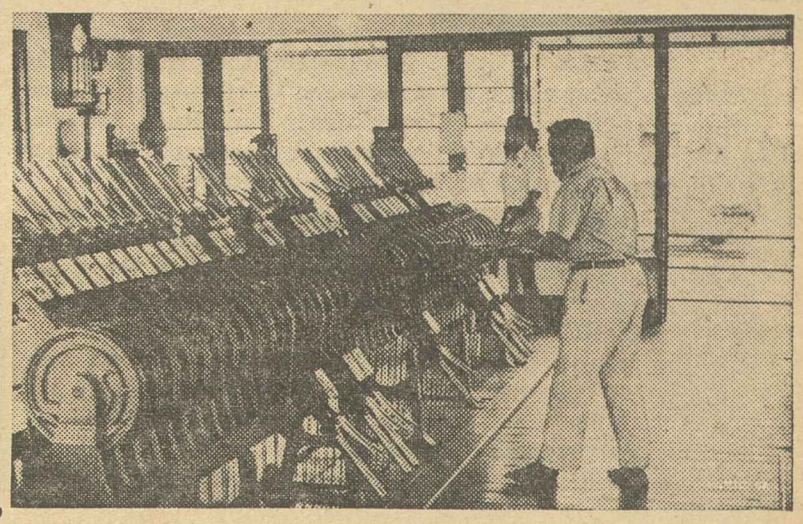
COMMUNITY SERVICES project was undertaken by Carpet, Linoleum & Soft Tile Local 1238 in Seattle, Wash., by donating their time and skill to installing a new tile floor at the Ballard Boys' Club. Industry helped by giving materials at cost. Some of those who worked on project are, from left, Norman Tieradsen, Russell Green, Sgt.-at-arms Don Testerman and Vice Pres. William Houston.

Loans Speed Thailand's Modernization

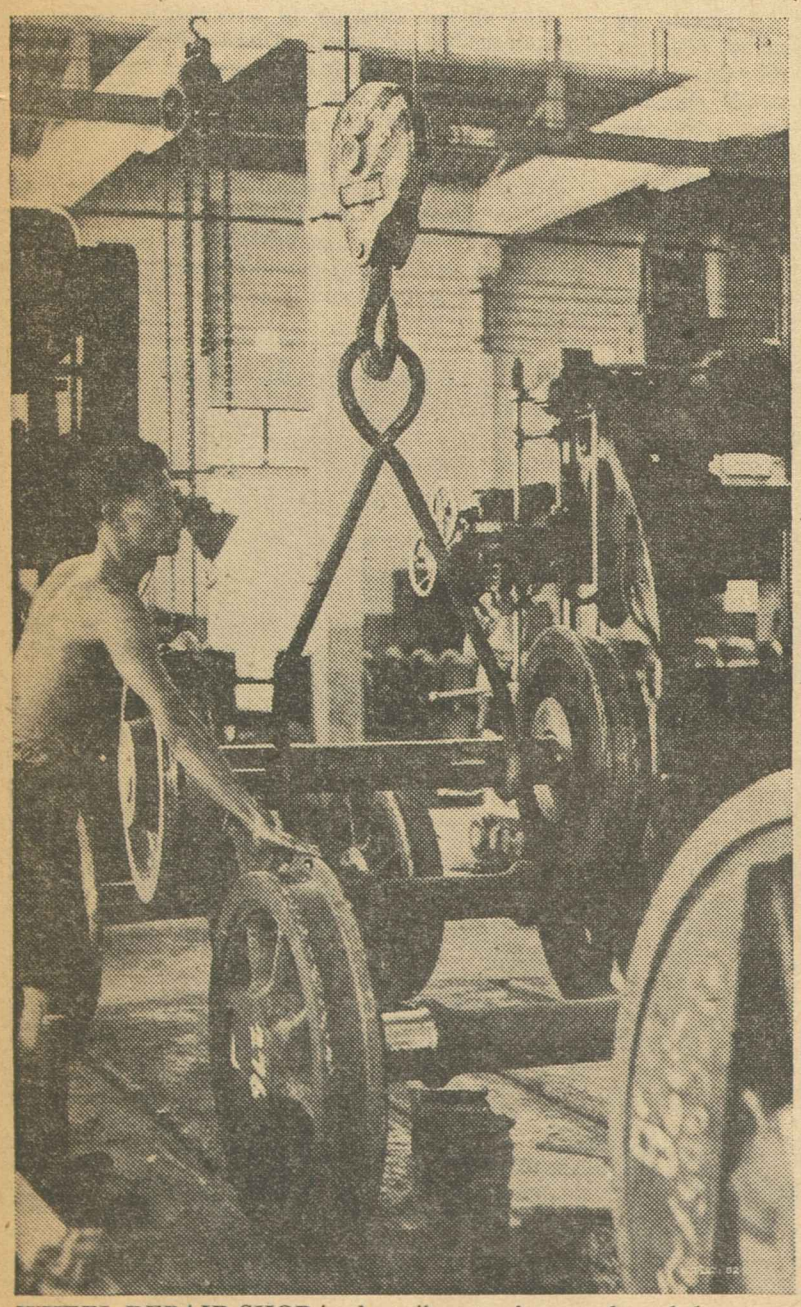


HAVE YOU EVER WONDERED how industrially backward countries spend the money they get to develop their economies? Let's go to Thailand and see what happened to two Intl. Bank loans, totalling $15 million, for modernizing and equipping the railroad system. Some of it, for instance, helped build the shop in which this worker is running a drill.

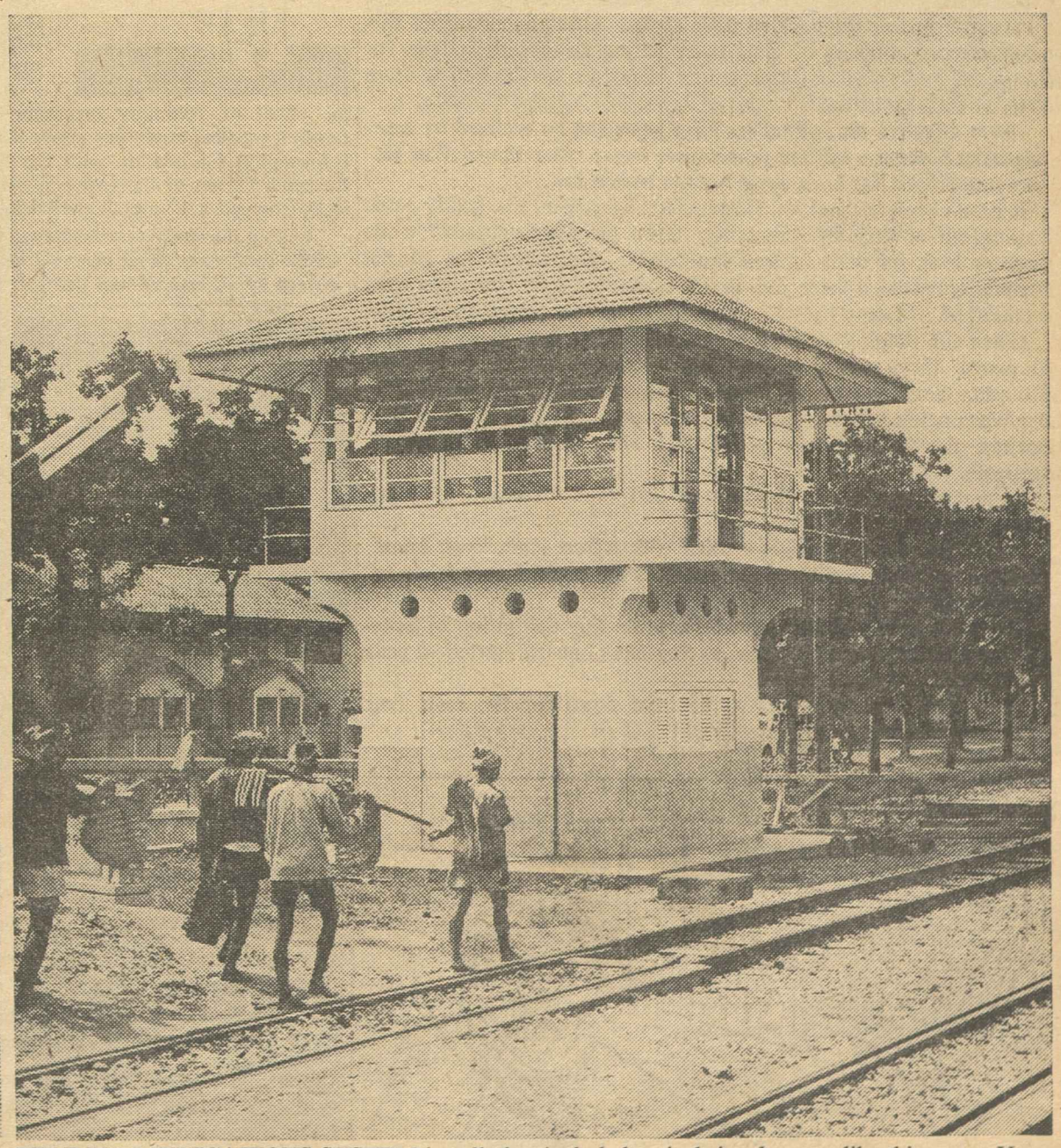
THE BANGKOK TERMINAL, where these passengers are milling about, was improved and modernized thanks to a $12 million loan earmarked for renewing obsolete physical equipment.



NEW SIGNAL CABIN outside station at Donbury, across the Chao Phya River from Bangkok, is part of a new telecommunications system built with the financial help of the Intl. Bank loans.



WHEEL REPAIR SHOP in the rail system's central workshop near Bangkok was another facility constructed with the aid of the loans. New diesel locomotives and freight cars were purchased and 875 miles of track were renewed.



TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM installation included typical signal towers like this one at Yomraj crossing, a few miles from Bangkok. The $12 million loan, made in 1955, finances 20 percent of a $60 million investment program. The first, of $3 million, was made in 1950 and was spent on spare parts for rolling stock and a wide variety of equipment.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. EISENHOWER repeated in his last news conference that "Congress had authorized" all the budget expenditures he has proposed for the "security and welfare" of the people. This is neither accurate nor likely to save major proposals from going down the drain in the rush to slash spending.

Congress has not "authorized," for example, the President's belated federal school-aid program. The $1.3 billion Eisenhower asked for schools would represent new authority and new appropriations.

Congress has not "authorized" federal spending to help salvage depressed areas, where unemployment and low income are widespread and chronic. The President is asking new authority and brand-new appropriations in this field.

The proposals of the President seem to many to be both very late and too small.

The point is that they would require new types of expenditures. And if he wants the federal government to spend the money, he will have to fight to win.

While he retreats to the claim that Congress itself has final responsibility for spending, a loud if somewhat spurious demand for "economy" is washing against the House and Senate.

★ ★ ★

THE ONCE-BRIGHT HOPE of passing a school-aid bill is now dim. Education Sec. Marion B. Folsom is fighting an aggrieved defensive battle against the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, of which he used to be an ornament, but Folsom can't alone persuade congressmen to defy the chamber and vote for schools.

He needs the full aggressive support of the White House—and he isn't getting it.

★ ★ ★

WHILE ARTHUR LARSON, head of the U.S. Information Agency, makes speeches acclaiming the "new Republicanism," as famous a liberal Republican as Sen. George D. Aiken (Vt.) is openly suggesting that the GOP must in effect dump Eisenhower.

His party has to act and run as a "Republican rather than an Eisenhower party," Aiken says.

This reflects, no doubt, the simple fact that the President isn't eligible for another term—and says he wouldn't run again if the rules were changed to make him eligible. It also reflects, however, a failure in the White House to act as if it means what it says.

The President's influence and prestige are dropping while he engages in making debater's points about what Congress has "authorized."

He has received credit in many places for having learned that federal spending sometimes is essential for the people's well-being. But he is failing to carry through.

★ ★ ★

THERE IS NO REASON FOR HIDING CONCERN about Eisenhower's health and his concept about what his duties now require.

His cough and his cold lingered for many weeks; his golf-and-hunting vacation at Treasury Sec. Humphrey's Georgia estate did not produce the kind of "bounce-back" in conspicuous vitality that was exhibited so marvelously at the San Francisco Republican convention last August.

He returned to Washington to consult congressional leaders about the Mideast doctrine—but only after he failed to get the leaders to transport themselves en masse to Georgia.

There are reports that once more he plans to transfer more of the "ceremonial" duties to Vice Pres. Nixon.

School aid, depressed areas, the protection of employe pension and welfare funds are programs that will not be salvaged unless he gives continuous and very vigorous leadership. This country does not function well when the White House exhibits a vacuum of leadership—on the budget and anything else.

THIS UNION LABEL appears on products made and produced by members of the Aluminum Workers International Union.

Vandercook Says:

U. S. World Influence Still Waning

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

THOUGH the fact has been obscured by campaign oratory and by the unctuously uncritical U.S. press, the influence of the United States throughout the world has been waning since the end of the Korean war.

The contradictions of John Foster Dulles and the hesitations of Mr. Eisenhower have unquestionably weakened the faith of the free nations in America's capacity for leadership. One has only to move beyond our borders or to talk to anxious visitors to discover the depth of the uneasiness at the crumbling of our once high prestige.

In recent days the climate of opinion toward the United States has changed. It has changed for the worse. What we Americans are now compelled to contemplate almost for the first time in our history is the possibility that the U.S. is not merely passing through a period of weakness in the shaping of its foreign policy. Far, far more seriously, we are now risking the accusation that this country is acting in bad faith.

That specialist in falsehood, Egypt's Dictator Nasser, is sure of it. There is no other way to explain his defiance of our feebly expressed hopes: that the Gulf of Aqaba will be recognized as an international freeway; and that the Gaza Strip will cease to be site for attacks on Israel.

The Egyptian general in Gaza publicly snaps his fingers at Pres. Eisenhower's written assurances that Israel would not suffer for giving up its Sinai conquests by crowing that everything "is back to normal."

The UN secretary-general finds himself so puzzled by Washington's lack of support for any policy of firmness toward Egypt, that he has postponed his journey to Cairo until he can learn what are this government's real, as opposed to its stated, intentions.

An Israeli spokesman says bluntly: "There are certain assumptions and expectations Israel held in common with the United States. We want to find out whether they are valid."

And we are scarcely jolted by that publicly raised question as to whether or not we have really acted in good faith. The doubts as to our integrity which we have ourselves invited can now be silenced only by decisive action. Nor does time wait long for damaged reputations to be restored.

Combs Will Substitute For Vacationing Vandercook

George Hamilton Combs will substitute for John W. Vandercook for two weeks, March 25 through April 5, on "John W. Vandercook and the News," sponsored by the AFL-CIO, (ABC radio, Monday through Friday, 10 p. m.)

Combs has been a news analyst for ABC for some years, and has also been a practicing lawyer, former assistant prosecuting attorney in Kansas City, and member of Congress at 25, from Kansas City. During World War II, he was a foreign correspondent.

Morgan Says:

Limit to Congress' Jurisdiction

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

AN AWFUL LOT of words pour out of Washington every hour of the day, every day of the year. The public is apt to be drowned in the inundation before it can find the crystal spring. The bubbling springs and the clear pools are there though.

You can tap one of these if you encounter a book entitled "Citadel." It is the story of the U.S. Senate by a Pulitzer Prize-winning New York Times reporter named William S. White.

White's great worry is the legislative investigation, not all investigations, but those inquiries which set out to be "punitive and in the spirit of prosecution."

Such expeditions, White argues with obvious feeling and incisive good sense, are bound to be unfair "not merely to left wingers and those who correctly or not call themselves intellectuals, but unfair to right wingers, free enterprisers—all who run afoul of this undue process.

". . . The Senate simply has no right to indict men outside its ranks or at most outside government. It has every right to indict issues, policies, systems, Executive Departments."

The author makes an eloquent case not just for protection of the so-called "liberals," the "acceptables," but for the "bad and the friendless—these, too, bleed from the wound of injustice"—inflicted, for example, in the glaring hippodrome of the Kefauver crime investigations.

Congress will and should continue to investigate. The current lancing of the boil of racketeering in organized labor can be a constructive, cleansing thing if it does not become sustained orgy of political surgery. But there is a limit to their jurisdiction and a code for their proper conduct and nowhere have I seen these lines drawn more clearly or convincingly than in Bill White's story of the Senate, Citadel.

As We See It:

Morse Flays Low Pay Employers

"NO employer has the right, in a free society, to exploit workers on the ground that he cannot pay a wage of health and decency."

Speaking on his bill to extend the protection of the federal minimum wage law to 10 million more workers, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) quoted the late Justice Louis Brandeis as making that statement. Brandeis said that the employers first raised the argument that they could not afford to pay a minimum wage back in 1910.

"In the long run," said Morse, "it's better for the economy of the country if businesses that can't afford to pay a wage of health and decency go out of business, because, as you hold down a large segment of our people to a substandard wage, you do a great deal of damage to employers in the so-called upper wage brackets."

Morse said that employers who underpay are getting "economic kickbacks" from the workers.

"They expect these workers to really subsidize them in paying a lower wage than a wage of health and decency," said the Oregon senator. "It's immoral."

"What we're dealing here with is the great supply of fuel for our capitalistic free enterprise system," Morse continued.

"What is it? The purchasing power of consumers. Your free enterprise system would collapse if you didn't have a broad and deep base of purchasing power. And you don't help ring the cash registers by low wages. It is only by high wages, high purchasing power, that consumers can buy the goods manufactured in our plants and our factories."

Morse said that he didn't think his bill would be passed in the same form as it has been introduced, but that "the main features of the bill will be passed."

"There is a moral principle in this legislation," he declared finally. "This bill seeks to wipe out the immoral conduct that selfish groups use to exploit men and women to keep uneconomic businesses operating.

"Citizens who want to see this exploitation, this immoral aspect of our free enterprise economy, stamped out, can write to their senators and congressman, asking that they support Morse bill, S. 1267."

'As Far as I Can See, We Can't Afford You'

1957 Elections in 41 States Offer Political Education Opportunity

Although political pundits call 1957 an "off" year, elections for statewide offices are scheduled in eight states, five counties and 685 cities in 41 states.

The tabulation of the year's political contests has been sent to state, county and city committees on political education by AFL-CIO COPE.

COPE said in its memorandum transmitting the list that the 1957 voting will "afford us a splendid opportunity to enlist more people in the cause of political education."

Broaden Organizations

"We hope that in 1957 you will regard the elections in your area not only in the light of their own very real importance to our members but also as an opportunity to broaden our political education organizations, to enlist the support of more housewives and women trade union members, and, in general to increase the effectiveness of AFL-CIO political activity."

COPE said that the elections are not only "important in themselves," because they will choose officials most closely involved with local problems of immediate concern to the voters, but that they also are important "because of the effect they will have on the national elections in 1958."

The 70-odd page compilation by COPE's research department covers only the regularly scheduled state, county and municipal elections set for 1957.

Heading the list are gubernatorial races in New Jersey and Virginia, and state legislature elections in both of these states and in Kentucky, where one-half of the State Senate and all of the representatives will go before the voters.

Vacancies in Congress

Other important 1957 elections include those to fill present or forthcoming vacancies in Congress. The first of these major contests for federal office will be held in Texas Apr. 2 when a successor will be picked to fill the Senate seat vacated by Price Daniel (D) when he became governor.

Another vacancy to be filed in elections on Apr. 9 is the House seat formerly held by Rep. Antonio M. Fernandez (D-N. Mex.), who died shortly after being re-elected.

There are eight states where state and county officials will be chosen. These include:

Illinois: Supreme court justice, 17 circuit court judges and county commissioners in counties not under township organization.

Kentucky: 19 state senators, all 100 representatives, all 46 commonwealth attorneys and all 58 circuit court judges.

Michigan: Superintendent of public instruction, one member of the state board of education, two members each of the state board of agriculture and the University of Michigan regents, and three supreme court justices.

New Jersey: Governor, 10 state senators, all 60 of the state assembly, and county freeholders and other county offices.

New York: Two supreme court justices, and county officials, varying among the counties.

Pennsylvania: State judicial and county offices.

Virginia: Governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general and all 100 members of the house of delegates.

Wisconsin: Supreme court justice, state superintendent, eight circuit court judges, and county judicial officers and county superintendents.

Among the principal cities holding municipal elections will be Birmingham, Phoenix, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Francisco, Hartford, New Haven, Wilmington, Del.; Miami, Atlanta, Rockford, Ill.; Des Moines, Louisville, Springfield, Mass.; Detroit, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Omaha, Jersey City, Buffalo, New York, Akron, Dayton, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Dallas and Salt Lake City.

House Group to Study Soaring Cost of Food

The House Agriculture Committee has set up a new special consumer study subcommittee to probe the high cost of food.

Agriculture Committee Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D-N.C.) named Rep. Victor L. Anfuso (D-N.Y.) to head the consumer subcommittee.

Cooley said the group will look into processing and marketing costs, trading stamps, market manipulations, and middlemen's profits. It also will undertake studies of specific commodities, such as milk, bread, coffee, cocoa and eggs.

In accepting the chairmanship of the subcommittee, Anfuso said he believed that larger consumption would bring down the cost of food from the "present record high."

"Unfortunately the consumers have not heretofore brought their problems into full view. As a result of this, some greedy manipulators, at a time when farm prices are falling, have taken advantage of the consumer with all sorts of schemes which have contributed directly to decreasing the value of the dollar."

Green Fund Makes $323,800 in Grants

Grants totalling $323,800, for nine projects, have been made by the William Green Memorial Fund Committee.

Approximately $400,000 still remains to be allocated to worthwhile causes, in memory of the former president of the AFL. The fund was raised by contributions from affiliated unions following Green's death in 1952.

The grants include:

• American Society for the Aged, Inc., $40,000, for establishing the William Green Memorial Library on the property of the society in Palm Beach, Fla. The society is a voluntary, non-profit organization formed to study problems of the aged, especially of older workers.

Schools Get Grants

• Finnish Labor School, $25,000, to help construct a William Green Memorial Auditorium at Pohjolan Opisto Labor School in Northern Finland. The school is being built by the free trade union movement of Finland (the Central Federation of Finnish Trade Unions) to strengthen the adherence of Finnish workers to democracy and to reinforce their opposition to all forms of dictatorship.

• New School for Social Research, New York City, $20,300, for the construction of a lecture room to memorialize William Green. The school is now engaged in a building program to expand its adult education activities.

• University of Illinois, a conditional grant of $50,000, for the construction of labor-management institute on the university campus in Champaign-Urbana, Ill. The proviso is that the balance of the funds necessary for the project be obtained by July 30, 1959. The Illinois University Institute has been active in promoting labor education in cooperation with trade unions in the state.

• Georgetown University Science Amphitheater, $45,500, to help construct the William Green Memorial Library of Science. This grant is essentially a contribution to the national effort to train more scientists to meet the challenge of totalitarianism.

• Sibley Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., $22,000 for the construction of a pharmacy in the hospital as a memorial to William Green.

Windows For Church

• Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., a conditional grant of $50,000 for the construction of a labor-management institute. The proviso is that the balance of funds necessary be raised by July 30, 1959. The Rutgers Institute has actively promoted labor education in cooperation with the trade union movement in New Jersey.

• Kenya Federation of Labor, $35,000, to help construct a trade union headquarters in Kenya, Africa. This grant was made to encourage the development of free trade unionism in Kenya.

• National Cathedral, Washington, D. C., $36,000 for the establishment of two stained glass windows epitomizing labor's role in the religious life of the nation. These windows will honor the memory of William Green and Samuel Gompers, founder of the AFL.

Simultaneously, the Philip Murray Memorial Fund and the Industrial Union Dept. of the AFL-CIO are contributing an additional $18,000 for a memorial window to the late Philip Murray, former president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Other windows in the cathedral have been dedicated to American leaders in all walks of life. The three men selected by labor were members of the three major religions in America — Protestant, Catholic and Jewish.

Brownlow Pledges Labor All-Out For Atom Safety

Philadelphia, Pa.—James A. Brownlow, president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., told a nationwide gathering of atomic scientists and industrialists here that the trade union movement will do all in its power to see that both workers and the public are protected against radiation dangers resulting from the use of atomic power by industry.

It is a sad commentary that improvements in industrial safety all too frequently have not come until some major catastrophe has aroused public opinion, he said, adding that he hoped this experience would not be repeated where nuclear energy is concerned.

Up to Government

Some 1,500 industrial plants in 45 states are already using such power, he said, with annual savings of more than $400 million, according to the estimate of Dr. Willard F. Libby, of the Atomic Energy Commission.

With $13 billion already invested by the American people in atomic experimentation, it is up to the federal government to see that both workers and the public are fully protected, Brownlow said.

Dr. G. Hoyt Whipple, of the University of Rochester's atomic energy project, said that at present the adequate "control and measurement" of radiation hazards was still a matter "of some debate," due to the limited experience with atomic power reactors.

Radiation Uncertain

Dr. Richard H. Chamberlain of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, speaking before the National Industrial Conference on Atomic Energy in Industry, on the same platform with Brownlow, said that 25 years' experience with "maximum permissible levels" of radiation exposure had shown no harmful effects where recommendations have been faithfully followed.

The genetic effect — on future generations — is still "not firmly known," Dr. Chamberlain admitted, pointing out that radiation exposure is not limited to man-made radiations from X-rays and atomic fallout, but is found also in cosmic radiation, and in the radioactivity of the earth, air and water, even in such things as eye glasses and luminous watches and clocks.

Textile Workers Win Better Pensions

Passaic, N. J.—A new contract has given 2,200 members of Textile Workers Local 656, employed by the Forstmann Woolen Co., sharply improved pension protection.

The old agreement called for benefits of $100 a month including social security. The settlement agreed upon a few hours before a contract expiration provides for a minimum of $20 a month, plus social security, for workers with 25 years' seniority, and $1 per month for each additional year of service up to 30 years.

'Grass Roots' Lobbying Gets Results

Building Tradesmen Win Speedy Action on T-H

Twenty-five hundred delegates to the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.'s legislative conference carried their drive for Taft-Hartley amendments, "modernization" of the Davis-Bacon Act and federal aid for school construction and housing directly to Congress in one of the biggest "grass roots" lobbying efforts Washington has seen in years.

Their efforts brought these swift developments:

1—In an unprecedented second appearance before the conference, Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell, who had pledged such action at the opening meeting, returned at the closing session to notify the delegates that, with White House approval, he had sent a recommendation for three Taft-Hartley changes to Capitol Hill.

2—Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-N.J.) introduced a bill calling for the amendments sought particularly by the building trades. He asked that they be handled separately from the consideration of other Taft-Hartley Act proposals.

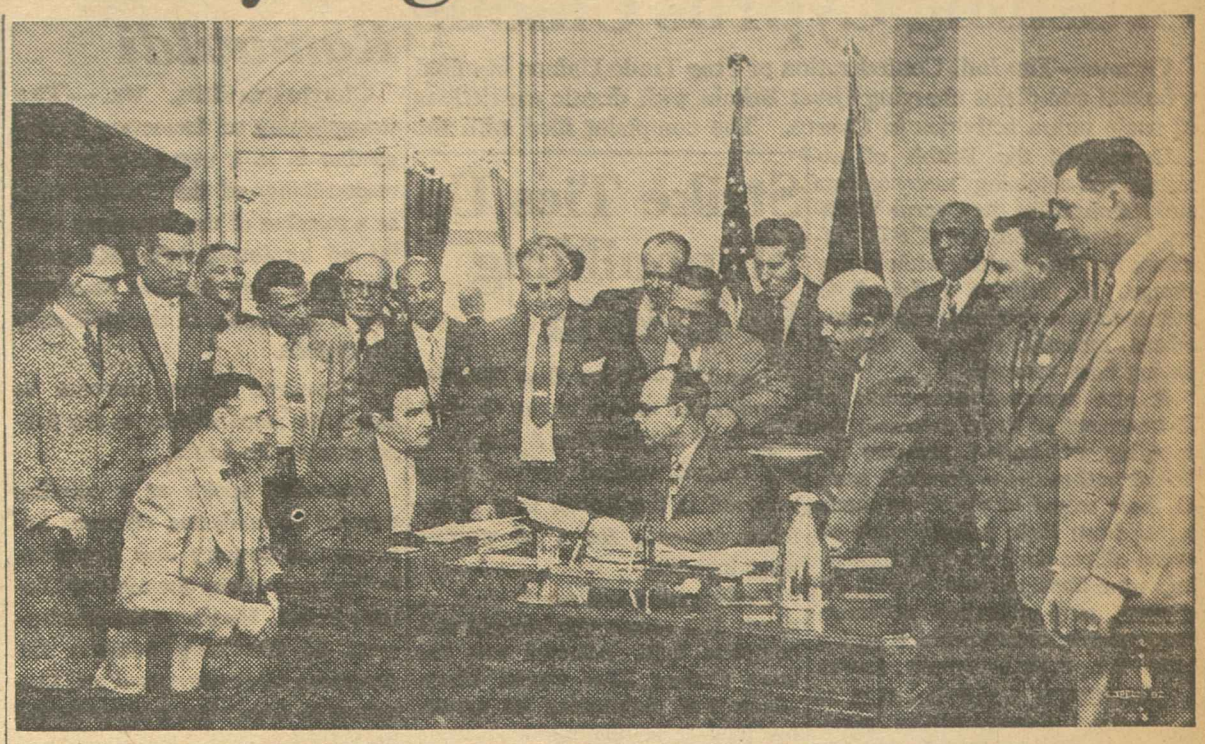
Smith told the Senate that he was introducing the amendments at the request of the Eisenhower Administration and said that he understood they had the support of both labor and management.

The proposed changes would permit the National Labor Relations Board to certify construction industry unions as exclusive bargaining representative without a prior election, authorize the establishment of labor-management administered trust funds for apprenticeship and training, and guarantee the right of unions to bargain with multi-employer groups, such as industry associations.

Although the proposals were agreed to unanimously by an advisory committee of employers and union leaders in the building industry, the National Association of Manufacturers expressed opposition.

An NAM spokesman said the proposals "would seem to give more power to unions at a time we feel they already have too much."

Detailed reports on the attitude of members of Congress concerning the Taft-Hartley proposals and the department's three other objectives were submitted by the delegates at the closing session of the conference. These are being analyzed by the department.



PROPOSED TAFT-HARTLEY AMENDMENT to permit establishment of trust funds for apprenticeship and training program drew particular interest from Sen. Charles E. Potter (R-Mich.), former vocational rehabilitation representative for the Retraining and Reemployment Administration. This and two other amendments backed by building trades unions have been recommended to Congress by Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell with White House approval.

STRONG SUPPORT for building trades legislative objectives in the Senate is pledged by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), former leader of building trades workers in Detroit. Besides Taft-Hartley changes, the 2,500 delegates to the conference asked Congress to enact Davis-Bacon Act improvements and federal school construction and housing programs.

Health Group Searching for New Director

Detroit — The new Community Health Association is searching for a physician of national stature, with experience in large-scale medical programs, to serve as its medical director.

The association was formed last October with Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers as president. Its goal, in the words of the board, is to develop "a plan to furnish comprehensive prepaid health services of high quality, and a method of financing geared to the positive promotion of health."

In a progress report, the directors made it clear that many details remain to be worked out and that the date the plan will go into operation has not been set.

"The board is placing primary emphasis on working out a sound program rather than on speed in getting it under way," the report said.

Basic guides include prepaid comprehensive coverage that would cover necessary hospitalization; care in the doctor's office, the clinic and the home; diagnostic, preventive, health maintenance and rehabilitation services, and treatment for illness.

High quality care will be assured through standards of qualification for personnel, of medical practice and of hospital and group medical facilities and equipment. The central role of the personal physician is stressed.

C of C Conferees Would Tighten Union Curbs 'For Labor's Good'

(Continued from page 1)

one in the audience asked him if businessmen weren't spending company funds to send people to ECO sessions.

"There's no analogy," he replied. The ECO is "non-profit and nonpartisan and encourages participation by members of both political parties," he said. He didn't say just how this does not fit COPE activities, too.

Throughout all the speeches its member-speakers stressed one theme: The Chamber of Commerce, they told themselves, is "a friend" of organized labor and the new restrictions it wants to impose on labor are, after all, only "for labor's good."

Some speakers even acknowledged that labor has a definite place in today's economy, but phrases like "labor bosses," "trade union monopoly," and "labor's abuse of authority" were as thick as mushrooms on the conferees' filet mignon.

The main banquet speaker, Pres. Joseph E. Moody of the Southern Coal Producers' Association, said, "Industry would like to make labor unions subject to the anti-trust laws, to stop secondary boycotts and organizational picketing and mass picketing.

"This is not an anti-union program."

C of C Pres. John S. Coleman, speaking "as a friend" of labor, said businessmen feel "regret" at what he called labor's failure to live up to its responsibilities.

Coleman said any cleanup of organized labor should include steps to curb what he called union "monopoly power," the "indefensible, immoral" secondary boycott, and "compulsory" unionism. Referring to the Senate investigation, he declared that "the evidence of malfeasance and the evidence of outrage to morality is so shocking that the good name of the labor institution itself may be tarnished."

"Labor and management should be friends," he said. "Together we could advance the well-being of our country."

U. S. Defense 'First' Campbell Argues

The defense of the United States is more important than guaranteeing private enterprise a profit, Pres. James A. Campbell of the Government Employes told the head of the Chamber of Commerce in a television debate.

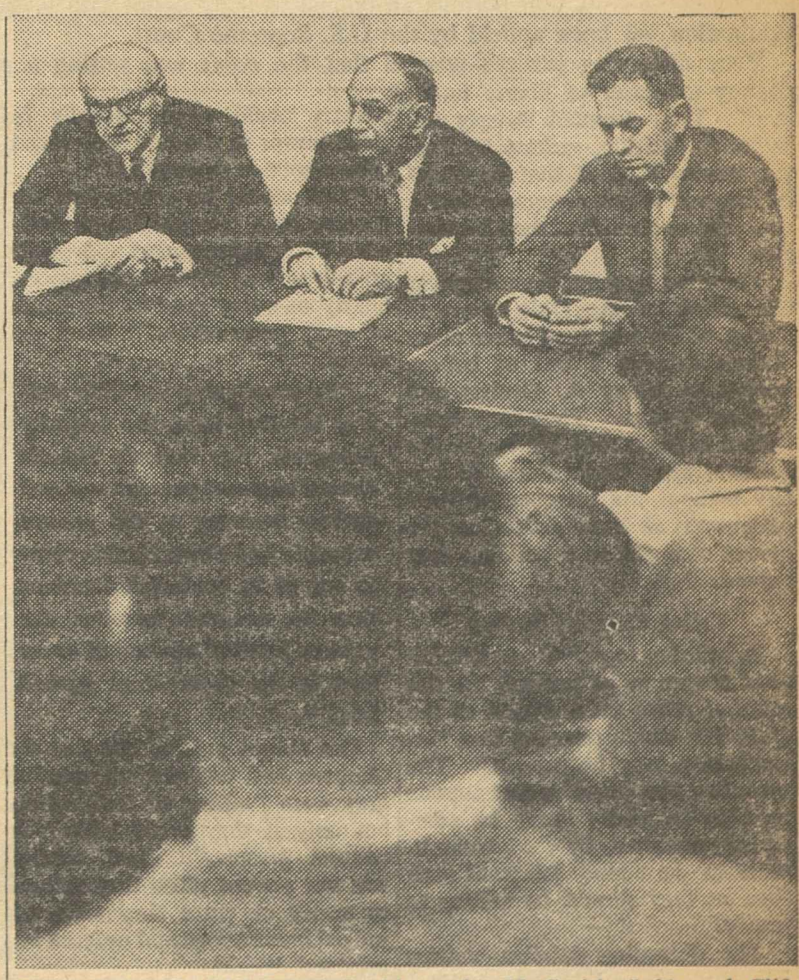
C of C Pres. John S. Coleman charged that the government competed with its own taxpayers when it did work which could be contracted out to private industry.

"We have to have the nucleus in these government establishments that enables us to start fighting at a moment's notice," Campbell replied. "If you have an emergency and you have to run around after contractors one place or another while there is a war going on, I don't think you are going to get very far."

IUE Will Bargain For Clock Workers

Worcester, Mass.—The Intl. Union of Electrical Workers has become the bargaining representative for the 1,400 workers at the Telechron plant here after four other unions tried and failed to win elections over the years.

The Telechron plant, part of the General Electric chain, manufactures electric clocks.



NEW JERSEY SENATORS, Alexander H. Smith (left) and Clifford P. Case, both Republicans, meet with legislative delegates from the building trades to discuss Taft-Hartley changes and other goals. Between them at front table is New Jersey Building Trades leader Sol Maso. Following the conference Smith introduced three Taft-Hartley amendments at the Administration's request.

ICFTU Claims Britain Crushing Cyprus Unions

Geneva—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has filed a formal complaint charging Great Britain with drastic restrictions of trade union activities in Cyprus. The complaint filed with the ILO accused the British of arresting and detaining "many officers and members" of the Cyprus Workers Confederation, an ICFTU affiliate, for long periods without any charge. It included a list of 49 members now detained, and named others recently released without having been charged.

It also reported complaints of ill treatment of those detained; the applying of undue pressure by British authorities to persuade some of those seized to dissociate themselves from their unions; raids on union offices during which furnishings were damaged and records destroyed, and utilization of emergency regulations to prohibit strikes called for purely economic reasons.

The ICFTU asked the ILO to recommend that the British immediately free trade unionists against whom charges have not been filed and who have not been brought to trial; to permit unions to carry out their legitimate functions, and to establish complete trade union freedom in Cyprus.

Among other things, the ICFTU pointed out that Cyprus unions were unable to hold annual conferences in 1955 and 1956 because so many of their leaders were under arrest.

Former Rep. Hagen Dies of Heart Attack

Former Rep. Harold C. Hagen (R-Minn.), who had represented several unions of post office employes in their fight for higher wages since he left Congress, died of a heart attack here.

He served six terms in the House before being defeated in 1954 by Rep. Coya Knutson (D-Minn). While in the House he served on the Post Office and District Committees, and was a strong advocate of higher salaries for federal workers and teachers. His home was in Crookston, Minn.

Strike Ties Up Shipbuilding In Britain

London — More than 200,000 members of unions in the Confederation of Shipbuilding & Engineering Unions walked out of every shipyard in the British Isles to enforce demands for a 10 percent wage increase.

Construction and repair work on nearly 300 vessels was brought to a complete halt. Affected was the huge Cunard liner Queen Mary, which was undergoing its annual overhaul at Southampton.

The unions declare that with a backlog of orders which will keep the yards busy into the 1960s, the owners are in a position to grant wage demands which will add about $28 million a year to payrolls. The employers allege that productivity has not increased enough to enable the British shipbuilding industry to overcome the wage advantage enjoyed by Japan, which has replaced Britain as the world's leading shipbuilding country.

Elsewhere, 2.5 million workers in aircraft, auto and electrical equipment firms threaten to walk out.

The workers are seeking a 10 percent wage boost. Employers claim that to grant it would add $280 million a year to wage bills and lay foreign markets open to capture by the United States, Germany and Japan.

Meantime, apparently fruitless negotiations for another 10 percent wage increase were continuing between the railroads and their workers' unions. With no sign of progress, preliminary preparations were being made for a strike.

U. S. Must Aid Argentina— Romualdi

Charlottesville, Va. — The strengthening of democracy in Argentina is to a certain extent the responsibility of the United States as a member of the American family of nations, AFL-CIO Latin American Rep. Serafino Romualdi told a conference at the University of Virginia.

"Organized labor proposes to share this responsibility to the fullest extent," he added.

Romualdi spoke at a meeting devoted to analyzing relations between this country and Argentina in the wake of the downfall of Dictator Peron. He traced the development of friendship between the American labor movement and free unions in Argentina, and recounted the relentless opposition of workers' organizations in this country to Peron's stooge unions.

"There are still groups of workers in Argentina that remember Peron with fondness and would be glad to have him back in power," he said.

"They are a minority, losing strength every day. Insofar as the government succeeds in stopping inflation, reorganizing production and assuring the continuation of a relatively high standard of living, the labor remnants of Peronism will inevitably revert to the democratic fold.

"Organized labor in the U.S. is strongly recommending that financial and economic help be extended to Argentina in order to allow her to undertake many financial and economic measures needed to overcome the chaos left by Peron.

"I am confident that political stability will evolve gradually and safely toward the full restoration of a constitutional regime based on democratic principles."

ADMIRING APPROVAL was given the new AFL-CIO headquarters building by Minister of Labor F. A. Glasspole (right) of Jamaica, who was escorted through the structure by Dir. George Brown of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs. Glasspole, formerly secretary general of the National Workers Union of Jamaica, was in this country on official business.

Canadian Budget Falls Short of Labor's Aims

Ottawa, Ont.—The new Canadian budget "falls considerably short of what might have been done under the circumstances," the Canadian Labor Congress said while conceding it contains a number of "improvements."

The CLC welcomed a $6 increase from $40 to $46 in monthly pension payments—if the provinces pay half—but felt a "much greater increase could have been given."

"On the other hand," the CLC continued, "we feel the government has missed an opportunity to check the investment boom type of inflation which we are now experiencing. This could have been accomplished by imposing heavier taxes on corporation profits, particularly undistributed profits, and by reducing the present allowances to individual taxpayers."

The CLC gave specific approval to increases in children's allowances and veterans' pensions; dropping of the 10 percent sales tax on certain food products, including tea, coffee and cocoa; a flat income tax allowance of $100 toward medical expenses, donations and union or professional dues, and an increase from $750 to $950 in the exemption for certain dependents.

It also commended extension of pension allowances to individual workers who do not share in group plans, and a program for helping the Maritime provinces develop power projects.

The government removed a special 10 percent excise tax on soft drinks, candy, chewing gum and confectionery, but voted no changes in taxes on beer, liquor, tobacco products, wines, automobiles, and radio and TV sets.

High Court Rules Against Counsel For Witnesses in Secret Probes

An Ohio statute that permits an official to deny counsel to witnesses subpoenaed for a secret investigation has been upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Four dissenting justices warned that the court was setting a precedent that "could be used to destroy a society of liberty under law." They disputed sharply the majority decision, written by Justice Stanley F. Reed, that the denial of counsel "is not repugnant to the due process clause" of the Constitution.

The court by a 5 to 4 vote upheld the ruling of the Ohio Supreme Court, which sustained lower court actions denying a writ of habeas corpus to Harry A. Groban and Nathan Groban. They were committed to the county jail by the fire marshal after they refused to testify without the presence of their attorney at an investigation into the causes of a fire in a building they owned.

Called Contrary Ruling

In refusing to permit the defendants' lawyer to be present, the fire marshal relied on a section of the Ohio law which provides that "investigation may be private." The same law also provides that anyone refusing to testify "may be summarily punished, by . . . commitment to the county jail until such time as they should be willing to testify."

The dissenting opinion, written by Justice Hugo L. Black and concurred in by Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices William O. Douglas and William Brennan, declared that under the reasoning of the majority, "every state and federal law-enforcement officer in this country could constitutionally be given power to conduct such secret compulsory examinations."

"This would be a complete departure from our traditional methods of law enforcement and would go a long way toward placing 'the liberty of every man in the hands of every petty officer,' " Black declared.

"By sanctioning the Ohio statutes involved here, the majority disregards 'this nation's historic distrust of secret proceedings' and decides contrary to the general principle laid down by this court in one of its landmark decisions that an accused 'requires the guiding hand of counsel at every step in the proceedings against him.' "

The dissent pointed out that the Grobans had told the fire marshal they were "willing to testify fully but only if they could have their counsel present." Their counsel was not present when they refused to testify or when they were adjudged in contempt and ordered imprisoned, it said.

Rule on Procedure

Declaring that the majority's acceptance of this was "erroneous and constitutes a very dangerous principle," the minority contested their colleagues' contention that the issue of the exclusion of counsel at the time the Grobans were found guilty and sentenced to jail was not "properly raised for our consideration."

"When a person is to be imprisoned as the result of a proceeding in which he was denied his constitutional rights, we should not be anxious to conclude that he has failed to raise the constitutional questions in the correct procedural form," the minority held.

"Secret inquisitions are dangerous things justly feared by free men everywhere," Black concluded. "They are the breeding place for arbitrary misuse of official power. They are often the beginning of tyranny as well as indispensible instruments for its survival. Modern as well as ancient history bears witness that both innocent and guilty have been seized by officers of the state and whisked away for secret interrogation or worse until the groundwork has been securely laid for their inevitable conviction. . . .

"I reiterate my belief that it violates the due process clause to compel a person to answer questions at a secret interrogation where he is denied legal assistance and where he is subject to the uncontrolled and invisible exercise of power by government officials. Such procedures are a grave threat to the liberties of a free people."

TWUA Seeks Increase In Walsh-Healy Floor

New York—The Textile Workers Union has petitioned Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell to establish a $1.16½-an-hour minimum wage for textile workers under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

The act requires that companies with government contracts must pay their workers no less than the prevailing minimum wage in their industry.

The present minimum for textiles is $1. This figure was set by the secretary of labor in January 1953, but it was delayed by court action until the federal minimum wage for all industry was raised to that figure.

In a letter to Mitchell, TWUA Pres. William Pollock noted that southern textile wages have risen 15 cents an hour since August 1955, and that northern wages have gone up 8.5 cents in the same period. These increases, he said, are reflected in average straight-time hourly earnings figures reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"As a result of these increases," Pollock said, "the minimum wage in virtually every major textile plant in the country has been raised to $1.16½ an hour or higher." He added that the figure has become the standard minimum in mills covered by TWUA collective bargaining agreements in all sections of the country.

Wyandotte Voting Victory for OCAW

Wyandotte, Mich.—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers replaced Dist. 50 as bargaining representative for 2,100 employes of the Wyandotte Chemicals Corp. by winning a National Labor Relations Board election 1,106 to 840.

Meany Wires Tunisia Wishes for Success

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been forced, due to the pressure of union affairs, to decline "with extreme regret" an invitation from Prime Minister Habib Bourguiba to attend the observance of the first anniversary of Tunisian independence in Tunis.

"You can be sure," he wired the Prime Minister, "that we rejoice with you upon this occasion and wish a prosperous and successful future in freedom and independence for the young state of Tunisia."

Legislation at State Level Arrives at 'Showdown' Stage

By Milton Plumb

Legislation at the state level—some good and much of it bad by labor's standards—has reached the showdown stage in 42 states across the nation.

Thirteen state legislatures have made their record and adjourned. In 29 others, the next few weeks will determine the outcome for such issues as minimum wage and workmen's compensation improvements, unemployment insurance revision, civil rights and liberties, fair labor-management relations and others.

Among the legislatures which already have quit are Indiana's, which adopted a "right-to-work" law and otherwise took a strong anti-labor turn, and Wyoming's which proved one of the best.

The latter, sparked by liberal gains in the last election, not only swamped an attempted "wreck" proposal but became the first state legislature in the nation to come close to meeting, and even improving upon, Pres. Eisenhower's 1955 recommendations for improving state unemployment compensation.

It amended the Wyoming law to provide weekly benefits up to a maximum of 55 percent of the average weekly wage of covered workers, and wrote in a provision which permits benefits to go up automatically as average weekly wages improve. The Administration had recommended a hike in benefits to 50 percent of weekly wages.

Other states where adjournment has already occurred include Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and West Virginia.

Three legislatures still are awaiting a call to convene. Florida's will meet April 2, Alabama's and Louisiana's meet for the first time in May.

Highlights of legislative developments in key states include:

CALIFORNIA

Over 100 labor-sponsored bills have been introduced, with hearings already held on many. Among them are proposals to raise maximum old age assistance to $100 a month, boost the basic unemployment and workmen's compensation maximums to $55 a week, provide a minimum wage of $1.25 an hour, establish a state Fair Employment Practices Commission and improve labor-management relations.

A partial "right-to-work" measure which would interfere with the right of unions to negotiate union shop agreements has been introduced, however, and labor also is fighting a raft of bills aimed at curtailing civil liberties and the right of assembly.

COLORADO

The AFL-CIO Colorado Labor Council is seeking to boost unemployment and workmen's compensation weekly minimum benefits to $40.25 and make other improvements. Other labor-backed proposals would set a minimum wage of $1 hourly and repeal the present requirement that three-fourths of employes must vote affirmatively before a union can negotiate a union shop agreement.

CONNECTICUT

Backed by a recommendation of the Democratic state administration, labor is driving for improvements in unemployment compensation which would provide the AFL-CIO goal of a maximum benefit equal to two-thirds of average wages. If enacted, the law would provide highest benefits in the nation.

INDIANA

A Catlin-type ban on union political activity and another measure limiting strikes and picketing died with adjournment. Both had passed the Senate, but the former, although approved by the House 47 to 45, failed to muster the necessary constitutional majority.

In other actions, the overwhelmingly GOP legislature voted a 50 percent hike in the gross income tax on individuals, and raised the interest rates taxpayers must pay on school building bonds from four to five percent. It added several new restrictions and eliminated coverage of some workers before raising the maximum weekly unemployment compensation benefit from $30 to $33 a week and hiking the workmen's compensation rate from $33 to $36.

IOWA

The Iowa AFL-CIO is battling against a raft of anti-labor bills designed to curb labor political action, impair the right to picket, and virtually wipe out the unemployment compensation program. Moves to force these measures to the floor of the Republican-controlled legislature have followed strict party lines.

KANSAS

Besides battling a pending "wreck" referendum resolution, Kansas labor is seeking to head off a strong drive to boost state revenues along sales tax lines.

MINNESOTA

Labor is driving for an hourly minimum wage of $1.25 an hour and for improvements in workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance benefits.

NEW JERSEY

A statewide mobilization in Trenton called by the state industrial union council for Apr. 1 will focus attention on labor's drive to win long-overdue improvements in jobless benefits, workmen's and temporary disability compensation, tax legislation, and election, health, welfare, education, labor relations and housing laws.

NEW YORK

Labor is fighting pending bills to outlaw organizational picketing, authorize judges to issue labor injunctions without hearings and write new loopholes into unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation. At the same time it has opposed the governor's recommendations for decontrol of rents and a rebate of taxes, calling for an increased exemption on individual income taxes in place of the latter.

OHIO

Workmen's compensation and jobless pay bills sponsored by labor have been introduced, but the legislature is considering several anti-labor measures, including a bill aimed at union political activities and another which would permit the use of the State Highway Patrol in labor disputes. A bill to permit private insurance companies to handle workmen's compensation was defeated in committee by a one-vote margin.

OKLAHOMA

A bill increasing maximum workmen's compensation payments to $35 a week has passed the House and is awaiting Senate action.

TENNESSEE

With adjournment expected momentarily, the only anti-labor measure to reach the floor of either house during the session appeared to have been beaten. An anti-picketing bill was re-referred to the Senate Steering Committee by a vote of 17 to 9 after being approved by the Senate Labor Committee. A two-thirds vote is needed to pry it loose from the Steering Committee.

WISCONSIN

Three new sales tax proposals are being fought by organized labor.

Severance Won by UAW Ohio Local

Toledo, O.—Employes of the City Auto Stamping Co. who, in the future, leave their jobs before retirement can collect severance pay under a new contract between the company and Auto Workers Local 11.

Payments will come from a fund within the supplemental unemployment, or guaranteed wage fund, according to UAW Reg. Dir. Charles Ballard, and will be determined by the credits each worker has in the pension fund. The schedule of payment is yet to be calculated.

Employes will be eligible for payments if they retire before reaching the age of 65, if they resign, or if they are discharged for other than disciplinary reasons. In cases of death, their heirs will collect.

Ballard said the plan was developed by the international union's actuaries and is one of several to be tried out in different parts of the country.

The new contract also gave the 550 workers a general wage increase of 6 cents an hour and an additional one cent to eliminate job inequities.

Reds on Run In Italian Industry

Rome — Communist-controlled unions which once virtually ruled industrial northern Italy with an iron hand are taking more of the lickings in shop elections that seriously sapped their power in 1956.

The continued decline in Communist strength among the workers has been particularly marked in elections for works councils, or shop steward groups, in Tuscany.

The Reds' vote declined 27 percent this year at the Piaggio plant in Pontedera, where motor scooters are made and where the Communist-controlled Italian General Confederation of Labor got about half the votes cast last year. At the iron works of the Societa Metallurgica Italiana in Barga, the Communists got only 15 percent of the vote compared to 40 percent last year.

'One of the Best,' Says Union Reader

". . . One of the best labor papers published," says a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen of the AFL-CIO News.

A. S. Reed, chairman of the union's general grievance committee on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway, reached that conclusion after reading two copies of the News. He backed it up with a $2 check for a year's subscription.

GUARANTEED ANNUAL WAGE for cats who rid the National Gypsum Co. plant at Newburg, N. Y., of a plague of rats has been negotiated by Paperworkers Local 291—on the basis, naturally, of a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. The cat kitty amounts to $6 a month and is paid to William Smith, chairman of the local's Refreshment Committee. He is shown above passing it on to the beneficiaries in a form they can appreciate and understand —food. After all, workers must eat.

Southern Legislatures Defy Supreme Court

Legislatures in at least five southern states have continued defiance of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation rulings by passing more than a dozen new laws aimed at bolstering discrimination.

The action thus far appears to be only partial, so far as the enactment of new bias laws in the South this year is concerned. Legislatures in Alabama, Florida and Louisiana have not yet been called into session, and at least two of the five legislatures which have already enacted a total of 16 laws are considering further segregation statutes.

Weigh More Measures

Texas and Tennessee, where resolutions reasserting principles of "states' rights" already have been approved, are weighing additional measures.

Arkansas, Georgia and South Carolina adopted laws aimed at preserving school segregation, as well as additional measures designed to preserve the South's discrimination pattern. Only the latter, however, is still in session.

The Texas House State Affairs Committee has held hearings on a number of bills aimed at limiting the civil rights of members of the NAACP and requiring registration before integration views can be expressed. It also has considered three bills to preserve racially segregated schools.

Tennessee lawmakers, alarmed over six explosions reported in Clinton, have enacted a law providing a sentence of two to ten years for possession of a fuse, cap or other parts of explosives or explosive materials. In addition, they adopted two bills aimed at restricting the NAACP.

Ask Impeachments

One of the latter, similar to a measure adopted in South Carolina, prohibits promotion of litigation in the field of race relations.

Georgia's legislature approved five segregation bills and a resolution asking the impeachment of six U.S. Supreme Court justices. A controversial measure to ban interracial athletics failed to reach a vote before the session ended.

Four "sovereignty" bills were enacted in the Arkansas general assembly. These were strongly opposed by the Arkansas State Federated Labor Council, AFL-CIO, as "striking at the heart of our democratic institutions." They set up a state sovereignty commission, require organizations to register and submit to regulation.

In Mississippi, Gov. J. P. Coleman has outlined a segregation program calling for the legislature's backing when it meets next year.

Air Engineers Gird Members For Jet Age

New York—The jet age in commercial aviation was eyed by delegates to the 11th annual convention of the Flight Engineers Intl. Association and new stress was placed on union members being equipped to meet its challenge.

Correspondence courses on jet training are now going to 2,300 FEIA members once a month to fit them for the advent of commercial jetliners now set for early in 1959 when at least two major lines will bring the planes into their flight schedules.

Almost 90 delegates and guests attended the sessions. The FEIA represents 3,000 flight engineers in this country and about 1,000 more employed by air lines in other parts of the globe.

Pres. W. D. Kent, who was reelected, reported on the past year's activities and said the year ahead would see heightened efforts to strengthen union chapters and maintain the FEIA jurisdiction.

"The safety of any flight is enhanced by the use of a mechanical specialist flight engineer," the convention was told and it was noted that this need had been stressed by the chief test pilot for Great Britain's Air Registry Board.

Ronald A. Brown was elected executive vice president, a previously unfilled post in the union. Henry J. Breen was named secretary-treasurer and George R. Petty, Jr., was elected engineering vice president, a new post which will place special emphasis on training and education of the membership.

Probers Call Beck; Hoffa Is Indicted

Brewster, 3 Others Held In Contempt

(Continued from Page 1)

Fifth Amendment that safeguards citizens against self-incrimination.

Tax Returns Available

The committee in that case could examine the records of banks, individuals and companies with which Beck may have had dealings and also obtain the union president's income tax returns.

Pres. Eisenhower signed an order giving the committee authority to examine 1945-57 tax returns of persons it is interrogating. Beck, in Seattle, released information on the amount of taxes he had paid in the years 1949-56. It totaled $308,000.

McClellan's reply to Beck setting the Mar. 26 hearing date directed him to produce records on any Teamster loans he received and on any "financial transactions" with firms having contracts with or doing business with the union.

The union president said on the CBS television program Face the Nation that he had borrowed between $300,000 and $400,000 in Western Conference funds and repaid every penny. He paid no interest, he said, because the funds he borrowed had been deposited in banks that were paying no interest.

Others Indicted

During Brewster's appearance before the committee, he also was hit with a federal grand jury indictment charging contempt of Congress.

The indictment arose from Brewster's refusal to answer questions by the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee last January. Brewster challenged the jurisdiction of that unit, also headed by McClellan, to investigate the internal affairs of unions.

The present special committee was later established by the Senate with all-embracing authority to investigate "improper" or "criminal" activities in labor-management relations or in "groups" of employes or employers.

Also indicted on contempt charges arising from the Permanent Investigations subcommittee's inquiry were Teamsters Vice Pres. Einar O. Mohn, Local 174 Sec.-Treas. Nugent La Poma, Seattle, and Harry Reiss of Brooklyn, administrator of the Local 227 welfare fund. All had challenged the subcommittee's jurisdiction.

Brewster opened his testimony by reading a statement flatly denying that he had participated in or known about any attempt by Teamster hangers-on or officials to "take over" vice and rackets in Portland, Ore.

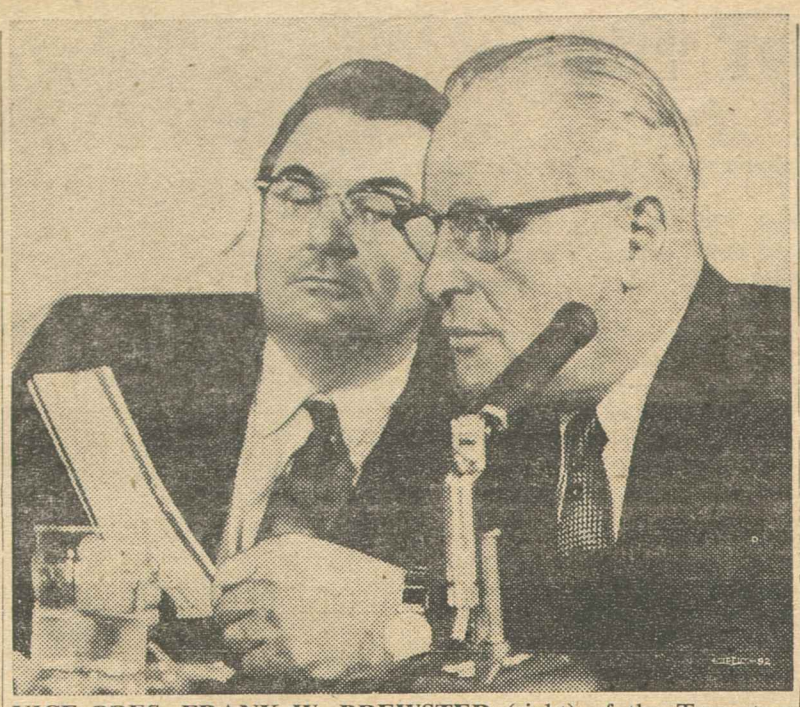
Discredits Elkins

He said the evidence came from confessed prostitutes, gamblers and similar characters and said the "fantastic" story was "manufactured" either by the committee's star Portland witness, James B. Elkins, former convict and confessed gambling-racket "angel," or by someone for Elkins.

He said Thomas E. Maloney and Joseph P. McLaughlin, two figures who took the Fifth Amendment in refusing to discuss their Portland activities, had never been Teamsters employes or officers.

He denied an Elkins charge that a Portland pinball operator, Stan Terry, had paid $10,000 to get a union contract for his employes and "get back" in the union himself. The charge, Elkins had acknowledged, was hearsay based on what he claimed Terry had said.

Brewster agreed, after the committee served a subpena, to turn over all his personal financial records.



VICE PRES. FRANK W. BREWSTER (right) of the Teamsters Union, head of the Western Conference, testifies before the McClellan special Senate committee. He and his counsel, Jerry N. Griffin, examine check photostats showing that $23,000 in conference funds went in about a year, to a public relations account of Joint Council 42, Los Angeles.

The committee said it wanted an explanation of apparent discrepancies, as reported to the Dept. of Labor and the Internal Revenue Bureau, involving Brewster's income and allowances from Local 174 and the international union for the years 1949-55.

Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy in his examination of Brewster brought out that Western Conference had paid air travel, hotel bills and van-transport bills for the union official's horse trainer, jockey and racing stable. Brewster said he had intended to reimburse —and would reimburse—the conference treasury.

Brewster was unable to explain what happened to $23,000 in Western Conference funds transferred in about a year to a "public relations" account of Los Angeles Joint Council 42.

Tells of Racing Stable

Proceeds of two checks, totaling $12,000, were transferred within a few days to the account of Nathan T. Shefferman, a Chicago labor relations consultant, Kennedy said.

Brewster told the committee that for several years he operated a racing stable, Breen Stables, with George Newell, insurance broker who grosses about $300,000 a year in commissions for placing insurance on Teamsters health and welfare funds.

When the partnership was ended two years ago, Brewster got horses and other assets with a book value of $44,000 while Newell got a horse and bank accounts worth $11,000. The partnership was started with $12,500 cash from each and Brewster said Newell had put up most of the cash thereafter.

For three years Newell gave him 1,000 shares of stock a year in pay for managing the stable. The total cash value was slightly above $15,000.

He owed Newell about $40,000 in connection with the transaction, he said, and intended to pay it.

Under questioning by McClellan, Brewster said he saw "nothing wrong" and no "conflict of interest" in his indebtedness to Newell.

Newell's insurance agency, he said heatedly, had helped set up the health and welfare plan, still acted in a consulting and advisory capacity and placed the insurance at the lowest possible charge—14 percent.

Urges Fund Protection

Brewster sharply denied that he got any money from health, welfare or pension funds. He endorsed enactment of the strongest possible law to protect such funds.

Bills to compel financial accounting and public disclosures covering all employe welfare and pension funds are pending in Congress. The AFL-CIO last year and this year has endorsed the strict bill sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.). Insurance companies, banks and employers have withheld endorsement of either the Douglas bill or the slightly weaker Administration proposal.

Brewster told the committee that the late Western Conference Sec.-Treas. John J. Sweeney died about six months ago owing about $28,000 to the conference, which also spent $6,000 to furnish Sweeney's Seattle house. The debts would be repaid when Sweeney's estate was settled, Brewster said.

Brewster said he couldn't give details on expenditure several years ago of about $100,000 in political funds and $60,000 in "relief" funds dispensed in cash from Local 174, of which he was secretary-treasurer.

The committee charged that $4,000 went to a down payment on a Brewster house at Palm Springs, Calif., but Brewster denied it and said he could account for the funds when he examined his records.

He said that $100,000 in political expenditures across four years was only $15 a member, which he said was "not excessive.'

Full Probe Launched In Bakery Union Case

A full investigation of charges of corruption against two leaders of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers has been launched by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

The committee, after hearing charges and evidence filed by Pres. George Meany, voted to take jurisdiction in the case and held an immediate preliminary hearing.

Appearing before the committee was Sec.-Treas. Curtis R. Sims who has charged the union's president, James G. Cross, and its vice president, George Stuart, with "corrupt" domination of the union.

The Ethical Practices Committee also heard Cross testify. Both Sims and Cross were accompanied by their attorneys.

Following the preliminary hearing, Committee Chairman Al Hayes said the committee had requested further evidence and documents, which it deemed important. Following receipt of these, Hayes said, the committee would be called into further sessions, with a formal hearing expected in the near future.

Hotel Local Is Put Under Trusteeship

Philadelphia—Pres. Ed. S. Miller of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers has placed Local 410 here under trusteeship after a three-day investigation of charges that it has been infiltrated by racketeering elements.

The local has jurisdiction over diner and luncheonette employes. It has been dominated by Sec.-Treas. Jules Berg, who has admitted to a long series of arrests and some convictions.

Miller named as trustee Pres. William J. Brennan of the union's Philadelphia Joint Board, and instructed him to take control of all records and the local's operations, and to replace all officers. In addition to Berg, they are Pres. Salvatore Barrone and Vice Pres. James Hughes.

"Brennan has become known as a man of integrity interested in building unions which are a credit to the community," Miller said. "I have every confidence he will prove responsive to the membership."

Miller added his conviction that employers will find Brennan and the officers he has named "fully capable of carrying out responsible collective bargaining."

Southern Railway Resort On Books as 'Expense'

Charleston, S. C.—A $20,000 federal court fine against the powerful Southern Railway, for "violation of accounting regulations" of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has uncovered a story of plush living on the part of the railroad's top officials.

The accounting violation, it was disclosed, involved diversion of funds to build and equip a lavish hunting and fishing resort—complete with deluxe lodges, stables, kennels and lakes—used as a "rest and recreation" center by officials of the company.

The resort was built by the railroad's own working forces two years ago, with the ICC charging that the cost was illegally listed as "operating expenses" for the maintenance of rights of way.

When the ICC discovered the camp at nearby Dorchester—a camp which the company had referred to on its records as a "forest demonstration project"—it turned the evidence over to the Justice Dept., which subsequently won indictments against the Southern on 20 counts of "knowingly and wilfully" making false entries.

The company, however, was allowed to plead "nolo," thus avoiding a trial and complete disclosure. Finding the carrier guilty, the court imposed fines of $1,000 each on the 20 separate counts.

Ethics Codes Lauded By Textile Unit

New York—Every labor racketeer "has a counterpart in the ranks of industry, business, commerce or finance," the executive council of the Textile Workers declared in a resolution expressing "full accord" with the ethical practices codes adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The TWUA board declared that:

"While even a single labor racketeer is one too many, the fact remains that only a small minority of American unions, and only a tiny minority of the membership of those few unions, has in any way been touched by corruption or unethical practices."

"Lax law enforcement and the compliance of employers and politicians are chiefly to blame for corruption in labor. . . . The labor movement itself has been far more diligent, over the years, in fighting against labor racketeers than any arm of the law, anywhere in the country."

8-23-57

The TWUA leadership declared, "It is a source of great satisfaction to us that the united labor movement, under the leadership of Pres. George Meany, has taken one step after another to protect the AFL-CIO and its member unions from infiltration by racketeers, and to assist in the detection and eviction of those who have crept into labor's ranks.

Karpf and Flaum Arrested by FBI

New York—David Karpf, acting manager of Garment Workers Local 102, and Jack Flaum, business agent, have been arrested by the FBI on charges of attempting to extort money from a dress company.

Karpf has acted as manager of the local, which has jurisdiction over the trucking end of the dress industry, since Feb. 14. At that time his predecessor, Sam Berger, resigned after pleading the Fifth amendment when questioned by a federal grand jury investigating rackets.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky said the international union office "will follow developments closely," and will take appropriate action after the facts have been aired at a hearing on Mar. 29.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, March 30, 1957

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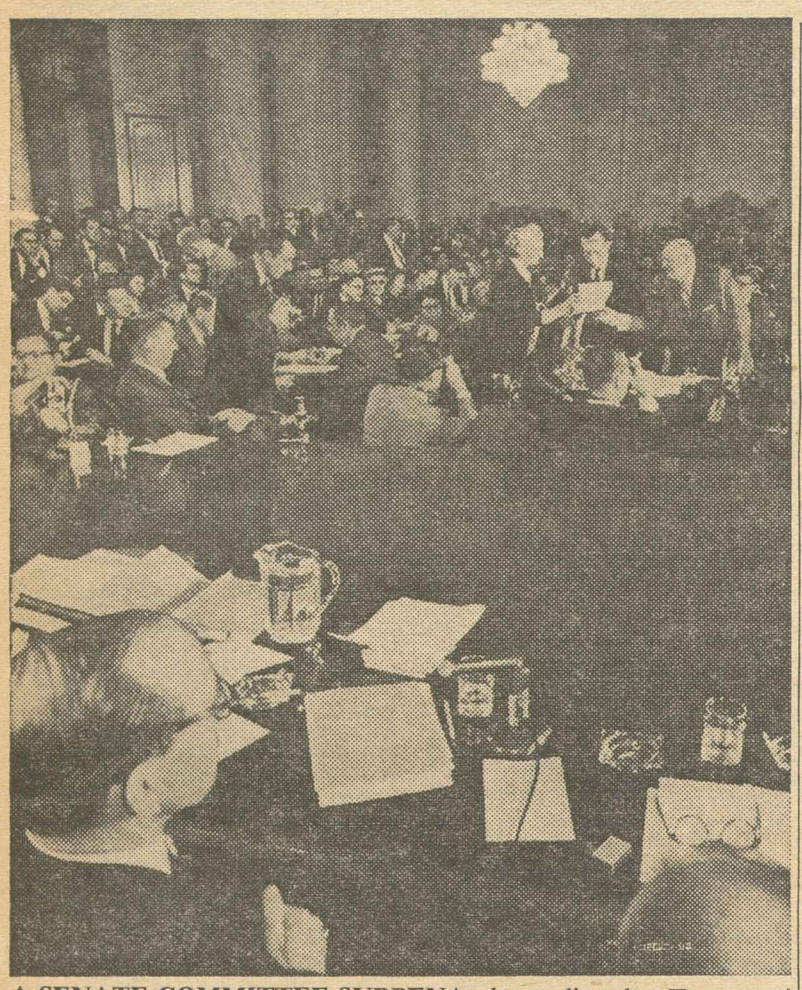
No. 13

Council Suspends Beck; Orders Teamsters Probe



A SENATE COMMITTEE SUBPENA, demanding that Teamsters' Pres. Dave Back surrender his personal financial records, is handed the union official by the clerk of the special investigating committee. The subpena, signed a few seconds earlier by Sen. John McClellan (D-Ark.), shown in the foreground, was ignored by Beck, who sought refuge in the Fifth Amendment in his refusal to surrender the records.

Top AFL-CIO Body to Press Charges at May 20 Session

By Henry C. Fleisher

In a decisive move to root out corruption in American labor, the AFL-CIO Executive Council quickly and unanimously reached three major decisions Mar. 29:

1—To suspend immediately Dave Beck as a vice-president of the AFL-CIO and a member of the Executive Council.

2—To file charges of "malfeasance" and "maladministration" against Beck, also in his capacity as vice-president, and to give him a hearing May 20.

3—To direct the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee to launch an immediate investigation of charges against the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters "to determine whether the Teamsters Intl. is substantially dominated or controlled by corrupt influences."

The three decisions came on unanimous votes of 21 members attending a special session of the Executive Council. They met for some two hours, in answer to a call from Pres. George Meany.

(See Page 15 for text of constitutional sections involved)

The call for the special meeting came minutes after Beck had used the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions on personal and union finances during his appearance before the McClellan Committee.

Beck himself was not present, having flown from Washington to Seattle a day before the meeting. Meany told a crowd of newsmen and radio and TV reporters who thronged the AFL-CIO headquarters' conference room, that Beck had claimed he had not had enough notice of the special meeting.

At the Senate hearing Mar. 26, Sen. McClellan, it was recalled, had informed Beck of Meany's call for the meeting, as soon as the news of the call came over the press wires.

Six other Executive Council members were unable to be present because of earlier, unbreakable schedule commitments—but Meany said "two or three" of them had informed him by phone or wire that they supported the idea of action against Beck.

Meany said that the Ethical Practices Committee probe of the Teamster union would, like previous investigations of that committee, study "all phases of the activities of the Teamsters union, and all of the activities of its officers."

No deadline was set for the filing of the committee's report with the Executive Council.

Committee Chairman Al Hayes immediately called the group together for a brief session to plan out its work.

The action against Beck was described by Meany as "based on the AFL-CIO constitution and on all the ethical practices codes."

(Continued on Page 16)

Beck Stole Union Cash, Probers Say

The McClellan special Senate committee charged Teamsters Union Pres. Dave Beck with trying to cover up theft of union funds by claiming he had "borrowed" the money and was repaying it.

Beck, claiming that he faced prosecution for alleged tax irregularities, defiantly refused to answer any questions and repeatedly took the Fifth Amendment to shield himself against self-incrimination.

Council Summoned

Immediately after Beck took the Fifth the first time, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany summoned a special meeting of the Executive Council for Mar. 29, three days later.

Irritated committee members, during two days of public hearings, denounced the union chief in stinging terms as having given labor a "black eye"; with "inviting" laws to regulate unions and compel the "open shop"; with showing "contempt" for the Senate and his own responsibilities toward his 1.4 million members.

Beck shouted back that he was taking the Fifth on "advice of my eminent chief counsel, Sen. Duff"—a reference to former Sen. James H. Duff (R-Pa.), whom he recently hired as his attorney.

Committee members, including Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), bluntly told Beck they were not "impressed" by his refuge in repeated references to Duff.

Beck shouted that he was protecting the "highest interests" of American democracy by taking the Fifth and insisting on answering questions only through "judicial procedure," with rights to "cross-examination and facing accusers."

Force Acknowledgment

Committee Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy forced Beck to acknowledge that in 1946, as a regent of the University of Washington, he had denounced some faculty members who had pleaded "invasion of privacy" in refusing to answer ques-

(Continued on Page 16)

Morse Charges Flaws In Mitchell Wage Plan

By Willard Shelton

Senate subcommittee hearings on minimum-wage extension closed after Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell vigorously criticized each other's concept of the function of federal minimum-wage laws.

Morse is Senate sponsor of the Morse-Kelley bill, endorsed by the AFL-CIO, that would give wage protection to 9.6 million workers of the 20 million now uncovered, according to estimates of Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg.

Mitchell has proposed coverage of only 2.5 million additional workers. He told the subcommittee several weeks ago that the Labor Dept. had prepared "legislative language" to embody his program but no member of Congress as yet has proposed the "legislative language" in the form of a bill.

Mitchell estimated that about 400,000 workers would get actual pay rises under his proposals. He would not grant any of the 2.5 million overtime after 40 hours.

The Morse bill, according to estimates, would give basic pay rises to about 2.5 million workers and would give the entire 9.6 million time and a half after 40 hours a week.

Morse questioned Mitchell first about the secretary's statement that the Morse-Kelley bill's definition of interstate commerce, for minimum wage purposes, would go far beyond previous legislative definitions and get into "intrastate" and "small" business.

Argues Economic Impact

Labor Dept. Solicitor Stuart Rothman, appearing with Mitchell, conceded that the department after all did not challenge the Morse bill

(Continued on Page 13)

Here's the Reason We're a Day Late

In order to give our readers full coverage of the special AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting, the AFL-CIO News decided to 'hold the press' for 24 hours this week.

That's the reason this edition reached you a day later than usual.

Living Cost Surges To New Record High

The cost of living surged upward four-tenths of 1 percent in February to set a new record for the sixth consecutive month.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported its consumer price index stood at an all-time high of 118.7, compared to 118.2 in January, 114.6 in February, 1956, and 101.8 in June, 1950, just prior to the start of the Korean war.

Higher prices of food, housing and gasoline accounted for most of the increase, although advances were recorded for all other major groups of goods and services except apparel.

Marked Increase

It was the most marked increase since October of last year, when the cost of living soared six-tenths of 1 percent.

The BLS reported that buying power of the factory worker's paycheck dipped slightly between January and February, as a small rise in average spendable earnings was more than offset by the rising consumer price index. The decline was two-tenths of 1 percent.

Spendable earnings — weekly income after taxes and social security—of factory workers last month averaged $74.99 for a worker with three dependents,

(Continued on Page 13)

House Hacks Labor, Welfare Budgets 'Indiscriminately'

The House was indiscriminately hacking away at appropriation bills for the Labor and Health, Education and Welfare departments as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

A coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats assaulted the money bills in an "economy" drive spurred by an all-out business-industry campaign to curb programs administered by the two departments.

'Foolish Economy'

While his own party members in the House stood solidly together in the campaign to cut funds for the Labor and Health, Education and Welfare departments, Pres. Eisenhower told a press conference the piecemeal cuts were "fatuous" and "the most foolish kind of economy."

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, vigorously defending his department's budget at a press conference, pledged a fight "to the bitter end" to restore the cuts made in the appropriation bills by the coalition.

Initial pruning of the budget—in which every bureau except the Bureau of Apprenticeship suffered damaging cutbacks—was being done in the committee of the whole. Subsequent roll call votes in the House may possibly restore some of the cuts.

During two days of slashing away at virtually all of the increases recommended for various bureaus by the Administration, not a single Republican voice was raised in the Congress in defense of the Eisenhower program.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in an urgent telegram to the House leadership, condemned the attempt to cripple enforcement of labor standards, and urged restoration of the funds cut out in the first round of voting.

The "present hysteria" over the budget, Meany's telegram said, "must not blind Congress to needs of American people in labor and welfare fields."

As submitted to the House, the bills for the two departments had been pared some $118 million by the Appropriations Committee. But the rolling "economy" drive has already sliced more funds out of it, with most of the proposed appropriations still to be acted upon.

Coalition Runs Wild

Despite efforts by Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R.I.), to steer the $2.8 billion measure through the House without serious damage, the GOP-Southern Democrat coalition succeeded in effecting the following reductions:

- Bureau of Labor Standards—$20,000 to study the important subject of radiation hazards controls.
- Veterans' reemployment rights—$100,000 from the only funds available to protect rights of men in service.
- Solicitor's office—$200,000 needed to effect proper enforcement of laws protecting rights of working people.
- Secretary's office—$30,000 requested for international labor activities.
- Mexican labor program—$263,000 to improve inspection of housing for migrant workers.
- Unemployment compensation for government workers—$1.5 million. These funds will have to be provided in subsequent appropriations because of the requirement of existing laws.
- General grants to states—$12 million. This cut will have to be rectified later to meet needs.

SIGNIFYING LABOR'S SUPPORT of the new $1.5 million Sibley Memorial Hospital to be built on the campus of American University in Washington, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler presents a $22,000 check from the William Green Memorial Fund to Dr. John M. Orem, hospital president. Organized labor, through the Washington Central Labor Union and Industrial Union Council, is raising an additional $150,000 for the hospital, shown in the architect's conception which Schnitzler is holding.

House Rejects Boost In GI Home Loan Rate

The Administration's "hard money" policy suffered a jarring setback as the House turned down a White House request to boost the interest rate on GI housing loans. Following day-long debate, the House defeated an Administration-sponsored amendment introduced by Rep. William H. Ayres (R-O.), to increase the interest rate on VA-backed home loans from 4.5 to 5 percent.

After defeating the Ayres amendment, the House passed a bill to provide an extra $200 million for direct GI housing loans in rural areas and small towns where other financing is not available.

The AFL-CIO had opposed attempts to increase the GI interest rate, on the grounds that the Administration's "hard money" policy was causing a serious decline in residential construction.

Meanwhile, Pres. Eisenhower signed into law a stop-gap bill making $500 million in additional government loan funds available to relieve the tight market for housing mortgages. The money goes to the Federal National Mortgage Association, which buys government backed housing mortgages from builders and lenders when private funds are not available.

One provision which the Senate added to the bill signed by the President would give the FNMA an extra $50 million to buy mortgages for cooperative housing projects.

Sabena Airlines Agrees to Election

New York—Sabena Belgian Airlines has consented to a National Labor Relations Board representation election on Apr. 1 after a seven-day strike by members of Local 504 of the Transport Workers' Air Transport Div.

The walkout started when the company backed out of a tentative agreement for an election. Union members picketed the airline's Manhattan offices, three locations at Idlewild Airport and ticket offices in nine U. S. cities, and the day before the firm capitulated put 500 pickets in front of the Belgian Consulate here.

Labor Favors Civil Defense Strengthening

Education about our civil defense needs and responsibilities is of "paramount importance," AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley told the House Armed Services Committee.

Pledging AFL-CIO support for two Administration-sponsored amendments to the Civil Defense Act, Riley said the proposed changes "will bring to civil defense, for the first time, something akin to our thinking that civil defense—like the military defense of our country—is the responsibility of the federal government."

Riley said that the present "lack of preparation" results from the assignment of all civil defense responsibility under the present law to the states, leaving the federal government as "little more than a simple co-ordinator of state activities."

"In the event of attack," he said, "state lines will have little meaning. Areas outside the potential attack centers will have to be called on to give aid in the form of supplies, equipment and manpower."

As an organization with over 15 million members largely concentrated in the urban areas, the AFL-CIO represents "the individuals in the nation most vulnerable to attack," he declared, and labor wants the Federal Civil Defense Administration "to function at its highest potential."

Texas Voters to Pick New Senator Apr. 2

Austin, Tex.—Texas voters will go to the polls Apr. 2 to pick a new senator and determine whether the Senate remains Democratic or shifts to Republican control. A total of 22 candidates are entered in the "top man wins" contest. All are running without party affiliation on the official ballot.

Leading Candidates

Polls have indicated widely varying views. All, however, indicate that three candidates will fight it out for victory. They are Ralph W. Yarborough, Austin Democrat, who had labor backing in a close race for governor last year; Rep. Martin Dies (D.) and Thad T. Hutcheson, Houston Republican.

The latter has White House backing and is the first member of his party ever conceded a serious chance to win in Democratic Texas. No one concedes him any likelihood of getting a majority vote, but the split in the Democratic party could put him into office.

If Hutcheson wins, the GOP could take over control of the Senate and all Senate committees. His election would put the number of Republican and Democratic senators at 48 each. Vice Pres. Richard Nixon then could break the tie in favor of his party.

Besides Yarborough, other front-running liberal candidates appear to be John C. White, state agricultural commissioner, and James P. Hart, Austin lawyer and former state supreme court justice.

State Sen. Searcy Bracewell of Houston, running as an Eisenhower Democrat, is expected to cut into the conservative support otherwise going to Dies and Hutcheson.

Yarborough Advantage

The fact that Yarborough's county organizations are still intact from his July gubernatorial campaign is believed to give him an advantage over other candidates. He is running on a "clean government" platform, and advocates increased social welfare legislation.

Dies, first chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, has been citing his record as an anti-Communist and recently launched an attack on the Supreme Court for its anti-segregation decisions.

Hutcheson stands on a straight "support Ike" platform.

The election fills the unexpired portion of the term of Price Daniel (D.), who resigned from the Senate after defeating Yarborough for governor by 3,000 votes in the Democratic primary run-off.

Reuther Denounces McCarthy Aid to Beck

Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther denounced Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) for "eagerness to run interference" for Teamsters Union Pres. Dave Beck, who invoked the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination before the McClellan committee.

"Your sensitivity concerning my criticism of Mr. Beck," Reuther telegraphed the senator, might result "from the fact you have a great deal in common" with Beck, for "both you and Mr. Beck have refused to testify about your personal finances" before Senate committees.

Recalls Censuring

The reference was to McCarthy's refusal to testify before a Senate subcommittee investigating charges he had used funds sent him to "fight communism" for speculating in soybean futures and other ventures involving personal enrichment.

Reuther pointed out that McCarthy's refusal to testify led the Senate to "take the extreme and unusual course of censuring you for your un-American and undemocratic conduct."

Reuther's telegram was in response to a telegram from McCarthy charging that the UAW president was "lacking in so forthright a position when open and concealed Communists, operating within the (old) CIO, took the Fifth Amendment under questioning by congressional committees."

He accused Reuther of a "double standard" and of taking the "position" that "Fifth Amendment Communists were innocent victims of a witch hunt."

Reuther fired back that his position on the Fifth "is the same" in the case of union leaders "charged with communism as with those charged with corruption."

Supported by Commies

He said that McCarthy was supported in 1946 by "those same Communist leaders," including "the notorious and ruthless Harold Christoffel," the UAW was then fighting to defeat and "succeeded" in driving out of Local 248 leadership.

The record shows that McCarthy "did not reject and repudiate the support of Christoffel and other Communists," Reuther said. This acceptance of Communist aid against the late Sen. Robert F. La Follette occurred before McCarthy "decided that fighting communism as a matter of political expendiency was a road to personal power," he added.

"My criticism of your conduct" as a Senate investigator, Reuther said, "was shared by a majority of the people and of your colleagues in the Senate."

McCarthy, a member of the McClellan committee, interrupted questioning of Beck to demand an investigation of Reuther and the UAW which, he said, would make the Beck proceedings "smell like attar of roses."

Reuther promptly wired Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) reiterating his earlier offer to appear before the committee, turn over all personal and UAW records and testify about them.

Meany Sponsor For Easter Seals

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has accepted appointment as a national sponsor of the 1957 Easter Seal campaign and has urged support of the annual appeal of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

"For 36 years, the society has rendered devoted, humanitarian service to countless Americans," he said. "But none of this work would be possible without the warm-hearted generosity of all who purchase Easter Seals. The men and women of the American trade union movement will, I am confident, once again be purchasing and using these seals to support this great work."

Humphrey Denounces Poultry Bills Foes

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) has denounced as "completely unfounded and ridiculous" the propaganda campaign of pressure mail directed against poultry inspection bills by the National Turkey Federation.

Pennsylvania Labor Unity Seen Certain

By Gervase N. Love

Pittsburgh—Merger of the state AFL and CIO bodies in Pennsylvania was held out as a virtual certainty to nearly 1,600 cheering delegates to the 55th convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor here.

"Your officers have the optimistic feeling," said Federation Pres. Joseph A. McDonough, "that in the near future we will have progressed to where we can report to the AFL-CIO that we are prepared to go through with merger, and ask for a consultation with the officers."

Progress Reported

In their joint report to the convention, McDonough and Sec.-Treas. Earl C. Bohr described negotiations with the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council as proceeding in "a satisfactory and productive manner.

"Discussions have proceeded in a manner marked by cordiality on the one hand and complete sincerity and frankness on the other," they said.

"There has been demonstrated by all concerned a real desire to complete these negotiations and to write a constitution which will deal equitably with all the problems that are involved."

IUC Pres. Harry Boyer, also a convention speaker, echoed McDonough's hope for speedy conclusion of the talks. He expressed the opinion that one of the reasons such good progress has been made is that the easy questions were settled first, creating an atmosphere in which it would be less difficult to solve the tougher problems.

Boyer presented McDonough with a sterling silver cigaret box as a token of the esteem in which he and his fellow IUC officers hold him.

Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers emphasized that, like others, he is "anxious to see merger move along and brought to complete fruition in Pennsylvania."

Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, said that so far as the organization he directs is concerned, the AFL and CIO in Pennsylvania have merged not only organizationally but spiritually.

Pledges 'Wreck' Veto

Gov. George M. Leader was hailed by both McDonough and Boyer as the state's Democratic candidate for senator next year. Dir. James L. McDevitt of COPE and McDonald warned that unscrupulous employers are taking advantage of the current outcry against racketeers and faithless leaders of labor to push for new anti-union legislation at both state and national levels.

Leader particularly warned of four anti-union bills introduced in the state senate which he said he regarded as being in the nature of "weather balloons sent up to test the climate of governmental thinking."

"Should the climate permit," he continued, "I have little doubt that this, or the next, session of the legislature will see the introduction of a 'right-to-work' bill."

If one does pass, he declared, he will not "pass the buck to a Republican legislature and simply refuse to sign the bill into law," but "I will veto."

McDonald, citing labor leaders who have lost their "sense of dedication" but mentioning no names, flatly declared that workers have a right to know what is going on in their unions "financially as well as in other ways." He read the AFL-CIO Executive Council resolution dealing with union officers who take the Fifth Amendment and said:

"That's the AFL-CIO policy. I helped write that policy, I argued in support of that policy, I voted for that policy. If people are hauled up before the Executive Council and it is proven they are in violation of this policy, I also guarantee you I will vote to uphold this policy."

Sen. Joseph C. Clark (D-Pa.) strongly attacked the Eisenhower Administration.

"The trouble with the 'new republicanism' is that, left to its own resources, it will accomplish nothing," he said.

Other speakers included Ralph Wright, labor counselor for the Intl. Labor Organization in Washington; Pres. Carl Megel of the Teachers, and Mrs. Raphael Tourover of Hadassah.

MERGER NEGOTIATIONS by state AFL and CIO state organizations in Pennsylvania are moving toward what the Joint Unity Committee, shown above at a session in Harrisburg, are confident will be a successful conclusion. The members are (left to right) Norman Blumberg, Philadelphia Central Labor Union; Carl Burtner, Machinists; Carl Westland, Carpenters; Sec.-Treas. Earl C. Bohr and Pres. Joseph A. McDonough, all representing the State Federation of Labor; and Pres. Harry Boyer; Sec.-Treas. Harry Block; John Grajciar, Steelworkers; Robert Davis, Clothing Workers, and Joseph Heutter, Textile Workers, all of the State Industrial Union Council.

Machinists Issue Call For 30-Hour Workweek

A 30-hour workweek, without loss of take-home pay, has been called for by the Intl. Association of Machinists to offset the threat of technological unemployment due to automation. The move for a shorter workweek in industry and commerce was announced by IAM Pres. Al Hayes following a unanimous vote by the union's Executive Council.

The council called for an eventual 30-hour week with commensurate increases in hourly wage rates, declaring:

"The alternative to a shorter workweek without loss of take-home pay will be increasing unemployment and reduction of purchasing power and, inevitably, an industrial and economic crisis far surpassing any this country has heretofore experienced."

Automation Impact

A "second industrial revolution, based on automation," is in its initial stages, the IAM council said in its resolution, adding "it can be expected to have an ever-increasing impact on the people who depend on their labor for their livelihood."

The union cited current statistical data which indicates that by 1965—just eight years from now—there will have been such a phenomenal increase in the nation's population that the potential work force will pass the 80 million mark.

The resolution went on to recount the history of the labor movement's successful efforts, since 1900, in reducing the normal workweek from 72 to 40 hours, accompanied by "a tremendous advance in worker productivity."

Report on Conditions

As an immediate step to launch the movement for a shorter workweek, each of the IAM's 164 Districts and 2,088 local lodges was requested to study and report on conditions in its area, including layoffs, cutbacks and personnel displacements that indicate a need for an immediate move toward the 30-hour workweek.

The study will be undertaken in every state in the United States and every province of Canada, as well as in Alaska, Hawaii and the Canal Zone, where IAM members are now employed by nearly 15,000 different business firms.

ILGWU Pact Wins Raises For 3,000

Los Angeles — Wage increases and other benefits were gained for 3,000 members of the Ladies' Garment Workers under a new contract with the California Sportswear and Dress Association.

The pact covers 75 sportswear and dress manufacturers and contains improved minimum wage, vacation and holiday clauses as well as the pay boost.

Terms of the agreement were spelled out in an award by A. G. Zalkus, impartial chairman for the industry, after lengthy negotiations failed to produce a settlement. The union was represented by Vice Pres. Samuel G. Otto, Pacific Coast director, and John Ulene, manager of the local Joint Board.

Zalkus' award provided for a three-year contract under which the workers get an immediate 10 cents an hour increase and the employers get the option of extending it for an additional year by payment of a further 5 cents hike on Jan. 1, 1960.

New minimum rates range from $1.10 an hour now and $1.15 in six months for utility miscellaneous workers to $85 weekly for sportswear cutters. A second week's vacation for all workers also was awarded.

Pieceworkers won paid holidays for the first time—one this year, three in 1958 and five thereafter. Time workers already were enjoying six paid holidays. Pieceworkers also gained overtime rates for the first time.

Woolworth Accused of Trying To Chisel on Widow's Jobless Pay

Detroit—The multi-million-dollar F. W. Woolworth Co. has been accused of "false statements and open vilification" in trying to chisel a 61-year-old widow out of her unemployment compensation benefits. The good name and pocketbook of Mrs. Marie M. Kowalski, employed in the company's Dearborn store, were saved only because the long experience of Referee Charles Rubinoff of the Michigan Employment Security Commission enabled him to spot the misrepresentations.

Hurt on Job

Mrs. Kowalski had been working in the Dearborn store for two years. She did "all sundry, menial and janitorial work," including the handling of stock, trucking and carrying heavy boxes of merchandise, as well as janitorial work in the women's rest room, for $31 a week in take-home pay. She was classified as a "marking girl."

She was hurt on the job in January 1955 and was hospitalized for three days. She declined to undergo an operation because she needed the income from her job to keep up payments on her home. The following October, she was injured again. While she was still in a hospital, was was laid off by the store manager.

There was no union at the store, and unaware of her rights, Mrs. Kowalski failed to file a claim for workmen's compensation for either injury. But she did file for unemployment compensation after being laid off.

No sooner had she received her first benefit check — $23 — than Woolworth's tax agents, Gates, McDonald & Co., of Columbus, Ohio, reported to the commission that she had not been laid off, but had quit, and hence was not entitled to the payments.

Claim Was Fraudulent

The agent, going into details, claimed there was not enough work to keep her busy as a marking girl, that she had been offered part time work at half-pay or a full-time job as a checker, but had refused.

On the basis of this report, Rubinoff ruled her claim was fraudulent, ordered the $23 refunded and cancelled further benefits.

She appealed, and the truth dribbled out at two long hearings. Rubinoff found she had been removed from the payroll without notice, and that the tax agent had accused her falsely to save a few pennies. The store manager, J. R. Griffith, maintained Mrs. Kowalski was guilty of fraud. Rubinoff overruled him and exonerated her.

"The agents of Woolworth, to avoid tax liability, were seeking to make a record over the prostrate form of this defenseless widow," Rubinoff declared, "even to the extent of charging her with fraud."

Her testimony, "on the Holy Bible," that she had not been offered another job and that "I begged him (Griffith) . . . give me a chance," showed once again, Rubinoff said, that "a famished worker without bargaining power and seniority rights has no choice" but to beg for her job.

He noted that under the law the company is responsible for the fraudulent acts of its agents and hence is subject to the penalties to be imposed by the commission. The maximum is 90 days in jail and a $100 fine.

NAM Opposes Changes in T-H

New York—The National Association of Manufacturers has announced its opposition to three proposed changes in the Taft-Hartley Act in the construction field.

The three changes, announced at the legislative conference of the AFL-CIO's Building and Construction Trades Dept., were recommended by a special committee of union and management representatives and is being backed by Labor Sec. James Mitchell and the Eisenhower Administration.

The NAM said that one of the three proposals, legalizing pre-hire agreements, would reestablish the closed shop in the construction industry and also would be used as a "precedent" to establish pre-hire agreements in other fields.

The other two proposed changes—union-employer administered apprenticeship funds and approval of multi-employer bargaining — also met the disapproval of the NAM. They were without "adequate safeguards," the employer group declared.

Alameda Labor Council Chartered

Oakland, Calif.—The new Central Labor Council of Alameda County—recently formed by the merger of the former AFL and CIO local labor bodies — received its charter from John W. Livingston, AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization.

The ceremonies at the Alameda Labor Temple, Livingston said, marked the first large local council merger in the nation.

Livingston, who represented Pres. George Meany at the presentation, said that organizing the 26 million workers still outside the labor movement constituted the "real intent and purpose" of the merged federation.

ILPA COUNCIL MEETING

Chicago—The spring meeting of the Executive Council of the Intl. Labor Press Association (AFL-CIO) has been called for April 26-27 at the Sheraton Hotel here by Pres. Gordon H. Cole, editor of The Machinist.

USING THE SAME TECHNIQUE with which John L. Lewis announced that the United Mine Workers had "disaffiliated" from the AFL in 1947, mill workers at the Mechanicsville, N. Y., mill of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., have notified the UMW that they had "disaffiliated" from its catch - all District 50. The mill workers, who voted unanimously to join the recently merged United Papermakers and Paperworkers, followed the 1947 pattern, even to sending their message on brown wrapping paper as Lewis had done.

High Court Limits State Action In Labor Cases Refused by NLRB

The U.S. Supreme Court has sharply limited the right of states to move in on labor cases where the National Labor Relations Board has refused to assert jurisdiction.

In a 6 to 2 ruling the court said that Congress had expressed itself in favor of uniform federal regulation of labor-management relations.

The NLRB, said the majority decision of Chief Justice Earl Warren, has sole jurisdiction over labor disputes affecting interstate commerce and the states cannot move into the area just because the board decides for jurisdictional, budgetary or other reasons not to handle the case.

Action on Three Cases

The "no - man's land" problem posed by the decision, said Warren, can be solved if the board will reassert its jurisdiction and the states will bring their labor-management laws into conformity with federal policy, thus allowing ceding of jurisdiction by the NLRB.

The court's decision came in action on three cases in Utah, Ohio and California. The principal case involved the United Steelworkers and P. S. Guss, doing business as Sound Products Manufacturing Co. The union filed unfair labor practices charges against the company with the NLRB in 1954. The board refused to take the Utah case in line with its administrative decision to exclude certain types of local cases.

The union then took its case to the Utah Labor Relations Board which accepted it, a decision upheld by the Utah Supreme Court. The company then appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, which reversed the state court.

Up to Congress

Justices Harold H. Burton and Tom C. Clark, dissenting, declared the decision means "the creation of a 'no-man's land' within which no federal or state agency or court is empowered to deal with labor controversies."

They added: "It is difficult to believe that Congress . . . intended to take such a step backward in the field of labor relations."

Warren, in the majority opinion, asserted that in view of congressional sentiment for uniform federal legislation the problem of the creation of a "no-man's land" is one for Congress to determine, adding, "Congress is free to change the situation at will."

The problem of the creation of a "no-man's land" in areas of labor-management relations has resulted from the failure of the states to adopt labor-management legislation in line with Taft-Hartley. It was aggravated a few years ago by the NLRB's tightening up of jurisdictional standards.

ERNIE PYLE MEMORIAL AWARD co-winner for 1956 was Pres. Charles Kuralt (right) of the Charlotte, N. C., Newspaper Guild and a reporter on the Charlotte News, shown receiving a bronze plaque and $1,000 in cash from Thomas L. Robinson, News publisher. The award was established by the Scripps-Howard Newspapers for the editorial employe "most nearly exemplifying the style and craftsmanship" of the great World War II reporter.

Employers Shun Health Fund Codes

Few employer-administered health and welfare plans "could pass the test" of the AFL-CIO's rigid codes of ethical practices, Lane Kirkland, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, has asserted.

Addressing delegates to the Industrial Union Dept.'s conference on negotiation and administration of health and welfare programs, Kirkland declared that management has "conspicuously failed to adopt a comparable code for the guidance of employers and the protection of those covered by plans . . . entirely in their charge."

Lists Malpractices

Kirkland pointed out that the AFL-CIO has urged congressional enactment of legislation introduced by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) to force full disclosure of all such funds—"not just the one-half of 1 percent covered by union plans, or the 7.5 percent covered by joint funds, but the 92 percent covered by employer-run plans as well."

Detailing the wide area in which employer-administered health, welfare and pension plans fail to live up to the standards labor has set for itself, he listed the following malpractices existing in such unilateral programs:

- **"Compromising ties, involving a conflict of interests, between employers and the insurance carriers and agents.**
- **"Investment of reserves of the plan in the business of the employer, thereby jeopardizing the independent survival of the plan.**
- **"Refusal to disclose vital facts concerning the administration of the plan or to render an accounting to those whose money and welfare are at stake.**
- **"Profiteering on dividends derived from employe contributions."**

In his keynote address to delegates attending the conference at Washington's Shoreham Hotel, IUD Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey said labor is engaged in a "life-and-death struggle against racketeers, crooks, thieves and gangsters who have invaded and befouled" the movement.

Another Historic Fight

Recalling labor's successful battle to route Communist elements, Carey called the current situation "another historic fight . . . involving our integrity, our honesty, our very right to exist as a fraternity of working men and women," adding: "What comes out of this fight will determine the future of democratic unionism."

Labor, he said, cannot point to the "crimes" of insurance companies and giant corporations as justification for "the plundering of health and welfare funds by phony labor leaders," but must get rid of the "contamination or the disease will corrupt the lifeblood of the entire labor movement."

Albert Whitehouse, IUD director, told the conference that "the job of negotiating health and welfare funds has just begun." In time, he said, "coverage will be extended into areas as yet untouched—full wages during illness, full doctor bills, full medical care." Whitehouse said there should be no limit to such goals "since human need grows with experience and with expansion of scientific knowledge."

Isador Melamed, director of the AFL Medical Service Plan embracing local unions from 28 different internationals in Philadelphia, reported on the successful growth of this plan from its founding five years ago, to the recent dedication of its new $1.5 million medical center.

Creation of Review Board Planned by Auto Workers

Detroit—Creation of a review board of seven outstanding public figures to act as a "public watchdog" on the Auto Workers' determination to operate "in accordance with high ethical and moral standards" will be recommended to the coming UAW convention, Pres. Walter P. Reuther announced.

Its powers would include authority to act in case of violation of or conflict with the AFL-CIO code of ethical practices, or of any code the UAW might adopt, Reuther explained.

Further, it would be required to issue periodic reports to both the membership and the public on its findings on the "broad question of ethical and moral practices," as well as on other duties outlined for it.

The recommendation grew out of a UAW Intl. Executive Board review of the union's trial machinery at both local and international levels. Its purpose, Reuther said, is "to insure the fullest possible protection of the democratic rights of each individual member."

The board, to be composed of persons "whose integrity and general acceptance are beyond question," also would hear appeals from the decisions of internal union trial boards. It would not replace the traditional right of appeal to the international convention, but would be an alternative.

It would have authority to conduct investigations, hold hearings and make decisions in any case appealed to it by a member, and would have the power to uphold, modify or reverse an IEB decision, its verdict being final and binding on both the union and the member.

At the local level, the IEB suggests that trial boards be selected by lot on the ground that such a procedure is more democratic and would lessen the "pressures of electioneering."

"The leadership of the UAW is prepared to have its stewardship reviewed . . . to insure that the justice which comes from the union's internal trial procedures meets the standards of fairness and honesty consistent with public standards in a free society," Reuther's report to the convention says.

SanFrancisco Labor Backs Ethics Codes

San Francisco — A distinction must be maintained between "the useful and legitimate purposes of the labor movement and the few who may have betrayed them," the San Francisco Labor Council has warned.

In a unanimously-adopted resolution it supported the ethical practices stand of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and Pres. George Meany.

"The possible corruption of a relative handful cannot be allowed to serve as an excuse for further restrictions on the basic and economic political rights of all labor," the resolution said in voicing concern over the McClellan Committee's conduct of its probe of labor and management racketeering.

"Nor, on the other hand, can racketeers or crooks be allowed to use labor's good name as a shield for their nefarious activities."

The resolution declared the council should be authorized to convene representatives of its affiliates "to explore in detail its responsibilities to the labor movement and to the people of San Francisco" in giving assurance that trade unionism in the area remains clean.

It also expressed "serious reservations" about the McClellan Committee hearings, but joined other sections of the labor movement in pledging cooperation to the extent that they "are held rigorously to the committee's legislative functions."

IBEW Votes to Seek Communications Act

The executive council of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has voted to ask Congress for a communications labor act, based in principle on the Railway Labor Act, in a move to provide effective machinery for mediation and adjustment.

Pres. Gordon M. Freeman, in announcing the council action, said that the economic facts in the industry "make it desirable for labor, industry and the public to establish procedures which will aid in resolving industrial disputes in a peaceful manner."

Loopholes Give Oil Giants Bonanza

Special Foreign Gimmick Offsets U. S. Income Tax

By Gene Zack

While America pours out millions of dollars in economic and military aid to bolster the Middle East investments of giant oil companies, two gaping loopholes in the tax laws let the companies escape all American taxes on their fabulous overseas operations.

This amazing story was unearthed by the Joint Senate Anti-Trust and Monopoly Subcommittee as it delved into the operations of the industry's oil lift to Europe since the seizure of the Suez Canal severed the continent's oil life line.

As presented to the subcommittee, financial records of Arabian American Oil Co., prove that, without the loopholes, the government would realize almost enough tax revenue from that one concern to underwrite half the $200 million economic and military aid program for the Middle East contained in the so-called "Eisenhower Doctrine."

Holds Huge Concessions

Aramco, one of the greatest oil producers in the strife-torn Middle East, holds exclusive rights to the rich petroleum concession in Saudi Arabia. Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard Oil of California and the Texas Co., each owns 30 percent of the company, with Socony Mobile Oil Co., Inc., owning the remaining 10 percent.

In 1955—the last year for which complete records are available—the company had total earnings of $724 million. A domestic oil company with the same earnings and expenses, would have paid $99 million in taxes. Yet the Treasury realized not a penny from Aramco or any of the other international oil firms.

The major loophole which puts Aramco into the tax-free category is the arrangement which it has with King Ibn Saud for developing the oil rich reserves in his kingdom. The agreement provides that Saud is to receive 50 percent of the oil company's profits.

Set Up Tax Law

But instead of splitting the profits, Aramco officials helped Ibn Saud set up a special Arabian income tax law, which permits paying him much of his share in the form of taxes.

This allows the four oil companies which own Aramco to take advantage of a law passed in 1918, which specifies that taxes paid to a foreign government can be used to offset U.S. income tax. This is not a deduction, but a dollar-for-dollar offset against the American tax bill.

Saud's share of the 1955 earnings of this one company totaled $270 million—$78 million listed as "royalties" and $192 million as "foreign income tax." The American levy, on the basis of Aramco's taxable income of $343 million, would have amounted to slightly more than $178 million. But the amount listed in the company's records as a "tax payment" to Saudi Arabia wiped the full tax off the books.

The other loophole which is being used to protect the profits of Aramco and other internationally-operating oil concerns, is the 27.5 percent depletion allowance provision of the tax laws. This provision was enacted to reimburse oil producers for the dissipation of natural resources.

Senators Surprised

But Senators sitting in at the hearings expressed surprise that the depletion allowance was being extended to overseas oil fields. Sen. John Carroll (D-Colo.) and Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) said the allowance was created to protect domestic oil producers.

Again, in the case of Aramco, this permitted a depletion allowance in 1955 of $121.6 million, sharply reducing the taxable income of the company.

With the employment of these two escape clauses, Aramco ended up with a net profit in 1955 of $272 million—a profit of 37 percent—and the U.S. Treasury ended up with nothing.

Splitting the profits up between Aramco's various owners meant that Standard of New Jersey, Standard of California and Texas each netted $81.6 million in tax-free revenue, and Socony Mobil received an untaxable profit from the one venture of $27.2 million.

Aramco is not the only international oil company to profit from these staggering exemptions, the subcommittee reported. Neither does Aramco constitute the sole foreign holdings of Standard of New Jersey, the $8 billion giant of the oil industry.

Seek Tax Law Change

Standard of New Jersey last year had a record net profit of $800 million after taxes and company officials estimate three fourths of this sum—$600 million—was earned on foreign operations. Gulf Oil, with profits also running to the hundreds of millions, earns about two-thirds of its income in tax-free foreign ventures.

The committee's investigations disclosed that Saudi Arabian reserves, alone, are far in excess of American reserves. There is likewise a plentiful reserve in such other Middle Eastern countries as Iran and Iraq. Best proof of the bountiful supply of oil in the Middle East were figures entered into the record on production.

U.S. production, the subcommittee was told, averages 12 barrels per day per well, while in the Middle East—where oil reservoirs are near the surface—the average production is an astronomical 6,000 barrels per well per day.

In an effort to bolster Treasury revenues, and to establish a better ratio between foreign and domestic profits, Sen. Carroll has strongly indicated that he will seek congressional changes in the tax law. One of these would be to extend the 27.5 percent depletion allowance to domestic producers, only. The other, he hinted, might be a crackdown on the policy of listing royalties as taxes in order to escape income taxes.

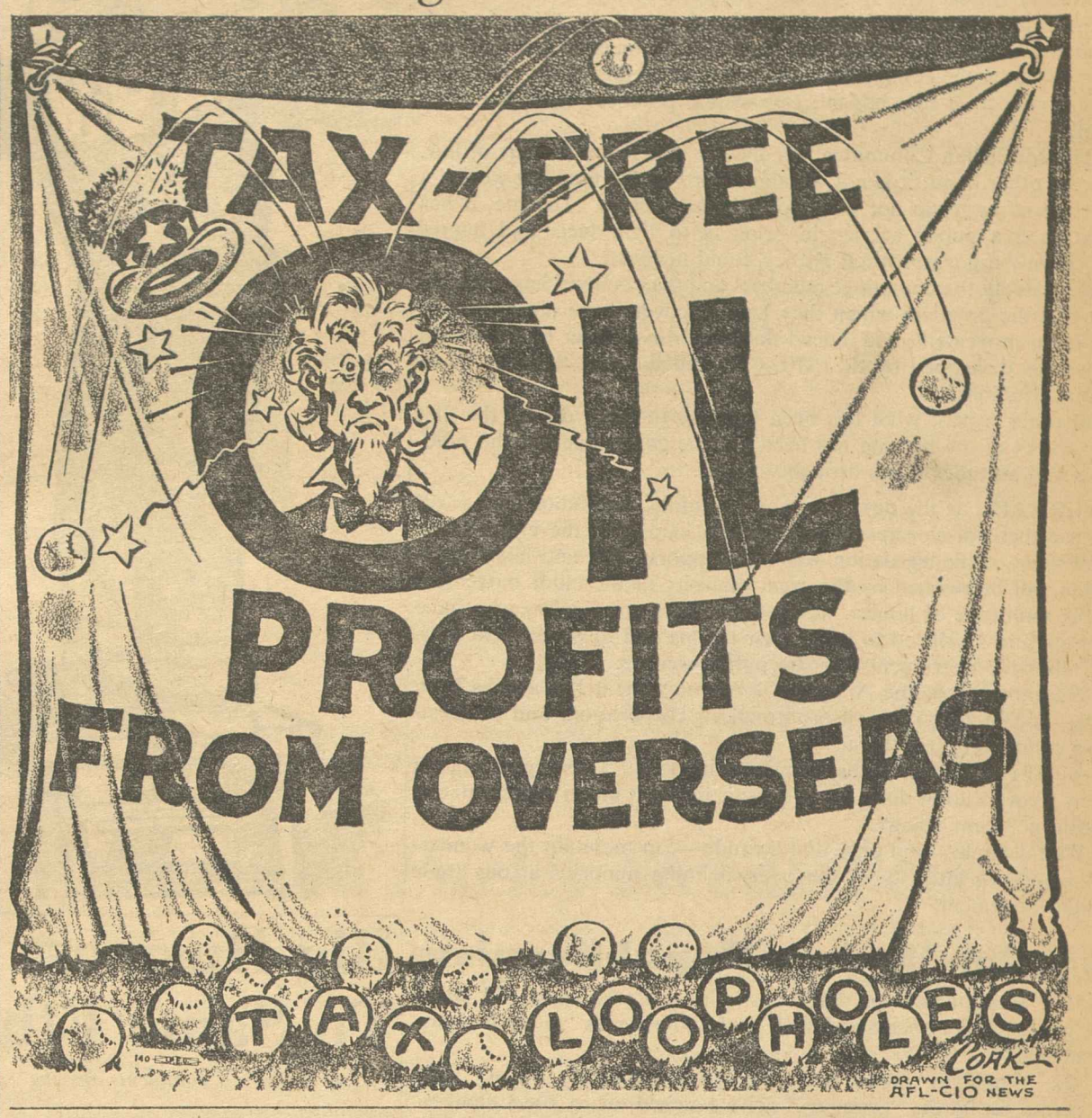
Parker Employer Delegate to ILO

New York—American employers will be represented at the Intl. Labor Organization conference in Geneva in June by one of their top spokesmen, Cola G. Parker, chairman of the board of directors and former president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Parker was designated by the NAM and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, acting jointly, with the formal nomination to be made by Pres. Eisenhower.

In a speech at the Economics Club of Detroit during the 1956 election campaign, he accused labor leaders, whom he did not identify, with having "boldly announced" their intention of "seizing political control" of the country in a "power grab."

Taxing Our Patience!



Research Institute Tips Business On Ways to Beat U. S. Out of Taxes

Want to save a few thousand dollars on your income tax?

Then you'd best consult the Research Institute in New York, which currently is circulating a special report on new interpretations of income tax law loopholes.

Addressed to the American business community, the report purports to show some interesting ways to beat the government out of tax revenue from business—putting still a heavier burden on low and middle-income families.

Spectacular Savings

Some of the savings are spectacular. A businessman selling a $200,000 piece of property, for example, is shown how he can save $24,500 in income taxes (no mean figure) by lumping interest received into the price of the property.

Another business executive with $4,000 in dividends is encouraged to manipulate his figures—it's all strictly legal, Research Institute says—so that he pays no income tax at all on his dividends.

But the best one of all comes in the field of executive compensation. The advance publicity on how the institute can save its friends some tax money tells of an executive getting an extra $1,000 a year for his services, on which the tax normally would run $400.

$2 Gets Information

Instead of giving Uncle Sam his share of the executive's bonus, the publicity says, "he and his company team up to give him the $1,000 in a way that makes it a capital gain." There's no explanation as to how they do it—you have to buy the institute's service to find out.

Here's the interesting part: The institute says that, after 10 years of the old system of giving the government its share, the executive would have only $6,000 left for himself. Under the new system, it insists, he'll have $12,000.

Since $1,000 a year for 10 years would only total $10,000, one of two things must happen: Either the institute shows how to get the Internal Revenue Service to kick back part of the executive's other taxes, or else the booklet has a sure-fire investment returning 20 percent a year.

Might almost be worth the $2 investment, just to find out.

Miami Teamsters Win 'Private Eyes' Battle

Miami—Maule Industries, largest building materials firm in the south with 1,600 employees, has agreed to refrain from "surveillance" of its workers and promised not to restrain them from joining Teamsters Local 290.

The giant company posted notices to its employes as an aftermath of Teamsters' charges that Maule had engaged "private eyes" to spy on union members.

Harold Boire, National Labor Relations Board regional director in Tampa, said Maule agreed to keep the notices posted for 60 days—after which a new election would be held by employes to choose a collective bargaining agent.

Dave Frechette, secretary-treasurer of Local 290, hailed the board's decision as "a victory for the union in its effort to get employes to decide whether they want union representation without being hounded by company labor spies."

Frechette said he believed the NLRB decision would aid Local 290 in organizing employes—including 300 drivers the union is mostly concerned with.

Teamster Local 290 filed charges with the NLRB against Maule last Fall accusing the firm of unfair labor practices.

Boire disclosed that Maule, in an informal agreement signed by its general counsel George Salley promised that it would ". . . not keep under observation, engage in or employ any person or firm to engage in surveillance of any meeting or place of meeting or any other activities of our employes. . . ."

Detroit City Council Backs Postal Raise

Detroit — Detroit's Common Council has adopted a resolution calling on "national legislative members of Michigan to do everything possible" to support salary increases for postal workers, and a Republican Congressman doesn't like it.

Rep. August Johansen wrote the city council and charged that it is appearing "in the role of a lobbyist for a particular group of federal employes or for their employe organization."

Council members retorted that the mail service in Detroit and the tremendous turnover of personnel in the Post Office Department is definitely their concern.

Unpleasant Stuff

THE TRANSCRIPT of the hearings of the McClellan Committee does not make pleasant reading.

The record strongly suggests the absence of a real sense of trade union responsibility or morality on the part of several leaders of the Teamsters Union.

From the testimony; from the repeated use of the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination; from the documents and evidence introduced by the committee staff—from all of this, there emerges a strong indication that ethical, responsible practices were too often flouted.

The McClellan Committee, needless to say, is not a court of law. On the other hand, it is not, on the record of the first few weeks, a witch-hunting group nor a group of irresponsibles. To date, it has performed a public service in bringing to light facts and figures which only a governmental agency could uncover.

Repeatedly the committee members and their counsel have pointed out that the practices which they have uncovered are not typical of the labor movement, and indeed that they run counter to the ethical standards developed by the AFL-CIO and the vast majority of its affiliated unions.

In other words: what has been harmful to labor during the first few weeks of the hearing has been not the committee but the practices and attitudes it has brought to light.

PERHAPS, as the next few months unfold, anti-labor forces will use these disclosures in an effort to hamstring the entire labor movement. Fair legislation will win support. But anti-labor legislation will be resisted by the great majority of the labor movement—the multitude of honest, devoted members and leaders who have worked and sacrificed to build their unions and to make them honest, effective instruments for the public welfare.

The morality of the American labor movement has always been high—higher than those of profit-making corporations and the business community in general.

As AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Schnitzler has said: "I don't give a damn what a corporation does—that doesn't justify a union representative taking a 3-cent stamp."

That attitude—and only that attitude—can maintain the wonderful record of integrity of the overwhelming majority in our trade union movement.

Not-So-Modern Republicanism

THE Republicans are back in business at the same old stand, giving the lie once and for all to the President's "modern republicanism."

In a panicky mood over the Administration's budget and spurred on by the "economy" drive touched off by the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, the House of Representatives kicked over the traces and ran wild on money bills needed to keep the Labor and Welfare departments operating.

The Republicans, thumbing their noses at the White House and "modern republicanism," marched down the teller-vote aisles in the House side by side with the Dixiecrats.

The "modern Republicans" apparently were off somewhere in their helicopters rounding up a new crop of platitudes.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St. N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 50 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II MARCH 30, 1957 No. 13

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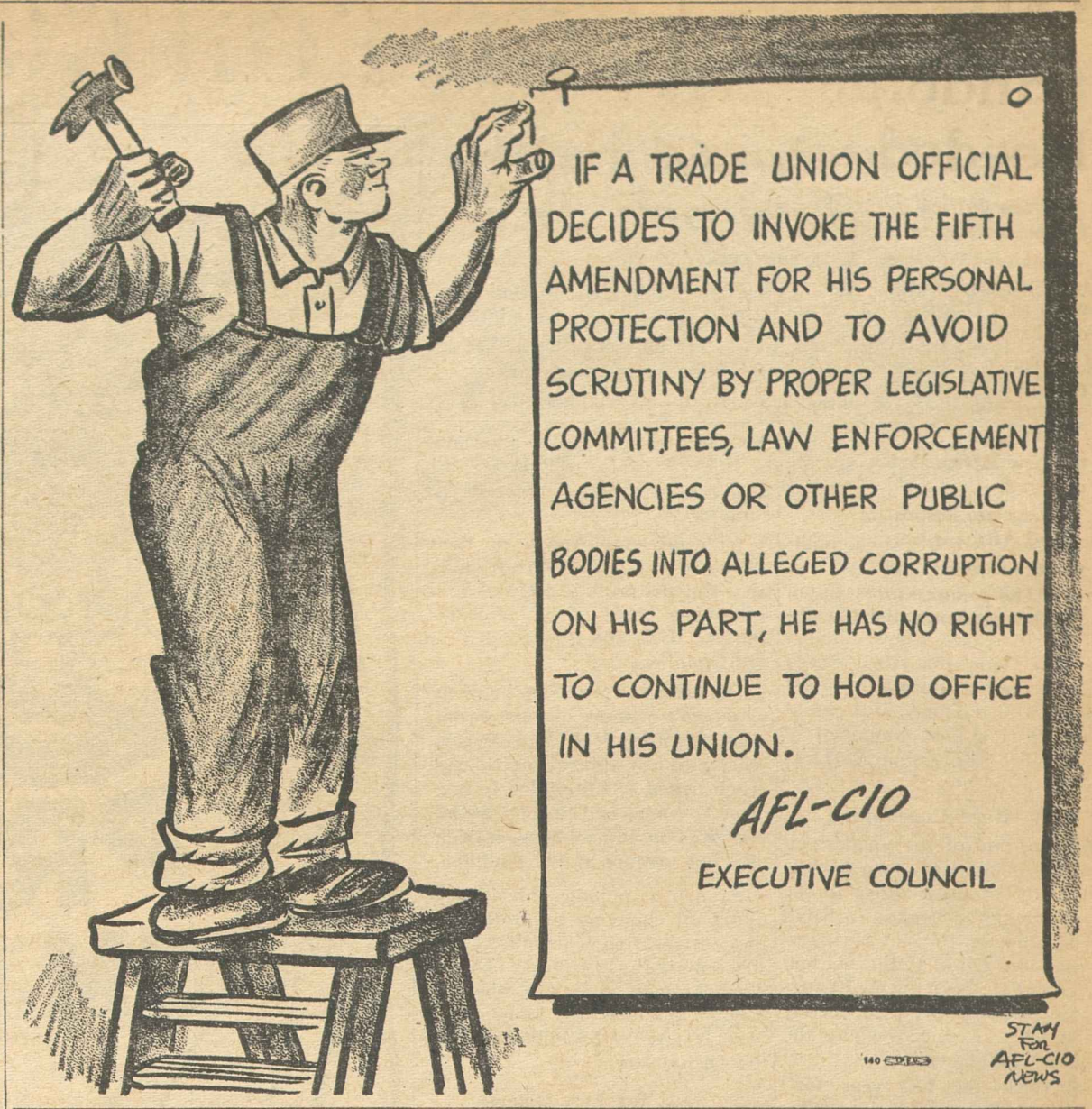


Big Business Must Be Subjected To Same Ethical Rules as Labor

(The following comments on the special Senate committee investigation of improper activities in labor-management relations as they pertain to business ethics were delivered by Milton Weihrauch, president, District 4, AFL-CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at the district's recent convention in New Jersey.)

We welcome the Senate's investigation and hope that it helps eliminate dishonest elements in the labor movement. We also hope that a sufficient number of honest labor leaders are called to testify to provide the press and public with a balanced view of the role of American labor.

It is too much to hope that American businessmen who prostitute labor leaders and create the labor racketeers will be called to testify. There is an unfortunate double standard in operation which excuses business for unethical and dishonest practices on the grounds that such activities are part of the competitive capitalist system.

I believe that American business must be subjected to the same ethical standards as labor. I believe that every labor racketeer should be jailed—together with his businessman partner.

The ramifications of racketeering and dishonesty in business are deeper than mere purchase of crooked unions to prevent real unionization.

Let's Take a Look at the Facts

A recent case in the New York area illustrates the point. No company is more self-righteous and pious in public than General Electric. It bases its labor relations on the claim that it "does what is right voluntarily." Its officers are forever pointing an accusing finger at labor's faults. GE views the union shop as immoral. GE constantly attempts to influence the thinking of its employes against their unions.

This pose, then, is General Electric's public attitude. What about the real GE attitude in the tough competition of the business world?

Well, let's look at the facts.

Newspapers recently have been carrying the salty information that General Electric officials have been hiring call girls to entertain buyers at sales meetings. GE's executives have been accused of violating the Federal Mann Act in their anxiety to use vice to advance sales and profits.

I realize that GE Vice Pres. Lemuel Boulware is a firm believer in free American capitalist enterprise. Does Mr. Boulware consider the use of prostitution in business the proper and ethical way to sell household products? Suspension of one accused official does not close the matter.

Prostitution is considered one of the oldest professions. I wonder, though, if American business must promote it. I realize that General Electric is a great believer in private initiative, free competition, and the law of supply and demand; but in this case, I charge they have gone too far.

Expenditures Charged to Entertainment

Aside from the morals of the use of expensive call girls to seduce buyers into purchasing GE products, there is an obvious additional question that deserves study by business and stockholder groups.

Such expenditures are considered "entertainment" and charged to the business as such. It makes us wonder how many million of dollars are used by American corporations to subsidize and encourage prostitution.

American labor has adopted an ethical code. A labor leader who uses the Fifth Amendment concerning funds and his conduct of union affairs is subject to expulsion.

That leads inevitably to the question of whether the National Association of Manufacturers and other business organizations have such a code to make certain their member corporations follow moral and ethical practices in their dealings with labor, buyers and the public.

Will the NAM call in GE officials to determine if the use of prostitutes to promote sales is proper and ethical? Will the NAM check other business organizations to determine if they fight GE's action with their own teams of call girls? Will NAM police its own members?

Will NAM expel GE if Boulware or anyone else pleads the Fifth Amendment? Will NAM condemn such corruption of American morals as exhibited in this current case?

Will NAM welcome a Senate investigation of the ethical standards of American business?

Will NAM welcome an investigation by the Internal Revenue Service to determine how many millions of tax-exempt dollars have been devoted to the entertainment of [illegible] and [illegible] with prostitutes?

"He tells me I was overcharged!"

Ghana's Freedom Is Shaping New Africa

Randolph Says Outside Aid Needed to Lend Helping Hand

A new Africa is taking shape in the wake of the acquisition of independence by Ghana, according to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph.

Randolph, president of Sleeping Car Porters, was designated by Pres. George Meany to represent the AFL-CIO when the fabled Gold Coast cast off the trappings it had worn as a British protectorate and emerged, with British Togoland, as the new country of Ghana.

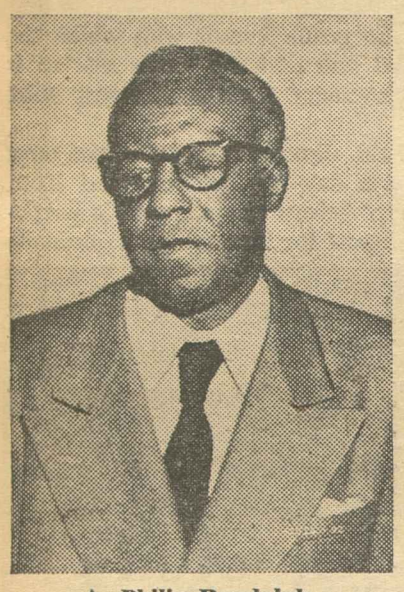
It was a "fine gesture of good will, friendship and cooperation" for the AFL-CIO "to pay homage, respect and honor to the celebration of the independence of Ghana" by sending a representative, Randolph said on his return.

"Without a doubt, its implications and far-reaching significance will not be lost upon the new Africa that is emerging out of the fires of the revolutions of nationalism," he declared.

There are lessons for Africa to learn from how Ghana won its new place in the world —and Africa is learning them, he said.

They are—

"The demonstration of the mood of Africans to make a bid for a place in the sun of independence and freedom.



A. Philip Randolph

"An illustration of the capacity of Africans for self-rule.

"An indication of the disposition to pay the price in suffering and sacrifice for liberty and equality.

"The possibility of the abolition of colonial rule without racial warfare and the subsequent outcry against the white man and all foreigners."

The last is probably so, Randolph said, "because the British rulers were wise enough to know when colonialism was finished, and the cost in strife, blood and money in attempting to maintain alien rule over Ghana would be prohibitive, if not impossible."

In every truth, he said, "the new master of the house of Ghana was black" even before the historic climax on Mar. 6.

"The old white master of the house of Ghana was gone," he said. "But be it said to the good, hard-headed common sense of the Gold Coast revolution for national independence, the victory of the new order has not been attended by any sense of bitterness by the present leaders toward the former masters.

"From general observation and canvass of the climate of opinion in the Gold Coast community, there were no direct visible manifestations of anti-whiteness, per se. One heard no violent denunciations of white rule as such, despite the long night of the persecution of colonial rule.

"The leaders and people of Ghana seem to possess a healthy sense of friendliness and cooperation with the British people, many of whom still reside among them."

Randolph explained that one of the greatest problems facing Ghana is the same one that always confronts countries achieving independence—a shortage of technically and professionally trained manpower.

"Naturally, in the absence of well-equipped personnel in science, technology and industry," he said, "it will be necessary for this new African nation to make use of outside assistance.

"Be it said to the credit of the British that, seeing the importance of maintaining their hand in the economic life of Ghana, they have indicated their willingness to give cooperation to this new nation to advance sound and stable progress.

"Hence it seems possible and probable that if the white people who once managed and operated the civil service system of the Gold Coast, as well as served in other areas of the educational, political and economic life of the country, can adjust themselves to give respect and obedience to the new African master of the House of Ghana, many of them may find a permanent, desirable and fruitful home in this country."

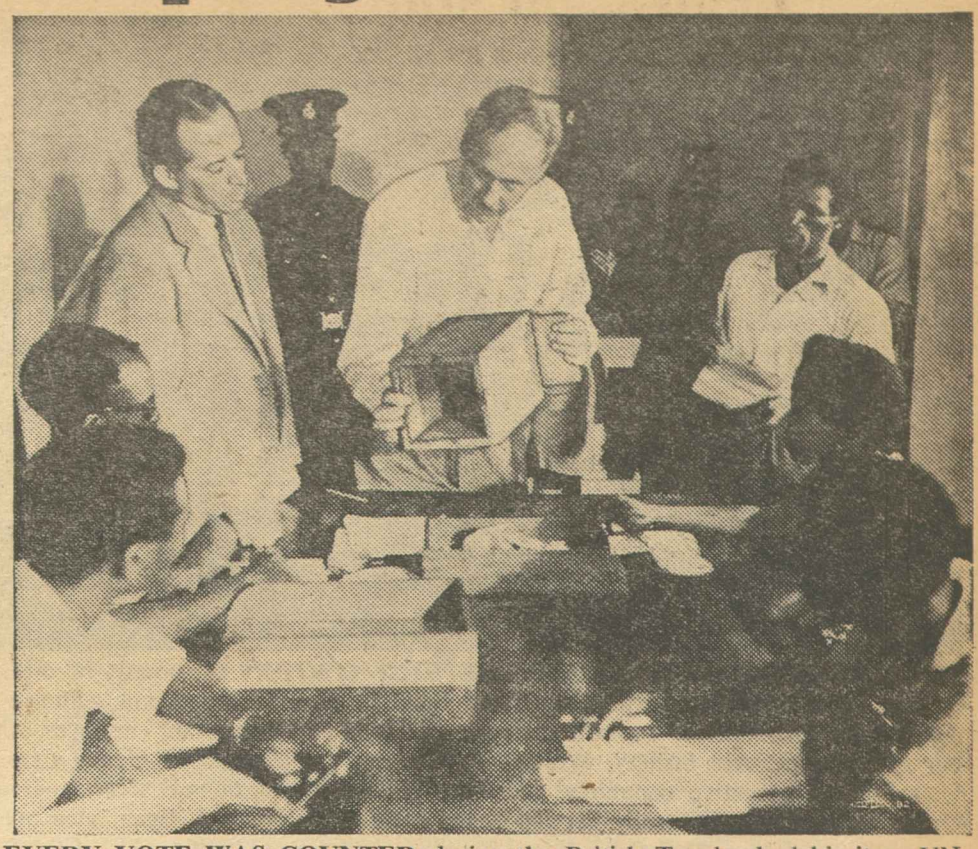
The African leaders, he declared, "frown upon and discourage" all forms of racial phobia—"an evil which now plagues 80 percent of the land of Africa and 90 percent of the people still under colonial rule."

Organized labor played a major role in the national revolution in Ghana, he said.

"The Trades Union Congress has close ties with Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's Convention Party," he explained. "The TUC's membership of about 100,000 is principally among maritime workers, motor drivers, and railway and government employes.

"Gen. Sec. John K. Tettegah is a member of the Executive Council of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. In December 1955, he attended the AFL-CIO merger convention.

"There may be an element of prophecy in the fact that the ICFTU held its first All-African Trade Union Conference in Accra just two months before the new nation's Independence Day. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Pres. Emil Rieve attended as representatives of the free trade union movement of America to participate in the conference.



EVERY VOTE WAS COUNTED during the British Togoland plebiscite. UN observer Brian Meredith demonstrates how it is done by holding up a ballot box for examination after the ballots themselves had been removed.

"Labor in America is naturally greatly concerned about the path that African workers may take in the worldwide struggle between freedom and slavery, democracy and communism."

Through Randolph, Meany sent a special message to Nkrumah, who was a member of the Maritime Union while a student in this country.

"He was visibly touched and fully appreciative of this expression of friendliness and felicitation to the leaders and peoples of Ghana from 15 million organized wage earners of the great Republic of America," Randolph recalled.

"This deserving recognition was timely, fitting and proper. Verily, this was an act of sowing the good seed of brotherhood."

The AFL-CIO vice president said the actual transition of power from colonial rule to the African people was "a miracle of political-social change."

"Some 500,000 people burst into shouts of joy, resounding cheers, singing and dancing," he said in describing the scene.

"Yes, some were in tears of ecstacy and gladness to witness the glory of the tidings and promises of a happier tomorrow.

"This vast mass of people—jubilant but serious—gave expression to their deep emotions in marching and in chanting 'freedom! freedom! freedom!'

"Here were the manifestations of a burning passion and hunger for liberty from colonial rule. Here was the story of the rising tide of nationalism that swept, enveloped, aroused and awakened all Africa—the intelligent, illiterate and humble masses as well as proud African chiefs—to the realization of their right and power to be free."

Not all of the people favored independence, he recalled. Many of the tribal chiefs, especially in Ashanti and the Northern Territories, objected strongly to the centralization of power.

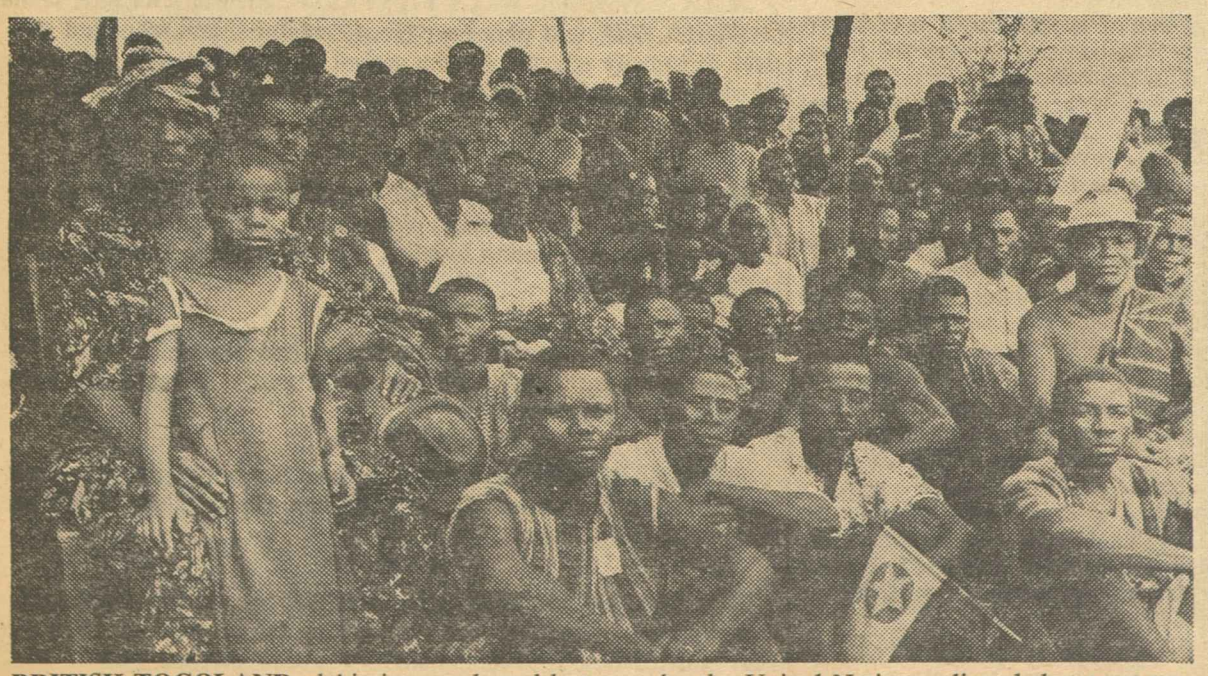
It was natural, he explained, that the old chiefs felt the abolition of colonial rule would spell the doom of the old tribal order and deprive them of their role of leadership.

On the economic front, Randolph said, Ghana recognizes that it must develop a security not based on the one raw material of which it is the world's greatest producer—cocoa. The leaders are directing their attention toward diversification, with the most ambitious proposal being the Volta River hydroelectric and aluminum smelting project.

"No doubt," he pointed out, "Ghana will seek and welcome technical assistance as well as American capital in this development program."

Randolph was willing to make one prophecy based on his observations.

"Now that a free and independent Ghana is a reality," he said, "Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, the Rhodesias, Nyassaland, Tanganyika, Gambia, South Africa, Somalia, the Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola, and the Spanish colonies will not be far behind."



BRITISH TOGOLAND plebiscite, conducted last year by the United Nations, aligned that trust territory with the neighboring Gold Coast and led to its inclusion in Ghana. Africans had a chance to practice democracy during the voting and liked it, as this rapt campaign audience attests.

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SECTION

ORGANIZED LABOR HAS MAJOR REPRESENTATION on boards of directors of health and welfare agencies affiliated with the United Fund in New Haven, Conn. Shown above are (left to right) John Fitzmaurice, business manager of Hotel and Restaurant employes, who is a board member of Travelers Aid Society; William P. Enright, president, New Haven Central Labor Council, United Fund executive committee member; William O. Redmond, secretary-treasurer, New Haven Union Label Council, Family Service board member; William J. Egan, vice president, Connecticut Federation of Labor, Red Cross board member, and Frank Fallon, AFL-CIO Community Services Committee representative in the Connecticut area.

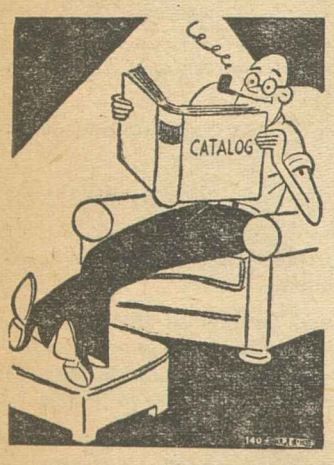
How to Buy:

Tips on Clothes, Cars, Food

By Sidney Margolius

APRIL is a big clothes-buying month for families with a real financial problem involved in outfitting everyone all at once. Fortunately, except for shoes, clothing prices have not gone up as drastically as other necessities.

Women's and girls' apparel is still close to last year's price tags while men's and boys' clothes cost slightly more. But the real expense will be the cost of new shoes for the family. Shoes have gone up 5 percent over last year, and now cost 24 percent more than 1950.



You can ease the impact of the big spring clothing bill by buying just what you need for Easter beforehand, and then taking advantage of the big post-Easter clearances to buy the rest of your spring needs at reduced prices. Even for pre-Easter needs, the later you shop, the more cut-rate sales you'll find.

Wage-earners' wives and working girls get a break in the black and navy blue being promoted this year as the basic fashion colors. These happen to be among the most practical foundation colors for a wardrobe, along with gray and brown, because a woman doesn't have to assemble too many new accessories. You dress best at least expense when you build a small, versatile wardrobe of not too many different colors.

For men, a wise choice in a spring suit is a dacron-worsted blend. This type is rapidly becoming one of the most popular suits. It can be worn for three seasons, and combines the wear-resistance and shape-retention of dacron, with the resilience, absorbency and more traditional appearance of wool worsted.

CARS: Discounts are getting bigger on the 1957 models, with some dealers trying to spur spring demand by selling them for as little as $50 and $75 above their own cost.

HOUSES: Houses may be a little easier to buy this summer, as far as down payment is concerned at least. Congress so far has resisted the pressure to raise the interest rate on GI mortgages to 5 percent from the present 4.5. A new proposal would authorize FHA to permit lower down payments, so that a non-veteran family could buy a $15,000 house, for example, with as little as $750 instead of the present $2,300. Veterans already are permitted low down payments of a flat 2 percent of the purchase price.

FOOD: Beef is still relatively reasonable, but pork has started on a sharp price climb, with beef due to go up, too.

Look for price cuts this spring on certain canned goods in especially heavy supply as dealers trim their inventories before the new packing season begins. You'll find stores offering sales especially of canned peas, string beans, corn, lima beans, and tomatoes.

A price survey by the New York State Extension Marketing Service finds that these items, and also canned beets, sauerkraut and pumpkin, are especially good buys in canned foods, on the basis of their cost per serving.

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Making Ends Meet:

Do's, Don't's on Cooking Fish

By Nancy Pratt

THE Lenten season is a good time to bone up on the do's and don't's of cooking fish.

The main rule for fish is don't overcook.

Fish is delicate and, like eggs, can very quickly be overcooked. It's done when it flakes easily on testing with a fork. If you cook it longer, you not only will dry it out, but also kill the delicate flavor.

If a large cut of fish, say three pounds, is cooked in one piece, the outside is likely to get overcooked before the inside is done, so it's best to cut it into serving-size pieces before cooking.

Most fish sold in supermarkets is frozen. Actually such frozen fish may be "fresher" than fresh fish. Most fish packers today freeze the fish immediately after it's been caught, thereby preserving its fresh flavor.

The frozen fish steaks or fillets can be cooked without thawing, but of course they'll take longer to cook that way. The best way to thaw the frozen fish is to leave it in the bottom of the refrigerator overnight, for thawing in the refrigerator eliminates any danger of spoilage. If you thaw it outside the refrigerator at room temperature, you will need about three hours thawing time for a package of halibut or perch fillets.

Frozen shellfish like shrimp and lobster tails require special treatment. If you parboil them, use water very sparingly. Actually lobster tails can be broiled raw if they're thawed first. They need about fifteen minutes under a low broiler flame (about 350 degrees). Baste them periodically with melted butter.

Shrimp, too, can be broiled or sauteed raw after they've been thawed. They are not difficult to shuck raw. If they aren't thawed they will have to be parboiled. To accent their flavor add a bayleaf, a few whole cloves and a little lemon juice to the cooking water. The liquid leftover after the shrimp have been drained, can be used, if strained, to make a delicious base for shrimp bisque, sauce or shrimp gumbo.

The flavor of fish responds well to seasoning. For plain broiled fish you may want to make a lemon-butter sauce, adding herbs such as parsley, tarragon, or thyme. A white sauce flavored with a dash of sherry wine goes well with baked halibut or perch. And curry, of course, is a natural with shrimp.

Hollywood Observer:

Kerr, Mitchum Only Cast in 'Mr. Allison'

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—The new motion picture, "Heaven Knows, Mr. Allison," is one of the most unusual feature films it's been my pleasure to encounter.

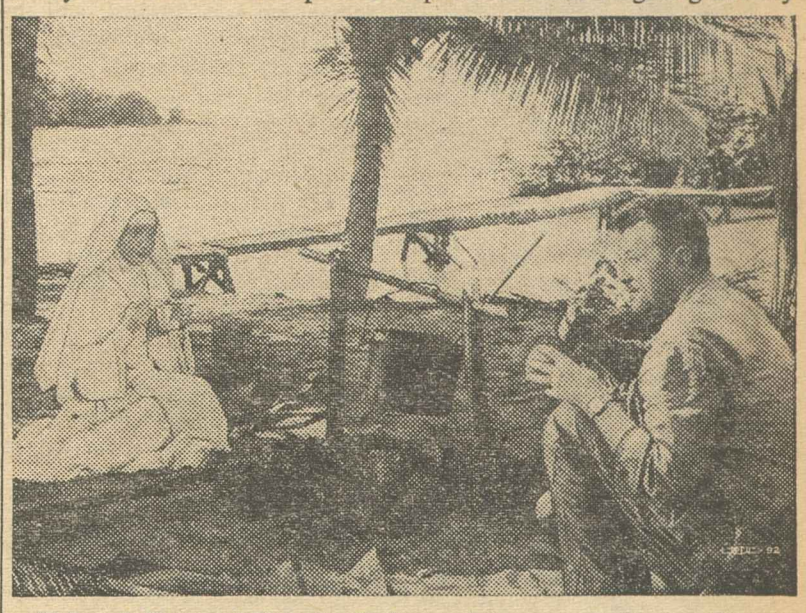
This is a beautifully-told story of a young Catholic nun and a hard-boiled corporal of the U.S. Marines, marooned on a small island in the Pacific under hazardous circumstances during World War II.

The picture is carried in its entirety by Deborah Kerr and Robert Mitchum. There just aren't any other actors in the film. The whole cast is Mitchum and Miss Kerr. Menacing Japanese troops, mostly in the background, and later, American military rescuers are just extra players occupying a few minutes of screen time.

Yet the picture, though it starts slowly, gradually builds in warm human interest and suspense until the viewer lives with and even inside of "Mr. Allison" and "Sister Angela."

The sensitivity, the taste and the gentle humor with which the relationship between the dedicated nun and the tough marine is portrayed constitute a great achievement for the director, John Huston.

Shining equally with the art of the director are two of the most absorbing performances in many a day by Mitchum and Kerr. Mitchum rises to heights he's never before attained and is particularly effective as the corporal's respect for Sister Angela gradually



Deborah Kerr and Robert Mitchum whole cast of "Heaven Knows, Mr. Allison."

turns into the love of one mortal for another, while she tries to explain to him that her heart is already given to God.

This is a delicate situation and in less competent hands the resulting movie might have offended many. Let's hope that the ads for the picture will not misrepresent the film.

Twentieth Century-Fox, the U.S. Marine Corps and the church of Sister Angela's faith should be proud of "Heaven Knows, Mr. Allison."

Persons of all faiths will thoroughly enjoy it, for even a supposed agnostic like your observer found it honest, sincere, at times reverent, but always delightful entertainment.

★ ★ ★

AFTER TEN YEARS OF REAL LIFE MARRIAGE, Barbara Hale and Bill Williams are about to be married in "reel" life. Bill, who's a union board member, and Barbara have just been signed by Universal for key roles of a movie cameraman and his wife in "Slim Carter." Although Bill and Barbara have worked together in several other pictures, this will be the first time they've played a married couple on the screen.

★ ★ ★

JEAN SIMMONS, JOAN FONTAINE, PIPER LAURIE AND SANDRA DEE will play four New Zealand sisters who find their lives drastically affected by the arrival of Paul Newman and other World War II soldiers in MGM's "Until They Sail," just going into production.

★ ★ ★

HERMAN WOUK, author of "Marjorie Morningstar," checks in at Warners studio to discuss picturization of his best-seller, scheduled to go into production in May. Just who'll play the title role is still a big mystery.

★ ★ ★

HELEN ROSE has designed a peek-a-boo bra which Eva Gabor will introduce in "Don't Go Near the Water." What better introduction could you have?

★ ★ ★

JUNE ALLYSON has recovered from her bout with pneumonia and shooting has resumed on "My Man Godfrey" in which she stars with David Niven.

★ ★ ★

DID YOU HEAR THE ONE ABOUT: the starlet who found a man who has everything—so she's asking for everything? The girl who married a second lieutenant? The first one got away. Note from Joe E. Lewis: "You can read all about my sex life in my book, 'The Joker Is Wild.' It takes a paragraph." Ray Anthony says that if you want the car ahead of you to move faster, don't honk—just try to pass it.

I'm Often Wrong:

Neff's Stubborness Wins Boxing 'Plum'

By Joe Miller

NEVER underestimate the power of a man who can write letters, especially when he writes 3,297—yes, 3,297!—letters.

This is the story of Al Neff of Seattle, the prodigious letter-writer, and how he has—almost all by himself—promoted what should turn out to be, short of the Olympics, the biggest international amateur boxing tournament of all-time.

The tourney, officially known as the "International Diamond Belt AAU Boxing Tournament," will be staged at the University of Washington in Seattle this August. At writing, 12 nations—including Romania from behind the Iron Curtain—have officially accepted and will send teams. Forty-one other nations are con-

ART NEFF AND ROCKY MARCIANO

sidering the invitation and, with the backing of the U.S. State Department, many public officials and organizations, Al Neff believes that many of them will send teams to Seattle.

Profits from the three-day event will go to CARE and other international goodwill agencies, such as the UN's Children's International Emergency Fund. With many groups, including Washington state labor unions, picking up the tab for the tourney's expenses, Neff is hopeful of clearing upwards of $100,000 for the above agencies.

But this, as worthwhile as it is, isn't the factor that makes Al Neff's story important. It is significant because it demonstrates what one small man can do with an idea if he dedicates himself to it.

About two years ago Neff, who operates a rug store in Seattle, got what he now calls a "wild idea"—an idea that an international amateur boxing tournament might be a good vehicle to promote a small piece of global goodwill.

★ ★ ★

BOXING is Neff's lifetime passion. For years he's been known as the softest touch in town for any pug or ex-pug with a hard-luck story.

Neff first broached the idea to Seattle civic and sports leaders. Their response was unanimous: "Go away, little man, and forget it."

Most men would have given up after being dealt such total rejection. But, as Neff says: "I'm not smart, but I'm stubborn. The more I got turned down, the more the idea became an obsession with me."

Finally a handful of people were brought around—after a year of this—to agreeing with the stocky rug man. Neff brought them together at a fancy luncheon (he picked up the tab, of course) and they formed something called the "Seattle-Tacoma Athletic Commission."

Now Neff moved his letter-writing operation into high gear. He hired a secretary and whipped out letters as fast as she could type them—to amateur boxing federations in every nation that had them, to the U.S. State Department, to airlines, politicians and people like Gene Tunney and Jack Dempsey.

Amazingly enough, Neff's letters brought an almost uniformly favorable response. Most countries, including Israel and Egypt, for instance, were enthusiastic; even Soviet Russia wrote Al—on a Russian-script typewriter—that it was considering sending a team. "An interpreter I had to get yet to translate it," Al said.

Al, who has spent $3,600 of his own money and Lord knows how much in time, is philosophic about his success. "If everything comes too easy, it isn't fun," he said recently. "But it's a pleasure when you finally get good results."

Probably in the larger scheme of things, Al Neff's tourney may not count for much. But perhaps a few Indonesians, Pakistani, Romanians, Uruguayans, Japanese, et al., will go home with a better idea of the U.S.A.—thanks to a tough little rug man who wouldn't quit on a good idea.

Soup to Nonsense:

Then Came The Yawn

By Jane Goodsell

CONVERSATION openers that would induce me to turn off my hearing aid if I wore one:

". . . Simply must tell you about the dream I had last night. I was on a train, and the train had a ballroom, and I was dancing the Highland Fling, and then suddenly the ballroom turned into a swimming pool and. . . ."

". . . In the hospital with a needle taped to his arm, and a tube in his nose. . . ."

". . . And I was holding the ace, jack, three times in hearts, the ace, king of diamonds, a singleton club and five spades to the queen, ten and my partner had. . . ."

". . . And the farmer had three beautiful daughters, and the traveling salesman said to him. . . ."

". . . And I only gave her a teeny little push that didn't even hurt, and she hit me in the stomach and threw mud in my face and. . . ."

". . . We're related by marriage. You see, John's mother and Vera's grandfather on her mother's side are brother and. . . ."

". . . The reason I didn't get a better grade in arithmetic is that the teacher doesn't give us enough time to. . . ."

". . . And they had the ball on the 50 yard line, third down and four yards to go when. . . ."

". . . And the reason I know we were only going 50 is that I'd just remarked to Myrtle that you couldn't make much time on weekends, when this cop took after us and. . . ."

". . . I say to you, in all sincerity, that if I am elected to this office, I will. . . ."

". . . And the other day when the boss and I were having lunch together, I said to him, 'Hank. . . .'"

". . . And I guess it doesn't seem so funny just hearing about, but it was just a scream when Herb tried to drink out of the trick glass and kept spilling. . . ."

". . . And I'll bet that little old '52 of mine against a new car any day of the week. Why, I can show you records to prove that she gets 18 miles to the gallon, and you can count the lube jobs she's had on the fingers of. . . ."

". . . And I put the only nickel I had into the slot machine, and started to walk away when. . . ."

"Honorable chairman, members of the fund raising committee, ladies and gentlemen. . . ."

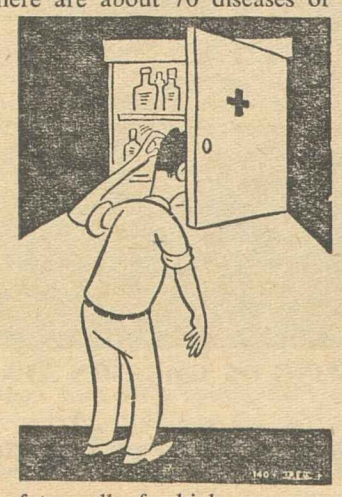
For Your Health's Sake:

Retarded Children Not Hopeless

By Dr. Morris Brand

A MENTALLY retarded child is one whose mentality is impaired or incompletely developed. This is a condition which may have been caused before birth, during birth, or in childhood.

The reasons for the occurrence of this condition are not always obvious, there are about 70 diseases or accidents, any one of which may be the cause.



Among the diseases or mishaps which can cause this condition are:

During pregnancy — German measles, inadequate function of the thyroid or other glands of internal secretion, chemical poisons, inadequate and improper nutrition and physical pressure on or in the womb and the abnormal position of the fetus, all of which may prevent proper development of the fetus' cranial cavity.

During childbirth—a prolonged and difficult labor of the mother and injury to the child's skull and brain.

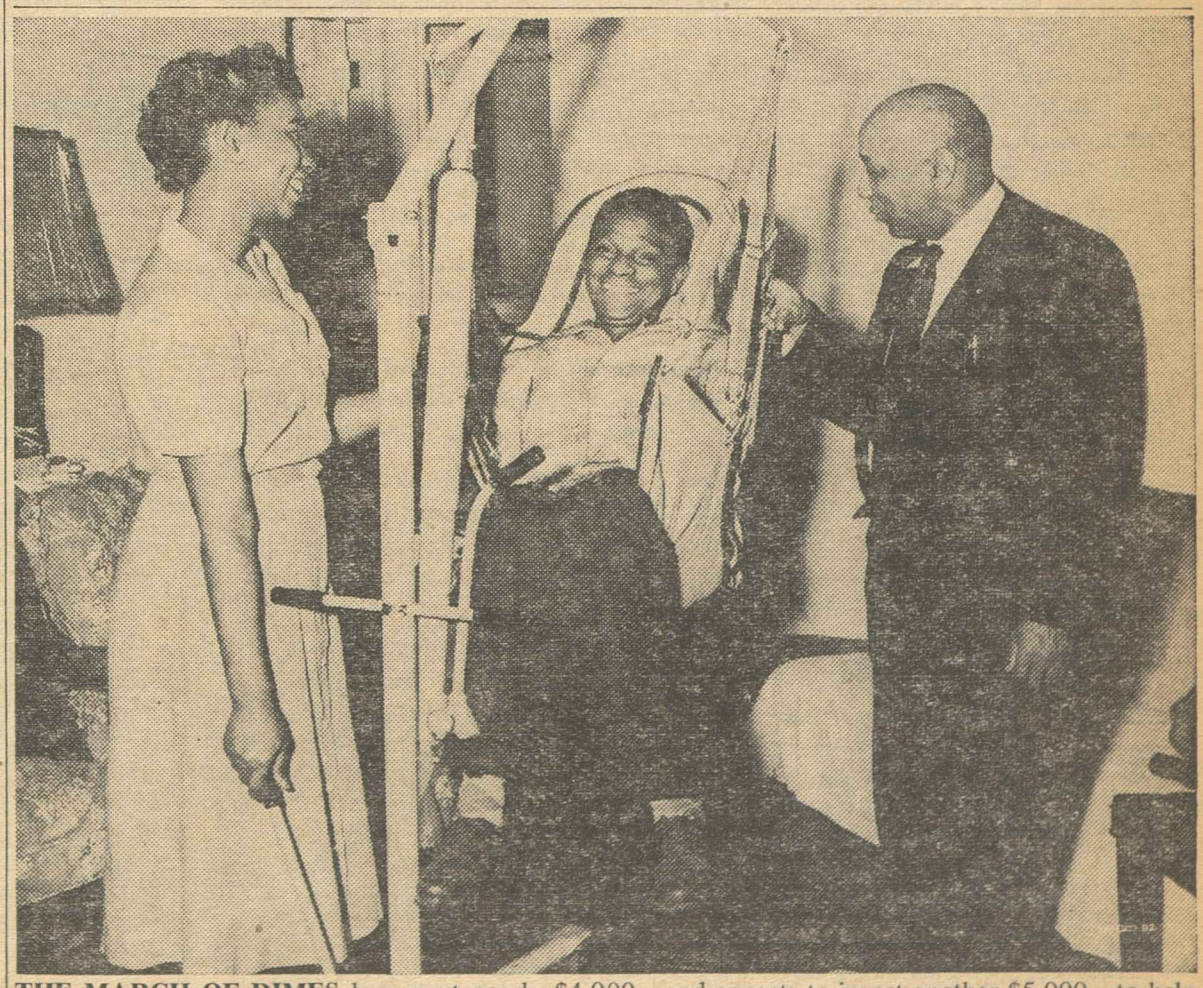
After childbirth—various infections which affect the meninges or the outer lining of the brain (meningitis), diseases of the brain tissues itself and possibly a few brain injuries which cause pressure and scarring of certain parts of the brain tissues.

Mental retardation can occur with all kinds of parents regardless of their education, financial status, intelligence or outstanding abilities. It does not "run in families." In families where retarded children have been born, there have been bright children also. Parents cannot blame themselves for the birth of a mentally retarded child, particularly if they took all the proper precautions and followed the advice of their physician during the pre-natal period.

The number of such conditions are relatively few —about three out of every 100 children born—but the problem of the proper care and education of the child—and the parent—is important. Since it is sometimes difficult to recognize the lesser degrees of mental retardation it is important for the parents and teachers to be aware of its possibility in a child who appears unable to learn as rapidly or adjust as well to varying situations of the environment or reason out problems as do other children in the same class or age group.

Caution is necessary not to consider a child retarded simply because on occasion there seems to be a lack of understanding or the child is easily distracted.

The situation is no longer hopeless and parents therefore must not neglect to give these children the proper attention and education.



THE MARCH OF DIMES has spent nearly $4,000—and expects to invest another $5,000—to help a crippled polio victim, Hugh Patrick, a member of Douglas Lodge 6122, Railway Clerks, in Chicago. Patrick is shown in a "mechanical lifter," a sort of hammock on a movable crane, which is used to transfer him from his bed to a wheelchair. With him are Josephine Robertson, a nurse's aid, and Frank Summerville, grand lodge organizer of the Railway Clerks.

Butchers Sponsor Apartments in New York

ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF JIMERSON APARTMENTS, BEING BUILT TO EASE WORKERS' HOUSING

Housing Project Gives Workers Moderately Priced Apartments

New York—Applications are being accepted for living quarters in the Earl W. Jimerson Apartments, the $6.5 million cooperative housing development in Brooklyn sponsored by the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen and named in honor of their international president.

The project consists of three 15-story fireproof buildings, each serviced by twin elevators, which offer 420 units ranging from efficiency apartments to three-bedroom layouts. It represents the latest in architectural planning, and offers an opportunity for comfortable living at a cost far lower than comparable quarters available elsewhere.

Provide Badly Needed Dwellings

The Jimerson Apartments offer another evidence of the 30-year effort of the trade union movement to provide living space for workers and others of low and moderate income in the New York area.

The unions' attempts to take up some of the slack left by the failure of private business and the inadequacies of government programs have provided thousands of badly-needed dwelling units in the thickly-settled section of the nation's largest city.

The first venture, undertaken in 1927, was by the Clothing Workers and, like the Jimerson Apartments, was a low-cost cooperative venture. Three years later the ACW started its first slum clearance program, replacing the ramshackle, disease-breeding, obsolete remnants of an earlier day in housing with modern housing geared to the needs and desires of another generation.

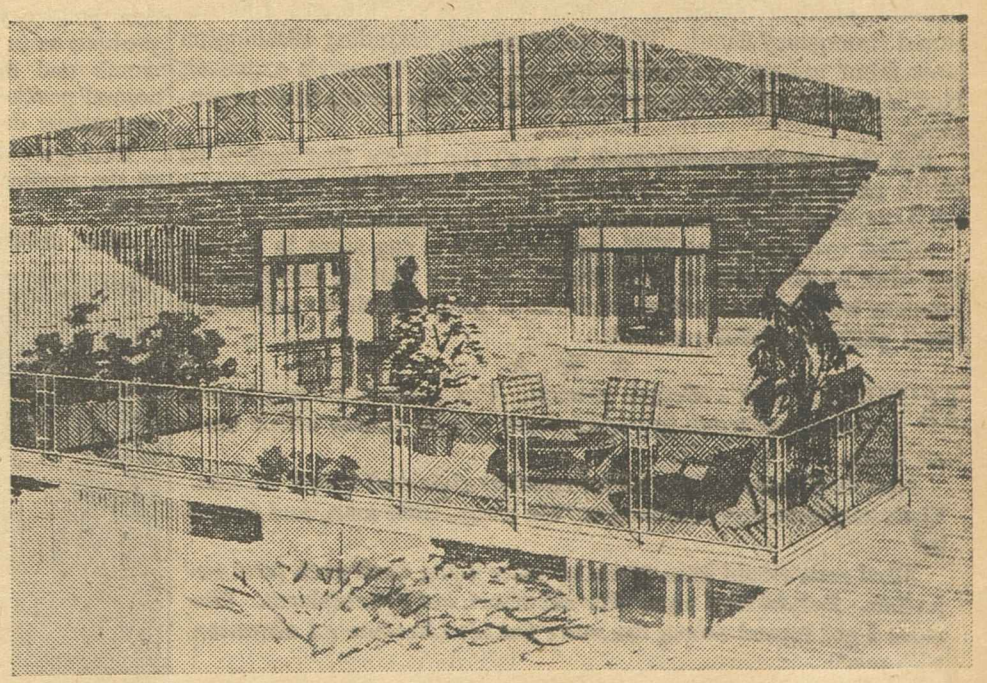
The ACW program has grown over the years and has completed projects with a total of 2,500 dwelling units.

The Ladies' Garment Workers have invested millions of dollars in similar ventures, as has Local 3 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In addition, the ILGWU is making $20 million available for Veterans Administration mortgages on less expensive homes—a field where the need for financing is great.

85 Percent of Area Landscaped

Each apartment in the Jimerson project has an individual balcony, averaging 6 by 20 feet, for outdoor living. The living rooms are usually 23 feet long. There are huge double closets with full sliding doors, a master television antenna, and provision for flush wall air conditioning in the master bedroom.

Ample school facilities and excellent shopping are available in the area, which is in the one-fare zone to midtown New York. The buildings occupy only 15 percent of the land. The remaining 85 percent is devoted to landscaped walks, gardens and playgrounds. Parking facilities are available.



APPLICATIONS for living quarters are being accepted by the Earl W. Jimerson Apartments, Brooklyn housing development sponsored by the Meat Cutters and named in honor of their president. An individual balcony like the one shown in architect's drawing above goes with each apartment.

The tenant-cooperators who occupy the apartments will save thousands of dollars as a result of the Meat Cutters' non-profit sponsorship.

Because of its non-profit nature, the project has been given a 40 percent tax exemption by New York City for 30 years. The State Division of Housing is providing a 50-year mortgage at the lowest interest rate available, 3 percent.

These savings are passed on to the occupants. In addition, each tenant will have savings because of the income tax deduction he is allowed through his participation in ownership by virtue of his equity payment.

Equity payments range from $600 for an efficiency apartment to $1,830 for one with three bedrooms. Estimated net monthly carrying charges—after deducting all other savings—are from $60.54 for the efficiency to $107.23 for the three-bedroom apartment.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE DIFFERENCES OF OPINION on minimum wages between Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell clarify the area of disagreement between the Eisenhower Administration and what this reporter shall call, without apology, liberals.

The setting was a meeting of the Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.). Mitchell came to answer questions by Morse on the limits of federal power in the minimum wage field and the wisdom of federal action.

Morse is sponsor of a bill which, according to Mitchell's estimates, would extend coverage of the $1 an hour wage to about nine million workers, and give them time and half after 40 hours a week.

Mitchell has proposed extension to only 2.5 million—and no overtime after 40 hours.

★ ★ ★

MITCHELL REPRESENTS the best in the Eisenhower Administration in the field of social legislation.

He is an able administrator of his department. In the past he has wangled higher appropriations from Congress for enforcement of labor-protection laws—and that is not a small success.

He doesn't believe in state "right-to-work" laws. He doesn't advocate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act provision authorizing state right-to-work laws—but he is against them.

Mitchell had the courage three years ago—and just recently—to tell employers that he thinks big retail chains and department stores should be forced by federal law to pay $1 an hour minimum. He isn't frightened when Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and department store official spokesmen disagree.

Add all this together, and Mitchell still was shown by Morse to have adopted a small-scale, narrow-gauge concept of the social function of a federal minimum wage.

★ ★ ★

MITCHELL SAID THAT IN THE CONSIDERED judgment of his department, the federal minimum wage couldn't be extended beyond 2.5 million workers without an "impact" on business and employment that might be harmful.

He refused—because of the possible "impact" on business and employment—to accept a Morse suggestion that maybe the department store workweek might gradually be reduced to 46 hours, 44 hours, 42 hours and then 40 hours.

He acknowledged that his own "preliminary" studies showed there had been no serious "impact" on employment and business by raising the minimum wage from 75 cents to $1 an hour in 1955-56. But in explaining his own 1955 anxieties of disaster and "impact" if the minimum was raised above 90 cents, he had to say, in effect, that business had turned out better in 1956 than he had expected.

This is a neat trick: take credit for Eisenhower "prosperity," but justify 1955 opposition to $1 an hour by saying nobody could possibly have guessed things would be that good.

★ ★ ★

THE MORSE APPROACH was diametrically different.

The Oregon senator talked about the social obligations of the federal government.

He spoke of the "duty" of the federal government to make sure that no employer could "exploit" his workers, or force workers to "subsidize" an employer, on the plea of "impact."

He said the government had no right to require, legislatively, a "kickback" from workers to employers in the form of substandard wages—under any excuse, small business or not.

He suggested, repeatedly, that if any business suffered "impact" from a decent minimum wage, the federal government could then take steps under the Employment Act of 1946. Mitchell made no response to show he had ever heard of the Employment Act or federal responsibility.

Mitchell, let it be emphasized, represents the broadest in the social conscience of this Administration. But he and Sen. Morse might have been inhabiting different worlds when they discussed the philosophy of the minimum wage and the obligations of the federal government toward the people.

THE PROPERTY OF AND ISSUED BY THE
Retail Clerks International Association

RETAIL UNION STORE CLERKS UNION R C I A

No. B-

AFFILIATED WITH AFL-CIO

THIS STORE CARD assures the purchaser the merchant has entered into an agreement with the Retail Clerks' Intl. Association in the interest and well-being of his employes. It is your assurance that the retail salespeople employed therein are union members.

Morgan Says:

Labor Has Big Role in Tunisia

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THIS reporter spent two midnight hours wandering alone through the labryinth of the Medina of Tunis, the local Casbah, watching, feeling, smelling and hearing Tunisians begin their intense celebration of the first anniversary of their independence from France.

Morgan

They must know that they are staggering ahead into the future, bearing problems of great weight.

In the big square on the edge of the Medina, where ugly demonstrations against the French almost invariably used to start, there must have been 50,000 people, nearly all men, packed in one genial mass, doing nothing more sinister than groaning with delight at the endless gyrations of a henna-haired belly dancer on the platform above them.

As you watched, caught in the swaying vise of the crowd, you wondered where, out of this morass of humanity, was the leadership of the country to come from.

The answer is the same for most of Africa. With rare and small exceptions, there is no middle class on this continent, and the leadership will come largely from two sources: the limited ranks of the intelligentsia and the working class.

Organized labor is only beginning to make itself felt in Africa, but the leaders of these masses are enormously important. Their leanings, their prejudices, their judgments now will determine the direction their awakening rank and file will take tomorrow.

So far, with some qualifications, labor leaders in the eight African countries we visited on Vice Pres. Nixon's tour, have inclined far more to our side of the street than to the Communist side.

Nixon himself has observed in several countries, including Morocco, the Sudan and Tunisia, that especially American trade unions appear to enjoy a high prestige with local union officials with whom he has talked, and he said too he was particularly impressed with the regard they had for Irving Brown, the AFL-CIO international representative, who for many months now, has been following the African scene from his headquarters in Paris.

One of the major points Nixon will make in his report to President Eisenhower on this three-week good will safari is an urgent recommendation that our exchange programs with Africa be much expanded with emphasis on leadership training for African men and women, particularly in business and labor fields.

Nixon indicated that the American labor movement, in coordination with government, should play an increasingly important role in these activities. If we don't expand these exchanges of people to train and be trained and do it not recklessly, but with swift care, somebody else will, and you know who.

Vandercook Says:

Bermuda Parley Strengthens U.S.

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

IF the two-power Bermuda Conference had done no more than hasten the long-delayed American decision to form a closer alliance with the Baghdad Pact, it could be counted a success.

For the Bermuda meeting itself and our willingness, at last, to join the military committee of the five-nation anti-Communist alliance—taken together—point in a new and encouraging direction.

Vandercook

Until now it has seemed to be the policy of the Eisenhower Administration to strain desperately to be friends with everyone. At the summit Conference at Geneva, the affable Mr. Eisenhower beamed upon Red Chief Khrushchev so convincingly that it sometimes seemed he persuaded the Kremlin that there was almost nothing the Russians could do which would henceforth invite our opposition.

Before and after the 1952 election, the Republican Party made such political capital of what some dishonorable men even went so far as to call the "mistake" of the Korean war, that it would be small wonder if the Communist states have thought we would never make a like "mistake" again, however great the provocation.

More recently, we have applied that all-embracing "let's-be-friends-with-everyone" policy to the Middle East. Wreathed in vacant smiles, the United States has said to hostile and friendly states alike that we could detect no differences between them.

In the myopic eyes of the State Dept. there has, until now, been nothing to choose between democratic Israel and the defiant and irresponsible Nasser dictatorship in Egypt. For all an attentive world could tell, Marxist-tainted Syria could expect to benefit just as profitably from the special funds at the President's disposal as could anti-Marxist Iraq.

Though Dulles and Eisenhower have contradicted each other, there's little reason to think that we intended to extend less of our bounty to such self-styled neutralist nations as India, than to our most important European allies. That may still be our policy.

Washington, these days, moves in mysterious ways, its blunders to perform. We do, though, now have the first hint we have had in a long time that our foreign policy may be facing up to one of the eternal facts of life and history: That no nation can be universally popular.

And, that in an age of continuing crisis, it is better to depend upon the dependable than to waste time and money in futile wooing of the undependable.

One may hope, therefore, that the painful truth may have impressed itself upon our policy-makers that many of the new nations which our sentimental and not always well-informed support have helped to bring into being, love us not at all. Our traditions, our moral and political standards are not those of all men.

As We See It:

Letter Carriers $1,500 Underpaid

AMERICA'S letter carriers are paid $1,500 less a year than the amount estimated necessary to support the average American family, William C. Doherty, chairman of the Government Employes Council, declared on As We See It, public service program presented by the AFL-CIO.

The Council represents 650,000 federal government workers. Doherty is also president of the National Association of Letter Carriers and is a vice president of the AFL-CIO. He was heard in an interview over the American Broadcasting Co. network, as bills were presented in the Congress to increase the salaries of postal and other government workers.

The average annual wage for clerks and letter carriers is $4,345 a year, Doherty said. The Heller Committee, a private group recognized as an authority, made a survey in the San Francisco Bay area, and said the minimum annual salary necessary for a family of four is $5,849 a year.

The postal wage is 50 percent less than that paid in private industry for comparative jobs, Doherty reported, and it has been as much as 32 percent less than living costs in the period between 1940 and 1955.

"Labor has always insisted that no firm has a right to remain in business if survival is contingent upon inadequate wages," Doherty remarked. "Government has the same moral responsibility as any other employer."

Low government salaries cost the government, the GEC chairman asserted.

"In Minneapolis last year, 52 civil service examinations were necessary. Normally, one or two would have sufficed. From these 52 examinations, only 1,343 applicants qualified for further interviews. A mere 526 actually accepted employment. But here is the shocking thing: Of the 526 who reported for work, 320 quit shortly thereafter.

"This resolves into a simple case of mathematics. Is it wise management to squander public funds recruiting men who will not accept employment? Is it good business to invest money in training men only to have them leave before there is a return on the investment? Or should decent, adequate wages be paid?"

Doherty said, "The taxpayers of the nation are our real bosses, and if they will write their two senators and the congressman from their area, asking these gentlemen to give early and favorable consideration to this matter, I am confident that justice will finally result."

Seafarers Propose Merging Pensions

San Francisco—A proposal to merge pension plans of three divisions of the Seafarers Intl. Union on the West Coast was under consideration at the union's convention here.

The pension proposal would allow a seaman to get pension credits for all time served at sea in any of the three divisions—the Marine Cooks and Stewards, the Marine Firemen and the Sailors Union of the Pacific.

The pension merger proposal topped the opening days of the union's 8th biennial convention. About 100 delegates from 40 SIU locals and divisions representing over 100,000 seamen were in attendance.

A huge photograph of Harry Lundeberg, first president of the SIU, who died Jan. 28, dominated the convention hall. Paul A. Hall, president since Lundeberg's death, presided at the sessions.

Delegates heard addresses by Gov. Goodwin Knight of California, Rocco Siciliano, assistant secretary of labor, Ed Weston, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, and Harry O'Reilly, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

Texas Labor Is Exploited, Says Bishop

San Antonio, Tex. — Charging that a large part of the labor force here is the victim of exploitation, Archbishop Robert E. Lucey told a meeting of the regional unit of the Catholic Economic Association that the answer is to be found in the extension of labor unions.

The archbishop took a strong slap at widespread substandard working and living conditions which exist in this city. He cited 41,400 inadequate dwellings, many without floors, in San Antonio and the 12,000 children not registered in either public or private schools.

"I do not think these people are victims of God's displeasure," he said. "I rather feel they are victims of exploitation and that something is very wrong with the economic picture in San Antonio because the wealth is so unevenly divided."

The archbishop said labor unions should step up their activities to help poverty-stricken persons. He urged labor unions to stop bickering among themselves in order to better aid the working man.

Republicans Warned on Wreck Laws

The "new Republicans" have been warned by Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill.) that they are giving workers a "new sense of grievance" by trying to pass mislabeled state "right-to-work" laws.

"American workers have seldom believed that those who tried to hold down their wages and weaken their unions were true 'friends,'" Price said in a speech to the House. He pointed out that Indiana recently enacted a "wreck" law by "an overwhelming majority of the Republican members of the state legislature."

"It is extremely interesting that most states passing "right-to-work" laws in recent years are states controlled by Republicans," he continued. "It is interesting that in Kansas a 'new Republican' governor who vetoed a 'right-to-work' bill was repudiated by his own party and denied renomination.

"It is interesting that Sec. of Labor Mitchell makes a lot of speeches against 'right-to-work' laws—but that he can't get support from his own President and is being ignored by not-so-new Republican state legislatures."

ILPA to Sponsor News Scholarship

The Intl. Labor Press Association will sponsor a graduate scholarship in journalism in an effort to increase the supply of trained newspapermen available to labor publications.

ILPA Pres. Gordon Cole announced that the scholarship program was voted unanimously by the ILPA Executive Council. So far as is known, he said, it is the first action of its kind by a labor organization in the field of journalism.

The scholarship will be awarded a qualified graduate in journalism at one of the nation's outstanding schools of journalism, Cole said.

STRUCK GOODS COMMITTEE set up by joint AFL and CIO action in Racine, Wis., has just completed a full year of success in cutting down sales of struck products. The members are, left to right (seated), Pres. Al Benson, Building Trades Council; Intl. Rep. Sam Rizzo and Harold Thompson, Auto Workers; BTC Sec. Earl Sura, chairman, and UAW Intl. Rep. Frank Sahorske; (standing) Business Rep. Paul Whiteside, Retail Clerks; Business Rep. George Burns, Plumbers; Business Rep. John Grant, Carpenters; Loren Norman, editor of Racine Labor, and Ben Schwartz, counsel.

Democratic Nature of Bargaining Results in Novelty Contracts

Old gimmicks—and a few new ones—still find their way into modern collective bargaining contracts.

They range from two dozen free bagels (a hard-coated sinker shaped like a doughnut but made out of bread rather than cake)—to $100 contributions for study in foreign countries.

The New York State Dept. of Labor—taking a moment out from more serious work—has come up with a survey of novelty clauses in union-management contracts.

Bagels to Teamsters

The free bagels—two dozen of 'em—go at the end of every working day to members of the Teamsters employed by New York City bagel bakers.

"The (contract) provision seems," the department's Industrial Bulletin comments, "to be unclassifiable under any general category."

Another Teamsters local, under contract with a brewery, has a clause which permits free and unlimited consumption of the employer's product during specified working hours.

"There is no known union or industry representative," the Bulletin notes, "who believes that there is any chance of the benefit spreading to such industries as automobile manufacturing."

The $100 travel allowance for study abroad turned up in a contract held by Community Social Agency Employes Local 1707, of New York City, a unit of the State, County & Municipal Employes. Twenty-five days' paid leave goes with it.

Quite a few New York State local unions, the department's researchers found, have agreements which give a worker a paid holiday on his birthday. One between the Painters and contractors on Staten Island goes a step further. It provides a $5 bill for the celebrant with the compliments of his boss.

Quarantine Pay

The Machinists have a contract that assures full pay to members quarantined because of contagious disease. Some employers under contract to Local 3, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay for two weeks of jury duty.

Among other agreements turned up by the department were company payment for eyeglasses broken during working hours; the right of an employe to retain ownership of an invention; paid coffee breaks (which are becoming increasingly common) and three hours off for blood donations.

The pioneering clauses serve a purpose beyond the immediate one, the department believes.

"Contractual variety in fringe benefits and working conditions is a reflection of the democratic nature of the collective bargaining process," the Bulletin says.

"Individual shops, even within great nationwide corporations, have individual problems that can only be met by special clauses.

"When and if the problem extends itself to other shops, corporations or areas, the pattern for solving it has already been set."

Frazier Praises Work Of AFL-CIO on Disputes

Chicago—As long as there are thousands of American workers unorganized, jurisdiction disputes should be "a moot question," Eugene E. Frazier, new president of the Transport Service Employes believes.

"Great credit goes to George Meany, president of AFL-CIO, and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler for the work being done to do away with jurisdictional disputes," he added, in his first interview since being elected by the UTSE executive board to fill the unexpired term of the late Willard S. Townsend.

Frazier said that no plans exist for a merger of his union with any other union.

"In the American labor movement there is a definite place for big unions and small unions. They act as a counter-balance to keep the American labor movement on an even keel," he declared.

Born in Birmingham, Ala., Frazier began his labor career as a Red Cap in Cleveland, helping to organize the UTSE. He was elected vice president of the union in 1938 and became secretary-treasurer in 1947, holding the latter position until his recent election to the presidency.

Otho S. Robinson, a retired former vice president, has returned to the union as secretary-treasurer, filling the vacancy created by Frazier's elevation.

UAW PROMOTES WEINBERG

Detroit—The Auto Workers have announced the promotion of Research Dir. Nat Weinberg to director of a new department temporarily called the Special Projects Dept. Succeeding him in the research post is Woodrow L. Ginsburg, since 1949 research director of the Rubber Workers.

Clergy Reminded To Act on Security

A reminder that most clergymen and members of religious orders must decide by Apr. 15 if they want to be covered by social security has been sent to the editors of religious periodicals by Charles C. Webber, AFL-CIO representative for religious relations.

The warning is in the form of a memorandum to Webber from Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank, of the AFL-CIO Social Security Dept., which explains amendments to the social security act under which elective coverage is open to the clerics and members of religious orders except those who have taken a vow of poverty.

Farm Equipment Price Gouge Probe Asked

The Senate Anti-Trust and Monopoly Subcommittee has been urged to probe the extent to which price gouging on farm equipment has reduced the real incomes of farm families.

In a letter to Senator Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), subcommittee chairman, Auto Workers Pres. Walter Reuther pledged his union's "all-out support" of a forthcoming investigation of price increases in "administered price" industries.

REPORT ON WOMENPOWER, the result of a two-year study made by the National Manpower Council, is presented to Pres. Eisenhower by Council Chairman Erwin D. Canham of the Christian Science Monitor. Shown with the council members are Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Intl. Association of Machinists (second from left) and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, behind the President.

School Needs Have Far Outstripped Capacity of Community Financing

The needs of the country's schools have outgrown the capacity of the states and local communities to finance them, says the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

"Whether a child is born and reared in Iowa, Oregon, Mississippi or New York, he is, at the same time, a child of the United States," the department says in the current edition of Labor's Economic Review, its monthly publication.

"The welfare of both the nation and of every child requires that at least a minimum educational opportunity be assured.

Paying High Price

"To marshall all the resources for our schools that are now required to match our needs, the federal government must join our hard-pressed states and localities in supporting education at a minimum financial level."

Both the millions of children who are attending overcrowded and substandard schools and the nation itself are paying a high price for the 25-year lag in classroom construction between 1925 and 1950, the publication asserts.

The deficit in schools, classrooms and modern equipment "is likely to grow," it continues, even if last year's record of 63,000 new classrooms is maintained for the next five years.

"Without federal aid this is not a likely prospect," it adds.

It is not a likely prospect, the publication maintains, because many school districts, communities and states have spent to the limit of their ability on new schools and cannot carry a further financial burden.

Summarize Needs

The review summarizes the need in the next five years as follows:

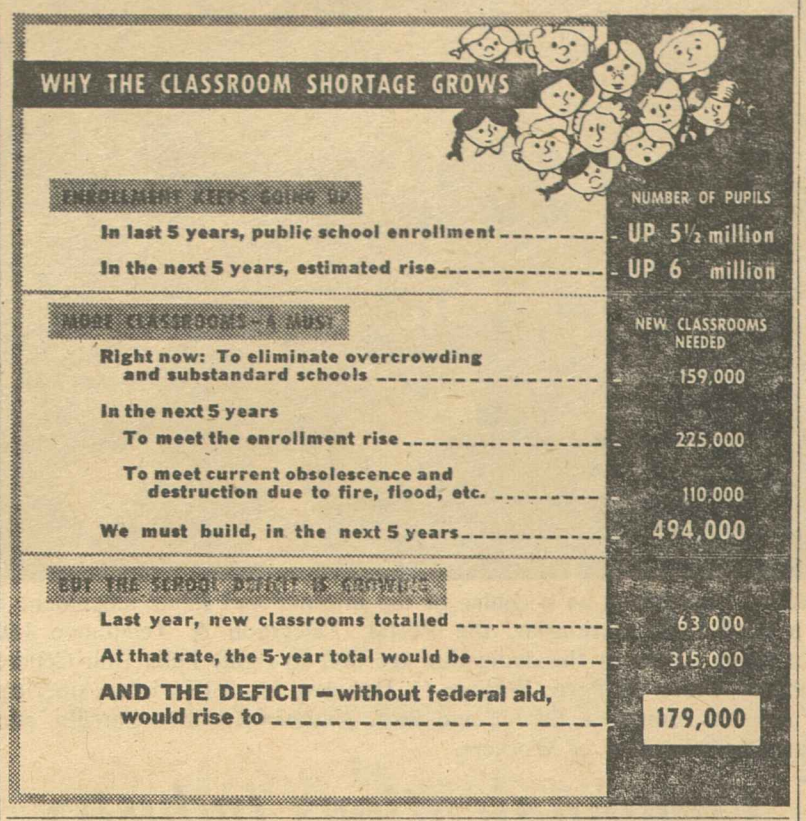
To replace substandard schools and end present overcrowding, 159,000 classrooms; additional classrooms to take care of the expected rise in enrollment, 225,000, and replacement of current losses due to obsolescence and destruction, 110,000.

"Taking the foregoing into account," it goes on, "therefore, even if last year's school construction rate is actually maintained, the classroom deficit will, in all likelihood, grow by another 20,000."

A program of federal grants to aid school construction is imperative and both major political parties have pledged themselves to support one, while the AFL-CIO has strongly endorsed the principle, the publication notes.

"If all American children are to enjoy their educational birthright—a chance to acquire understanding and the skills on which individual welfare so much depends—the public school burden no longer can be entirely shouldered by the localities and the states alone," the Review says. "Some federal aid is imperative. . . .

"Unfortunately, those most victimized by our classroom shortage—our millions of children—have no vote. It's up to adult Americans to be their spokesmen. If our voices are loud, the Congress will hear."



George Mitchell Honored For Civil Rights Battles

Associates in his decade-long struggle for social justice in the South honored George S. Mitchell at a banquet marking the end of his service as executive director of the Southern Regional Council.

Passing through Washington on his way to "a working retirement" in the Scottish highlands, Mitchell said that he was convinced that "legal desegregation will be completed all over the South in six years." He conceded, however, that complete social and cultural integration will take "a few years" longer.

Mitchell described the South as "limping along on only two-thirds of our energy," adding that "the most precious underdeveloped resource the South has got is the unused energies of the Negro people."

Mitchell said that there is a great need for the Southern Regional Council today because no state group working for civil rights is strong enough to counteract the activities of the white citizens councils. He added that his successor, SRC Exec. Dir. George Fleming, is "able and he will run it right."

The banquet, held at International House here, was sponsored by Workers Education Local 189 of the American Federation of Teachers.

Living Cost Surges To New Record High

(Continued from page 1)

and $67.58 for a worker without dependents. Both figures were slightly higher than in January, and more than $3 higher than a year ago.

Since February of last year, the bureau said, the gain in spendable earnings has been about 5 percent, but the purchasing power of these earnings has risen only 1 percent because of the continued upward spiral in the cost of living.

The sharp increase in the price index meant cost of living pay increases of between 1 and 2 cents an hour for 135,000 workers, mostly in the aircraft industry, whose wage contracts carry escalator clauses tied to the index for February.

Food Leads Increases

Major contributor to the jump in the cost of living was the price of food, which advanced seven-tenths of 1 percent on the average, during a period when food prices normally decline. Higher prices for pork and poultry were the principal factors in the February rise.

BLS Commissioner Ewan Clague declined to speculate on the cost of living for March. He said food costs usually decline from February to March, but that it was impossible to predict what would happen this month, after the food index went in the wrong direction during February.

Automobile prices, Clague said, normally should decrease during the balance of the year, following a pattern of declining from their peak at the time of the introduction of the new models. But even in this area, he struck a cautious note.

Automobile stockpiles, he said, are considerably below last year due to "controlled production" at the manufacturing level. If this continues, he said, automobile prices will show a stronger resistance to the downward trend. Any attempt to keep higher price tags on cars, Clague added, will be marked by a slump in employment in the automotive industry because of reduced production.

9 Taking ICFTU Training Courses

Brussels—Nine English-speaking workers from Africa and the Caribbean area are taking the second in a series of training courses for trade unionists from underdeveloped countries organized by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Morse Exposes Mitchell Plan On Wage Floor

(Continued from page 1)

on "constitutional grounds." He acknowledged the correctness of a memorandum from former Solicitor William Tyson on the power of Congress in regulating interstate commerce, from which Morse drew his proposals for minimum-wage coverage.

Mitchell defended his own limited proposals, thereafter, on grounds that they went as far as possible taking into account the possible "impact" economically on business and on employment.

He said that Congress has allowed various definitions of interstate commerce, for various purposes, in the past and that he assumed some "wisdom" in the variations.

Morse suggested that variations of the past were not "wisdom" but "mistakes" for the present Congress to "correct."

Mitchell said his department had not analyzed Ruttenberg's estimates of coverage under the Morse-Kelley bill but conceded that the department's own estimates of coverage indicated that about "nine million" workers would be protected.

Morse said that this indicated his bill was "better than I thought—the broader the coverage the better I like it."

Traditional Stand

He asked Mitchell whether apprehension about "impact" on business and possible "unemployment" was not the same apprehension argued by business itself on all previous occasions when minimum-wage improvement was proposed.

He asked whether Mitchell's 1955 opposition, on grounds of adverse "impact," to raising the minimum from 75 cents to $1 an hour had not been answered by Mitchell's own preliminary report that adverse "impact" had been small.

Mitchell said that 1956 had been a good business year and this had reduced the potential impact.

Employers have had 20 years to "adjust" to the minimum-wage idea, Morse said, and the time has come to cover them so that employes are not required to "subsidize" or "kick back to" employers in the form of substandard wages.

If unemployment results, he argued, Congress should deal with it under terms of the Employment Act of 1946—not fail in "federal social protection" of workers from wages below "decent" standards.

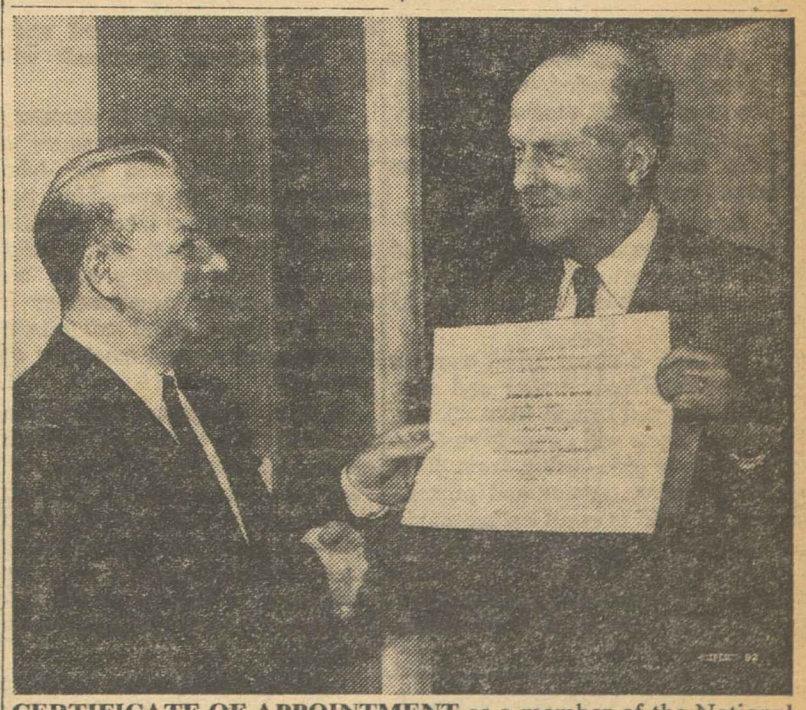
Morse said Mitchell's proposals were a "change — but not fast enough."

Cost of Living—What's Happened in Last Year

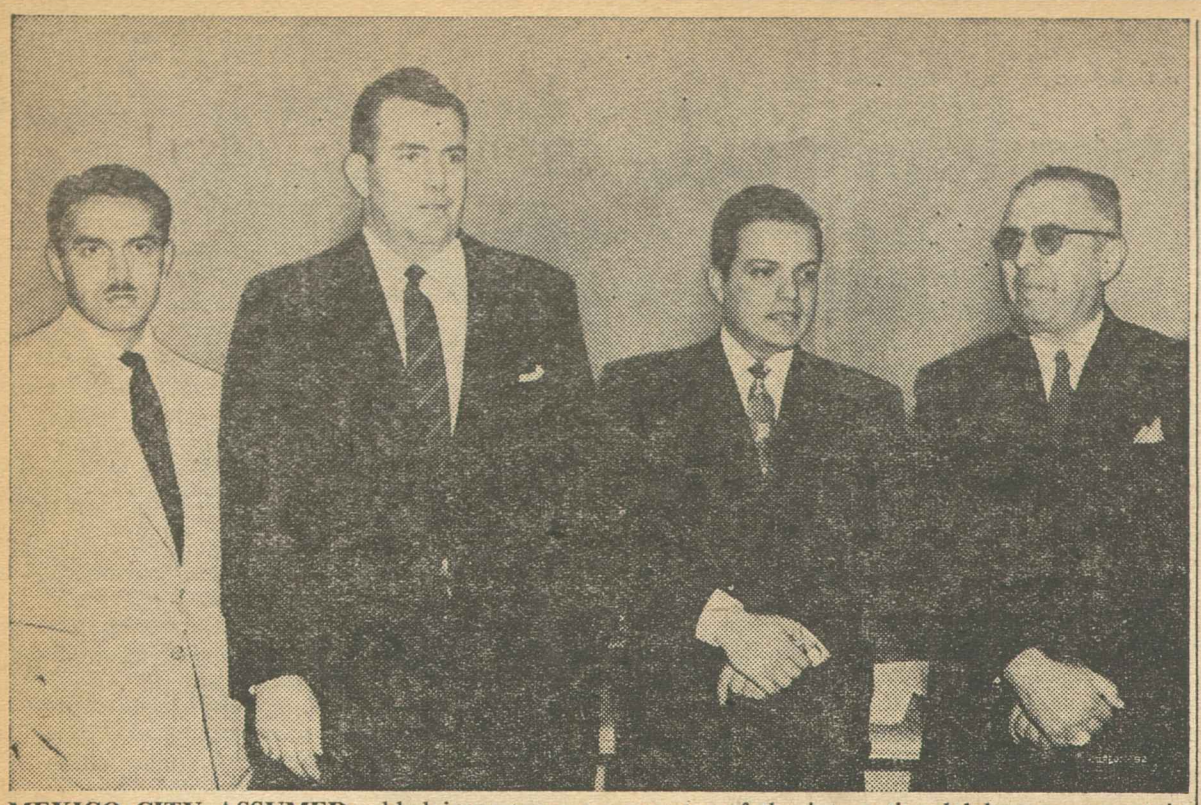
(1947-49=100)

1956	All Items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Transportation	Medical Care	Personal Care	Reading and Recreation	Other Items
February	114.6	108.8	120.7	104.6	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March	114.7	109.0	120.7	104.8	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April	114.9	109.6	120.8	104.8	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May	115.4	111.0	120.9	104.8	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June	116.2	113.2	121.4	104.8	126.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.8
July	117.0	114.8	121.8	105.3	127.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.2
August	116.8	113.1	122.2	105.5	128.5	133.3	120.3	107.9	122.1
September	117.1	113.1	122.5	106.5	128.6	134.0	120.5	108.4	122.7
October	117.7	113.1	122.8	106.8	132.6	134.1	120.8	108.5	123.0
November	117.8	112.9	123.0	107.0	133.2	134.5	121.4	109.0	123.2
December	118.0	112.9	123.5	107.0	133.1	134.7	121.8	109.3	123.3
1957									
January	118.2	112.8	123.8	106.4	133.6	135.3	122.1	109.9	123.8
February	118.7	113.6	124.5	106.1	134.4	135.5	122.6	110.0	124.0
Percent Increase: Feb. '56-Feb. '57	3.6	4.4	3.1	1.4	5.9	3.5	3.1	2.3	2.6

Source: Consumer Price Index, U. S. Department of Labor.



CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT as a member of the National Advisory Committee on Flood Indemnity is being handed to Boris Shishkin (right), secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, by Frank J. Meistrell, commissioner of the Federal Flood Indemnity Administration. The committee is helping make ready government policy on insurance for property exposed to floods.



MEXICO CITY ASSUMED added importance as a center of the international labor movement in the western hemisphere when a third trade secretariat, the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl. (PTTI), opened a regional office there. Seen at the dedication are (left to right) Felix Loli Cepero, of the All America Cables Workers' Union in Peru; William C. Doherty, Jr., PTTI inter-American representative; Sec. Gen. Luis Alberto Monge of ORIT, and Prof. Antonio Bustillos Carrillo, education secretary for the Mexican Confederation of Workers.

4 Million Go Hungry In Depressed Areas

In an era of what the Administration likes to call "unprecedented prosperity," nearly 4 million Americans—living in areas of chronic unemployment—are subsisting on food donated by the federal government.

This harsh statistic about conditions in the pockets of deep depression which still exist in the United States calls up the grim specter of the early 30's, when nearly 15 million people were on the breadlines.

But in the early 30's the country was in the midst of the Great Depression, while today the country's gross national product has reached the unprecedented height of over $400 billion.

Impoverished Get Food

Even these figures do not tell the full story of hunger in the middle of a booming prosperity. Only 39 states are cooperating—in varying degrees — with the government's food distribution program. If all 48 states were taking full advantage of the available food, the number of recipients would mount substantially.

To qualify for the donations, families must be in dire straits. The actual standards are set by the states, and they vary widely. But in all cases, only the impoverished are receiving food under the government's so-called surplus food program.

A startling aspect of the current situation is that the poverty is no respecter of the general over-all economic well-being of a state.

Pennsylvania, for example, tops the list although it is the seat of great industrial fortunes and relative prosperity. Yet more than 802,000 Pennsylvanians—one out of 14 of the state's population—are eligible for food allocations. On a percentage basis, Pennsylvania thus ranks right along with impoverished Mississippi for the number of people who get food from the federal government to provide some semblance of an adequate diet.

Other States Hit

In Oklahoma—where people on the top rung of the ladder are swimming in oil wealth—nearly 272,000 people benefit from the program. That's one out of seven persons in the state.

Other states—hard hit by the cancer of area blight—have shown a marked increase in recent months in the number of persons eligible to receive food which the Agriculture Dept. has purchased to stabilize prices by preventing surpluses from glutting the market.

But a food handout from the government is, at best, only a "crash" program to prevent disaster. Only a long-range program of redevelopment of the depressed areas can wipe out these areas of chronic unemployment—caused by cuts in coal production, the shift in railroading from steam to diesel engines, the depression in textiles, runaway shops, widespread automobile layoffs, long seasonal unemployment and technological changes.

Two major "depressed areas" bills have been introduced at the current session of Congress. One of them—the Administration measure—has been characterized by the AFL-CIO as "woefully inadequate" to meet the problems which currently exist.

The other measure has received the support of organized labor, the National Planning Association, and other groups interested in correcting the situation. Introduced by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), it calls for federal loans and grants, tax advantages and worker retraining programs as part of a full-scale program to bring employment back to jobless areas.

Merger Booklet Goes to 80 Nations

The U.S. Information Service has published a new pamphlet on the merged labor movement, "American Labor's New Unity—AFL-CIO," for distribution to workers in 80 countries overseas.

It gives a resume of trade unionism in the U.S. from its beginning to the present, with emphasis on the merger and the events leading up to it, outlining the structure, aims and impact of the united organization.

It notes that the American worker, "from the united resources of America's two largest labor organizations . . . derives greater services and support."

Puerto Rican Minimums Are Increased

Increases in the minimum wage for workers in several Puerto Rican industries have been ordered by the Labor Dept.'s Wage and Hours Division.

Minimums of $1-an-hour were set for business service and work in the manufacture of concrete blocks, tile and ready-mix concrete, up from levels ranging between 65 and 85 cents.

Mica workers and those in the general classification of the stone, glass and related products industry were given new hourly minimums of 62 and 70 cents. Previous rates were 50 and 60 cents.

In construction, the former 50-cent rate was raised to 70 cents and the 55-cent rate in the motion picture classification was hiked to 85 cents.

On Apr. 4 about 1,500 workers in Puerto Rico's leather and shoe industries will benefit from another order. Rates will go up from 65 to 85 cents in hide curing, from 40 to 50 in leather tanning and processing, 32 to 45 in small leather goods, 32 to 49 in baseball and softball, and from 40-46 cents to 51 in the general classification for the industry, which includes shoe manufactures.

THE AFL-CIO PRESENTS
Morgan and Vandercook
Mon. thru Friday
ABC Network
WITH THE NEWS

Communications Industry Opens Mexico City Office

Mexico City—The growing significance of Mexico City as a center of the international labor movement was emphasized still further recently when the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl., the international trade secretariat of the communications industry, opened a western hemisphere office here.

In charge is William C. Doherty, Jr., PTTI inter-American representative.

Already established in Mexico City are the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), the western hemisphere arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions; the Intl. Transportworkers Federation (ITF), Intl. Union of Associations of Food and Drink Workers, and the Intl. Labor Organization.

The PTTI was founded in Paris in 1911 and now represents more than 1.7 million workers in 52 countries. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, is a member of its executive council.

The international's basic goals are the improvement of wages and working conditions of workers within its jurisdiction. It will conduct a large-scale organizing campaign throughout the Americas, Doherty said, designed to give postal, telegraph and telephone workers not only material benefits, but a greater measure of human dignity.

One of the factors that led the PTTI to choose Mexico City as its hemispheric headquarters is the democratic climate of Mexico and the fact that the government is striving to improve working conditions for its people, Doherty said.

Probe Asked Of Abuses on Mexican Labor

The U.S. Section of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee has renewed its request for a tripartite investigation of its charges of widespread abuses of Mexican contract workers.

Chairman Frank L. Noakes wrote to Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell on the eve of the opening of the Fourth International Conference of the U.S. and Mexican labor movements in Nogales, Mexico, renewing the probe request.

In another letter, Noakes also declared labor's support of the department in its current battle with farm employers who are opposing any enforcement of minimum housing standards required under the international agreement with Mexico.

Noakes, who also is secretary-treasurer of the Maintenance of Way Employes, said the labor group would "do everything possible to inform the labor organizations of the various states, religious and farm labor groups, and other interested organizations of your courageous stand and to enlist their support against employer opposition."

A U.S. delegation representing the AFL-CIO, United Mine Workers and railway brotherhoods affiliated with the Railway Labor Executives Assn. will meet with Mexican delegates from organizations representing 80 percent of organized labor in Mexico at the Fray Marques De Niza Hotel in Nogales Apr. 1-4.

Leading the Mexican Section at the meetings will be Sen. Jesus Yuren, head of the Mexican federal workers' union. Two Mexican congressmen, Deputies Hermenegildo J. Aldana and Amador Robles Santibanez, will also be in the delegation.

Million More Join Britain's Ship Strike

London — One million workers in engineering industries have joined 200,000 shipyard strikers in one of Britain's biggest strikes, with an additional 1.5 million workers scheduled to join the walkout by Apr. 6 unless a settlement is reached.

Meanwhile, a five percent wage offer to the National Union of Railway Men averted a nationwide strike by 370,000 railroad workers.

Differences between shipbuilding employers and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, which called the shipyard walkout Mar. 15, were said to have been narrowed as the result of a round of conferences with Ministry of Labor officials.

The Confederation, which represents 40 organizations, is seeking a 10 percent wage increase in both industries. It has rejected an offer of 5 percent from the shipbuilders but offered to settle at 7.5 percent.

CONCRETE PROGRESS in program of help for children and mothers was reported by Chairman Bill Kemsley (third from left) at meeting of NGO COMMITTEE on UNICEF, made up of representatives of non-governmental organizations recognized by the United Nations. Shown with Kemsley, UN representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, are (left to right) Mrs. Carmen Giroux, Catholic Intl. Union for Social Action, secretary; Mrs. Ruth van de Flier, from the UNICEF office for NGO liaison; Mrs. Dorothy Hoskins, Kemsley's secretary; Mrs. Josephine Tuller, Intl. Union Against the Venereal Diseases; and Mrs. Grace Holmes Barbey, NGO liaison officer for UNICEF, which stands for United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

Public Opinion Helped Sway Civil Rights Gains in '56

New York—Decisions of federal courts and government agencies and a "growing force of public opinion" tipped the scales toward strengthened civil rights in 1956, the American Civil Liberties Union said.

Releasing its 36th annual report, the ACLU expressed "comfort and encouragement" over progress made in most areas. But it warned of much "unfinished business" and said "strong resistance blocks the road" toward freedom.

96-Page Summary

The 96-page summary of last year's developments covers hundreds of incidents, varying from judicial decisions to mob violence, in which individual and collective rights were challenged. Cases cited range from rulings by the Supreme Court on down through simple vagrancy arrests.

The report stressed that civil liberties are meeting their severest challenge in the current struggle to secure Negro rights in the South.

It noted "steady progress" in educational desegregation, "frequently unpublicized, in the border states," and in court decisions upholding "equality before the law."

It pointed out, however, that "we are still shocked by headlines of violence and economic reprisal, and the deliberate refusal of eight southern states to comply with the law of the land—not to mention failures of federal, state and local authorities to desegregate public housing in northern states."

Violate Freedoms

"Today's victories for the equal rights of Negro Americans," it continued, "have to be won in the midst of the most crucial situation since the nation was divided in 1861."

The ACLU protested "the failure of federal authorities to practice what is preached" in regard to discrimination connected with the federal housing program. It said that new laws and other attacks by southern states on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples "clearly violate the freedom of association protected by the First Amendment."

The report said that the civil liberties of both opponents and defenders of integration must be protected in the current struggle.

Noting progress in freedom of inquiry and communications, the report nevertheless said that "cutting off of knowledge" through censorship was the "worst evil" that must be "firmly opposed." Although there is little overt censorship of the press, it declared, there is reason for concern over "suppression of news by government authorities."

Pre-censorship of books, magazines and motion pictures, the ACLU found, is "rapidly disappearing." It warned, however, however, against boycotts "whereby religious and other groups not only exercise their right to guard their memberships from material believed to be objectionable, but also may keep other people from exercising their own judgment."

The report charged that the government, in its handling of security matters and in its drive against the Communist Party, "has acted in several ways which the ACLU considers violative of civil liberties." It also noted that "on a number of occasions" the ACLU "felt obliged to urge congressional committees to respect due process."

Court Refuses to Delay Virginia's Integration

Virginia's attempt to win further delay of integration of public schools in Arlington County and Charlottsville has been rejected by the Supreme Court. In an 8-0 opinion, the nation's highest court refused to review lower court orders directing the admission of Negro pupils to public schools in the two areas. The court gave no reasons, saying only that the request for review had been denied.

Orders Left Standing

The decision was the first test of the determination of the tribunal to insist on a firm hand for federal district courts in determining that communities show "deliberate speed" to end segregation.

By refusing to consider Virginia's appeal, the court left standing separate orders by Federal Judges Albert Bryan and John Paul directing integration in the two communities. Their orders earlier had been upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Richmond.

Virginia Attorney Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, who carried the state's appeal to the high court, has two weeks to ask for a rehearing. If this is rejected, the Supreme Court will certify its order to the appeals court, which in turn will issue a mandate to the federal courts directing desegregation.

Deadlines Passed

The original orders, held in abeyance pending the appeal, directed an end to segregation in Charlottesville by last September. Arlington's elementary schools were ordered desegregated as of last Jan. 31 and its high schools by next September.

This means that both communities face court mandates requiring immediate desegregation, since the deadlines have already been passed for at least part of the schools in each.

State officials indicated, however, that they will put the state's new "pupil placement" plan into effect. This law, part of the general segregation package enacted by the Virginia General Assembly last September, has already been declared "unconstitutional on its face" by Federal Judge Walter Hoffman in desegregation cases in Norfolk and Newport News.

Hoffman's ruling now is being appealed. Until his order is upheld by a higher court, it is not binding outside of his court's jurisdiction.

Kansas House Votes 'Wreck' Referendum

Topeka, Kan. — The Kansas House of Representatives has approved a resolution calling for a "right-to-work" referendum in the 1958 elections.

The vote was 84 to 36, supporters of "right-to-work" barely mustering the total votes required. It takes 84 votes — a constitutional two-thirds—to put a resolution on the ballot.

The measure now goes to the Senate Labor Committee. If hearings are scheduled the measure might be killed by adjournment of the legislature, expected next week.

The vote was along party lines, 77 Republicans and 7 Democrats voting for the resolution with 31 Democrats and 5 Republicans opposed.

House Speaker Jess Taylor (R), a supporter of the "wreck" measure, delayed the vote on the resolution for a few days while the Kansas Right-to-Work Committee helped round up the necessary votes for its passage.

The committee even supplied an airplane to fly in at least one legislator caught out of town by the heavy blizzard which hit this area, Sec.-Treas. H. J. Yount of the Kansas industrial union council said.

He pointed out that the absence of many legislators because of the storm did not prevent the speaker from calling up appropriations and other bills in place of the scheduled "right-to-work" measure.

Film Salesmen Join with IATSE

New York—The Colosseum of Motion Picture Salesmen, a union representing film exchange salesmen, has affiliated with the Theatrical Stage Employes, Pres. Richard F. Walsh announced at a meeting of the IATSE general executive board in Philadelphia.

The IATSE has issued a certificate of affiliation prescribing that the new group shall "operate subject to and in accordance with the constitution and bylaws" of the parent organization. The board approved the establishment of a new organizational group, the Motion Picture Salesmen Dept., and a set of departmental rules and regulations.

The affiliation agreement was the climax of seven months of negotiating by Walsh for the IATSE and David B. Bartell, general counsel and acting representative, for the Colosseum.

Cultural Freedom Group Suspends

New York—Lack of funds has forced the American Committee for Cultural Freedom, set up six years ago to defend intellectual liberty from totalitarian encroachments, to suspend its activities.

Headed by Prof. Sidney Hook of New York University, the group included in its membership 500 of the nation's most distinguished writers, artists, educators and scientists. Its attacks had ranged from the Soviet Union to Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.).

Arnold Beichman, chairman of the board of directors, wrote the members telling them of the board's decision.

"Not only does the financial situation give no sign of improvement," his letter said, "but the board feels that our poor financial condition reflects a cultural atmosphere to which we must give, for the moment, simple recognition."

A continuing committee was set up to "assess the changing cultural situation and make recommendations for resumption of activity when the time shall be deemed suitable."

Cause and Effect: $2,000 for COPE

Cincinnati—It was cause and effect at a meeting of 300 business agents, organizers, representatives and board members of the Sheet Metal Workers here.

The cause: AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education Dir. James L. McDevitt spoke on the necessity of political action by trade unionists.

The effect: The group voluntarily contributed more than $2,000 to COPE.

Constitutional Basis For Action by Council

The sections of the AFL-CIO Constitution under which the AFL-CIO Executive Council acted to suspend Vice Pres. Beck and directed the filing of charges against him are contained in Article VIII governing the authority of the council.

The article also contains the authority for initiating an investigation of the Teamsters. Text of the pertinent sections follow:

"Sec. 2. The Executive Council shall be the governing body of this Federation between conventions. It is authorized and empowered to take such action and render such decisions as may be necessary to carry out fully and adequately the decisions and instructions of the conventions and to enforce the provisions contained in this constitution. Between conventions it shall have the power to direct the affairs of the Federation and to take such actions and render such decisions as are necessary and appropriate to safeguard and promote the best interests of the Federation and its affiliated unions, including the organization of unorganized industries by means most appropriate for that purpose."

"Sec. 7. It is a basic principle of this Federation that it must be and remain free from any and all corrupt influences and from the undermining efforts of Communist, Fascist or other totalitarian agencies who are opposed to the basic principles of our democracy and of free and democratic trade unionism. The Executive Council, when requested to do so by the president or by any other member of the Executive Council, shall have the power to conduct an investigation, directly or through an appropriate standing or special committee appointed by the president, of any situation in which there is reason to believe that any affiliate is dominated, controlled or substantially influenced in the conduct of its affairs by any corrupt influence, or that the policies or activities of any affiliate are consistently directed toward the advocacy, support, advancement or achievement of the program or of the purposes of the Communist Party, any Fascist organization or other totalitarian movement. Upon the completion of such an investigation, including a hearing if requested, the Executive Council shall have the authority to make recommendations or give directions to the affiliate involved and shall have the further authority, upon a two-thirds vote, to suspend any affiliate found guilty of a violation of this section. Any action of the Executive Council under this section may be appealed to the convention, provided, however, that such action shall be effective when taken and shall remain in full force and effect pending any appeal."

"Sec. 11. The Executive Council shall have the power to file charges and conduct hearings on such charges against any executive officer of the Federation or other member of the Executive Council on the ground that such person is guilty of malfeasance or maladministration, and to make a report to the convention recommending appropriate action. The Executive Council must serve such officer with a copy of the written charges a reasonable time before the hearing."

South Carolina 21st State to Vote Merger

Columbia, S. C.—The formation of the South Carolina Labor Council, AFL-CIO, made this state the 21st in which former AFL and CIO state labor bodies have completed merger. President of the merged organization is Sinway Young of Columbia, local business agent of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and secretary-treasurer of the former state federation of labor.

Secretary-treasurer of the Labor Council is E. T. Kirkland, local business agent of the Textile Workers Union of America here. Vice presidents are L. B. Knox of Rock Hill, TWUA, former president of the CIO State Industrial Union Council, and Charles Emerson of the United Textile Workers of Winnsboro.

Disagreement over sections of the merger agreement at separate meetings of the former AFL and CIO state bodies two days before the merger convention threatened to defeat amalgamation of the two organizations. The differences, however, were ironed out through the guidance of R. J. Thomas, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. The proposed constitution and merger agreement were approved by both conventions.

Thomas addressed the joint merger convention and promised the new body complete cooperation of the parent AFL-CIO.

Other speakers included AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Carey E. Haigler, who had guided the months-long merger negotiations to their successful conclusion; Franz E. Daniel, assistant to Dir. of Organization John W. Livingston, and W. J. McSorley of the national Committee on Political Education.

Executive board members elected are H. M. Rowe, Hampton; John W. Logue, Aiken; Bryant Stribble, Newberry; Cecil L. Gowan, Spartanburg; Andy Boyter, Winnsboro; Miss Mary B. Cameron, Columbia; Mrs. Marie Hodges, Charleston; M. L. Woods, Columbia; Miss Lucretia Neal, Newberry; C. D. Williamson, Spartanburg; Ray Berthiaume, Rock Hill, and Buddy Roach, Bennettsville.

Chemical Workers Win Out Over UE

Niagara Falls, Ont.—The Chemical Workers have chased the Communist-dominated Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers out of one plant here and are challenging them in another.

The ICW, affiliated with the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress, won an Ontario Labor Relations Board election from the UE by a 41 to 23 vote at the plant of Strategic-Udy Metallurgical & Chemical Processes, Ltd.

Council Suspends Beck, Orders Probe

Top AFL-CIO Body Votes to File Charges

(Continued from page 1)

It was clear from "corridor conversation" with Executive Council members that they were bitterly resentful of Beck's attitudes and actions, including his stated defiance of the AFL-CIO ethical practices codes.

An editorial in Justice, organ of the Ladies Garment Workers—whose Pres. David Dubinsky is a member of the Ethical Practices Committee—seemed to summarize the general sentiment of the council members.

The editorial to which many council members referred, declared that while "Dave Beck . . . was careful not to incriminate himself during his appearance before the special Senate committee . . . he didn't mind incriminating the labor movement. . . ."

The decision to file charges against Beck was based, Meany said, on "his actions in bringing the labor movement into disrepute and his failure to explain the many charges against him regarding the mishandling of Teamster union funds."

The basis for filing charges against Beck is contained in Section 11, Article VIII of the AFL-CIO's constitution.

It provides the executive council with the power "to file charges and conduct hearings on such charges" against the executive officers or any member of the council, "on the ground that such person is guilty of malfeasance or maladministration."

Meany emphasized that this refers to Beck's role solely as a vice president of the AFL-CIO, and not to his capacity as president of the Teamsters.

After the May 20 hearings, the council will adopt its findings on Beck, and they will be incorporated into the council's report to the AFL-CIO's second convention, which opens on Dec. 5.

The decision to suspend Beck as a vice president and member of the executive council rested on Sec. 2 of Article VIII of the constitution.

That section is commonly known as a general powers clause. Among other things, it gives the Executive Council power to direct the affairs of the AFL-CIO between conventions.

In addition, it empowers the Council to "take such actions and render such decisions as are necessary and appropriate to safeguard and promote the best interests of the Federation. . . ."

The council felt, it was obvious, that Beck's statements on the Face the Nation TV program on CBS network Mar. 17, his conduct before the McClellan Committee and his own statements all constituted grounds for the suspension.

At its last meeting, on Jan. 28, the council voted a policy resolution calling for cooperation with government and public agencies seeking to expose corruption.

While reaffirming the right of an individual to use the traditional safeguards of the Fifth Amendment to protect himself from incrimination, the AFL-CIO said that no union officer has the right—in the context of his union duties, obligations and responsibilities—to use the fifth amendment as a shield "against proper scrutiny into corrupt influences in the labor movement."

The Ethical Practices Committee probe of the Teamsters Union comes at a time when a number of its officers are already in trouble with the law—and, judging from press reports, from a considerable section of the membership.

Beck's lawyer has said he expects an indictment soon on Beck's income taxes. Vice Pres. Hoffa has been indicted for allegedly seeking to bribe a member of the McClellan Committee staff to get information.

Vice Pres. Sidney Brennan has been convicted for accepting a bribe from an employer, and the conviction has been upheld by the court of appeals.

Vice Pres. Frank Brewster admitted to the McClellan committee that he had misused funds of the Western Conference of Teamsters, which he heads.

Voting on Beck Is Unanimous

The Executive Council actions suspending Teamsters Union Pres. Dave Beck and ordering the filing of charges were taken by unanimous vote of 21 members present of the total membership of 28.

Absent were: Beck himself, who told Meany the notice given of the meeting was "too short"; Charles J. MacGowan of the Boilermakers who was ill; Maurice A. Hutcheson, Carpenters, who had a previous commitment; Lee W. Minton, Glass Bottle Blowers, involved in important contract negotiations.

Also absent: George M. Harrison, Railway Clerks, who had commitments in Houston; Joseph A. Beirne, Communication Workers, also previously committed elsewhere; William C. Birthright, Barbers, involved in litigation affecting his union.

McClellan Lauds Council on Beck

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), chairman of the Senate's special investigating committee, hailed as "highly commendable" the Executive Council action against Teamster Pres. Dave Beck.

The action by the AFL-CIO, McClellan said, "should be applauded by the rank and file of the union throughout the country."

"It is very encouraging to the committee that this great labor organization has not only adopted codes of ethics but is evidencing in this fashion its intention to enforce them."

Treasurers Act Fast On Council Instructions

The secretary-treasurers of AFL-CIO international unions moved quickly in the direction of establishing a uniform system of handling and reporting of union funds. Within a matter of hours after the AFL-CIO Executive Council had instructed them to take such action, the steering committee of the secretary-treasurers met with Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler to set a date for their conference.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, at his press conference, had announced the council's unanimous action to set up a uniform accounting system as an action directly "related" to the suspension of Teamster Pres. Dave Beck as a council member and an AFL-CIO vice president.

The Executive Council, Meany said, was instructing the secretary-treasurers of all affiliated unions to call in auditors and certified public accountants handling union funds. Out of the meeting, he said, should come recommendations on the procedures necessary to make possible uniform disclosure to union members of the handling of their funds.

REPEATEDLY INVOKING THE FIFTH AMENDMENT, Dave Beck, president of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, is shown on the witness stand during his appearance before the special Senate committee investigating corruption in union-management affairs. Seated with him (at left) is Atty. Arthur D. Condon, assigned to the hearings by Beck's chief counsel, former Republican Sen. James Duff.

Senators Charge Beck With Theft of Teamsters' Funds

(Continued from page 1)

tions about alleged Communist ties.

Beck was quoted as having said then, "Americans who live the American way of life do not have to hide behind technicalities." Kennedy forced him to admit he had "voted against" retaining the professors for having used the "technicalities."

Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), sarcastically asked Beck: "Do you know of any more effective technicality to hide behind than the Fifth Amendment?"

Sequence of Events

Kennedy put into the record masses of checks, bills and financial records to show the following alleged sequence of events involving Beck and Teamster funds converted for his personal use:

• In 1949-53 Beck, then Western Conference president, "took" for his own expenses $320,000 in conference and Joint Council 28, Seattle, money.

• He used $196,516 of this money to pay a contractor, John Lindsay, for construction work, "including a swimming pool," on his Seattle home and other houses on the property.

• He used $85,000 more, partly siphoned through a Los Angeles Joint Council "public relations account," to pay Nathan Shefferman, a Chicago industrial relations consultant, for Beck's personal purchases or bills.

• He sold his Seattle home in 1955 to the international union for $163,215, with the privilege of living in it rent free for life.

• In October 1953 he siphoned off $5,629 in international funds for his personal bills — again through the Los Angeles account to Shefferman.

Kennedy charged the following sequence concerning Beck's tax entanglements involving union money:

• In March, 1954, the union chief learned he was under tax investigation.

• Thereafter he borrowed $200,000 from the Brown Equipment & Mfg. Co., New York, and "repaid" that amount to Joint Council 28. Four checks for $50,000 each, dated June 21, 1954, from Brown Equipment to Dave Beck, were placed in the record.

• Beck got the $200,000 loan, Kennedy stated, by an arrangement with the Fruehauf Corp., to which the union had lent $1.5 million when the company was in financial trouble.

• Pressed for repayment by Brown Equipment, Kennedy stated, Beck arranged the sale of his house to the union to raise the cash.

• Joint Council 28 records showed no evidence of a "loan" or "gift" to Beck, but its Building Association reports suddenly revealed a previously undisclosed "loan" of $250,000 to the B. & B. Investment Corp., a Beck firm. This jumped "accounts receivable" records by $250,000 between Dec. 31, 1953, and Jan. 1, 1954.

• Beck in a letter in December 1954 stated his attorneys and accountants had already spent "over 700 hours" trying to discover how much he was indebted to the Joint Council and Western Conference.

• Also in December 1954, Beck and Teamsters Western Conference Pres. Frank W. Brewster signed an "accord" stating Beck's indebtedness as totaling $200,000 — but saying Beck would pay more if more indebtedness was discovered. In December 1955 a second "accord" raised the total to $250,000.

• In August 1954—before the first "accord"—Beck had repaid the $200,000 and since has repaid $70,000 more, $20,000 more than the total agreed upon. Kennedy said Beck still owed an additional $50,000.

Pressed for explanations of these alleged transactions and sequences, Beck read dozens and scores of times from a statement challenging the committee's jurisdiction, charging the questions were not "pertinent" or "relevant" and taking the Fourth and Fifth amendments.

He said he didn't intend to resign as an AFL-CIO vice president and Executive Council member or as Teamsters Union president.

He said he disagreed with and had opposed the Executive Council resolution saying that union officials should "cooperate" with congressional committees investigating "corruption" in unions and saying that union officials taking the Fifth Amendment had "no right to continue to hold (union) office."

8-30-57

He told reporters first merely that he expected to face "tax litigation." Under oath he later told the committee that he had been "notified he faced tax procedure" and one of his lawyers said the union president "faced imminent indictment and prosecution" on tax charges.

Shefferman, the labor relations "consultant," testifying that he was a "friend" of Beck's for 20 years, agreed that he had been paid with union funds for $85,000 in purchases for Beck or Dave Beck, Jr., or bills paid for Beck—for diapers, nursery and gardening service, suits, ties, shirts, television sets, binoculars, motors, roofing material and dozens of assorted other items. He said he was unaware at the time the payments came from union funds.

Brewster Owes Union

Brewster, testifying before Beck appeared, agreed he had an indebtedness of $77,000 to the Western Conference, that he had been careless in allowing payment of his personal bills with union funds.

He vigorously denied—and the committee did not press to prove—any connection with Portland, Ore., vice or racketeering. He bluntly denied—and the committee did not try to prove—a hearsay allegation that he had taken $10,000 to let a Portland pinball machine operator into the Teamsters.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, April 6, 1957

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No. 14

Council Action on Beck Draws Widespread Praise

Labor, HEW Bills Hang on GOP Vote

By Willard Shelton

Rep. John Fogarty (D-R.I.) charged House Republicans with wholesale desertion of Pres. Eisenhower's budget requests for the Labor Dept. and Health, Education and Welfare Dept.

Fogarty, chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee handling the money bill, challenged the 191 GOP members to give him "the votes of just 25 modern Republicans" to reverse the cuts in vital services.

Eisenhower, meanwhile, was asked at a news conference if he was bringing "White House pressure" to persuade GOP House members to support the budget. He replied that the question was "long and involved—but I will tell you this": that he tried to get "all Congressmen, particularly Republicans," to understand the value of programs and the money needed.

Threatens Roll Call

Fogarty pointed out that in three days of tentative votes on Labor Dept. items "not one Republican had taken the floor to defend the Eisenhower budget." Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and Welfare Sec. Marion B. Folsom have insisted they need every penny of the budget items.

He served notice that he would seek roll call votes in efforts to restore the cuts and said in this connection that the "25 modern Republicans" would, if available, serve as the balance of power.

(Continued on Page 4)

Budget Cut Endangers Post Office

Leaders of six postal employes unions, on Apr. 4, urgently asked the people to help save the postal system from "immediate danger" of "destruction."

Specifically, they asked assistance in getting $30 million restored to a Post Office deficiency appropriation bill to prevent "drastic" reduction in service beginning at 12:01 p. m., Apr. 6.

Postmaster Gen. Arthur B. Summerfield announced that if he could not get $47 million for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, he would "embargo" all third-class mail, discontinue all Saturday service, and reduce other service to homes and business firms.

Rep. Clarence Cannon (D-Mo.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, said it would not be in order for his committee to consider Summerfield's demand for $47 million to tide the Post Office over to July 1.

Cannon declared any cut in service will result from "inefficient administration," not congressional failure to provide funds.

148,000 Jobs at Stake

A House Appropriations subcommittee slashed the $47 million requested to $17 million.

The union officers in a press conference warned that it would result in loss of 148,000 jobs of the 508,000 in the postal system and might "permanently impair and destroy vital postal services."

Pres. William C. Doherty of the National Association of Letter Carriers, said in behalf of himself and the other union leaders:

"We are on the side of the people generally and their right to fast, efficient mail service." At the moment, the unions "were on the side of the postmaster general" in regard to the urgently needed $30 million.

The slash in funds voted by the subcommittee, Doherty said, arose largely from "anti-spending speeches" of Treasury Sec. George M. Humphrey and former Pres. Herbert Hoover who had "much to do

(Continued on Page 2)

For an analysis of the Administration's inability to move its program off dead center see It's Your Washington on Page 11.

'Wrecker' Will Go on Kansas Ballot in '58

Topeka, Kan.—A "right-to-work" referendum will appear on the Kansas ballot in the 1958 elections.

By a vote of 30 to 10, the Kansas Senate approved a resolution putting the "wreck" referendum before the general public.

The measure was previously approved by the House of Representatives, where it barely squeaked through with exactly the constitutional two-thirds vote required to bring a referendum before the electorate.

The legislature's action is not subject to action by the governor who has publicly opposed "right-to-work" legislation.

The Senate vote was one of the last actions of the 1957 legislature, which is scheduled to adjourn within a few days.

FIRST DEMOCRATIC SWEEP in Michigan's spring elections since 1933 ended with Don Stevens (left), education director of the Michigan Industrial Union Council, elected to the governing body of Michigan State University, and Pres. Chris Magnusson, of the State Carpenters' Council, voted to membership on the State Board of Education. (Story Page 2)

Teamsters Hearing Scheduled for May 6

The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee has set May 6 as a date for a hearing, if requested by the Teamsters Union, to determine whether the union "is dominated, controlled or substantially influenced by corrupt influences."

Notice of the hearing date was given in a letter from Pres. Albert J. Hayes of the Machinists, chairman of the Ethical Practices Committee. The letter was addressed to Teamster Pres. Dave Beck and Sec.-Treas. John English.

Beck also was notified in a letter from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that he had been suspended as an AFL-CIO vice president and Executive Council member and that charges had been filed against him.

Beck Invited

Meany said Beck was "invited and requested" to attend a special council meeting May 20 and said he would "be given full opportunity to make your defense."

The Internal Revenue Service, authoritative sources said, completed investigations of Beck's tax returns and transferred the "file" to the Justice Dept., where it will be reviewed.

The Teamsters general executive board, in a special meeting following Beck's suspension from AFL-CIO office, failed to approve the $1 million fund Beck had publicly advocated "to tell the truth about our side" of accusations made about his alleged conduct by the McClellan special Senate committee.

Beck in a terse news release said that a "public relations program was unanimously approved" to assist Teamsters and their officers in a fight against "any unfair, restrictive anti-union legislation" on any level of government.

He did not mention the $1 million figure he had previously discussed, however, and in Chicago two Teamsters vice presidents, William A. Lee and John T. O'Brien, announced that the board had "set aside" the $1 million "proposal."

(Continued on Page 16)

Editorials, Heavy Mail Laud Move

American public opinion ranged solidly behind the AFL-CIO Executive Council, following its action in suspending Dave Beck as a vice president and council member, and initiating an investigation of the Teamsters Union.

The support came from all quarters of the nation — from labor's rank and file, from the leaders of international unions, from editorial writers and from members of Congress.

Most dramatic were the simple, laboriously written letters of praise from individual union members—letters which poured into the office of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany immediately after the council's decisive move.

Heartily Endorsed

Typical of these was a letter which bore the signatures of more than 200 members of Teamsters Local 604 in St. Louis, Mo. It "heartily" endorsed Beck's suspension and the order for a full-scale investigation of the Teamsters by the Ethical Practices Committee.

The letter went on to declare: "We feel that any member of organized labor claiming the protection of the Fifth Amendment should be expelled from the ranks of organized labor."

"Bravo!" wrote a school teacher in New Jersey. "Labor's efforts to clean its own house is commendable. God be with you in your efforts for fair play and integrity."

From a man in Long Island came praise for the "forthright and prompt action." Continued the writer: "The union movement is too intrinsically good to be corrupted by such actions as (Beck's)."

A non-union man in Edmonds, Wash., said the council's action "maintained the honor and integrity" of unionism. "I know your

(Continued on Page 16)

AMA Prescribes NAM Anti-Union Propaganda 'Pill' for Members

Chicago—The American Medical Association has prescribed a new dose of anti-union propaganda for its membership.

It is distributing to some 3,000 local medical society secretaries and others copies of a bitterly anti-labor pamphlet turned out by the National Association of Manufacturers.

The 31-page pamphlet, entitled "Monopoly Power as Exercised by Labor Unions," was distributed by the AMA along with its regular letter to local societies with praise from Dr. George F. Lull, AMA secretary and general manager, as "an interesting and highly informative publication."

Dr. Lull told Press Associates that distribution of the pamphlet marked the first time the AMA had put out anything "on labor." He added that the AMA's public relations experts passed on the booklet before distribution.

Dr. Lull was asked what prompted the AMA to "plug" and distrib-

(Continued on Page 4)

Democrat Wins Texas Senate Seat

Austin, Tex.—The new U.S. junior senator from Texas is Ralph W. Yarborough, a veteran "loyalist" Democrat who has fought every "Eisenhower Democrat," particularly former Gov. Allan Shivers, through losing campaigns and finally won vindication.

Yarborough beat Thad Hutcheson, Republican, and Rep. Martin Dies, conservative Democrat, in a special election to fill the Senate seat of Sen. William A. Blakley, filling in for former Sen. (now Gov.) Price Daniel.

Democrats Keep Control

Yarborough's victory in the special election nailed down—temporarily at least—Democratic control of the Senate by a 49 to 47 margin.

It meant that Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) will retain his powerful position as majority leader—a leadership to which he recently has added the prestige of clear authority in the field of foreign policy.

A victory for Hutcheson, the Republican, would have produced massive shifts in the Senate. The party lineup would have been 48 to 48, with Vice Pres. Nixon casting the deciding vote to give GOP members the chairmanship of all committees and make Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) the new "majority" leader.

Yarborough was elected to the Senate with slightly more than 37 percent of the vote cast in a "sudden death" special election involving 20 candidates, at least five of them serious ones.

Ralph W. Yarborough

He was given substantial backing by labor. He had the support of most of the Democratic "loyalist" factions that fought both Shivers and Daniel in their 1952 endorsements of Pres. Eisenhower.

Yarborough campaigned hard on the basis of "scandals" in the administration of Shivers as governor and that the "liberal-conservative" issues were not clearly defined.

Expert observers point out that Eisenhower's presidential victories in Texas in 1952 and 1956 gave Republicans a "false impression" of potential GOP strength—and that Republican "hope" for Hutcheson attracted voters who otherwise might have gone to Dies.

The so-called "conservative" vote added up among all 20 candidates was bigger than the "liberal" vote for Yarborough and other "loyalist" candidates.

Yarborough will serve in the Senate until January, 1959. He must run for renomination and re-election in 1958.

Two Michigan Union Leaders Win in Democratic Sweep

Detroit—Two Michigan union leaders scored precedent-shattering victories in the Democratic clean sweep of 10 state offices.

Elected to top education posts were Don Stevens, education director for the Michigan Industrial Union Council, and Chris Magnusson, President of the State Carpenters' Council.

They are the first unionists to win state office here.

Stevens will sit on the governing board of Michigan State University and Magnusson will be on the State Board of Education.

First Sweep Since '33

Democrats handily gathered up four other state education posts and the office of highway commissioner to give them their first spring election sweep since 1933.

The victories produced the first 100 percent Democratic state administrative board in Michigan history.

Voters also changed the political complexion of the Michigan Supreme Court for the first time by electing three Democrats to give their party a 5 to 3 edge on the high tribunal.

Democratic Gov. G. Mennen "Soapy" Williams, who last November led his entire state ticket to victory in the face of an Eisenhower landslide, again tirelessly stumped the state in a spirited campaign which had powerful labor support.

GOP A Shambles

The results left the state GOP a shambles. They also considerably brightened the national political spotlight playing on the youthful five-term governor who specializes in shattering political precedents.

The Republican party, which nine years ago dominated all branches of state government and held all seats on the state administrative board, now clings only to control of the legislature and that only because of undemocratic apportionment of seats.

Michigan labor played a key role in the election campaign which gave Democratic candidates pluralities ranging from 42,000 to 85,000 votes.

Wayne County, which holds 50 percent of the state's unionists, gave Democrats vote margins ranging from 131,000 to 149,000.

Magnusson, who has been a township school board member for 11 years, will be a lone Democrat on the state board which has two Republican hold-overs.

The election of Stevens, who has been serving as a labor program advisor to MSU, gives Democrats four of the governing board's six members.

Democrats elected two regents of the University of Michigan to give them an even split on the four-man board.

Democratic victories in the races for highway commissioner and state superintendent of public instruction swept out the two remaining Republicans in the state administrative board.

The state supreme court election results represented a real triumph for liberal forces. The three democratic nominees for the court waged an open partisan campaign that won them decisive victories.

Elected were incumbent Justices Talbot Smith and John D. Voelker and State Attorney General Thomas M. Kavanagh. Aiding their campaign were incumbent Democratic Justices George Edwards and Eugene Black. Edwards is a member of the United Auto Workers and had been an organizer for the union.

15,000 Strike Goodrich Co. In Nine Cities

Akron, O.—Nearly 15,000 members of the Rubber Workers went on strike in 10 plants of the B. F. Goodrich Co. in nine cities when negotiations for a new master contract ended in failure.

Union-management talks were being continued in Cincinnati, with the union represented by Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs, Special Rep. Rex Murray and committees from each local.

The principal issues were increased incentive rates and the operation of the piecework system, and paid lunch periods for incentive workers such as other employers in the industry's Big Four have granted.

The union pointed out that the piecework difficulties were pointed up by the situation in the company's Miami, Okla., plant, where tire builders are earning only $2.11 an hour compared to a plant average of $2.24 and earnings of around $3 in practically all Akron plants.

Fifteen issues remained to be settled when the strike deadline passed. Others included vacations for long-service employes, increases in night shift bonuses, and union protests against the company's practice of giving the work of bargaining unit members to workers outside the unit. A general wage increase is not at stake in the bargaining.

Goodrich plants closed by the strike include two in Akron and one each in Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Cadillac, Mich.; Oaks, Pa.; Clarkesville, Tenn.; Marion, O.; Riverside, N. J.; Los Angeles and Miami, Okla.

House Group Votes School Aid Bill

The House Labor and Education subcommittee, by a 6 to 1 margin, has voted to recommend a compromise $2 billion school aid program.

The bill is a compromise between the Administration's proposal for a $1.3 billion program spread over a four-year period, and the measure submitted by Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D-Pa.), calling for a total of $3.6 billion for six years.

The measure approved by the subcommittee would provide the $2 billion to cover a five-year span—an average of $400 million a year. The lone dissenting vote was cast by Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (R-N.Y.).

Post Office

(Continued from page 1)

with the meat-ax approach" on spending.

The appeals for help came from Doherty, Pres. J. Cline House of the Post Office Clerks; Pres. Paul Nagle, Postal Transport Association; Pres. Harold McAvoy, Transportation Service Mail Handlers; Pres. George Warfel, Special Delivery Messengers, and Paul M. Castiglioni, legislative representative for the Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes.

Jurisdictional Disputes Ruled NLRB Business

Philadelphia—The National Labor Relations Board must decide jurisdictional disputes between unions, the Circuit Court of Appeals decided in a ruling that seems certain to go to the U.S. Supreme Court for final determination.

The court indicated that in the past the NLRB has not carried out its duties and obligations under the Taft-Hartley Act. The opinion, by Judge William H. Hastie, pointed out that the board has "repeatedly" avoided acting as an arbitrator in inter-union disputes over work assignments. Judges Herbert F. Goodrich and Harry E. Kalodner concurred.

NLRB Must Decide

The case involved disagreement between Locals 420 and 428 of the Plumbers and Local 161, Riggers & Machinery Movers, a unit of the Bridge & Structural Iron Workers, over rigging work in the Philadelphia area.

The board issued a T-H unfair labor practice order, based on alleged coercion, against the Plumbers. The court refused to enforce it. The three judges maintained that under Sec. 10-K of the act, the NLRB must decide which of the unions in a disagreement is entitled to do the work.

"What Sec. 10-K says is that 'the board is empowered and directed to hear and determine the dispute out of which such unfair labor practice shall have arisen,'" the opinion said.

"What the board did here in attempted compliance with that directive was to make a decision stating merely that the coercive action of the Pipefitters in an effort to compel assignment of the work in question to them was illegal."

Box Score on Congress

CIVIL RIGHTS

HR 6127, the package civil rights bill approved by the House Judiciary Committee, faces further delaying tactics before the House Rules Committee, whose chairman, Rep. Howard Smith (D., Va.), wants to give congressmen a chance for additional testimony. Proponents of the bill now believe that it will not come to the House floor for action before May.

On the Senate side, Chairman Thomas Hennings (D., Mo.) of the Constitutional Rights subcommittee has been unable to get action by the full Judiciary Committee on his motion to consider S. 83, the Senate version of the House bill.

VETERANS' EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS

The AFL-CIO has testified in support of several bills which would extend the GI Bill of Rights to men now in service. Educational benefits were dropped several years ago.

MINIMUM WAGE EXTENSION

The Senate Labor subcommittee has concluded hearings on bills to extend the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The subcommittee will begin to mark up a bill for submission to the full Committee. The AFL-CIO supports S. 1267, the Morse bill.

Hearings continue on the House side, where the AFL-CIO supported bill is HR 4575, the Kelley bill.

JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, one-time president of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild and the photographer who snapped the immortal picture of the raising of the American flag atop Mt. Surabachi on Iwo Jima during World War II, is shown standing near the Marine Corps statue based on his prize-winning picture. The occasion was the unveiling of a plaque on the base of the statue by Defense Sec. Charles E. Wilson, dedicating it to the Marine dead of all wars.

Depressed Areas Problem Mounting

A worsening of the depressed areas problem in the past 60 days has been reported by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security.

A total of 59 smaller areas were classified as having "substantial labor surpluses"—unemployment above 6 percent—in March. This was two more than in January.

Springfield, O., was added to the substantial labor surplus listing in February, and North Adams, Mass., in March.

In addition, three major areas were shifted during the two-month period from the "low unemployment" classification to the next lower grouping, indicating relatively moderate unemployment.

The areas in which increasing unemployment made this change necessary were Cincinnati, O., Lancaster, Pa., and the Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y., area.

The bureau reported no change made in the number of major areas classified as having "substantial labor surpluses," with 19 areas still in this category.

Looking toward the immediate future, the bureau said seasonal job gains are expected by employers in almost all sections of the nation during the spring months.

A review of state employment security agency reports on employment conditions and hiring plans of employers disclosed that in 90 percent of the areas employers expect slight to moderate overall area employment increases through the middle of May.

Most areas anticipated relatively sizable increases in construction, trade and service as well as in such seasonal factory activities as food processing and lumbering. Area reports also pointed to further expansion in the aircraft industry and some job increases in chemicals, fabricated metals, and service and household machinery activities.

Except for aircraft manufacturing, little change was expected in employment conditions in most durable goods industries such as automobiles and steel, the reports indicated.

According to the surveys, some seasonal declines were expected in apparel, textiles, shoes and tobacco.

The gains in aircraft production, the bureau said, are traced to increased output of heavy bombers, jet tankers, jet trainers and guided missiles, plus a stepup in research and development activities, while production of new type commercial airliners will contribute to job gains in some aircraft centers.

Labor Supports Cancer Crusade

Pledging organized labor's "vigorous support" of the American Cancer Society's 1957 crusade, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on all members of affiliated unions to lend a hand "as volunteers and as contributors."

In a letter to Elmer H. Bobst, chairman of the society's national campaign committee, Meany voiced labor's concern with the fight against "this deadly enemy which threatens to strike in approximately two of every three families in the United States," adding:

"The American Cancer Society's program of research, education and service to cancer patients, supported solely by gifts from the public, can save countless lives now needlessly lost, provided we do our part."

Mill Closing Scored by Textile Head

New York—The Bates Manufacturing Co.'s closing of one of New England's largest textile mills was denounced as "at least as anti-social as the misconduct of certain union officials" by Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America.

"It's even more harmful to the nation," he added.

The Bates firm announced the closing of its York mill at Saco, Me., when the TWUA rejected its demand for a wage cut. Pollock described the shut-down as "part of the devious maneuvering of a financial manipulator, with the immediate purpose of cutting wages that are already 30 percent below those of other industrial workers."

"Congress is now investigating unethical practices by certain union leaders, and properly so," he said. "Since it appears that some of these transgressions do not actually violate the law, there is much talk of new legislation.

"Certainly the same standard ought to apply to the owners of corporations who juggle their holdings with no sense of moral responsibility to the communities or the workers involved.

"Surely it is just as immoral to wantonly destroy thousands of jobs, for no purpose but financial gain, as to divert union funds with the same motive. If there isn't a law against it, there ought to be."

Pollock conceded that the textile industry is beset by overproduction and a depressed price structure, but said only Bates, of all the firms faced with these problems, has made an issue of wage cuts.

Bates previously had announced the closing of its Lewiston, Me., plant. Three Maine plants are still operating.

Rubber Union Seeks Raises, Added SUB

Akron, O.—A substantial general wage increase and extension of supplementary unemployment benefits will constitute the chief goals of the United Rubber Workers in 1957 contract negotiations.

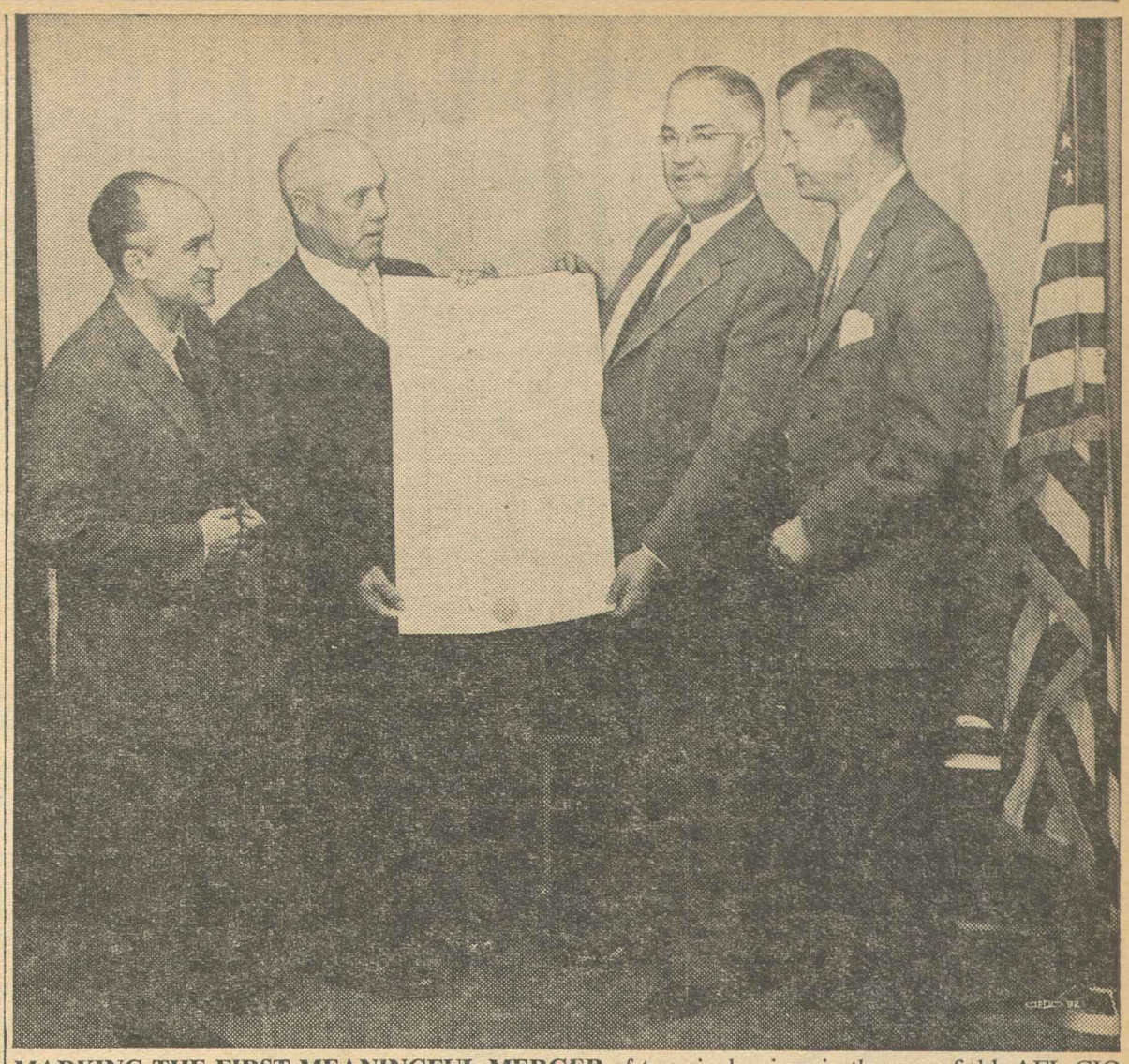
The economic program for the URW was adopted by its international policy committee, following a two-day session at Philadelphia.

The rise in the cost of living, increases in productivity and the prosperous condition of companies in the rubber and allied industries formed the basis for the wage increase goal.

Also taken into consideration at the two-day meeting was the necessity of maintaining consumer purchasing power as well as wage developments in other industries.

The URW will also work toward elimination of discriminatory wage differentials within and between plants, and negotiation of contractual provisions which would establish fair and reasonable production levels.

Other goals to be sought in contract negotiations this year, the URW announced, will be extension and improvement of pension and insurance programs, improved vacations, sick leave allowances and additional paid holidays.



MARKING THE FIRST MEANINGFUL MERGER of two rival unions in the same field, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany presents a charter to the newly formed United Papermakers and Paperworkers. Shown receiving the charter are the UPP's new officers. From left, they are: General Vice Pres. Frank Grasso, Pres. Paul Phillips, and Executive Vice Pres. Harry Sayre.

'No Work Today' Signs Are Fast Disappearing

The day of the arbitrary layoff—the sudden appearance of the "no work today" sign—is fast disappearing from the American industrial scene. This change has resulted from the writing into union-management contracts of varying types of protection against layoffs, according to the March edition of the Collective Bargaining Report, published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Studies Are Cited

The report cites studies by the Labor Dept. of more than 1,700 agreements covering 7.6 million workers — roughly 50 percent of those under union contract in the country. Of this number, approximately 75 percent of the agreements contain some sort of provision on layoffs.

One of the most notable features of this growing trend, the AFL-CIO publication says, is the increasing participation of unions in working out the details of any layoffs or alternate programs to forestall such action.

"The union's role in layoff decisions," says the report, "does not end with the signing of the agreement, nor is it usually confined to reviewing management actions to determine if layoff provisions are being interpreted and applied properly."

Unions Credited

Instead, unions generally participate in working out such specifics as the choice between workweek reduction and immediate layoff, transfer of work, curtailment of overtime, possible limitation of subcontracting, and similar steps to reduce the hazards that once accompanied management's unilateral decision to cut back on production.

Labor participation in such determinations, the publication notes, is normally on an informal basis not fully spelled out in the agreement. However, some 20 perecnt of the contracts studied by the Labor Dept. "formally refer to various types of union participation." Many of these specific provisions require union negotiation and consent on one or more aspects of the procedure.

Braniff Airways Mechanics Vote IAM

Mechanical employes of Braniff Airways chose the Machinists as their bargaining agent in a poll conducted by the National Mediation Board.

The voting covered nearly 1,100 workers at Dallas and San Antonio, Tex.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis and Chicago.

'Right-to-Work' Written Into Soviet Constitution

Los Angeles—Communist Russia is the only major world power with a "right-to-work" law written into its constitution.

Los Angeles Labor Attorney Robert W. Gilbert makes the point in the March issue of the American Bar Assn. Journal.

"There is no constitutional right to refrain from joining a union" in the United States, he added.

Replying to an earlier article in the journal which attacked Supreme Court decisions upholding the power of Congress to authorize union shop agreements, Gilbert called the rulings "a stabilizing force in labor relations."

He cited opinions of Supreme Court Justices Oliver Wendell Holmes, Louis Brandeis, William O. Douglas and Felix Frankfurter which recognized the appropriateness of union shop agreements as a means of promoting industrial peace.

Connecticut 20-1 Against 'Wreck' Law

Hartford, Conn. — A record crowd in Connecticut legislative history jammed Bushnell Memorial Auditorium here to roar disapproval of a proposed law to outlaw the union shop.

The Labor Committee hearing on the proposals, originally scheduled to be held at the capitol, had to be moved to the public auditorium after more than 1,500 people showed up for the session.

Five-Hour Hearings

In the five-hour hearings, the House Committee, headed by Chairman Paul M. Andrews (R-Cheshire), heard from more than a score of opponents and proponents. At the end of the session, the committee solicited an informal rising vote from those present, and recorded a resounding sentiment of 20 to 1 against the proposals.

Leading the attack on the so-called "right-to-work" law was Archbishop Henry O'Brien of the Hartford Catholic Archdiocese, who said the proposed legislation was "not in accord with sound Christian principles."

State Labor Commissioner Renato Ricciuti, joining in opposition to the bill, said it would "change Connecticut's usually placid labor scene into a battleground with serious repercussions to our labor relations, our economy, and our chances of expansion."

Speakers Against Bill

Labor leaders speaking against the bill included Mitchell Sviridoff, president of the State Industrial Union Council; Timothy M. Collins, president of the State Federation of Labor; John J. Driscoll, IUC secretary-treasurer; Joseph M. Rourke, Federation secretary-treasurer; William J. Egan, Federation vice-president, and Margaret Driscoll, IUC legislative agent.

Proponents—in addition to the bill's Republican sponsors, Reps. George R. Kissam and Thomas R. Quinlan — included representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Connecticut Manufacturers Association, as well as other business leaders.

'Tsk, Tsk'

Fogarty Challenges Republicans On Ike's Labor, Health Budgets

(Continued from page 1)

In the second day of debate on Welfare Dept. funds, Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (R-N. J.) finally took the floor for a speech labeling Fogarty's efforts "magnificent." He contemptuously told fellow Republicans he doubted that they had read the subcommittee's reports.

He was forced to sit down before finishing his remarks when a Republican colleague objected to granting him three more minutes.

Rep. Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R-Pa.), ranking GOP member of the House Labor Committee, said in regard to the phrase "modern Republican" that he "never had been able to figure out what that meant."

He was against the budget item proposed for the Labor Dept. Wage-Hour Div., he said, and "hadn't made up my mind" whether to vote for the proposed budget figures for the Office of the Secretary and Office of the Solicitor.

Save Only $1.3 Million

He would favor restoration of $346,000 tentatively slashed from

Labor Sec. Mitchell

funds for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, he said.

Fogarty, leading a fight for the full Labor and Welfare funds recommended by the subcommittee, bluntly told Republican opponents that in appearing to have cut $15.4 million from the Labor Dept. they actually had "saved" only $1.3 million.

"Let us not fool the public and let us not fool ourselves," he told the House. The great majority of the "savings" was in funds for government commitments and would have to be appropriated later, if slashed now, to honor the commitments.

The actual $1.3 million in proposed money cuts was nevertheless "gigantic" to the Labor Dept., "smallest of the cabinet departments," he said.

The tentative Labor Dept. cuts voted by the House, without Republican protest, included $30,000 for international labor relations, $204,000 for the Office of the Solicitor and $288,000 for the Wage-Hour Division.

Means Job Cuts

The solicitor's office makes prevailing wage determinations under the Walsh-Healey, Davis-Bacon and highway-construction laws. Analysts said the money cut would force dismissal of employes and seriously impede enforcement of the laws.

The Wage-Hour Div. makes inspections on compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act and other laws.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics was slashed by $346,000—most of it proposed for studies on the impact of automation and for improving cost of living statistics to which many wage contracts are related.

The Mexican farm labor program suffered a money reduction of $263,000, which would impede enforcement of housing and other requirements of the agreement with the Mexican government under which farm workers are hired as contract laborers by southwestern ranches.

Some attacks on Health and Welfare funds were beaten back. Rep. Frank Bow (R-O.) was defeated in an effort to reduce federal funds to assist school systems in areas where large federal activities are concentrated.

Folsom protested attacks on his department budget by warning that "to neglect health, education or economic security only piles up greater cost in the long run" and is "false economy."

Gov. Meyner Commends Labor Services Group

Trenton, N. J. — Gov. Robert Meyner has expressed his appreciation for the work of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee in aiding the Hungarian refugee relief program at Camp Kilmer, N. J.

Court Says Lockout Legal in N.Y. Case

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that a group of employers may legally use the lockout weapon when a union singles out one of the employers for strike action during bargaining with the entire group.

The court in a unanimous decision upheld the National Labor Relations Board's contention that an employers' association can use the lockout weapon in defense against the strike action.

A circuit court had held earlier that lockout was illegal and interfered with workers' right to strike.

Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., writing for the court, said the case did not involve any evasion of the employers' duty to bargain but only the narrow question of whether a temporary lockout may be used by employers to prevent a union from playing off one employer against another during bargaining.

The case involved seven members of a Buffalo, N. Y., laundry association and the Teamsters. The union struck one of the firms during bargaining and the association responded with the lockout. The lockout was called off when the strike ended with a new association contract.

In other actions the court:

1—Refused to review a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington that a Federal Power Commission license to the Idaho Power Co. to develop the Hells Canyon site was valid.

The FPC decision was appealed by farm, labor, public power and other organizations in the Northwest after the agency had awarded a license to the company to develop the dam site on the Snake River in Idaho.

2—Rejected appeals from judgments ordering desegregation of a Florida swimming pool and a Texas courthouse cafeteria.

Brewery Union Supports Boycott

Akron, Ohio — Strong support for the United Rubber Workers' boycott against O'Sullivan Rubber Co., of Winchester, Va., has come from the 60,000-member Brewery Workers' Union.

To help publicize the boycott action, the Brewery Workers ordered and distributed copies of two leaflets produced by the URW which tell the story of the company's refusal to bargain in good faith.

RAY DIANA (right), for seven years executive secretary of the New York City Joint Board of the State, County and Municipal Employes, has been appointed deputy commissioner of labor in New York City by Mayor Robert Wagner. Diana is shown being sworn into his new post by City Labor Commissioner Harold Felix.

Labor Backs Korean GI Bill of Rights

The AFL-CIO has given its endorsement to several bills which would extend provisions of the Korean GI Bill of Rights.

Testifying before the Senate Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs, Legislative Rep. George D. Riley said that the AFL-CIO Veterans Committee has approved the purposes of these bills.

Noting that several million members of organized labor are veterans, Riley called for "equity" in treatment "whether the benefits include job placement assistance, mustering-out payments, loan credit assistance, unemployment compensation, vocational and educational assistance, or other related provisions."

AMA Puts Out NAM Diatribe Against Unions

(Continued from page 1)

ute the NAM booklet.

"Well, it's fellows like this man that's been testifying——"

"Beck?" we inquired.

"Yes, fellows like him; we're not against the rank and file members."

He was asked by PAI if the AMA would distribute the AFL-CIO pamphlet on "right to work" laws, and answered that the AMA public relations department would have to pass on it.

"Did the AMA public relations department think of sending out the AFL-CIO pamphlet on 'right to work' laws?" we asked.

"Not to my knowledge," Dr. Lull replied.

Dr. Lull's letter indicated agreement with the NAM position. He stated that the booklet "is the result of a year's study by a group of experts in labor-management problems," and added:

"The group sought to determine on the evidence of actual histories the extent to which labor unions in the U.S. hold and exercise monopoly power. The last chapter in the book which will be distributed to members of Congress and state legislatures offers some proposed solutions to the problem."

Social Justice Awards Announced

Columbus, O.—The annual Social Justice Awards of the Religion and Labor Foundation will be presented this year to former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.), Fr. John La Farge, S.J., associated editor of the Jesuit weekly America, and the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott.

Announcement of the winners was made by Dr. Clair M. Cook, executive director of the foundation, who said that the presentations would be made at a luncheon in New York City on Apr. 24—in recognition of the trio's contributions toward greater racial equality.

Big Business Stymied Fund Protection

Labor Has Been Fighting 3 Years To Get Congress' Action on Bills

By Saul Miller

Organized labor has been working for nearly three years to secure passage of federal legislation designed to protect health and welfare plans against pilfering and embezzlement.

The AFL-CIO has strongly supported bills before Congress calling for registration, annual reports, full disclosure to the members and stringent provisions for punishment of persons using funds for improper purposes. Prior to merger, both the AFL and CIO were on record as far back as 1954 in favor of legislation that would protect the interests of rank-and-file members in the millions set aside to provide for their welfare.

Efforts Stymied

But to date all legislative efforts in Congress have been stymied by insurance companies, banks and other fiscal groups, said Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation.

The opposition of insurance companies and other groups has been underscored by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) major sponsor of welfare fund legislation. He has noted repeatedly in the past few months that organized labor is strongly supporting his bill while insurance and financial groups are waging a delaying campaign.

Crux of the opposition to welfare plan regulation bills is that they call for registration of all employe welfare or pension plans whether administered by employers, unions or jointly. The vast majority of welfare and pension plans are administered unilaterally by management; only a small portion are jointly administered.

The AFL-CIO has called repeatedly for passage of the bill introduced by Douglas, Sen. James E. Murray (D-Mont.) and Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.), Biemiller noted in a television interview with columnist Drew Pearson.

The bill, said Biemiller, "comes out of the excellent investigation Douglas made of the alleged abuses in health and welfare funds."

The AFL-CIO believes, he added, "that if you control the light of publicity on how the money comes in, what it is used for, with what insurance companies it is invested, or what other investments may be made with this money, you can get that money reported in such a way that everybody can see what is happening to health and welfare funds."

In addition to the Douglas-Murray-Ives bill, the Administration has its own measure before Congress—the Ives-Allott-Smith bill, a measure considered by the AFL-CIO to be far weaker than the Douglas proposal.

Bills similar to the Douglas measure have been introduced in the House by Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N. J.) and Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.).

There have been no committee hearings on any of these bills to date. The measures are before the Senate and House Labor committees.

These are the major provisions of the Douglas bill:

1—Registration of all plans excepting those covering less than 25 employes, and others outside the area of private employment.

2—Annual reports to the Securities & Exchange Commission by plans covering 100 or more employes. The information required includes detailed statements of receipts and expenditures both by the plan and the outside insurance carrier, if any.

3—Full disclosure of all information contained in the annual reports to the beneficiaries of the plan and other interested parties. The reports would be made available at the offices of the plan, at the SEC and in summary form, by mail or personal delivery to the beneficiaries.

4—A 13-member advisory council to the commission which would include three representatives of labor.

5—Enforcement powers to be exercised by the SEC including the power to make investigations, issue subpenas, grant immunity and secure injunctions.

6—Embezzlement of the assets of a plan would be made a federal offense involving a fine of not more than $10,000 or five years imprisonment.

SOME TYPE OF NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE program may eventually result from labor's pioneering efforts in negotiating health and welfare funds according to Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. He was one of several speakers at the IUD's conference on negotiation and administration of health and welfare funds.

AMA Monopoly Threat To Labor Medical Plans

Restrictive action promoted by local and state groups of the American Medical Association is a threat to labor's present and contemplated medical plans. Dr. Morris Brand, president of the Association of Labor Health Administrators, issued that warning in Washington.

The ALHA, formed in 1954 to give technical advice to unions to aid them in setting up and maintaining medical programs, now has a membership of some 60 administrators of union health plans. It represents 26 union groups with about two million members.

Promised Compensation

Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, offered the ALHA the cooperation and help of his department. He told the conference that it was the policy of the AFL-CIO to give preference wherever possible to labor-controlled plans.

Brand reported on a campaign waged by the Lehigh County Medical Society in Allentown, Pa., to block plans for a medical program proposed by the Local 119 health fund of the Male Apparel Industry. The fund was set up under the joint sponsorship of management and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers local.

When it was first established in 1953, the fund, through its medical director, Dr. Charles C. Koniver, had proposed to the Lehigh County Medical Society that a $500,000 clinic be built to service some 7,000 ACW members in Lehigh and four adjoining counties.

Socialized Medicine Cry

The medical society rejected the idea and other compromise proposals, as steps in the direction of "socialized medicine."

During the next few years the AMA affiliate continued to stall or flatly refuse to cooperate on any health program except one set up on its own rigid regulations, including "fee for service" payment for doctors.

In its latest move to prevent anything but an AMA dominated plan, the LCMS last month passed a resolution forbidding "any of its members to work in any facility which has not had the sanction of the society," and stating that the Local 119 Health Fund which did not have this sanction, "has been operating in Lehigh Country contrary to the above resolution."

ACW Vice Pres. Louis Hollander, chairman of the Sidney Hillman Health Center in New York, termed the Allentown situation "outrageous," and the conduct of the medical society "unethical." He called upon the labor movement to take up the matter and work out a program to oppose such interference.

Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers also urged the union movement to "face up to the AMA." He suggested that the medical societies were motivated by the desire to get as much money away from unions as possible.

Horace Hansen, general counsel for the Cooperative Health Federation, told the conference that 26 states have restrictive legislation on health plans, a number of which give the AMA a virtual monopoly in the prepayment, medical care field.

No other business in the country has such monopolistic provisions, Hansen said. He advised labor to go into the courts and establish its rights.

FTC Has Cracked Down On 'Business Brokers'

The Federal Trade Commission has cracked down on two Chicago concerns that claim they're bona fide business brokers, and who have been distributing a handbook entitled "How to Sell Your Business and Beat the Con Men."

The booklet is issued by Business Co-Op, Inc., which the FTC says "is not a cooperative but an ordinary private enterprise operated solely for the profit and benefit of its owners."

What's more, says an FTC complaint, the other company—Affiliated Brokers, Inc.—operates "substantially" in the manner of the "con man" the booklet warns against.

Both concerns are located at Suite 1700, 6 East Monroe St., Chicago. William John Madone is secretary of the two concerns and directs and controls their affairs, according to the complaint.

Despite the claims of the two companies, said the FTC, neither is a bona fide business broker, neither firm refunds money deposited by property owners, and neither concern is bonded, licensed or insured.

The FTC has set June 4 for a hearing in Chicago on its complaint.

Labor's Health Fight Seen Boon to Nation

Union pioneering in the negotiation of health and welfare funds may eventually lead to enactment of some sort of national health insurance, according to Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Addressing delegates to the IUD's Washington conference on negotiation and administration of health and welfare funds, Goldberg said the pattern will generally parallel the one which followed union negotiation of pensions.

The IUD counsel recalled the clamor against such pension funds 10 years ago, when opponents of union-negotiated pensions claimed they would have an adverse effect on social security.

Corrective Legislation

"The result was just the opposite," Goldberg told the conference, for the pension plans resulted "in the first substantial gains" to be won in improving social security benefits.

At the present time, he said, some 12 million workers are benefitting in some manner from union-won health and welfare plans. "This creates inequities for the rest of the population," Goldberg said, "and these inequities must be corrected by legislation."

In the field of legislative action, Goldberg reiterated AFL-CIO support of the bill introduced in Congress by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), calling for full disclosure of all health and welfare funds.

"Although labor has supported this legislation," he said, "industrial groups, insurance companies and brokers have failed to endorse it because they object to public disclosure of payments and fees."

Both sides of the aisle have approved the principles of the Douglas bill, the IUD counsel noted. "Now it is time to start going ahead and enacting this legislation, for these funds are a moral and a legal trust."

Any legislation enacted by Congress, Goldberg said, should leave the negotiation of the content of such health and welfare plans to collective bargaining. "I am for anything necessary to safeguard union members," he said, "but I am opposed to government taking over unions. I do not favor a labor front in this country in the image of Peron, Hitler and Stalin."

Unions Have Responsibility

Joe Swire, director of health, welfare and pension activities for the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, said that unions have a responsibility to their members and to the country that goes far beyond merely "negotiating good programs."

Labor, he said, is "faced with the problem of working with other elements of society to make sure that increasing medical costs come under some measure of control, that we get good quality for the money paid, and that our medical needs be met more and more on an insured basis."

Sylvia Gottlieb, research director for the Communications Workers, said that active participation of union members is necessary to make any program a success. She pointed out that negotiation of health and welfare programs "can be a union-building force," adding that "this opportunity should not be lost" to strengthen the union's structure.

Retail Union Wins Raises for 1,500

New York—Pharmacists employed in 1,500 independent drug stores will get a $30 a week increase in the minimum wage in 27 months under a new agreement negotiated by Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, and five associations of druggists.

The $90 minimum will go to $100 at the end of the first year of the contract, to $110 in two years and to $120 upon its expiration in 27 months.

Pharmacists also got general wage increases of $5 a week, with other employes receiving $2 to $4. Vacation and sick leave provisions of the contract, which is subject to ratification, were improved.

Pass the Douglas Bill!

THE CHERRY TREES are in bloom in Washington. Also in bloom, and less beautiful, are a growing number of bills based on the McClellan Committee's first few weeks of activity. Many of these bills would do nothing to keep unions clean, and will hurt unions in their collective bargaining activity.

One measure that should be passed is the Douglas-Murray-Ives Bill, designed to protect the integrity of union-negotiated health and welfare plans. That bill, arising out of the findings of the Douglas committee a couple of years ago, seems stalled on dead-center—even though it has been praised by numerous experts.

The AFL-CIO strongly supports the Douglas-Murray-Ives bill. But opposition from insurance companies and banks has been strong enough, apparently, to keep it bottled up.

Someone's always saying . . . "Shouldn't we pass a law about all that union money . . .?"—Next time, why not reply with a suggestion that Congress pass the Douglas-Murray-Ives Bill to police health and welfare plans. Action is long over-due.

Well-Deserved Tribute

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES is not always narrowly partisan; and so a Republican, Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (N. J.), took the floor last week to pay tribute to Rep. John Fogarty (R. I.), a Democrat.

Fogarty has fought for 11 years to save Labor Dept. and welfare projects from Republican "meat-ax" budget-cutting. He has fought again this year in defense of the modest sums Pres. Eisenhower proposed for the Labor Dept., headed by Sec. James P. Mitchell, and the Welfare Dept., headed by Sec. Marion B. Folsom.

An overwhelming majority of Republicans in the House ignored Eisenhower, Mitchell and Folsom; and they voted, repetitiously, to cut and cut and cut.

Wolverton, the New Jersey Republican, finally became so exasperated with his own party that he made a speech calling Fogarty's work "magnificent." Fogarty used to be a bricklayer, and Wolverton suggested that what the House needed was some more "bricklayers" like Fogarty. It also needs some Republicans who really believe in the functions of the Labor and Welfare Depts.

What the Doctor Ordered?

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN., in a nationwide game of footsie, is distributing to its doctor-members a pamphlet from the National Association of Manufacturers supporting so-called 'right-to-work' laws.

We advise the doctors to ponder well before they circulate to the patients in their crowded waiting rooms this latest NAM diatribe against union security—that is, against the union shop and the closed shop.

For, the tightest closed shop of them all is the closed shop of the doctors, imposed by the American Medical Assn.

In acting as agent for the NAM, the closed shop AMA doctors may find themselves engaged in a little surgery: cutting off their own nose to spite their face—all this to the gay amusement of the multi-million dollar corporations that really run the NAM.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II APRIL 6, 1957 No. 14

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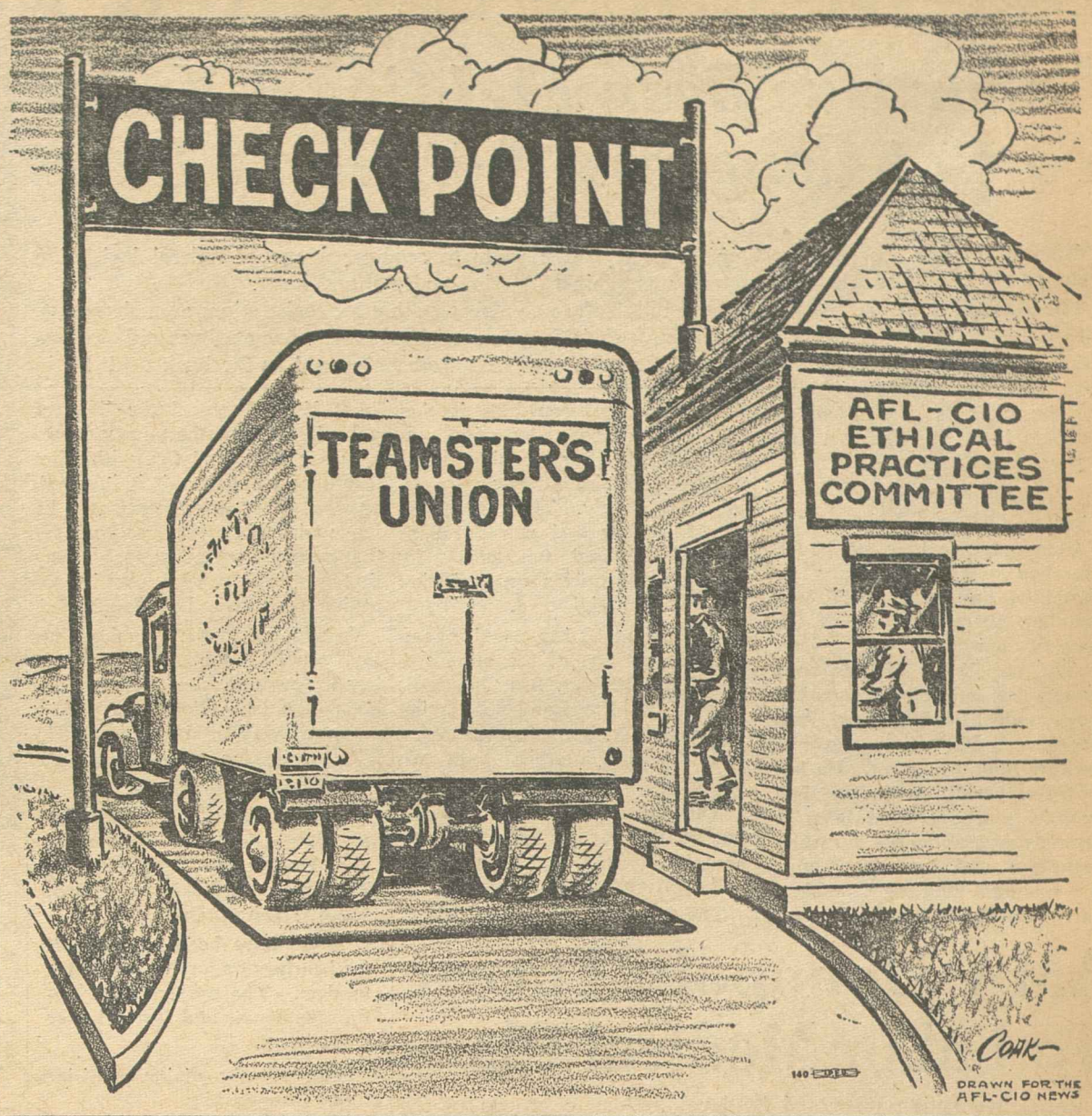
Weighing the Facts!



Oppressive Forms of Child Labor Vanishing, But Work Still Remains

New York (PAI)—Child labor in America has mostly been stamped out in its oppressive forms but the National Child Labor Committee, which has just celebrated the 50th anniversary of the granting of its charter, is still fighting in the dark corners of the economy where children still are cruelly exploited.

In a report, "The Changing Years," the labor-supported committee vividly portrays the conditions that existed 50 years ago, the great reforms that were accomplished and the work that still remains to be done.

It is a story of employer hypocrisy and exploitation that had to be battled constantly and steadily by men and women of good will in every area of life.

"States rights," the "right" of 10-year-old children to work in factory and mine, the "need" of their toil to support their "widowed mothers" were all among the slogans of the day. Their hypocrisy had to be exposed before progress could be made.

The story of the past 50 years in the fight against child labor as pictured in the committee's report begins with the story of thousands of boys not yet in their teens who worked as "breaker boys" in the anthracite mines in Pennsylvania. A look at their solemn, work-worn faces sets the keynote for dozens of other photographs of the period showing young children at the hardest kind of work.

Shocking Conditions Disclosed

Files that came under study of the committee when it began its work included:

The breaker boys under 14 who worked 8 or 9 hours each day separating the slate and the rock from tons of coal tumbling down dusty chutes.

The nation's widely scattered glass factories whose blistering furnaces were tended by many a boy under 16, working a night shift that ended at 3 or 4 a. m.

The southern cotton textile industry where the committee disclosed the shocking fact that "half the mill children—children of parents who were hardly alien to our land could neither read nor write." There were also young cannery workers, newsboys, factory workers. . . .

The powerful and wealthy industrial interests of the day fought reform every step of the way, frequently using the most moral of arguments: that parents had the "right" to manage the lives of their children, that work was good and kept children "out of mischief," that their "widowed" mothers needed the earnings of their children.

In the first decade of the century some reforms were achieved. South Carolina, for example, knocked out exemptions for "widder's" children and set up a straight 12-year age for factory work. North Carolina reduced the factory work week from 66 hours to 60 hours.

In the second decade came federal legislation fought savagely by those who looked upon the federal government as some foreign monster. Says the committee of this period:

"After a two-year struggle with opponents who cried 'states rights'—but who were seemingly indifferent to children's rights—the bill passed and became the law of the land."

But not for long. The Supreme Court knocked it out and it was not until the depression and the early Roosevelt Administration that a vigorous onward march again was made. The Fair Labor Standards Act containing child labor standards was passed on the federal level and this time the Supreme Court upheld it.

Big Job Still Lies Ahead

What of today? Immense progress has been made but much still remains to be done. There are the children of migrant agricultural laborers still cruelly exploited on many corporate farms.

"Here was—and is—a social problem of staggering dimensions," said the Child Labor Committee report. "Conservative calculations indicate that there are half a million American migrant farm workers and their children who drift from one state to another to help harvest the crops which feed and clothe the nation.

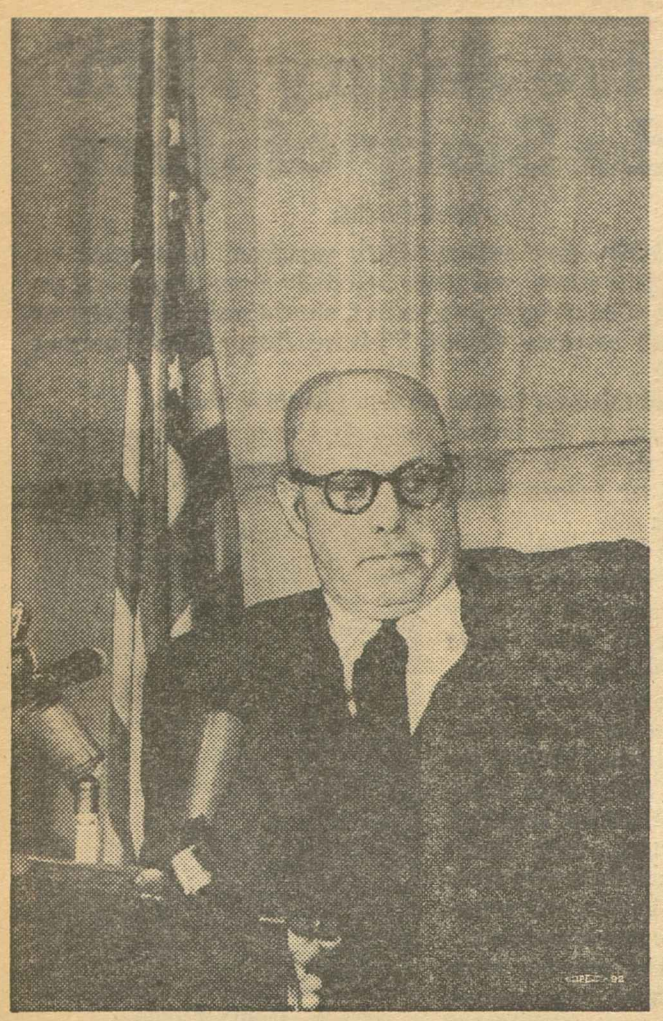
"The houses that shelter them are incredibly sub-standard; average yearly earnings amount to about $520; they are excluded from the federal minimum wage law and most state workmen's compensation acts. State child labor laws usually do not apply to the children and few communities make any real effort to encourage their school attendance."

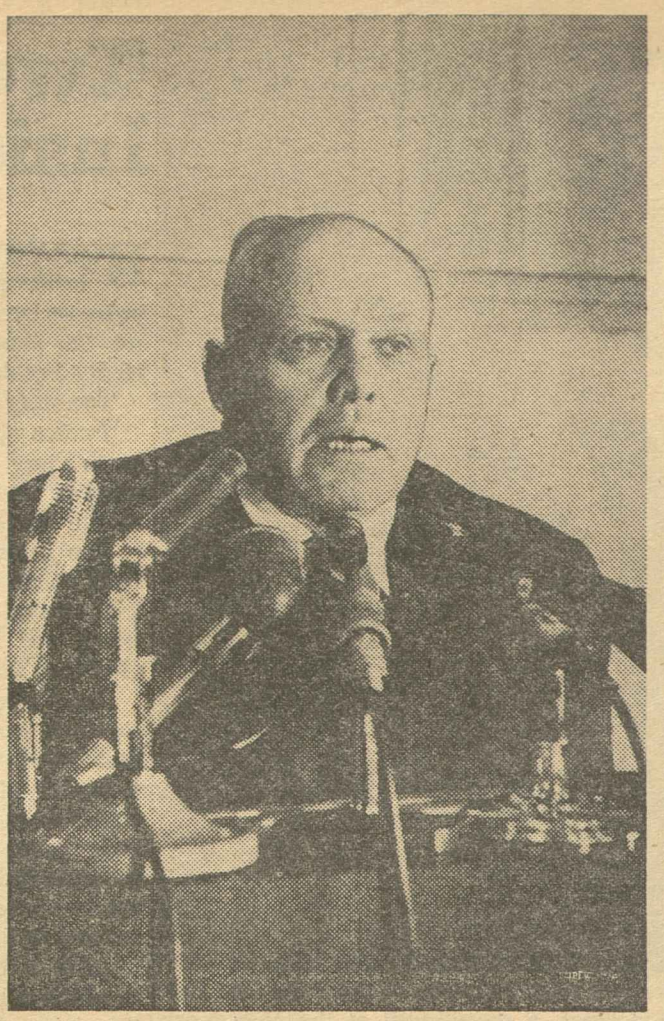
The result is that there are still 10-year-old children working in the fields. Then there are the children of low-income families. Says the report: "All told about 9.5 million children come from families whose total monetary income is less than $40 a week. No great insight is required to evaluate the effects of such poverty on these families and the children who belong to them.

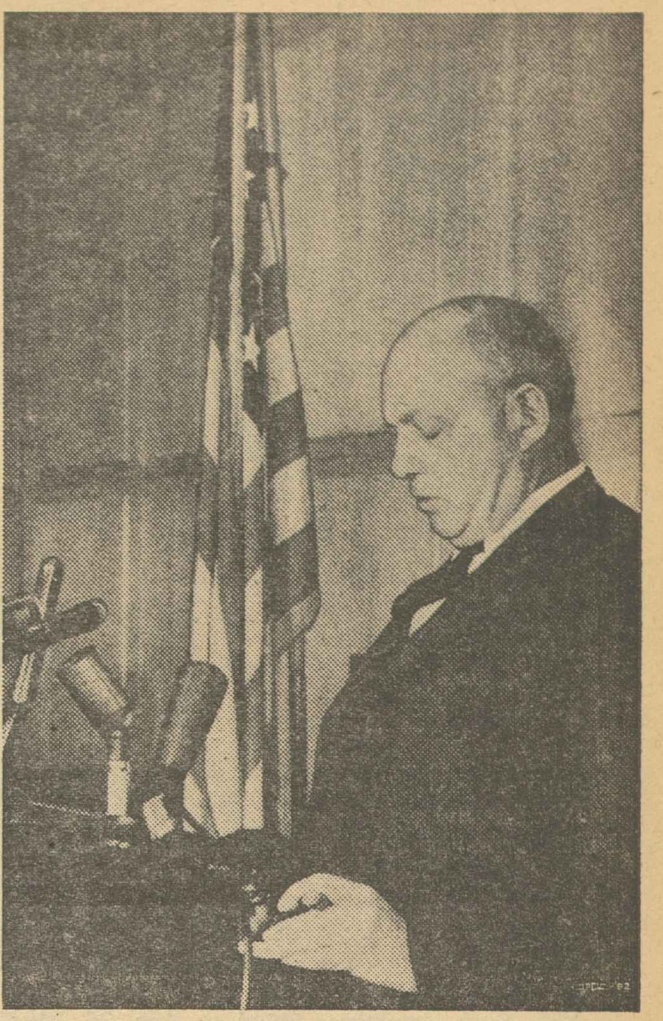
"Irresistible pressures are brought into play for the children to leave school at the earliest possible legal age—and sometimes earlier—to help the family breadwinner eke out a sub-standard subsistence for the entire family."

So the work of the National Child Labor Committee goes on. On its board of trustees right now are Pres. David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers; William Ross who heads the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers in Philadelphia and Max Zaritsky of the Cap Makers.

Meany Tells Press of Beck Suspension







Council's Action Spelled Out To Newsmen at Conference

It was a moment of high drama when AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced to a jammed press conference the Executive Council's unprecedented action in suspending Dave Beck as a vice president and council member.

It was the largest labor press conference in memory —attended by representatives of the wire services, the nation's leading daily newspapers, and the major television and radio networks.

The reporters had gathered early. They began to arrive long before the Executive Council session got under way. As the minutes passed, their ranks grew in number. While labor's top echelon quietly worked toward the momentous decision, the reporters milled about the lobby of the AFL-CIO Building.

Seventy minutes after they got down to work, the council members had reached unanimous agreement. Grim, unsmiling, Meany strode across the lobby to the first-floor auditorium.

He stood in the glare of the kleig lights as the TV and motion picture cameras whirred, and photographers' cameras clicked away. He looked out at a sea of newspapermen who filled every chair, ranged themselves along the walls, and overflowed into the lobby.

Crisply, Meany spelled out the council's action: Suspending of Beck, filing charges against him, and ordering a full-dress investigation of the Teamsters Union. Short, incisive questions were fired at him. Each received a terse, direct answer.

It was over in a matter of minutes, breaking up quickly as reporters dashed to telephones to flash the word.

It was brief . . . but it was labor history in the making.

AFL-CIO News
MAGAZINE
FEATURE
SECTION

NAMED "MISS PAGE ONE OF 1957," Joan Kinckiner will reign as queen of the Page One Ball of the New York Newspaper Guild on Apr. 26. Miss Kinckiner, a receptionist at the New York offices of the Associated Press, is shown being congratulated by Joseph B. Kommer, president of the Newspaper Guild of New York.

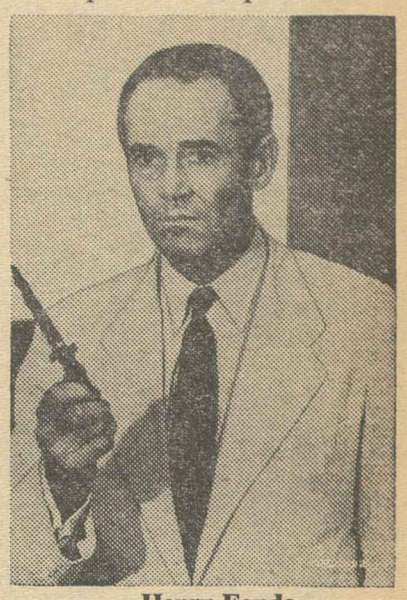
Hollywood Observer:

'Twelve Angry Men' Inside Story of Jury

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—Any person who's wondered what goes on inside a jury room, and more especially those who've sat on juries or been affected by a jury verdict, should make it a point to see the superb suspense drama, "Twelve Angry Men" starring Henry Fonda.

The story of this new feature motion picture is simple.



Henry Fonda

Twelve strangers are locked in a jury room to decide whether another human being should live or die.

The jurors have never seen each other before the murder trial started and will probably never see each other again after they leave the jury room.

But during the time they are together, from the taking of the first ballot showing 11 to 1 for a verdict of guilty until it becomes unanimous for acquittal, their characters, their backgrounds, indeed their very souls are laid bare to their fellow jurors and to the movie audience.

After a brief opening scene in which a bored judge charges the jury that a "reasonable doubt" must be resolved in the favor of the boy from the slums who's charged with killing his father, almost the entire action takes place in the jury room.

"Twelve Angry Men" won a high award for being the best television play of the 1954-55 season and rightfully so.

The theatrical feature based on it, to be released nationwide shortly, is even better than the video presentation. It is a triumph for the writer, Reginald Rose; the director, Sidney Lumet, and an excellent cast headed by Henry Fonda who co-produced the picture with Rose for United Artists release.

Those playing jurors in addition to Fonda, and each portrayal is a gem, are Lee J. Cobb, Ed Begley, E. G. Marshall, Jack Warden, Jack Klugman, Joseph Sweeney, Martin Balsam, George Voskovec, Robert Webber, Edward Binns, John Fiedler.

For students of our jury system, this drama is a "must," for it throws a telling spotlight on some of the system's weaknesses and some of its strengths. For all moviegoers, it is excellent adult entertainment with just the lightest touch of a slap against bigotry and snobbery.

★ ★ ★

ROSS TAYLOR, veteran prop maker at Columbia, has perfected an air pressure rifle that shoots pellets, arrows, knives or what have you for motion picture effects. The rifle operates on compressed air, fires grease capsules, gelatin capsules containing Fuller's earth or steel balls, and has virtually eliminated the use of powder in obtaining the effect of bullets splattering near actors. Watch for Columbia's new Western feature "Domino" starring Rory Calhoun and you'll see the effects produced by Taylor's "rifles" in a series of gun fights.

★ ★ ★

PVT. WILLIAM E. SMITH, good-looking and bashful 18-year-old Marine Corps "boot" from the San Diego base, has an important role in "The D.I.," story of a hard-boiled Parris Island drill instructor and his problems with a mama's boy recruit. Jack Webb of "Dragnet" fame is producing, directing and starring in this feature for Warner Bros. Fifty-two other marines will appear in the picture.

★ ★ ★

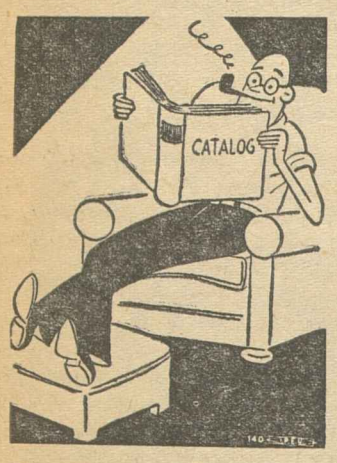
IT HAD TO HAPPEN. Allied Artists has a picture in the works called "Portland Expose," is already scouting locations in the Oregon city and plans to start photography there late in April. Producer is Lindsley Parsons, the writer is Jack De Witt.

How to Buy:

Buying Motor Oil Is Complex

By Sidney Margolius

BUYING motor oil is not the simple decision it used to be. There are numerous brands and types on the market, and motorists are confused about the conflicting claims for the various kinds, and the contradictory advice about when to change oil.



The problem is not so much the difference in price, although one type or brand can cost twice as much as another. More worrisome is the question of whether you are buying the right kind and changing often enough, or are doing some hidden injury to your engine.

Despite the advertised names and conflicting claims, oil generally now comes in three types:

REGULAR oil is cheapest. It's generally suitable only for light-duty driving, or for an older car that's burning a lot of oil.

PREMIUM oil now is the medium-price type. It's also sometimes designated as "MM" type, meaning for moderate use. It has chemicals added to prevent corrosion. This type is generally suitable for normal operating conditions.

HEAVY-DUTY oil, which may carry the designation "MS" (severe service) on the can, is a more expensive higher-detergency oil for heavy-duty driving. Most car manufacturers recommend heavy-duty oil for new or fairly new cars.

High-detergency oils also can be used in cars with recently rebuilt or reconditioned engines, but engineers warn against their use in old cars, especially those over the 40-50,000-mile mark.

How often should you change oil? As this department previously has pointed out, oil companies recommend changes at 1,000 miles generally, and sometimes as often as 500 miles in cold weather or driving over dusty roads.

But manufacturers of many popular-price cars suggest in their manuals that oil changes are necessary only every 2,000-3,000 miles for cars driven under normal conditions.

Copyright 1957 by Sidney Margolius.

Making Ends Meet:

Tips on Home, Lawn Repair

By Nancy Pratt

WINTER takes its toll on house paints and finishes. Spring may be the time for redoing the outside of your house. Here are some guides on how often the outside of the house should be given a fresh coat of paint or finish.

Don't repaint until most of the old paint film has weathered away. Too frequent repainting is a waste of money and actually can damage the appearance of the house by building up an uneven finish.

In general the rule is four to five years for a new coat of white and light-tinted paints; six years for dark-colored paints.

Natural wood stains should last at least five years, but natural finishes need touching up every other year or every third year.

Wood finishes generally need more maintenance than brick, but don't be lulled into a false security if you have a brick home. Masonry is subject to cracking in many parts of the country, so it's wise to make a spring check for little cracks and chinks on brick homes too.

★ ★ ★

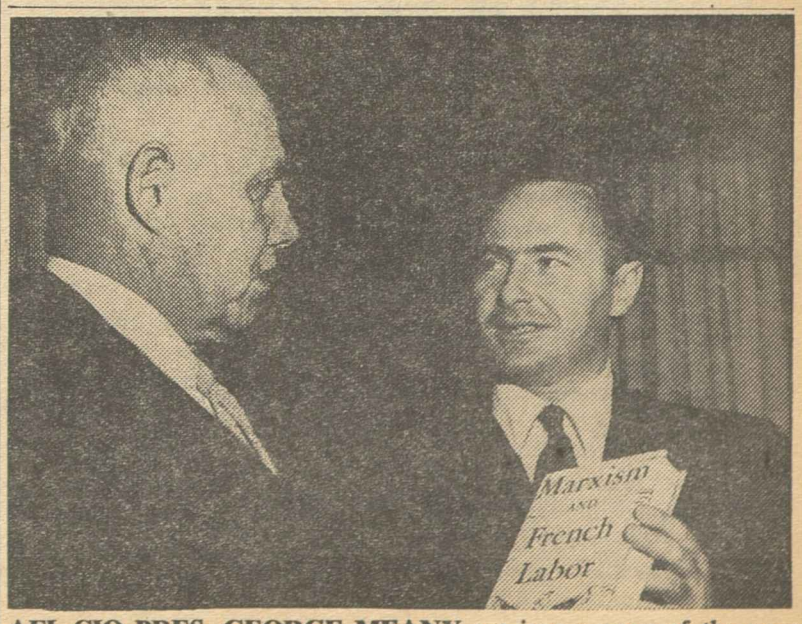
ANOTHER annual spring problem for home owners is how to grow a lawn that doesn't look like a patch of weeds. If you don't know where to start with your lawn you may be interested in a new government pamphlet, Better Lawns.

It's important to learn what your particular soil can do. Soil testing services to determine the degree of acidity are available through your county agricultural agent or state agricultural experiment station. You can even do the testing yourself by buying an inexpensive testing kit.

When mowing time comes it's best to mow the lawn frequently and leave the clippings on the lawn. Cool-season grasses should be mowed only to a height of about two inches. Most warm-weather grasses, however, should be cut to a height of an inch or less.

Fertilizing and mowing are only two of the many lawn-care practices discussed in Better Lawns. The pamphlet also describes the different types of grasses best suited for different climates, and contains advice on how to renovate a poor lawn and deal with lawn problems such as weeds and insects.

Single copies are available free on request (refer to Bulletin No. 6-51) from the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.



AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY receives a copy of the new book, Marxism and French Labor, from its author, Leon A. Dale, an international labor economist for the Dept. of Labor

I'm Often Wrong:

Here's Why Boxing Game Is 'Sick'

By Joe Miller

THE noxious case of Ewart Potgieter not only illustrates what is wrong with professional boxing today; it exposes some of its ugliest features.

The short, unhappy fistic history of the South African giant already is taking on the sordid aspects of a repeat performance of the Primo Carnera fiasco—and reads like the script of the recent movie exposing boxing, "The Harder They Fall."

Potgieter is 7 feet, 2 inches tall and weighs 335 pounds. Size alone brought him into the ring in South Africa. Size alone brought him victories over third-rate club fighters. Size alone was responsible for his being brought to America for fistic exploitation.

But, when thrown into the ring against journeymen heavyweights of normal skills, Potgieter was beaten so thoroughly that his total lack of ability was completely evident even to him. A sensitive person for his bulk, Potgieter said: "Now I know that I'll never be cut out for boxing." He retired, voluntarily and wisely.

Everywhere, however, that the giant had fought, he had drawn big crowds. Some U.S. promoters just couldn't stand the waste of all that earning capacity lying around idle. They lured Potgieter back to the U.S. to resume his "career."

It was obvious to the giant's handlers that he could not be matched against an average journeyman heavyweight and survive as a meal ticket for them—and the promoters.

So they looked for big, clumsy and inexperienced opponents to toss in against the South African . . . and to give the gullible public a display of brutal mauling by big bruisers.

For a 10-round main event in Portland, Ore., they found a pigeon for their purposes—a Seattle carpenter named Bruce Olson. Olson was perfect for 'Potty'; he was 6-4, weighed 266 and had but nine preliminary fights.

What matter that he had fought five days before, that he had not recovered from a brain concussion suffered from being knocked out in Seattle 17 days before, and that he was sick with the flu? Who would know?

Probably no one would have known or cared much, except that, in the seventh round of their brutally inept fight in Portland, Potgieter hit Olson with a smashing chop. The Seattle carpenter fell as if stoned—and didn't get up. Rushed to a hospital, he lay at the point of death for days with a brain hemorrhage, and was finally saved by five operations.

The blame in the Olson case doesn't rest solely with cruel promoters and avaricious managers. A few days after the Portland near-tragedy, Bob Wark, Olson's friend and former manager, told this writer and other reporters:

"I telephoned Washington's boxing commissioner before the Portland fight and pleaded with him to prevent Olson from boxing. I warned him that the boy might be hurt or worse. I only got the brush-off. It was murder to let him fight only six days after being KO'd, and even worse to put him in a few nights later against someone like Potgieter."

Meanwhile, in the ways of the fight racket, the grave punishment inflicted by Potgieter on the unschooled Olson will be exploited to build up the hapless South African giant—just as Ernie Schaaf's death was used to puff up Primo Carnera's "killer" reputation.

Unfortunately the Potgieter-Olson case isn't an isolated one. Recently doctors advised officials not to sanction a Pittsburgh fight between Johnny Eubanks, a journeyman welterweight, and Wilf Greaves, a promising middleweight. Reason: Eubanks had bad vision in one eye.

But, after a rash of debate, the fight between the two Pittsburgh fighters was made anyway. Result, Eubanks, fighting with a bad eye, was an easy second-round knockout victim . . . and had his jaw broken in the process. At that he may have been lucky.

Around the Pacific Northwest last year there was nothing more pitiful than the picture of a half-blind Spokane lightweight named Bobby Woods being thrown in against tough opponents time and time again. The poor guy had to grope his way around the ring like a blind man crossing the street with a white cane. Finally, after dozens of vicious fights, Woods was forced to retire—a scarred, semi-sightless hulk of humanity.

Woods is barely 21 years old.

If anyone wonders why boxing is sick today, these are a couple of the reasons.

Teamwork Gives Tiny Girl Chance for Normal Life

San Leandro, Calif.—Teamwork by an AFL-CIO Community Service Activities official, the Air Force, Navy and several social agencies have given a 15-month-old girl a chance to live a normal life after delicate heart surgery.

Dianna Marie Mendes was born with holes in the walls of her heart and with leaky heart valves that impaired the circulation of blood and oxygen to her body.

The child faced certain death without the special surgery available at only a few places in the country, her father, Frank Mendes, told fellow workers at the Alameda, Calif., Naval Air station. The station's welfare board contacted the Oakland United Crusade and Raymond R. Colliver, AFL-CIO-CSA representative with the crusade, got busy.

Soup to Nonsense:

What's a Poor Guy Gonna Do?

By Jane Goodsell

Monday Evening

SHE: "Darling, I've brought home some samples of wallpaper to show you. Now tell me what you think of this. I thought it might be pretty for our bedroom."

He: "Well, it's all right, I guess, but all those little flowers . . . aren't there an awful lot of them?"

She: "Well, naturally there are a lot of them. It's an all-over provincial print. But maybe you're right. Perhaps something more abstract would be better. I'll go downtown first thing tomorrow morning and. . . ."

Tuesday Evening

He: "Kind of a funny color, isn't it?"

She: "This funny color—as you call it—is just the year's most exciting decorating news, that's all. You stay right there, and I'll get House and Garden and read to you. . . ."

He: "I don't want to read House and Garden! Look, I don't know much about this sort of thing. If you like it, why don't you get it?"

She: "I'm certainly not going to get something you don't like. Anyway, maybe you're right. It looked better in the store, somehow. . . . It's all so confusing . . . I guess I'd better go downtown again and look around. . . ."

Wednesday Evening

He: "I think it's fine. Just fine. Real nice."

She: "But I don't want it to look nice! I want it to be exciting and different! Now tell me the truth . . . it doesn't excite you, does it?"

He: "Look honey, take it easy. Just calm down. It isn't that important."

She: "Not important! Well, if this isn't important, I'd like to know what is! This is one of the biggest decisions of my life, and I should think the least I could expect from you is a little cooperation, and if you cared anything about me. . . ."

He: "Look, the way I feel about you hasn't anything to do with how I feel about curtains and wallpaper! I don't give a good. . . . Oh, honey, don't cry! Please don't cry!"

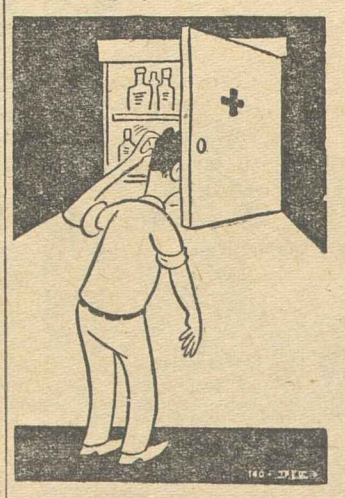
She: ". . . Meanest man I ever met . . . wear myself out tramping from store to store . . . can't make a decision like this alone . . . most unreasonable attitude. . . ."

For Your Health's Sake:

Workmen's Medical Care Lags

By Dr. Morris Brand

THE 70 million members of the nation's labor force and their families should be aware of the vital and important role decent and just workmen's compensation laws have on their health and peace of mind when injuries or illness occur as a result of their employment.



Think: every year about 2 million workers suffer injury or disease; a worker is killed or maimed every four minutes!

In spite of these appalling statistics there are many states which do not provide proper safety regulations and supervision to prevent many of the accidents and illnesses.

Although a majority of states provide unlimited medical care for recognized compensable conditions, 17 states still arbitrarily limit the cost or duration of medical care.

Recently the American Medical Association stated "Disabled employes should have the right to accept physician's services provided by employers or to select another attending physician. . . ." Every state in this nation should have laws and an enforcing agency which will provide, without any question or delay, the full range of medical care including rehabilitation as long as the workers are in need of such care.

There is a tendency by some employers, insurance companies, legislators and even some doctors to minimize occupational diseases as being indistinguishable from non-occupational diseases. It therefore becomes difficult to convince some legislators, even in the face of positive evidence, that the laws and regulations must be modernized.

There is no excuse in this modern day and age for workers to be subjected to inadequate medical care, loss of wages, rising debts, poverty, demoralization of the spirit—all as a direct result of blind and oft-times wilful injustice.

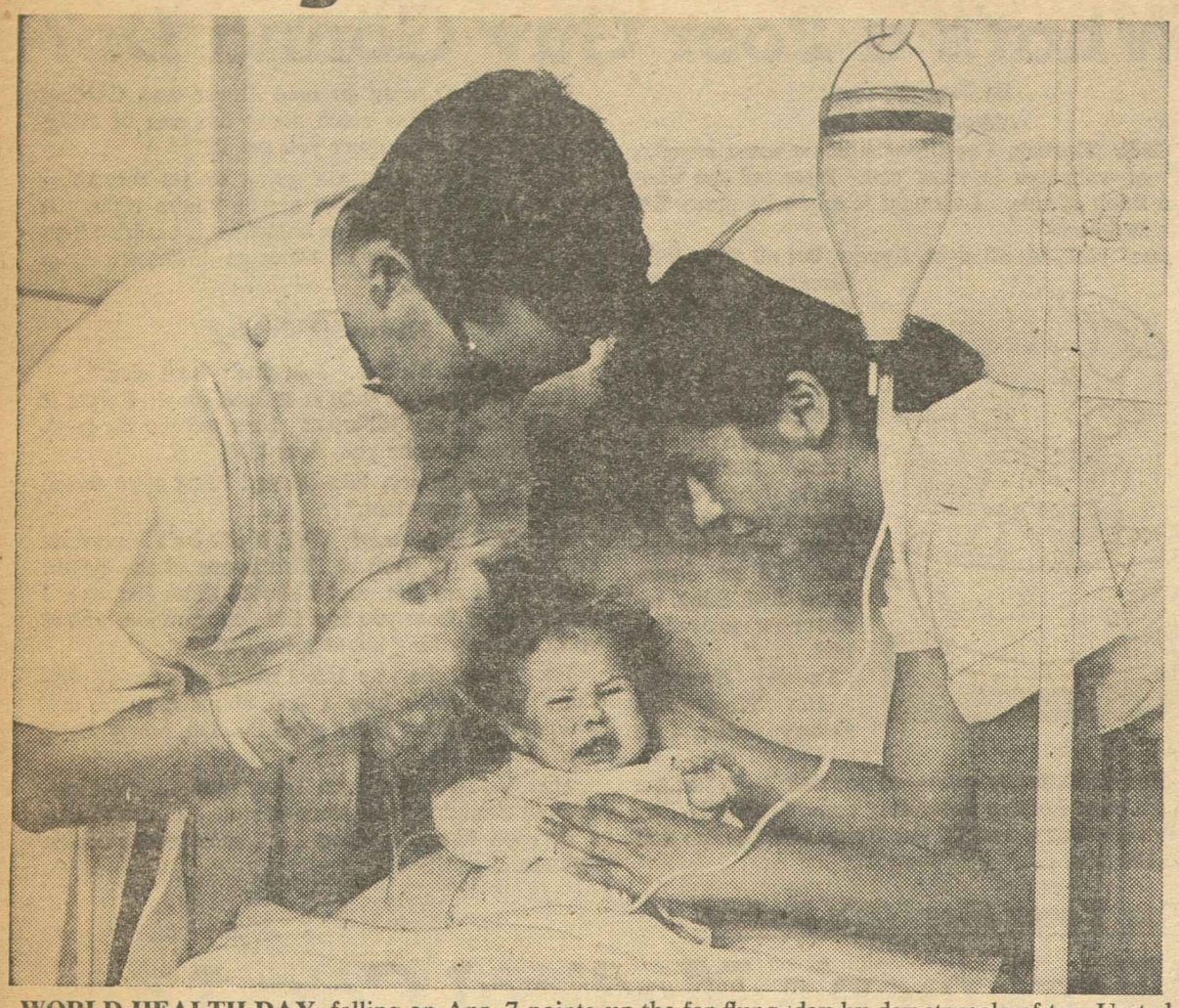
Industrial Medical Association Honors Dr. Morris Brand

Chicago—Dr. Morris Brand, AFL-CIO News health writer and medical director of the Sidney Hillman Health Center in New York, has been elected a fellow of the Industrial Medical Association.

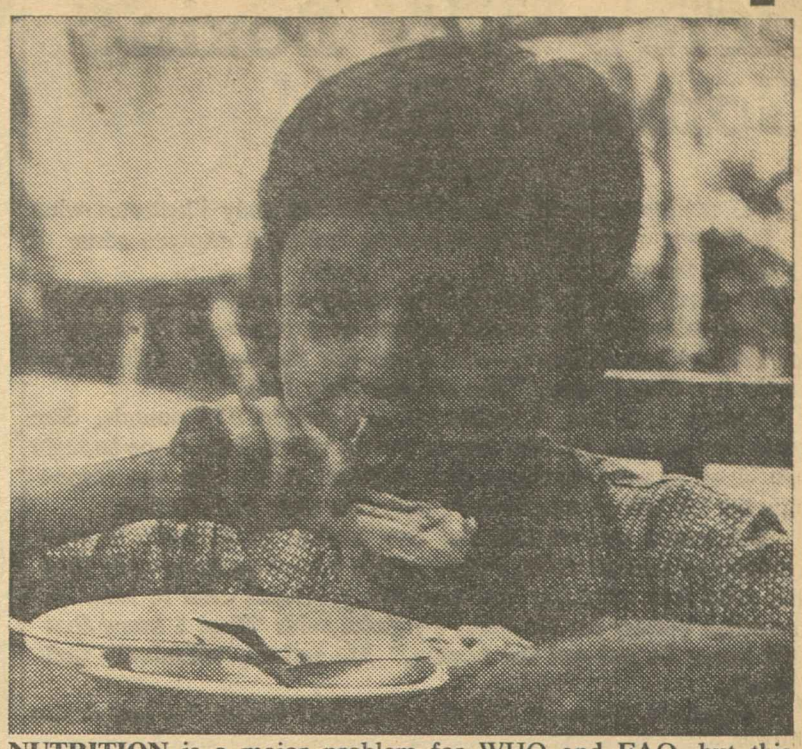
Announcement of the honor, "in recognition for outstanding work in the field of industrial medicine," was made by the association president, Dr. E. S. Jones. Brand also is a fellow of the American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, American Geriatrics Society and New York Academy of Medicine.

NO PAY CHECK but satisfaction of helping a fellow unionist was the reward for carpenters, electricians, plumbers and other craftsmen who built a combination bedroom-sitting room addition in one day. Recipient of their free work is Leo Holsby, former secretary of Pulp, Sulphite Workers Local 166, in Hillsboro, Ore., stricken with polio 15 months ago. Left with only the use of one hand, Holsby expects to support himself by tutoring.

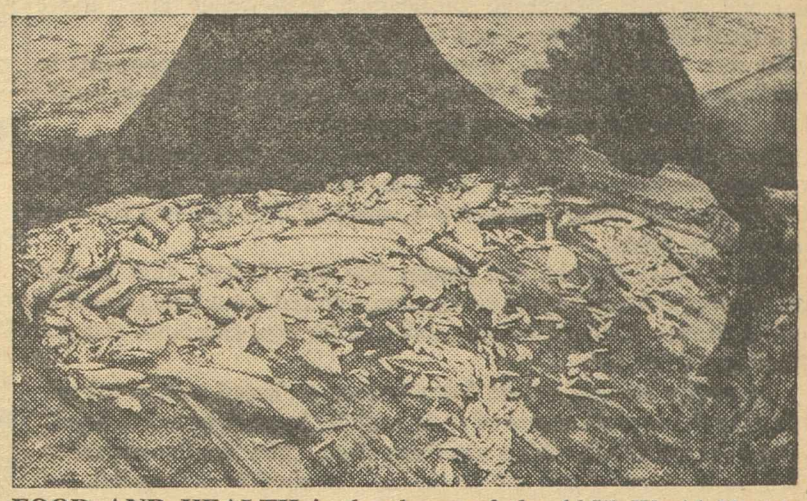
UN Agencies Observe World Health Day



WORLD HEALTH DAY, falling on Apr. 7 points up the far-flung, day-by-day struggle of two United Nations Agencies—the World Health Organization and the Food & Agricultural Organization—to raise health standards. This baby, her appetite killed by kwashiakor, a disease resulting from protein deficiency, is undergoing forced feeding at WHO's Institute of Nutrition in Guatemala City.



NUTRITION is a major problem for WHO and FAO, but this youngster in Amatitlan, Guatemala, seems to have solved it. WHO workers spent a week with his family checking food purchases and amounts eaten to determine nutritional value.



FOOD AND HEALTH is the theme of the 1957 World Health Day, and food in many countries, such as Ceylon, often means fish. The catch shown above is being examined on a beach to determine which can contribute most to the eater's health.

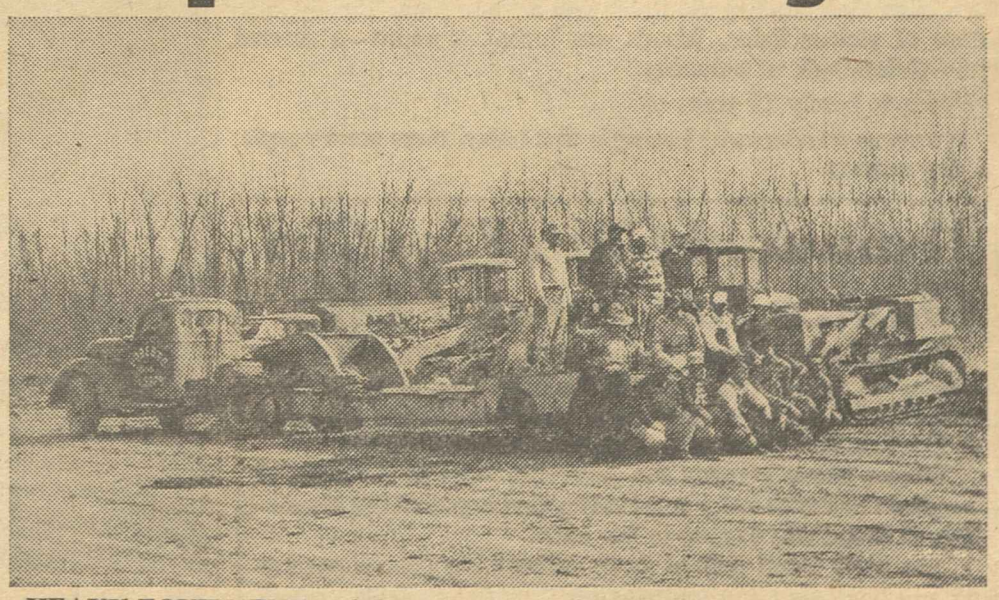
TOO LITTLE OR TOO MUCH tells the world's food story—some people can't get enough to eat, others get too much and suffer. In Denmark, compulsory education for girls includes domestic science courses in which future wives and mothers, like these 13-year-olds, are trained to find the happy medium. Unlike the less fortunate in some other parts of the world, they are blessed with enough.

DIRECTOR of FAO since last year is B. R. Sen, formerly the Indian ambassador to Japan.

LEADER in moves toward better nutrition and health is Dir. Marcolino C. Candau of WHO.

Labor Builds Drag Strip for Teenagers

DRAG STRIP for teen-agers of Omaha, Nebr., was built with cooperation of Operating Engineers, Laborers and Teamsters locals, which donated about $15,000 worth of labor to clear the site. The project had the backing of city officials, civic groups and the Missouri Valley Timing Association.



HEAVY EQUIPMENT and the men who ran it to build Omaha's drag strip pose for the cameraman. The project for the area's teen-agers with mechanical bents will have an eventual value of $75,000 and has been termed an outstanding example of the work of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT might be described at the moment as being at dead center—incapable of decisive moves in one direction or another on the issues of the budget, civil rights, school aid, foreign aid or any other subject.

Mr. Eisenhower seems to think he is "defending" his $71.8 billion budget by making speeches about it, but his cabinet officers are left naked and alone when they try to get actual support for their financial programs from Republican members of Congress.

Some Administration spokesmen quite frankly are seeking help from almost any source against Commerce and Treasury Dept. connivance to cut down the budget the President imagines he is defending.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, for example, had warm praise in a press conference for Democratic Rep. John Fogarty (R.I.) for his efforts to defend the Labor Dept. budget against GOP slashers—and found nothing in any Republican member, at the moment, to praise.

Treasury Undersec. Randolph Burgess told Republican women that the budget could be cut "$3 billion" the day before Eisenhower told a press conference that it couldn't be cut "$2 billion." Ike has never kept order in his house. He has practically abdicated his house now.

★ ★ ★

THE DEMOCRATS IN CONTROL OF CONGRESS show the symptoms of comparable confusion.

The liberal Democratic theory was, at the beginning of the session, that the "compromise" Eisenhower civil rights program should be adopted, then the school bill, then sundry other bills.

The southern Democratic wing is wrecking the notion that any kind of civil rights program can pass. The school-aid bill, as of the moment, seems dead despite the House subcommittee's approval of a compromise measure—victim of Eisenhower laziness, Republican congressional secret opposition and Democratic ineptness.

The budget-cutting gestures of the House are largely nonsense, since most of the money they are "cutting" must be restored in later deficiency and supplementary appropriations. But programs are being ruined.

A remarkable thing is happening: Roscoe Drummond, columnist for the arch-Republican pro-Eisenhower New York Herald Tribune, has suddenly expressed the fear that pretty soon "nothing" that Ike does may be "right."

A second remarkable thing is happening: Democratic Speaker Sam Rayburn (Tex.) took the floor to plead for a resolution giving Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) the power to investigate the nation's fiscal system. Mr. Rayburn got badly licked—a thing that hasn't happened in the House for years.

★ ★ ★

THERE IS MOCKERY IN CONGRESS, among Republicans, of the Eisenhower and Arthur Larson phrase "modern Republicanism."

Fletcher Knebel, a columnist who accurately reflects emotions, suggests that the new Republican National Committee chairman, Meade Alcorn, thinks a "modern Republican" is "any Republican who can get elected."

Rep. Winfield K. Denton (D-Ind.) says a "modern Republican" is "one who talks like Franklin Roosevelt and votes like Herbert Hoover." An Indiana Republican, Rep. Charles B. Brownson, sardonically conveyed his feelings by retorting, "and vice versa."

The Democrats, in control, can't get action either to defend the budget or slash taxes as they are panting to do.

Eisenhower isn't helping them on school aid and his foreign aid is almost a sure candidate for the budget-cutters' ax. The President is reduced to repudiating, as the "worst rot I have heard," recurrent and persistent reports that when "world conditions" permit, he may "step down" and turn over his office to Vice. Pres. Nixon.

For some purposes he seems already to have "stepped down" and the Democratic congressional leadership seems unable to fill the vacuum.

THIS UNION LABEL appears on men's and boys' apparel made by members of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. In men's and boys' suits and topcoats it will be found inside the breast pocket; in shirts, it is stamped on the tail where it can be seen without unfolding the shirt on the retail counter. It may also be found in ties, gloves, sportswear, uniforms, work clothing and outerwear.

Morgan Says:

Schnitzler Sums Up Labor's Stand

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

INTERESTINGLY enough, while there have been some vividly scandalous exceptions, it is not at all difficult to come by evidence that an impressive number of unions and their leaders require a far stricter code of ethics than businessmen or even politicians inflict upon themselves.

Morgan

In the New York Post, Columnist Murray Kempton reported that he had suggested, in an interview with AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler, "that the sins of labor leaders were as nothing beside the sins of corporations."

"I don't give a damn what a corporation does," Schnitzler was quoted in reply. "That doesn't justify a union representative taking a 3-cent stamp."

"It was odd enough," observed Kempton, "that American society should apply to union leaders standards of conduct observed by no other Americans; it was odder still that the second highest official of the AFL-CIO should accept that judgment and welcome the test it implied."

It may well be that labor has been too slow and too mild in policing itself against rascals within its ranks. But it hasn't got religion just overnight.

If the Teamsters union wants to do something about safeguarding the accumulated dues of its members in future, if not sooner, it doesn't need an act of Congress as a guide; it has some models it may borrow from fellow-unions.

There is for instance one of the most remarkable organizations, union or otherwise, in the country, the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers Union. It claims, without recorded contradiction, to have been the first union to make a full public accounting of all its financial affairs—a practice it has followed for some 15 years.

With a mixture of admiration and anguish, lieutenants of ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky report that he handles the disbursal of dues from the treasury with such scrupulous care that members of his private working staff have a hard time getting their own wages raised.

But the ILGWU has a record of splendid munificence in financing such community enterprises as health centers, recreation centers and public housing projects.

In the early stages of the McClellan committee hearings, the Intl. Association of Machinists published in its weekly newspaper an editorial explaining how this big union safeguards its funds against misuse or theft. Funds of the parent union, or grand lodge as it is called, can be invested only in U.S. or Canadian government bonds or other securities approved by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

The union constitution forbids loans of any kind to private individuals and the IAM employs a full-time staff of 21 trained auditors who audit not only local books but all funds, health, welfare or otherwise.

These facts don't make as exciting reading as a page from the McClellan committee transcript, maybe, but they ought to be an inspiration to the Teamsters or any union in similar trouble.

Pearson Hears the Truth:

Biemiller Tells Labor's Lobby Role

MOST people think of labor lobbyists as pushing wage and hour legislation. But Andrew J. Biemiller, director of AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, told an entirely different story in a televised interview with Drew Pearson.

Pearson's interview with Biemiller, included the following exchange:

PEARSON: What type of bills has the AFL-CIO been interested in passing in recent years?

BIEMILLER: Well, we've worked very hard for a lot of different kinds of legislation. We've worked hard for social security bills, minimum wage bills, bills affecting labor relations, bills improving our public health service, taxation legislation, bills to strengthen the Pure Food and Drug Act. Those are just a few illustrations.

PEARSON: Let's take a few of those. Why is your group interested in the Pure Food and Drug Act?

BIEMILLER: This is obviously the best protection the housewife has against adulterated food, the best protection that all citizens have against bad patent medicines, quackery that goes on in the medical field from time to time. And we have been trying very hard to get an adequate appropriation so that the inspectors in that poor, little, neglected Pure Food and Drug Administration can really take the acts that are on the book and enforce them.

PEARSON: What has labor done up on the Hill regarding public health?

BIEMILLER: People who don't understand the function of the public health hospitals seek to have them cut down in size or obliterated. We have on several occasions helped save those public health hospitals and the great work they have done against cancer and others of the dread diseases of mankind. Likewise, we've also assisted many good honest citizens in the drives they have put on to get increased appropriations for the Institute of Public Health. We think that the results that are coming from those funds, in research on all of the dread diseases, are well repaying the taxpayer the dollars that go into those funds.

PEARSON: How much do you think you've increased the appropriations for public health?

BIEMILLER: Well, the appropriations for the Institutes of Public Health have nearly trebled in the last decade.

PEARSON: Well, how many other things that have nothing to do with wages and hours have you as labor lobbyist been working on?

BIEMILLER: Well, actually most of our work is on matters that do not primarily deal with wages and hours. Take the whole social security program, the allied public welfare program. This is a program which from the very beginning in 1935 has had enthusiastic labor support.

PEARSON: Incidentally, the bill of last year which was passed on social security, what did you have to do with that?

BIEMILLER: That bill we regard as our greatest triumph in the past few years. This bill did essentially two things, it cut the retirement age for women to 62, and it established disability pensions for everyone on the social security rolls at the age of 50. That is, pension for those totally and permanently disabled who are 50 or over. This bill was primarily labor's bill. We conferred with members of the House Ways and Means Committee, and then after we got over to the Senate, the Senate Finance Committee. We found that we had bitter opposition on this bill. We ran smack into the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce, the American Medical Association, and the Administration. After a bitter fight, it was passed by a vote of 47 to 45.

As We See It:

Ike, People Can Cinch School Aid

PRES. EISENHOWER and the American people generally can assure federal aid for school construction despite the economy drive, Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) declared on As We See It.

"The United States cannot afford to let another year go by without federal aid," Metcalf said on the AFL-CIO public service program heard over the American Broadcasting Co. radio network.

Metcalf urged the people to write their senators and congressman to "offset the drive that is being made against federal aid." This is based now, he said, principally on false and dangerous economy.

Answering the charge that federal aid means federal control, Metcalf said, "We have 81 systems of federal aid going on right now, school lunch programs, federal aid to school construction in impacted areas. We have a history of federal aid that runs back to the adoption of the constitution and we have never had any federal control."

Metcalf blamed the defeat of the bill in the House last year on the Powell Amendment, which provided that no money could be paid to states operating segregated schools, and on the failure of the Administration to speak out.

"We regard this as the No. 1 bill before the Congress," Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, said on the same program. "Certainly we have nothing in the way of a natural resource that begins to compare with our children. If our children don't have the chance to get a good education, then our country hasn't got a very bright future.

"There have been indications that the administration will be much more active in the fight this year than they were last July. Certainly Sec. of Education Folsom has been more vigorous. And the President has reiterated his position in favor of a school construction bill and against any extraneous amendments."

U. S. Urged to Stop Worker Importation

Memphis, Tenn.—An end to all government programs for importing Mexican nationals and other contract workers from foreign countries by 1959 was called for by the National Agricultural Workers Union, in a resolution adopted at its 19th convention here.

Noting that the current law authorizing the secretary of labor to import Mexicans expires Dec. 31, 1959, the union recommended a gradual reduction in the number of workers imported from Mexico during the next two years.

Attract U.S. Workers

The resolution urged agricultural employers to cease depending on foreign countries as a source of labor supply, and, instead, to cooperate with the union in a "joint program to improve conditions of work . . . so that qualified American workers will be attracted to farm employment."

In another resolution, the union adopted a constitutional amendment banning crooks, racketeers and members of White Citizens Council from membership in any of its locals. Already banned from membership—under a resolution adopted 12 years ago—are members of the Communist Party and the Ku Klux Klan.

Delegates to the convention at the Labor Temple authorized the Executive Board to "negotiate and enter into an agreement with any other national or international union for a merger," providing that the identity of agricultural workers be preserved in the form of a special organization, division or department of agricultural and allied workers.

Mitchell Re-Elected

Another resolution called on Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson to issue regulations which would prohibit cotton and rice planters from evicting tenants, sharecroppers and day laborers from their farms as a result of the operation of the Soil Bank Program.

The convention re-elected H. L. Mitchell of Washington, D. C., as president; renamed F. R. Betton of St. Louis, Mo., as vice president, and elected Ernesto Galarza of San Jose, Calif., secretary-treasurer. Elected to the executive board were George Smith, Memphis; Karl Schimenek, Wentworth, Wis., and George Parr, Mathews, La.

Chicago Labor Eyes Early Merger

Chicago—The Chicago Federation of Labor has voted to begin merger talks with the Cook County Industrial Union Council.

The talks, scheduled to begin in a few days, are designed to merge 700,000 trade union members in the Chicago area.

Irwin Klass Is Awarded Study Grant

Chicago—Irwin B. Klass, editor of the Federation News, weekly paper of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was awarded a Fund for Adult Education grant for a year's study of the internal communications and public relations problems of labor unions.

Klass is also director of information and public relations for the federation, central body of 500,000 AFL members in the Chicago area.

The Fund for Adult Education is an independent organization established in 1951 by the Ford Foundation.

Klass is one of 53 newspapermen, radio and television broadcasters, educators and others concerned with education for adults to receive the grants. This is the first time these awards have been made in the press, radio and TV fields.

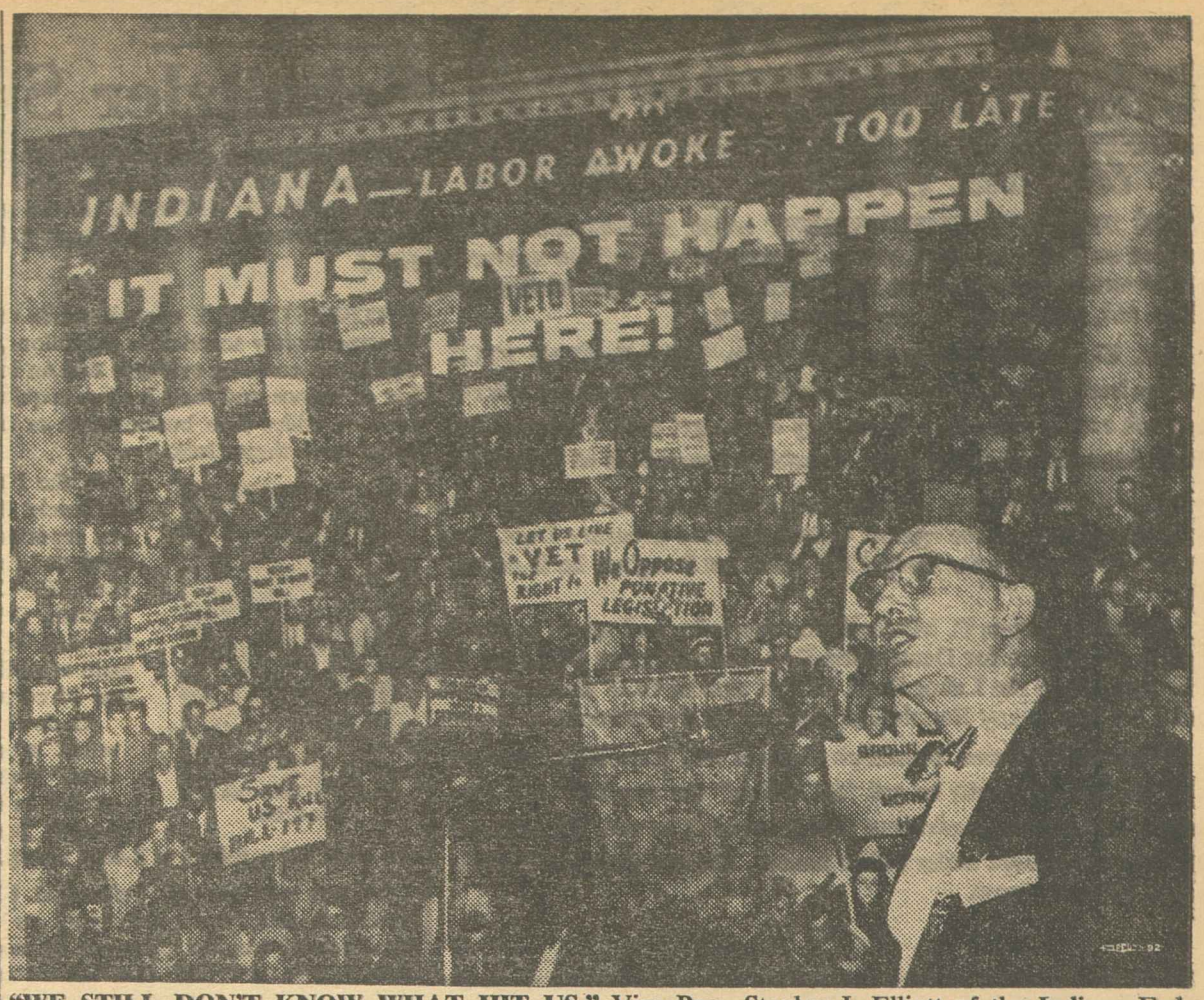
Klass will start his research in September at Northwestern University and the University of Chicago. He will participate in seminars and labor institutes at several other universities.

Texas Labor Agrees On Merger Date

Austin, Tex. — Merger of the Texas State Federation and Industrial Union Council moved closer to accomplishment, as both organizations agreed on a date for a merger convention to be held here.

The two organizations will meet in separate conventions on July 29 to ratify the merger agreements. They will then meet for the formal merger convention, to be held July 30-Aug. 1.

Official calls for the conventions will go out at least 60 days prior to their convening.



"WE STILL DON'T KNOW WHAT HIT US," Vice Pres. Stanley J. Elliott of the Indiana Federation of Labor told the convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor in describing some of the machinations that preceded enactment of a "right-to-work" law by the Indiana Legislature. He warned the delegates to be vigilant lest labor in Pennsylvania suffer the same fate.

Pennsylvania Labor Is Warned To Expect Worst From 'Wreckers'

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A grim picture of what organized workers in industrial states may expect when their foes really bear down to enact a "right-to-work" law was painted here by a man who lived through it. "We are ashamed and embarrassed," Vice Pres. Stanley J. Elliott of the Indiana Federation of Labor told nearly 1,600 delegates to the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor convention who sat on the edges of their chairs. "We still don't know what hit us. We thought we were safe."

A huge photo-mural showing some of the 25,000 IFL members in the state capitol, where in vain they pleaded with Gov. Harold Handley (R) to veto the bill the legislature had just passed, was at one side of the stage as he spoke. Across it, in large letters, were the words, "It Must Not Happen Here."

Warns It Can Happen

"But it can happen here," he declared, pointing, "and it may be at this session of your legislature or the next. . . .

"Take an old fool's advice: Don't go home from this convention and forget about it. Start today, and keep going."

Elliott said Indiana unions were not surprised when a "right-to-work" bill was introduced, but were appalled at the way legislative friends of years' standing dropped away as the State Chamber of Commerce and other business groups turned on the pressure.

"We had members of the legislature getting up and denouncing this bill," he explained, "and then minutes later voting for it."

A prime factor in arousing popular support for the bill, Elliott said, was the shooting of a baby in a trailer near Princeton, Ind., during an unauthorized Machinists' strike.

Workers Aroused

A prime result of its passage, he added, is that the workers are aroused as never before—at least in part by "the realization that this may knock out their overtime pay, make them work with scabs and cost them their fringe benefits."

They are increasingly anti-Republican, he said, and have begun to boycott retailers who belong to chambers of commerce even when they have to go outside the state to make purchases.

The convention passed a long series of resolutions and policy statements, including one supporting the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code and commending the AFL-CIO Executive Council for adopting it.

"The very life blood of the American labor movement depends at all times upon its maintaining the highest possible standards of integrity, honesty and a high moral code of individual and collective behavior," he said.

National AFL-CIO leaders acted "with courage and wisdom," it said. It warned that vigilance must be maintained to safeguard the "historical and cherished guarantees of the Bill of Rights" from encroachment by congressional investigators.

MARKING THE MERGER of the former State Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council in South Carolina, Sinway Young, president of the new South Carolina Labor Council, AFL-CIO, is shown signing the amalgamation agreement. Also taking part in the ceremony, which made South Carolina the 21st state to effect merger, were (at left) E. T. Kirkland and L. B. Knox, representing the former IUC and (at right) Charles Emerson, representing the former state Federation.

Ontario Labor Merges; Kidd Heads New Group

Toronto, Ont.—The largest provincial body in the Canadian Labor Congress was set up here when more than 700 delegates to a merger convention, representing nearly 500,000 organized workers, voted to establish a new Ontario Federation of Labor.

Approval of unity was shouted by spokesmen for locals in the old Ontario Federation of Labor, composed of affiliates of the former Canadian Labor Congress (CIO), and in the Ontario Provincial Federation of Labor, made up of Canadian Trades & Labor Congress (AFL) affiliates.

The parent bodies merged, also at a convention here, in April, 1956.

With CLC officers sitting at the head table as observers, the delegates approved without change a draft constitution agreed upon by a merger committee composed of officers of both old federations.

The per capita tax for local unions was set at 2 cents per month, with a $15 a year affiliation fee for local or regional councils.

Cleve Kidd of the Steelworkers (OFL) was elected president and Doug Hamilton of the Carpenters (OPFL) was chosen secretary-treasurer.

Vice presidents picked from the former OPFL were William Boothroyd, Machinists; I. M. Dodds, Teamsters; Al Hearn, Building Service Employes, and Wilfred Ostling, Pulp & Sulphite Workers.

Selected from the former OFL were George Barlow, Retail-Wholesale; R. Courtney, Auto Workers; Sam Hughes, Packinghouse Workers, and William Punnett, Rubber Workers.

The convention overwhelmingly voted to support the Commonwealth Cooperative Federation and its candidates in the forthcoming federal elections. The old OPFL had not endorsed a political party in the past, while the former OFL had supported the CCF.

Labor Says Housing Needs 'Shot-in-Arm'

Charging the Administration with having "done everything possible to hamstring" any public housing program, the AFL-CIO has called on Congress to enact legislation to provide "a much needed shot in the arm."

Testifying before the Senate Housing Subcommittee, Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, gave labor's endorsement to a bill introduced by Sen. Joseph Clark (D-Pa.), which would authorize 35,000 public housing units for the remainder of this fiscal year, and 200,000 a year in fiscal 1958 and 1959.

"We recognize," Shishkin declared, "that the public housing program which has been all but decimated cannot be expanded overnight . . . but the urgent need of low-income families for decent housing will never be met until a continuing long-term, large-scale program is assured."

Need 2 Million Homes

The labor spokesman pointed out that the nation needs 2 million homes a year to assure every family of decent housing. Yet private housing starts declined from 1.3 million in 1955 to 1.1 million in 1956, with present indications of only 900,000 starts in 1957.

Shishkin attacked the Administration bill on the ground that it "utterly fails to come to grips with the basic housing problem." Specifically, he criticized the Eisenhower measure for its "most shocking feature"—the cutback in the so-called "urban renewal" program.

The slash in funds for these projects—which, he said, the Administration has paraded "as the showpiece of its entire housing program"—will eliminate comprehensive slum clearance and urban redevelopment.

Back Clark Bill

Detailing the AFL-CIO support of the Clark bill, he pointed out that it would establish a National Mortgage Corp. to make long-term, low-interest loans for sales, cooperative and non-profit rental housing for moderate income families, and would provide for interest rates of about 3.5 percent for such housing.

In addition, Shishkin called for a long-range housing program that would include:

• Authorization of 50,000 units a year, over and above regular public housing, to meet requirements of the aged.

• Low-cost loans to unions, cooperatives, churches or other non-profit groups sponsoring special housing programs for the aged.

• An expanded urban redevelopment program with primary emphasis on slum clearance and genuine city rebuilding.

• Federal action to assure the opportunity to obtain adequate housing without regard to race, color, creed or national origin.

• Encouragement of moderate-priced rental housing.

• An effective farm housing program.

Knoxville, Tenn., Labor Is Merged

Knoxville, Tenn.—Merger at the local level was completed here when the Knoxville Area Central Labor Council was set up by unification of the Central Labor Union and the Industrial Union Council.

The joint area organization, the first to be established in Tennessee, represents approximately 35,000 working men and women. Fred Comer, former CLU president and a member of the Typographical Union, was chosen president, while Curtis Powell, of the Steelworkers, was named vice president.

Disabled May Get More Filing Time

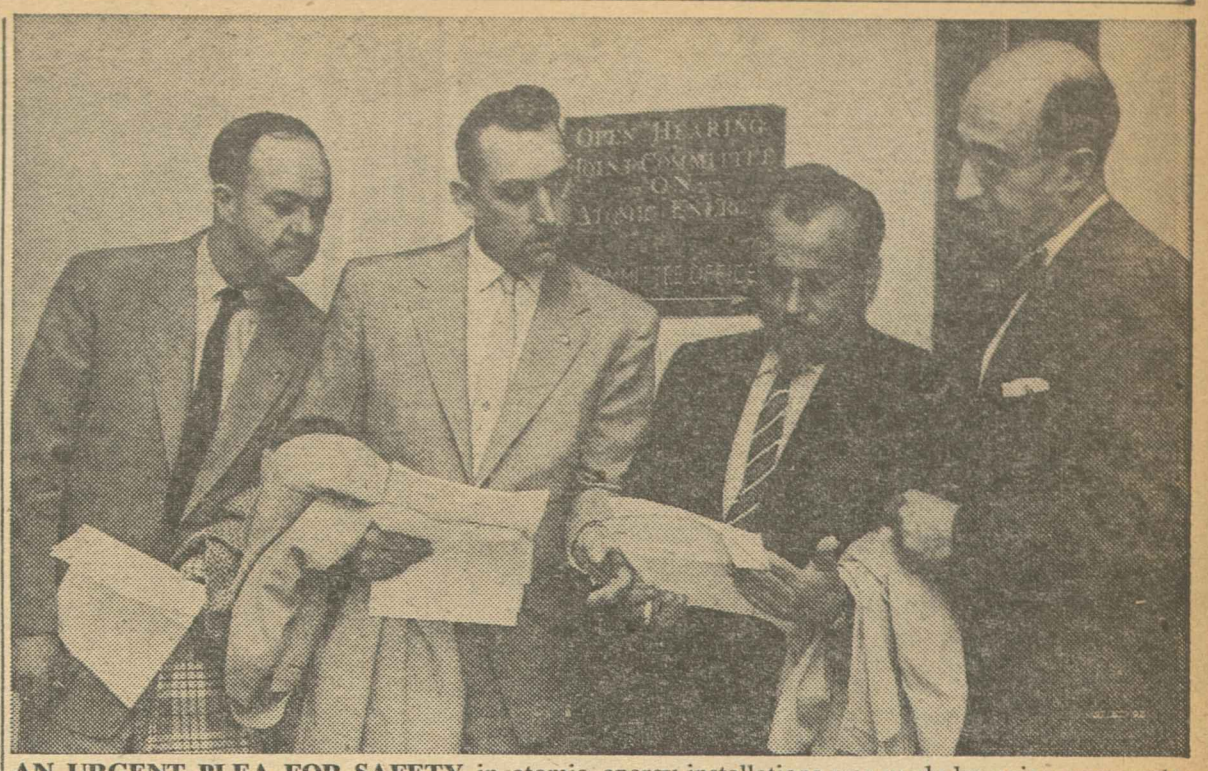
Workers, entitled to special social security protection when they are unable to work because of severe and long-lasting disabilities, may be given an additional year in which to apply for their rights.

Acting on a recommendation by Marion B. Folsom, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, the House approved legislation extending until June 30, 1958, the period in which disabled workers can file their application for this protection.

Congress had originally set June 30, 1957, as the deadline for persons who had already been disabled for an extended period to submit applications to have their earnings records frozen.

But while the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance had estimated it would receive at least 750,000 applications, to date it has received only 585,000. In urging the deadline extension, Folsom declared:

"We do not want any disabled worker to lose benefits . . . simply because he is unaware of . . . the impending expiration of the filing time."



AN URGENT PLEA FOR SAFETY in atomic energy installations was made by union representatives before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Shown reviewing their testimony, after protesting the Atomic Energy Commission's grant of a construction permit to the Power Reactor Development Corp., for its fast-breeder reactor at Monroe, Mich., are (left to right) Pres. John Jennings of United Papermakers and Paperworkers Local 1004; Pres. Joseph Stanifer of UPP Local 1000; Pres. Carlos Gastimbide of the Monroe Industrial Union Council, and Ben Sigal, general counsel of the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Union Men Head Welfare Council

Lorain, O. — Union men hold top spots in the Community Welfare Concil of Metropolitan Lorain following recent elections.

Named as president of the council was Joseph R. Tomasic, recording secretary of Steelworkers Local 1104 and recording secretary of the Lorain County CIO Council.

Steve Szuhy, secretary-treasurer of the Hod Carriers & Laborers Local 758, was elected a vice president of the welfare council. Steve Caruso, president of the Lorain County IUC, is a member of the welfare council's executive board.

Witte, Father of Social Security, Is Honored

Madison, Wis.—Prof. Edwin E. Witte, retiring from the University of Wisconsin economics faculty after 42 years of service to the state and national governments, was honored here at a two-day "labor symposium."

Heading a distinguished list of speakers who eulogized Witte's contributions was former Sec. of Labor Frances Perkins, who described his yeoman work in the development of the Social Security Act in 1934.

Miss Perkins related how Witte was brought to Washington from Madison and was made executive director of Pres. Roosevelt's Commission on Economic Security, a group charged with drawing up the legislation now known as the Social Security Act.

Countless Contributions

She cited his work in this project as but one evidence of his "countless contributions to the cause of his fellow man."

Among the former students and colleagues who attended to participate in a series of panels and discussions during the two-day affair were William H. Davis, New York attorney and former chairman of the National War Labor board; Merlyn S. Pitzele, labor editor of Business Week; Nathan P. Feinsinger, nationally known arbitrator and law professor; Wilbur J. Cohen of the University of Michigan, a former social security administrator, and Sen. Wayne Morse (D.-Oreg.)

Morse lauded Witte for his "invaluable contributions to the cause of humanity in general and labor in particular."

Referring to the current Senate investigations, Morse declared that the primary purpose of unions is to protect the rights of its members but that obviously a few labor leaders have apparently forgotten and ignored this cardinal principle.

He warned that the actions of a few would probably result in new restrictive legislation against unions. He emphasized that responsible union leaders themselves "had better come to Congress with their suggestions for legislation or they'll get a kind that will be of great peril to the entire trade union movement."

Presented Check

Witte was presented with a bound volume of congratulatory messages from many notables including former Pres. Harry S. Truman. He was also given a check for $2,800 from "grateful admirers and friends."

Representing AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the event were James Brownlow of the Metal Trades Dept. and George Brown, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs.

AEC Accused of Being Willing to Risk Mishaps

The Atomic Energy Commission has been accused of "being willing to risk accidents" at atomic energy installations "providing there is adequate federal insurance coverage."

The charge was hurled by Benjamin C. Sigal, general counsel of the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, in testimony before the Joint Senate-House Committee on Atomic Energy.

Sigal urged Congress to withhold, for the present, any action on legislation guaranteeing $500 million in federal insurance to indemnify atomic energy installations against nuclear accidents.

"No indemnity legislation should be enacted," he said, "until the licensing procedures of the AEC have been thoroughly investigated and found to be satisfactory with respect to applicable safety standards."

The IUE, Sigal testified, favors a bill before Congress calling for establishment of a Committee on Reactor Safeguards. He added that adoption of indemnity legislation should await creation of such a committee since "insurance will not protect the health and safety of the public, but can only pay for some part of the damage caused by nuclear accidents."

Declaring "it is not in the best interests of the nation to reduce the standard of care exercised in building reactors," Sigal asked:

"Is a reactor any less likely to have a nuclear accident if it is covered by $500 million of indemnity than if it is not covered by indemnity at all?"

He charged that the AEC had authorized construction of the controversial fast-breeder reactor at Monroe, Mich., "in the expectation that indemnity legislation would be adopted by Congress."

Sigal cited testimony by Dr. Hans Bethe, principal safety consultant on the Power Reactor Development Corp.'s Monroe reactor, as indicating the corporation was willing to "take whatever safety risk was involved" in order to save $1.5 million on construction, "despite the fact that its anticipated gross income is about $92 million."

Passage of any indemnification legislation now, Sigal said, "would be a serious disservice to the atomic energy industry and the people of the U.S., and would mean taking risks which should not, and need not, be taken."

A TWO-DAY LABOR SYMPOSIUM at the University of Wisconsin paid tribute to Prof. E. E. Witte (right), "father of the Social Security Act," on the occasion of his recent retirement from the university faculty. Joining in honoring Prof. Witte were Frances Perkins, secretary of labor in Franklin Roosevelt's first cabinet and M. S. Pitzele (standing), labor editor of Business Week.

A SHIFT IN EMPHASIS is being made in the work of the Intl. Labor Organization, Dir. Gen. David A. Morse (right) told the AFL-CIO News. Without losing sight of traditional objectives, the stress is being moved from the "legislative approach" in promoting social policies to work in the field, especially in the new countries, he said. Morse is shown with AFL-CIO Intl. Rep. George P. Delaney (center), U.S. worker delegate to the ILO, and Gervase N. Love, an AFL-CIO News assistant editor.

Work of ILO Undergoing Change To Meet World Needs, Says Morse

By Gervase N. Love

The work of the Intl. Labor Organization is undergoing a shift in emphasis to meet the changing needs of an ever-changing world, according to ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse.

This does not mean that the traditional ILO obligation of promoting voluntary international agreement on minimum labor standards is being abandoned, he declared.

"But since World War II, and especially in the last few years, we have got more and more into direct operational work in the field," he explained, "to assist governments—and particularly those of the underdeveloped countries—and people to raise their standards of living and conditions of life."

Important Development

The ILO chieftain, visiting in the United States, regards the shifting emphasis as an important historical development. He expressed the view that it is the logical outgrowth of the ILO's 38 years of experience in laying down the general lines of progressive social policies for voluntary acceptance throughout the world.

"We must not only meet new world needs, but should be in the vanguard at a time when nations are emerging from colonialism and trusteeship, gaining their independence, and dealing for the first time by themselves with the aspirations of their people," he said.

"They look for help to the ILO, and we respond. Generally, they suffer crushing poverty, great illiteracy, widespread disease and a lack of capital, and their people have no skills."

Unless democratic organizations assist such nations to solve their problems, Morse feels, the resulting vacuums, with their attendant political dangers, "will be filled by forces not friendly to the objectives of democracy."

This is particularly true when they move quickly from a tribal to an industrial society where "they have no background for their efforts to keep things on an even keel," he contended.

Promote Sound Relations

"So one of the things we do in the field is to promote good, sound labor-management relations," he continued.

"I cannot emphasize how important this is to these countries. All one need do is realize the difficulties that exist in developed countries, and he can appreciate how staggering the problem must be for a country just emerging into an industrial economy."

"We conduct worker education programs in the new countries, training union officials in their work, so there will be personnel able to handle the problems that management and labor meet.

"We have undertaken a widespread program of vocational traning, to which the AFL-CIO has made a significant contribution by providing funds for schools in Bolivia and Peru."

In addition, assistance is being given along the lines of the usual ILO social objectives—establishing full employment policies, setting up social security systems, insuring freedom of association, safeguarding the rights and health of women and minors, etc.

But the organization's work is not limited to the new countries, Morse said.

Doing a Big Job in Europe

"Some of our biggest jobs are with the highly industrialized countries of Western Europe—the Coal and Steel Authority, Council of Europe, Office of European Economic Cooperation, and the common market program," he said.

"We are working with all of them at their request and giving advice on all phases of labor-manpower activities.

"To continue to round out the new emphasis, we are doing a continuing job in the fields of forced labor and freedom of association—the right to organize unions free of any domination.

"The ILO made the first approach of any international organization to the terrible problem of forced labor. I am happy to say it was the free workers' organizations that laid the basis for its fruition in our Governing Body and in the United Nations, and which we developed.

"One of the immediate results of our work has been to make the world conscious of this problem—where it exists—and to put at the door of governments the responsibility for eliminating it. Action will be taken at our meeting in June on the kind of instrument they want to have in order to eliminate it."

Morse feels strongly that all ILO work and progress is tied to "the thread of freedom, liberty, individual dignity, the democratic process in a free world and respect for civil rights."

Principals Are Basic

"When we talk about labor-management relations, freedom of association, forced labor and the rest," he said, "it is always in relation to these principals."

He emphasized his belief in the tripartite structure of the ILO, and was warm in his praise of AFL-CIO Intl. Rep. George P. Delaney, U.S. worker delegate to the ILO conferences and a worker member of the Governing Body, who played a major role in the fight against slave labor. He also lauded Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks for his aid in developing the labor-management relations program being used in the new countries.

"We aren't always happy with the results of our work," he observed. "The world is so complicated. But we are continually pressing to secure a wider area of strength for ILO objectives—and as we see it widening, we are encouraged."

ILO Enjoys Laugh At Reds' Expense

Delegates from Communist countries to the recent meeting of the Intl. Labor Organization's Inland Transport Committee at Hamburg, Germany, suffered a major defeat when they tried to block the seating of Intl. Rep. Rudy Faupl of the Machinists.

Faupl was nominated a U.S. worker delegate to the meeting by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany when Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell withdrew the credentials of Pres. Dave Beck of the Teamsters.

Communist delegates were laughed out of ILO headquarters in Geneva when they seized on the shift in representation to charge that U.S. unions are not free to choose their own delegates.

OMAHA LABOR ON AIR

Omaha, Nebr.—Fifteen Omaha local unions have combined to present a daily news program over KOOO here. The program is on the air Monday through Friday at 6:30 a. m., a time when most working men and women can listen.

U. S., Mexico Unions Stress Cooperation

By Milton Plumb

Nogales—The fourth conference of U.S. and Mexican unions here is hammering out a new program of international labor cooperation.

Reports submitted by both sections of the Joint U.S.-Mexico Trade Union Committee showed that unions in both countries are taking an almost identical approach to their common problems.

Adopt New Methods

The reports, backed up by statements and proposals for resolutions sent to a drafting committee, indicated as the conference neared a close that the committee has worked out many new methods of dealing with problems of Mexican migrant labor

The committee directed that resolutions be prepared on the contract labor program which will establish a higher minimum wage, insure better enforcement and otherwise improve the program.

The conference voted to wire Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell commending him "for your fight to establish minimum housing standards for Mexican braceros."

The U.S. section also wired Mitchell to thank him for promising to fight to restore cuts in Labor Dept. appropriations, and implied that labor's continued support of the Mexican contract labor program would depend on the restoration of funds for compliance officials.

Compliance Necessary

"While labor has come to accept the necessity of the program with some modification and qualification," the U.S. section said, "it will be necessary to re-examine our position unless adequate compliance machinery is established."

Frank L. Noakes, chairman of the U.S. delegation, in answer to a request by the Mexican delegation that "primary attention" be given to the establishment of a minimum wage for agricultural workers in the United States, "as we have in Mexico," said that the U.S. section fully supported this demand and will do everything possible to bring it into effect as soon as possible.

The group was taken on a tour of the Nogales, Ariz., reception center, where braceros were being processed. Conducting the tour was Arthur Schoenthal, chief of the foreign labor program in the farm placement service, who pledged that the Labor Dept. will do everything in its power to see that contracts are complied with.

Reporter Ban Protested by Guild Head

The State Dept. must accept the right of reporters in a democracy to follow the news wherever it may lead them—at their own risk, if necessary, Pres. Joseph F. Collis of the Newspaper Guild told the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights.

Collis was protesting the department's ban on the entry of U.S. reporters to Communist China.

"As conceived by its authors and elaborated by the courts," he said, "the First Amendment to the Constitution is intended to protect the press against government interference in its pursuit and presentation of the news and, as some members of Congress have said, the State Dept. ban clearly violates the spirit, if not the letter of the First Amendment."

Sayen Again Named Head of Pilots Group

Athens, Greece — Pres. C. N. Sayen of the AFL-CIO Air Line Pilots has been reelected to his fifth term as president of the Intl. Federation of Air Line Pilots Association at its 12th conference here.

Sayen also is a member of the executive council of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation, transportation labor's worldwide trade secretariat.

The U.S. delegation to the conference also was composed of three other officers of the union—Treas. Don J. Smith, Sec. Robert L. Tuxbury and Reg. Vice Pres. C. C. Spencer, Jr.

The federation represents 16,000 commercial pilots belonging to 27 organizations in 25 nations. Its objective is to determine what pilots believe are acceptable levels of safety and operational standards, and to promote their application and use.

British Strike Ends; Court Will Hear Arguments

London—Great Britain's largest strike in a generation was ordered ended when the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions called off its walkout and ordered 1.7 million men back to work.

The workers' demands for wage increases, by agreement with the employers, were immediately laid before a government-appointed Court of Inquiry. When the court completes hearings, it will hand down findings which will not bind either side. Confederation spokesmen said the findings will be "reviewed" to determine future action.

The order sent back to the job 200,000 shipbuilders who walked out Mar. 16; about one million men and women in 10 key areas of the metal-working and engineering industries who struck a week later, and another 50,000 who put down their tools on Mar. 30.

Representatives of the 40 unions in the confederation voted to end the strike despite heavy pressure from the rank and file. Wage increases of 10 percent had been sought before the strike, but the employers had refused even to make an offer.

Those who wanted to continue the strike pointed out that it had at least brought employer offers—5 percent in the case of the shipbuilders and 3.5 percent for the engineering trades. Both offers were rejected.

IUE Will Present Ghana Labor Library

A library on labor affairs in the United States will be presented to the Ambassador from Ghana by the Intl. Union of Electrical Workers when he arrives in this country in about a month.

"We believe that the workers of Ghana and their leaders can gain knowledge and inspiration from a study of the history and traditions of the free labor movement in the U.S.," IUE Pres. James B. Carey said in a letter to Ghana's acting counsellor, Maj. Seth Anthony.

Ike Bars Budget Cut, Hopes to Trim Taxes

Pres. Eisenhower held out the hope of tax reduction by 1961 but indicated prospects for such action this year or next were very dim.

The President's comments on taxes and the budget came as the GOP-Dixiecrat "economy" coalition in Congress raised the tax cut issue in conjunction with the continuing drive to pare several billion dollars from the Administration budget.

Peace Vs. Tax Cut

The President dealt with the tax issue first in a speech to business leaders in which he asserted that the objective of a lasting peace is far more important than a tax cut.

He urged the businessmen to help educate the public to the need for aid to schools and improved welfare and health programs.

The following day the President told his press conference there is a possibility of a tax cut before he leaves office, but that it should result from increased revenues rather than substantial cuts in his budget.

He added, however, that he hoped that some of the necessary programs would be put on a temporary basis and curtailed as soon as possible.

Excises Continued

The President's comments came after Congress completed action on bills to extend present excise levies and corporate income tax rates for 15 months to July 31, 1958.

The House originally voted to extend the tax measures for 12 months; the Senate voted for 15 months and the House agreed. The excise levies affect whisky, beer, cigarettes, gasoline and a host of other items.

During Senate debate on the tax bill an amendment to reduce the oil-gas depletion allowance from 27.5 to 20 percent was shouted down. Efforts by several senators to secure a rollcall vote also failed.

The depletion allowance is considered one of the major loopholes in the tax laws and has been strongly opposed by the AFL-CIO.

Grain Millers Agree On Master Contracts

Minneapolis—A "basis of agreement" on new master contracts covering 10,500 members of the Grain Millers has been reached in bargaining with General Mills, Pillsbury Mills and the Russell-Miller Milling Co.

The tentative settlements, limited to fringe benefits, apply to 51 mills of the three employers. They are subject to ratification by a union policy committee scheduled to meet here on Apr. 24.

Vandercook Heard on 29 New Stations

The AFL-CIO has added 29 stations to the radio network carrying the nightly news commentary of John W. Vandercook.

Vandercook's broadcasts, sponsored as a public service by the AFL-CIO, are heard over America Broadcasting Co. stations and originate in New York at 10 p. m.

The additional stations are:

ARKANSAS
Fort Smith—KRSA
Little Rock—KLRA
Springdale—KBRS

ARIZONA
Tucson—KCNA

DELAWARE
Wilmington—WILM

FLORIDA
Miami—WKAT

IDAHO
Boise—KGEM

NEVADA
Reno—KDOT

NORTH CAROLINA
Asheville—WLOS
Charlotte—WAYS
Goldsboro—WGBR
Hendersonville—WHKP

OHIO
Canton—WHBC
Mansfield—WMAN
Marion—WMRN
Toledo—WTOL

PENNSYLVANIA
Erie—WERC
Harrisburg—WHGB
Meadville—WMGW
Wilkes-Barre—WILK
York—WSBA

SOUTH CAROLINA
Spartanburg—WJAV

TEXAS
Austin—KNOW
Big Spring—KBST
Lufkin—KRBA
Nacogdoches—KOSF
San Antonio—WOAI
Waco—WACO

VIRGINIA
Roanoke—WROV

Wallpaper Union Will Seek Wage Increases

New York—Contract demands to be presented to their industry when negotiations open this summer and administration of the union-run insurance plan claimed the attention of delegates to the biennial convention of the Wall Paper Craftsmen & Workers here.

Johnston Re-Elected

Pres. Frank Johnston of Chicago, who won re-election, said that a substantial wage increase would be sought along with other contract modifications when the industry-wide agreement comes up for negotiation.

Sec.-Treas. M. C. Firestone, who also was re-elected, declared negotiations are complicated by dwindling consumption of wall paper.

He cited the output of the mills represented by the union as about 405 million rolls in 1937 contrasted with 155 million rolls last year.

Although organized in its present structure in 1937 the union has a long and proud history dating back to the Knights of Labor. It was among the first affiliates of the former AFL.

Today the union numbers its membership at about 3,600 but only 1,500 are working at the trade. They are located in 21 mills across the east and midwest which produce the bulk of the nation's wall paper. Joliet, Ill., is the industry's center.

83-year-old Delegate

One delegate to the convention, 83-year-old Charles McCrory, of Brooklyn, recalls the period around the turn of the century when the New York metropolitan area had 17 wall paper mills within a mile radius. Only a single plant remains today.

McCrory, who joined the Knights of Labor in 1895, has been retired from his trade for many years but continues his union affiliation as secretary of Local 2.

FRIENDLY INTEREST is written on the faces of employes of the Stuart, Va., plant of the United Elastic chain as they accept pamphlets from organizers of the Textile Workers Union. The organizers are Ralph Cline (left), assistant director of the synthetic yarn division of the union, and Wilton R. Newsome. They are standing where two other TWUA international representatives were arrested on a charge of trespassing on company property.

Textile Workers 'Stand Ground' At Elastic Firm Despite Arrests

By Fred Ross

Stuart, Va.—The arrest of two organizers for the Textile Workers Union of America while distributing literature at a plant of the United Elastic chain has backfired.

The company-directed charges of trespassing have failed to halt union pamphlet distribution at the factory in this community in the famed Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia.

Encouraged by TWUA's determined stand in the face of the arrests, the workers are ignoring the fear campaign and are flocking into the union.

None Organized

Some 500 workers are employed at the plant here, but none of the 11 divisions of the firm, three of them in Patrick County of which Stuart is the seat, are organized. The firm is the leading producer of elastics used in men's and women's undergarments and surgical dressings.

The incident points up the demands recently made by TWUA's executive board for a Taft-Hartley change to halt intimidation of workers by employers, and a congressional investigation of labor-management relations in the south.

Here's what happened:

Two foot bridges over Mayo River lead from an adjacent parking area to the plant.

Standing at the parking-area end of one of the bridges, organizers Pat Ellington and John Anderson were handing out pocket calendars urging workers to "make a date with TWUA" during the afternoon shift change.

Carson L. Wilson, plant personnel director, and County Deputy Sheriff T. J. Clement drove up in a car and called over the two organizers.

Accused of Trespassing

"I am personnel director of the plant," Wilson said, "and you are on company property."

When Ellington disputed this claim, Wilson said to the deputy, "That's enough. Let's go get a warrant."

Ellington and Anderson were taken to the county jail here, where County Judge Ruth O. Williams listened while a deputy questioned them before she gave them a preliminary hearing. Judge Williams set cash bail at $500, which is 10 times the amount usually required on a Virginia "peace bond."

She said the reason for the high bail was that she did not want them to continue literature distribution.

After several futile attempts to get bail, Ellender phoned Wesley W. Cook, director of TWUA's Upper South region, who wired $500 for bail.

A few days later other organizers went to the parking lot and distributed a leaflet with the heading, "We Stand Our Ground!"

It said that the company is acting like a "terrified bully," fearful that TWUA will organize its employes. Because the workers were taking the calendars "with great interest," the leaflet continued, "the company went into panic, and decided to swear out a warrant."

The reappearance of organizers was electric. Whereas all but a few workers threw away or did not accept the calendars, most workers took and read avidly the new leaflet.

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Public Opinion Backs AFL-CIO on Beck

Council Action Endorsed In Letters, Newspapers

(Continued from page 1)

organization will purge evil doers from membership."

Confidence in Meany

From a former union member in Hamden, Conn., came this plea: "Remember—all of us now, and all that have passed on, look to you trustingly to lead us in safety through these difficult days."

A Teamster member in New Jersey said he and his fellow unionists "have the greatest confidence . . . and know you will handle this with competency and honesty." The letter ended on this note: "We do not wish to belong to an outlawed, racket-controlled union like the ILA."

Praise from a Pennsylvanian for the council action was coupled with this statement: "It would be catastrophic if labor and its rights could be undermined or destroyed by the dishonesty of a few unscrupulous men."

Editorials Laud Action

Scores of other letters—from the men and women in the labor movement who stood shoulder to shoulder behind the historic Executive Council action—echoed praise and admiration for the forthright action taken.

Leading off the editorial comment, the New York Times said: "The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO has given compelling proof of the federation's determination to purge its ranks of malpractice and corruption. . . . That such drastic action should be taken with no hestitation whatever is a token of the will that lies behind it."

The New York Post editorial asserted that the "suspension of Dave Beck may mark an historic turning point in the history of U.S. labor," pointing out that "labor will be in a far stronger position to raise its voice" against corruption in other phases of American life "once it has dealt firmly and effectively with Beck and his imitators."

The New York Daily Mirror editorial said, in part: "The adoption of a code of ethics is one thing; the enforcement of that code is quite another." The council's action, it said, "was a correct procedure" and "a courageous action."

The Washington Post editorial said that the council "met the challenge of the Dave Beck case in a courageous and forthright manner," while the Washington Evening Star noted, with praise, that labor "has not wasted any time in lowering the boom on Dave Beck."

Regain Public Confidence

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell, on Martha Rountree's Press Conference on ABC television, said the action would help labor to "regain public confidence," which had been lost during the course of the Senate hearings. He reminded labor its leaders "should have a moral code that is much stricter" than that of any other leaders of society.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), Senate committee chairman, called the suspension "a wholesome sign." Interviewed on television's Meet the Press on NBC, he predicted the move would be "encouraging to the membership" of all unions.

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N.Y.), the committee's vice chairman, during the course of the CBS Face-the-Nation telecast, noted that: "The great bulk of labor leaders are honest, God-fearing people, working their best for the welfare of the members of their unions."

Hoffa Bribery Trial on May 27

Teamsters Union Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa pleaded not guilty to bribery and conspiracy charges in federal district court.

So did Hyman I. Fischbach, Miami, Fla., lawyer, indicted with Hoffa on accusations that they schemed to "plant" John Cye Cheasty, a New York lawyer, on the staff of the McClellan special Senate committee.

FBI agents arrested Hoffa Mar. 13 and said he possessed committee documents given him by Cheasty. They said he had paid Cheasty a total of $3,000 and that Cheasty had "cooperated" with the committee and the FBI in informing them of the alleged scheme.

U.S. District Judge Raymond B. Keech set the case for trial May 27.

WHILE CAMERA SHUTTERS CLICK, members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council gather in the council chamber to begin deliberations which lead to the suspension of Vice Pres. Dave Beck on the grounds that he had brought organized labor into "disrepute" during his appearance before the Senate's special labor subcommittee investigating labor-management corruption.

AFL-CIO Ethics Group Sets May 6 Date to Hear Teamsters Case

(Continued on Page 16)

The board voted merely to "continue the normal expenditures for public relations as agreed on at board meetings" prior to the McClellan hearings, Lee and O'Brien said.

The Beck proposal for the $1 million was "set aside," they declared, "pending further study and a report" to "delegates representing the rank and file" at the forthcoming Sept. 30 Teamsters convention at Miami Beach, Fla.

The O'Brien-Lee statement said the general board "voted unanimous approval of the Ethical Practices codes" recently adopted by the AFL-CIO, "excepting those sections in which the constitutional rights of union officers or members might be involved."

This exception apparently was a reference to the AFL-CIO Executive Council resolution saying union officials should "cooperate fully" with proper investigating bodies and declaring that officials invoking the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination have "no right to continue to hold office."

Lee and O'Brien said also that the board "agreed unanimously that there was absolutely no intention on the part of the Teamsters to withdraw from the AFL-CIO."

Beck's statement did not mention the Ethical Practices codes or the resolution on continued AFL-CIO affiliation.

He said a "full policy statement" would be issued "within the next two days."

Meanwhile the McClellan committee continued studies of "situations" involving reported improper labor and management practices in New York, Scranton, Pa., Philadelphia and Los Angeles.

Next public hearings, it was reliably learned, probably will cover Scranton and will open about Apr. 23.

Shefferman to be Recalled

The committee also intends to recall, for further testimony, the Chicago industrial relations consultant, Nathan Shefferman, who represented management exclusively but vigorously cultivated "good will" with unions.

Shefferman's firm, he said had some 300 clients, about "70 percent" of them department stores and other retail establishments. The committee expects to find out, the AFL-CIO News learned, whether Shefferman's operations included cases in which one union was used to break another union's strike and whether Taft-Hartley Act provisions were violated in gifts by Shefferman to any union leader.

The committee, a source said, also may call Fruehauf Corp. officials who are alleged to have arranged a $200,000 loan for Beck from Brown Equipment & Mfg. Co., New York.

In the April issue of the Teamster, organ of the union, Beck in a signed letter charged that "labor's enemies" are hoping to take advantage of Senate racket investigations to get "the house of labor burned down on the pretext of 'cleaning it up real good.' "

Beck did not mention the fact that he had invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer charges that he had "taken" $320,000 in Teamster funds or mention the charges themselves. His chief counsel, former Sen. James H. Duff (R-Pa.), in a "statement" printed in the magazine said that "the Fifth Amendment is for the protection of the innocent as well as the guilty."

4-6-57

Harrison Sends Copies of Codes To All Officers of Railway Clerks

Houston—Every officer of the 1,900 local unions of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks is being furnished a copy of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code.

That step, the first in a "look-see at ourselves just to make sure we're not doing anything we can't defend publicly," was announced by BRC Pres. George M. Harrison at an annual organization meeting here.

Addressing 150 general chairmen, the top BRC representatives on the nation's major railroads, Harrison declared, "I do not expect to find anything wrong—I'll be very surprised if I find anything—yet we are going to have our look because the ethical practices codes of the AFL-CIO place the responsibility for good housekeeping on the international union."

Accelerates Auditing

Harrison, who is also a member of the Ethical Practices Committee, announced he will back up the "look-see" by putting on additional auditors to accelerate the long-standing practice of his union of checking books of all its affiliates.

In speaking to the general chairmen, he summed up the work of the committee concerning the Laundry Workers, the Distillery Workers, and the Allied Industrial Workers.

Harrison said that the Senate Committee was "all right," but said its members seemed to forget that it is a "labor-hyphen-management" investigating committee and that "it is common knowledge that there is more corruption in business in a day than there is in the labor movement in a year."

He told in detail of hiring of call girls by General Electric and the building of a plush resort by officials by the Southern Railroad.

Paid $20,000 in Fines

The railroad charged off the cost of the resort to tracks, ties and other rail equipment. It paid 20 fines of $1,000 each on charges of falsifying its records rather than go to court.

He urged the general chairmen to double-check themselves because if there was any wrongdoing by any BRC officer they "sure as hell will be kicked out of the brotherhood."

Harrison said he is convinced that the current investigation "is being given its steam by elements hostile to the labor movement; people who are pushing for a national 'right-to-work' law and government regulation of unions."

"Nevertheless," he said, "we cannot excuse ourselves because of that. There is only one way for the AFL-CIO to meet this onslaught and that is by cleaning the thieves out of our own house—the big ones as well as the small ones."

"This is not a job we can delay, or avoid, or shirk," he continued.

The three-day conference, of the work-shop variety, also heard staff members and officers report on the handling of grievances, automation, and other subjects affecting the Clerks' union.

Stuart Quits High Post in Bakery Union

Vice Pres. George Stuart of the Bakery Workers, who faces investigation by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee on charges of misconduct in office, has resigned.

He and Pres. James G. Cross, also cited to the Ethical Practices Committee, recently were exonerated by the union's executive board of charges of misconduct and mishandling of union funds brought by Sec.-Treas. Curtis E. Sims. Cross described the resignation as a "long-contemplated action."

Sims promptly retorted that it was "a transparent effort to cover up for Pres. Cross."

"No one knew Mr. Stuart was planning to resign for the simple reason that he had no such plans," Sims said. "His resignation is a direct result of the charges I have proved against him and Pres. Cross."

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II | Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. | Saturday, April 13, 1957 | No. 15

Shorter Work Week Tops UAW '58 Contract Goals

AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY (left) is shown having an official delegate's badge pinned on his lapel by UAW Pres. Walter Reuther at the Auto Workers convention in Atlantic City. Reuther hailed Meany's leadership in fight against corruption. AFL-CIO leader pledged continued battle against "wrong."

Meany Vows All-Out War on Racketeers

Atlantic City, N. J.—The AFL-CIO will meet the problem of corruption in labor "head-on, without evasion and with no attempt to sweep it under the rug," Pres. George Meany told the Auto Workers convention here. (Text excerpts, Page 4.)

In a blunt, frank 40-minute speech devoted entirely to the corruption issue, Meany made these points:

1—The exposure and elimination of corrupt practices—whether accomplished by the trade union movement or by the government—"is good for the trade union movement and we will profit by it."

2—The AFL-CIO has "no intention of waiting for the public authorities to act in order that we may act on our own law of trade union ethics. That is our job and we are going to do it."

3—"The main reason" we are against racketeering in labor is "not just because it is bad for the labor movement but primarily because it is wrong."

4—"Anyone who is conducting the business of the union in a corrupt manner is playing into the hands of American labor's enemies."

5—The Ethical Practices Committee "is going to handle all the cases that come before it" . . . and it is going to "interpret the Constitution of the AFL-CIO in the same manner for a big union as it does for a small union. No big union is going to be immune. . . ."

6—"American labor has come of age . . . we have 15 million people organized in the AFL-CIO; and, if that is 'Big Labor,' then we must assume big responsibility. . . . The American people have every right to expect that we discharge that responsibility in keeping with the highest ethical and moral standards possible."

UAW Pledges Support

As he addressed the 3,000 UAW delegates—who had already endorsed the ethical practices program of the AFL-CIO—Meany faced a huge banner with the slogan "no tolerance for corruption . . . in business, government, labor."

He was pledged, in an introduction by UAW Pres. Walter

(Continued on Page 5)

'Watchdog' Plan Voted, Dues Hiked

By Henry C. Fleisher

Atlantic City, N. J.—A shorter work-week with increased take-home pay will be next year's big goal of the United Automobile Workers in its collective bargaining with auto, farm implement and aircraft manufacturers.

Some 3,000 convention delegates—representing about 1.3 million workers in the U.S. and Canada—made clear the belief that growing productive efficiency in their industry makes possible the demand for a cut in working hours.

Precise bargaining policy will be set by a special UAW convention early in 1958.

Two Major Decisions

While the delegates were looking ahead to next year's economic struggles, they took two major decisions affecting the union in 1957:

• Creation of a public review board of seven leading citizens as an appeals body designed to protect the individual rights of UAW members, and to guard against possible infiltration of corrupt influences into the union.

• Raising of the dues by 50 cents a month, to be split equally between national union and the locals. As a result, the UAW's basic dues rate becomes $3 a month, though about 250 locals have in the past had dues structures higher than the national basic rate.

Scheduled to come before the convention, was an administration-supported proposal to give greater status in the union's bargaining machinery to groups of skilled workers, engineers, technicians and white collar workers.

Throughout the convention, speeches by Pres. Walter P. Reuther, delegates and guest speakers maintained a steady fire on racketeering and corruption in the trade union movement.

The union's resolution on ethical

(Continued on Page 5)

Bates Asks U. S. Action On Housing

The Administration's tight-money policy has caused a "shrinkage of available mortgage credit" resulting in the present "drastic decline" in housing activity, an AFL-CIO spokesman has charged.

Harry C. Bates, chairman of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee added that "every necessary step" must be taken by Congress to correct the situation.

Bates Suggestions

In a letter to Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), chairman of the Senate Housing subcommittee, Bates called specifically for:

• Measures to "reactivate the now moribund VA program by assuring adequate funds for veterans' housing with no increase in the VA interest rate."

• Restoration of the Federal National Mortgage Association to federal ownership and control, "with an expanded supply of funds especially for types of housing most adversely affected by the restricted supply of mortgage funds."

• Approval of the $250 million annual authorization for urban renewal originally included in the Administration's budget message and then cut to $175 million at the President's suggestion.

"Even an expanded supply of housing credit and an effective urban redevelopment program," the AFL-CIO spokesman said, "will not meet the basic continuing problem of the gap between the financial

(Continued on Page 2)

This Is Justice?

U. S. Legal Eagles Favor 10-Hour Day

The Eisenhower Administration has attempted to justify a 10-hour day for federal government employes on the grounds of economy.

This view was expressed in a Justice Dept. brief filed in the U.S. Court of Claims. The brief stressed that federal workers are not necessarily entitled to the benefits of workers in private industry.

In a sharp denunciation, Thomas G. Walters, operations director of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, said the Administration's view was "a throwback to the horse-and-buggy days."

Archaic Labor Policy

Declaring that the brief "emphasizes the need for a management-labor relations law in government," Walters termed the Administration attitude "a striking example of the archaic labor policy that the government adopts for its own employes."

Roy Hallbeck, legislative representative of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, attacked the position for being "the 19th century version of employe rights." James A. Campbell, president of the American Federation of Government Employes, called it a "most discouraging development" and urged Congress to approve legislation "officially recognizing the rights of federal employes to better their working conditions."

The attitude favoring a longer work day for federal employes

(Continued on Page 3)

Layoffs Jump Despite More Jobholders

Although more Americans were at work in March 1957 than in any March in the country's history, the number of workers receiving layoff notices is on the rise.

The joint report of the Labor and Commerce Depts. showed that 63.9 million Americans had jobs in March, up 2.8 million from a year earlier but 2.9 million under the all-time high of 66.7 million last August.

But unemployment went up about 50,000 from February to 2.9 million, the highest since last June.

And in scores of mines mills, factories and offices in dozens of industries, workers were being laid off to face the cold comfort of unemployment compensation and job-hunts.

Manufacturing employment at

(Continued on Page 3)

Kohler Strike Enters 4th Year; Sound Relations Is Key Issue

By Gervase N. Love

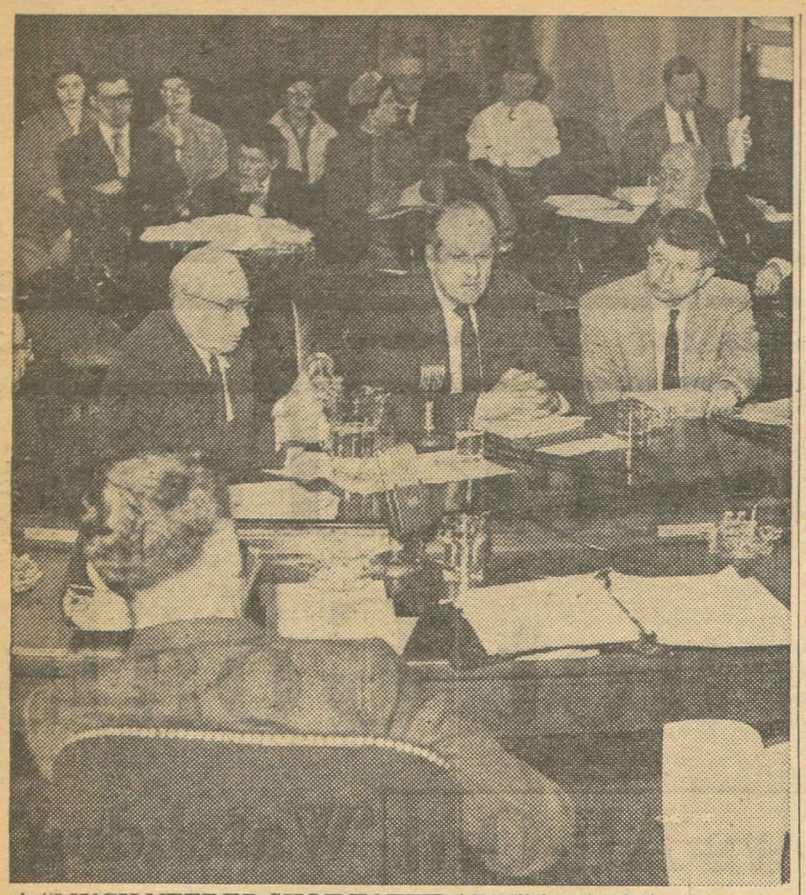
Sheboygan, Wis.—The grim and gallant strike of Auto Workers Local 833 against the Kohler Co. and its industrial feudalism has entered its fourth bitter year.

The third anniversary of the country's largest major strike came on Apr. 5—"the unhappiest birthday in America," the strike committee called it.

The workers who once made plumbing wares are doggedly maintaining their court-restricted picket lines around the gray walls that enclose the plant in company-owned Kohler Village, near here.

At issue are some of the basic things that have been relegated to the history books in most areas of industrial relations—recognition by the company that workers are human beings and have an innate dignity that no employer can be

(Continued on Page 3)



A "MUCH NEEDED SHOT IN THE ARM" for the federal housing program was urged by the AFL-CIO in testimony before the Senate Housing subcommittee. Shown calling for enactment of the bill introduced by Sen. Joseph Clark (D-Pa.) are (left to right) John Edelman, Washington representative for the Textile Workers Union of America; Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, and Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO economist.

Mitchell Asks Senate Restore Funds For Labor Dept. Budget

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell appealed to a Senate Appropriations subcommittee to restore "all" the $36 million knocked out of his 1958 budget requests by the House of Representatives.

He charged that some of the "economies" were spurious, because Congress later would have to vote supplemental funds to finance payments already obligated by law. Other House cuts would impose an "impossible" burden on the department, Mitchell testified, by forcing it to operate with "functions" held at the 1957 level. Congress itself has added functions for 1958, he said, and imposed other additional spending by providing pay rises.

Specific Problem

Mitchell faced a specific problem: whether his appeal would win more Republican support in the Senate than in the House, where GOP members deserted the Administration in droves to vote with southern Democrats for deep cuts in vital services.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said "we are disappointed and disturbed" by the House budget actions.

The actions were "disturbing," Biemiller said, partly because they reflected "inexcusable confusion" in the Administration, with a Democrat, Rep. John Fogarty (R. I.), fighting for the Administration program while Republican leaders supported the cuts.

Also, he said, "the blind hysteria to cut the budget threatens all new legislative proposals which cost any money, including school construction and aid to depressed areas."

Commerce Dept. Slashed

As Mitchell testified the House continued its lunging drive for "economy" by slashing $217.8 million from the $871.5 million budget asked for the Commerce Dept.

This was about a 25 percent cut. The House cleared the bill in two hours, and "economizers" warmly congratulated each other by announcing that in six of the 12 big appropriation bills they have knocked more than $1 billion from the Eisenhower $71.8 billion budget.

In the Commerce Dept. bill, a budget proposal of $97.5 million for ship construction was cut down to $3 million, and $20 million more disappeared from a $120 million item for subsidies to American shipping lines.

Economy-minded members said the Commerce Dept. had a $92 million backlog for ship construction in previously appropriated money. Most observers think part of the House cuts will be restored either by the Senate or in a supplemental appropriation bill in the next session.

Argument Makes Sense

Mitchell before the Senate subcommittee gave a new twist to arguments for the full Eisenhower budget proposals. He pointed out that the House had chopped $7 million from $32 million for unemployment compensation to laid-off federal employes.

If the congressional economy drive is successful, the secretary said, he will need more than the $32 million, rather than less, because more workers will be fired and will have a legal claim for unemployment compensation.

Pres. Eisenhower in a news conference continued his running, if passive, defense of his budget by saying the federal government could not revert to the theories and practices of 1890.

House Lined Up

We have to conduct affairs in the light of national economic and world conditions prevailing today, he said.

The House record indicated that Mitchell faced an uphill fight in pleading with his own party members for support. GOP House members lined up as heavily as four to one in approving cuts slashing at vital services of the Labor Dept. such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Wage-Hour Div. and the Office of the Solicitor.

The solicitor investigates prevailing wages on federal projects and contracts under Walsh-Healey, Davis-Bacon and highway, hospital and school construction laws. A cut in his staff can cripple these programs.

The Wage-Hour Div. makes inspections and brings complaints involving violations of the Fair Labor Standards (wage-hour) law.

The BLS, as Mitchell told the Senate subcommittee, compiles the price index that is "the biggest single tool for maintenance of industrial peace." Wages of millions of workers are tied to the consumer price index, he pointed out, and impairment of the service would be "disastrous."

House Republicans Spark Labor Dept. Budget Cuts

An overwhelming majority of House Republicans joined southern Democrats in voting to chop funds for vital Labor Dept. services as well as funds for the Health, Education and Welfare Dept.

On a key vote, for example, Republicans voted 153 to 42 in favor of a $204,000 cut in the Labor Dept.'s Office of the Solicitor. Southern Democrats voted 79 to 17 in favor of the reduction.

The only group voting to sustain the Eisenhower budget even after Appropriation Committee preliminary cuts was the northern and western Democrats, who lined up 112 to 9 against the cut.

A comparable pattern was observable when reductions were slammed through for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Wage-Hour Division, the Mexican farm labor program, the Bureau of Employment Security, and unemployment compensation grants to states.

Bates Asks Sparkman For Action on Housing

(Continued from Page 1)

charges families must pay for housing in today's market and the level of family incomes."

Backs Clark Bills

Citing the failure of the private housing industry to supply housing "within the financial reach of most low and middle-income families," Bates called for favorable subcommittee action on two bills introduced by Sen. Joseph Clark (D-Pa.).

The first would authorize long-range, low-interest loans for middle-income housing, while the second calls for construction of 200,000 low-rent public housing units a year for the next two years to provide homes for families "now denied even minimum standards of shelter."

In the House, meanwhile, the Housing Subcommittee reported out a bill containing the following major provisions:

- **Establishment of veterans' preference under FHA, at an interest rate of 5 percent, compared to the 5.5 percent charged non-veterans.**
- **Authorization of $1 billion from National Service Life Insurance funds for purchase of these veterans' loans.**
- **Increasing by $1 billion the amount of funds available under the FNMA for purchasing other home mortgages.**
- **Authorization of the full $250 million for urban renewal.**
- **Authorization of another $250 million for special assistance functions, such as mortgages for cooperative and minority housing.**
- **Slight reductions in down payments for non-veterans, and a sharp reduction in veterans' down payments.**

Montoya Easy Winner in New Mexico

Albuquerque, N. M.—Democratic Lieut. Gov. Joseph M. Montoya was an easy victor over his Republican opponent in the special election to fill one of New Mexico's two seats in the House of Representatives.

In one of the heaviest turnouts of voters for a special election in the state's history, Montoya rolled up a lead of over 7,000 votes with 99 of the state's 681 voting divisions still unreported. He had 68,698 votes to 61,382 for his opponent, State Rep. Thomas Bolack (R.), a wealthy oil man, in unofficial returns from 582 precincts.

Montoya's heavy support in the predominantly Spanish-speaking rural areas was credited as the major factor in his victory. Bolack came out of Bernalillo County, the state's most populous area, 3,000 votes ahead.

The election fills the vacancy created by the death of Rep. Antonio Fernandez (D-N. M.) last Nov. 7, only a few hours after he had been re-elected to an unprecedented eighth term.

Both of New Mexico's representatives are elected at-large.

Labor, Welfare Budgets Actually Less Than 1939 Expenditures

Despite anguished outcries against the proposed $71.8 billion budget, Pres. Eisenhower's spending proposals in the labor and general welfare fields actually total less than the funds spent in 1939—19 years earlier. In terms of 1956 dollars, the 1939 expenditures for labor and welfare are little more than a third as large as in 1939.

In terms of per capita spending —the population has jumped by one third—labor and welfare programs will receive far less than one third the amount spent per person in 1939, again when compared in terms of 1956 dollars.

$3.9 Billion in '39

These findings are reported in Economic Trends, monthly publication of the AFL-CIO Committee on Economic Policy.

Fixing the agitation for "economy" demands on the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, Economic Trends points out that labor and welfare expenditures in 1939 were $3.9 billion, whereas Eisenhower has proposed only $3.5 billion for fiscal 1958.

There was heavy spending for relief of nine million unemployed in 1939, the publication states, but in comparison the $3.5 billion that would be spent in 1958 is "small indeed" in view of a population jump from 131 million to 173 million, a "fivefold" increase in output of goods and services from $90 billion to an estimated 1958 output of $440 billion, and health and education needs that have "grown significantly."

Expressed in terms of dollars with the buying power of 1956, labor and welfare spending in 1939 was equivalent to $9.1 billion—nearly three times as great as proposed expenditures in 1958.

Expressed in terms of 1956 dollars of expenditure per capita, the 1939 budget provided $69.48 for each person and the labor and welfare budget for 1958 proposes only $20.31 per person.

Seventy-one percent of the $71.8 budget for 1958 will go to defense and veterans' benefits and an additional $7.4 billion for interest on the public debt. Only $1.5 billion will be required for general government, $1.5 billion for commerce and housing, $5 billion for agriculture.

Costs Public $900

All that is left as targets for the "budget-cutters," Economic Trends reports, are the $3.5 billion for labor and welfare and possibly a requested $1.5 billion for protection of natural resources.

The same forces attacking the small labor and welfare proposals, the publication states, "strongly support" the Eisenhower "tight-money" policy that in 1958 will lift interest payments on the debt by $900 million a year.

The people will pay more in taxes for debt interest despite the fact the public debt is dropping $2.1 billion in the four years from fiscal 1954 to fiscal 1958, Economic Trends declares—but the "budget-cutters" are in favor of this expenditure.

Labor Urges Tight-Money Policy Probe

The AFL-CIO has called on Congress to conduct a thorough examination into the Administration's tight-money policy, before it takes any action to alter the interest rates on U.S. Savings Bonds.

Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee, charged the Federal Reserve Board with having "produced inflation in the money markets" in an unsuccessful attempt to curb price inflation in the consumer and industrial markets.

From the viewpoint of "wise social policy and the welfare of the national economy," the best course would be to permit interest rates on the bonds to remain at 3 percent and to ease up on the current government policy which has resulted in skyrocketing interest charges generally, he said.

The committee voted to permit an increase in the interest rate on the bonds to 3¼ percent. Since the House extended the ceiling to 3.5 percent last month, some compromise action will be necessary.

The AFL-CIO spokesman said that, should the government fail to reduce interest charges, then "in fairness to the small saver the interest rates on U.S. Savings Bonds should be adjusted" to correct what he termed the "grossly inequitable" situation which now exists.

Teacher Pay Scales Show Tragic Lag

By Gene Zack

America's tragic failure to provide adequate tax funds for its public education system has resulted in a systematic downgrading of school teachers as an economic group.

This grim fact emerges clearly from a massive survey of teachers' salaries just issued by the American Federation of Teachers.

Wages Substandard

Summarizing data from across the nation, this compilation of cold, hard statistics adds up to an alarming picture of substandard wages. In the middle of unprecedented national prosperity, the absence of decent teacher salaries pockmarks the nation's economy with small—but painful—areas of individual depression.

Since 1939, teachers' salaries have skidded far below other wages. While stated requirements of training for teachers have been rising steadily, there has not been a corresponding rise in their income.

In nearly two decades during which the purchasing power of production workers rose 43 percent, here's what has happened to teachers' income:

- In cities of over 500,000 population, purchasing power of teachers showed a net loss, ranging from 8 to 23 percent.
- In small cities (from 30,000 to 100,000 population) the teachers' purchasing power inched ahead only from 1 to 8 percent.

As the actual buying power of teachers has decreased, there has been a growing disenchantment for the teaching profession. Other occupations have become increasingly attractive. The competition of technological occupations has relentlessly drained high schools of mathematics and physics teachers, for example.

Rewards Too Feeble

In theory, teaching standards are rising; teachers with new skills to provide new services are constantly being sought. But salary schedules hold out too feeble a reward for highly-trained persons, and the school systems are losing the battle with industry and other professions for the best available talent.

In actual fact, then, the proportion of substandard teachers in the United States is rising. The Office of Education revealed on Feb. 18 that "the number of teachers training under substandard certificates last fall was 89,400, representing 7.5 percent of the total teaching staff, as compared with 6.8 percent a year ago."

The Teachers' union points out the growing resistance to tax increases which are needed to improve educational facilities and to pay teachers wages which are high enough to guarantee top-grade people educating the younger generation. But with the growing school population, and the need for new buildings, local and state funds for education already are proving inadequate.

The best answer, the federation says, is action by Congress to provide federal funds for school construction. To the extent that federal aid reduces school building levies on local property owners, states will be able to shift more funds for teachers' salaries.

Glaring Contrast In Teachers' Pay

There's a glaring contrast between the incomes of school teachers, and the incomes of people in other groups who require the same amount of training, according to the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

In a bulletin entitled "Teachers for Tomorrow," the Fund measured the number of people in various professions who made more than $10,000 a year.

It found that 41 percent of all physicians and surgeons; 28.1 percent of lawyers; 24.6 percent of dentists; 18.1 percent of architects and 10.3 percent of authors, editors and reporters are in the over-$10,000-a-year bracket.

As for teachers—only nine-tenths of 1 percent attained that figure.

Check-off Violation Fine Set at $60,420

Johnson City, Tenn.—A local court here has awarded a union a judgment of $60,420 against Pet Dairy Products for causing employes to revoke check-off authorizations.

Local 23, Milk and Ice Cream Drivers and Dairy Employes was awarded the judgment by Chancellor Dayton E. Phillips.

Justice Dept. Has 10-Hour Day 'Idea'

(Continued from Page 1)

came to light during a Court of Claims case filed by postal workers seeking overtime payments for extra nighttime work involved in memorizing new Post Office schemes for sorting and routing of mail.

Balk at Overtime

The Justice Dept. brief said the "philosophy of present-day labor laws . . . may conceivably control in dealings between union and management" but it added that for federal workers, it "must either bow to or be balanced with considerations of economy and efficiency."

Citing the fact that the eight-hour day was assured for people in industry in 1938, but that federal employes had to wait until 1945 for the shorter day, the Justice Dept. reached the conclusion that this meant "that the many advances made by the labor movement are not, as a general matter, incorporated into the laws affecting federal personnel."

The brief pointed out that while overtime pay has been standard for labor for many years, it "is still not available to the bulk of federal employes." It then went on to say that "economical administration of government precludes the immediate and total adoption . . . of schemes such as automatic cost of living increases based on the consumer price index."

63.9 Million Held Jobs In March, Layoffs Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

16.9 million showed a drop of 24,000 in a month instead of the usual small seasonal increase.

In most of the layoffs, a slowdown in business is the basic cause—reflected in inventories that are too big, earnings that are too small, and weakening demand. Other contributing reasons are seasonal layoffs, the chronic sickness of industries like textiles and coal mining, and an occasional labor dispute.

The furloughs have been reported in electrical appliances and autos, aircraft and airlines and railroads, television and steel, rubber and meat packing and asbestos and watches and lumber as well as in textiles and coal mines.

They don't bulk large, though they are great enough to have an effect on the statistics. They aren't seasonal, because they cut across industry lines. The Labor-Commerce report pointed out that March was the third consecutive month in which factory employment dropped against the normal seasonal trend:

"Since December 1956," it said, "factory employment has fallen off by more than 200,000 compared with a usual decline of less than 100,000 at this time of year.

"The biggest drop was reported by the lumber industry, now at one of the lowest levels in the postwar period. Employment in automobile factories declined substantially and small but significant reductions were reported in primary metals, electrical machinery, fabricated metals and textiles."

The factory workweek also showed a sharper than average drop for this time of year, declining to 40 hours or two-tenths of an hour less than in February and a full hour under December.

Much of the slack has been taken up by construction, trade, finance, government and the service industries.

Economists are particularly concerned about an increase in the "hard core" of the unemployed, those who have been without jobs for 15 weeks or longer. That, too, has been showing an increase at a time of year when it normally declines, and in March was 150,000 higher than in the last quarter of 1956.

U. S. Rubber, Union Agree On Contract

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers and the U.S. Rubber Co. averted a strike by a matter of hours when they agreed on a new two-year contract with improvements in 20 major clauses.

Agreement was reached after seven weeks of bargaining in New York. The pact covers 30,000 employes in 19 plants in 11 states.

Wages were discussed, but action was deferred until later. Agreement was reached on three weeks' vacation after 11 years of service and four weeks after 25 years, three paid days of leave in case of a funeral in the family, and military make-up pay. Wages may be reopened on 60 days notice.

The company also agreed to restore a 25 cents an hour wage cut accepted by employes of the Washington, Ind., plant in violation of the master contract, and to withdraw a threat to close the operation unless the 500 workers agreed to a pay slash.

Meantime, the URW continued negotiations in Cincinnati with the B. F. Goodrich Co., where a strike affecting 15,000 employes of 10 plants in nine cities started when the previous contract expired two months ago.

THE AFL-CIO PRESENTS
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WITH THE NEWS

HELPING WITH CHORES at Kohler strike headquarters, Frederick, 11, and Russell, 7, mail boycott posters and literature to unions all over the country. Their dad is Pres. Allan J. Graskamp of Auto Workers Local 833. Boycott neckties and T-shirts, made by strikers, are being sold for the Emergency Strike Relief Fund.

Strike at Kohler Co. Enters Fourth Year

(Continued from Page 1)

allowed to deprive them of, and the right of the workers to live their own private and political lives as they see fit, in accordance with the law.

Seek Sound Relations

"There never has been true labor peace at Kohler," the strike committee said in an anniversary statement.

"By victory we mean the establishment of sound relations between management and labor. This is taken for granted elsewhere—but to us it would represent a victory."

The committee said it is more confident of winning the strike than ever before.

"When the Kohler strike is settled," it said, "it will be because management has decided to join us in the effort to obtain a long range program for sound labor relations.

"We hope Kohler management comes to this conclusion soon. Until it does, we have no choice but to continue and enlarge our boycott campaign and our legal proceedings against Kohler. At the same time we will—as we always have—make every possible effort to promote and bring about a settlement."

President Anti-Union

There appeared little hope of an early settlement as the strike went into another year. Only two months ago, Herbert V. Kohler, the company president, in a speech in Detroit urged other employers to refuse to bargain, to hire strikebreakers and to try and bust their unions.

"When Kohler negotiators make an honest settlement possible," the committee's statement concluded, "they will find us reasonable human beings. Until that time, we fight on to the end that the next generation will have no need to fight another Kohler strike."

Kohler workers have a long tradition of fighting management autocracy. It dates back to 1897, when the fathers and grandfathers of the present strikers organized a feeble union which struck, but was quickly beaten down.

The flame of industrial freedom flickered weakly for more than a generation—until 1934—then flared up again. Once more the workers formed a union, under the banner of the former AFL, and once again they took to the picket line.

Guard Called Out

The company resorted to brutality. It armed scabs and guards who opened fire on a picket line from inside the plant, killing two pickets and wounding 47 other persons, including a number of women and children. The national guard was called out to disarm the company goons and protect the strikers. A company union was formed, but for seven long years the AFL kept the plant under token picket lines.

Thus for 10 of the last 23 years, the Kohler plant has been struck.

Local 833 was organized when the company began kicking its company union around. It took eight months to negotiate the first contract. It wasn't a good agreement, but the union signed in the hope that the company would learn the advantages of peaceful industrial relations and good-faith bargaining.

The hope proved futile. Negotiations were reopened as the first contract moved toward its expiration date, but there was no agreement on such basic issues as the union shop and the company's demand that a weak agreement be made weaker.

The old agreement died, and there was still no settlement. Kohler cancelled it, refusing to extend it until a new pact could be signed.

"You have to bargain with them," he told a reporter, "but you don't have to give them anything."

Finally, on Apr. 5, 1954, the strike became effective. Once more Kohler recruited scabs and strong-arm men, armed them, and got an injunction limiting picketing. This time the company arsenal was confiscated by law enforcement officials before it could be used with the callousness of 1934.

"I am the law around here," Kohler told the pickets one day. "When I get through with you, you'll come crawling like worms, begging for your jobs."

They haven't, of course.

Spurn Arbitration

The firm turned down every attempt at arbitration, whether made by the union or respected outsiders. It fired everybody connected with the union leadership. The union filed an array of charges against it with the National Labor Relations Board; a 112-day hearing has been held, but the trial examiner's report is not due until next summer.

The union initiated a nationwide boycott against Kohler products—portable electric light plants and air cooled engines as well as plumbing ware and fixtures—which has cost the firm millions of dollars in lost sales and is growing more widespread all the time.

The UAW has spent an estimated $11 million to keep the strike going, much of it coming from members of other unions.

Thus millions of dollars have been needlessly spent, millions of production manhours needlessly lost, and the seeds of no one knows how much hate needlessly sowed and nurtured because of Herbert V. Kohler, who made the mistake of thinking that a little money and a little power were enough to break not only his 3,400 employes, but the American labor movement.

Highlights of Meany's Speech to UAW

Following are excerpts from the speech of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the United Auto Workers Convention:

I want to deal with one problem which is most urgent and which perhaps today is uppermost in the minds of many of the American people and surely is uppermost in the minds of those who are dedicated to the philosophy of free trade unionism. This problem is the problem of corruption, racketeering, thievery, fraud, embezzlement—anything you want to call it that exists in some unions within our movement. . . .

The tradition of our movement, the importance of our movement to the American people, and if I may say to the entire free world, commands that we meet that problem head-on, without evasion and with no attempt to sweep it under the rug. . . .

Main Reason—It's Wrong

If we were to fail to meet this problem we would, in effect, be changing the very character of our movement. We would, in effect, be liquidating the traditions of those who founded our movement.

There is a good, sound and practical reason why we have to meet this problem. We run the risk of adverse public opinion, which is so important to our movement.

Let me emphasize, however, that this is not the main reason. The main reason is—that we are against racketeering, no matter what form it may take, not just because it is bad for the labor movement, but primarily because it is wrong.

If we fail to meet this problem we will incur adverse public opinion. We would, in a sense, be taking the position that we were not concerned with public opinion—that we were a class apart, as it were, from the rest of the citizens of this country. . . .

I am quite sure that the American people as a whole are aware of the contribution that the American trade union movement has made to this way of life we have here in this country of ours. . . . Don't let anyone tell you that the American people as a whole do not recognize the fact that free trade unions such as we have in this country are a bulwark of democracy. They are a guarantee against dictatorship and a guarantee of the preservation of the way of life that we love. . . .

So don't let anyone try to give you the line that we are not interested in public opinion, that public opinion makes no difference to us or that we don't care what the public thinks about us. That is a line that could be characterized as a "public-be-damned" line. We don't take that line because we consider ourselves an integral part and an important part of the American public. . . .

American labor has come of age. No longer can we take the position that we are the underdog. We have 15 millions of people organized in the AFL-CIO, and, if that is "big labor," then we must assume big responsibility.

The American people expect us to bear a responsibility in keeping with the size of our organization, and the American people have every right to expect that we discharge that responsibility in keeping with the highest ethical and moral standards possible. Failure to live up to these standards will undoubtedly give ammunition to our enemies—and we still have our enemies. . . .

This corruption threatens our everyday situation as an instrumentality to fight for human dignity at home and as a dynamic factor for freedom and justice throughout the world.

All of this brings us to the inevitable conclusion that labor racketeering, in whatever form it may take, and true trade unionism have nothing in common. They cannot mix. The one is the negation of the other, and sooner or later, no matter how strong the union, no matter how good the conditions that have been built up and secured by the union, if that union is under racketeering or corrupt control, it is bound to go down with irreparable injuries to the members of that union.

I am all for running unions on a business basis, but this doesn't mean that unions should become business organizations, or that union leaders should make a business of their leadership and use their offices in the union for private profit. . . .

I would like to point out that the AFL-CIO is not a law enforcement agency. We are not charged with the duty of enforcing the laws of the various states and of the nation as a whole. But we are an agency set up to carry out a law having to do with trade union ethics. And while we intend to leave the question of law enforcement to the proper authorities, we have no intention of waiting for the public authorities to act in order that we may act on our own law of trade union ethics. That is our job and we are going to do it.

Against Trade Union Law

The AFL-CIO Constitution states very plainly that one of the purposes of the merged organization, and I will quote: ". . . is to protect the labor movement from any and all corrupt influences and from the undermining efforts of Communist agencies and all others who are opposed to the basic principles of our democracy and free and democratic unionism."

That's our job.

Whether the district attorney or the grand jury moves or not, this is still our job. Whether management is involved in some of these crimes and perhaps committees or public officials are not as zealous in going after management as they are after labor, that doesn't make any difference and it provides us with no excuse not to do our job.

For instance, borrowing money without the knowledge of the membership and without them being informed that you borrow it, and without paying interest may not be against the law of the land. I don't know. But it is against the trade union law.

Buying property as an individual and then making a decision as the head of the union that the union will buy that property at an exorbitant profit to the individual may not be against the law. It may not be illegal. But it's against the trade union law.

Taking the Fifth Amendment, which is part of our basic law and is designed to protect the innocent and protect the average citizen from being compelled to testify against himself, that, of course, is not illegal. It's part of the basic law and all citizens have a right as citizens to take the Fifth Amendment.

But taking the Fifth Amendment on the question of personal corruption in connection with the handling of trade union funds, the refusal to give an account of the stewardship of those funds, while that may not be against the law, it is against the trade union law and no one has the right to hold trade union office who takes that position.

There is another theory that has been expressed in the last few weeks to which I do not subscribe. That's the theory that the membership of the various unions have no interest in these matters if their pay is good and their conditions are good; that they are not interested in some of these borrowings and other things, some of these shenanigans with their money; that they are only interested in their pay envelope and their conditions.

Well, gentlemen, I have a much higher concept of the intelligence of the American worker than that. . . .

I believe the American worker is interested in his union and that he wants his union run in keeping with the tradition of the American labor movement and in complete keeping with the purpose of the union, which is to serve the membership.

Labor Will Do Its Full Part

I feel confident that the American trade union movement is going to do its full part, a little more than its part, in eliminating corruption from the ranks of labor. . . .

There have been many predictions that these revelations of union corruption are going to weaken the trade union movement. Yes, we know that there are those who will use these revelations and these revelations of union corruption are going to weaken the trade union movement. Yes, we know that there are those who will use these revelations and these scandals as the basis for fastening restrictive anti-labor legislation on labor. They will try to use these sins of the few to push legislation of that type and hypocritically state that their real concern is the purity of the trade union movement.

I contend that the elimination of these corrupt practices, no matter how that elimination is accomplished, whether by the trade union movement itself or by the public authorities, in the final analysis is good for the trade union movement and we will profit by it.

I know the American trade union movement is basically sound. I know that it is steeped in the tradition of those who founded our movement. I know there are thousands upon thousands of dedicated trade union leaders for every single crook that is turned up.

I am confident that in that tradition of American labor we will move forward, that these things that are happening will serve as a spur for us to work harder than ever before so that this movement, dedicated to human justice and decency and freedom, will continue to make progress for the people it represents and for the nation in which we live.

Coalition Forces Civil Rights Delay

A Republican-Dixiecrat coalition forced about a four-week delay in House action on civil rights by postponing Rules Committee hearings until after the Easter congressional recess.

Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) moved that the committee take up immediately the "compromise" bill recommended by the House Judiciary Committee—and actually passed last year by the House.

Opponents Counter

Opponents countered with a motion to adjourn the committee session. This carried by a 6 to 4 vote.

Voting for adjournment — and against prompt hearings on the bill —were four southern Democrats and two Republicans. The latter were Rep. Leo Allen (Ill.) and Rep. Clarence Brown (O.), the two senior GOP members.

Voting against adjournment were three Democrats — Bolling, Rep. Ray Madden (Ind.) and Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill (Mass.)—and Rep. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.).

Chairman Howard Smith (D-Va.) announced thereafter that he would allow hearings Apr. 29, when Congress returns from its recess. He was opposed to the rights bill, he said, but "two-thirds" of the committee favored it and it could not be "blocked."

Bolling pointed out that as a result of the delay the bill probably could not reach the floor before May 13— five weeks after the adjourned session.

Bolling said that Republican support of the postponement "confirmed his suspicion" of a "deal" between the GOP and southern Democratic members to rebuild a conservative coalition that for 20 years has blocked or delayed civil rights, education and general welfare measures.

"Deal" Revived

First signs of the revived "deal" came, Bolling said, when southern Democrats a few days earlier joined Republicans to defeat a proposed investigation of the Eisenhower "hard money" policy by Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.).

Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), GOP floor leader, categorically denied any "deal" in the Senate to delay civil rights action. So did Eastland and Rep. Joseph Martin (R-Mass.), House GOP leader.

On the Senate side, the Judiciary Committee once more failed to take up the parallel "compromise" civil rights measure favorably reported by a subcommittee headed by Sen. Thomas C. Henning, Jr. (D-Mo.).

Senate Votes For Poultry Inspection

The Senate has approved and sent to the House a bill to establish mandatory federal inspection of poultry and poultry products.

Inspection before and after slaughter, along lines long sought by the Meat Cutters, would be required under the measure.

The Senate's action was hailed by that union as "one of the most important actions taken by either House of Congress in recent decades to protect consumers and food processing workers."

AMCBW Pres. Earl W. Jimerson and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman said in a joint statement that the bill's final enactment would "bring a new era for the poultry consumer, poultry worker, poultry processor and poultry farmer."

"The consumer will be assured of clean and wholesome poultry," they declared. "The poultry worker will be spared most of the industrial hazards which now give the poultry processing industry the third highest rank in industrial injuries. And the processor and farmer will benefit from a rapidly increasing market."

The bill puts administration of the inspection program in the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, which would foot the costs from its regular appropriations. At present, the cost of a voluntary inspection program in which some processors participate is paid for by the industry.

Self-Financing of TVA Improvements Urged

If Congress gives the Tennessee Valley Authority a green light on its request for self-financing of capital improvements, TVA will be able to prove that it is "paying its way, taxes and all," according to Stanton Smith, president of the Tennessee State Labor Council, AFL-CIO.

Testifying before the House Flood Control subcommittee, Smith recommended enactment of measures which would give TVA authority to finance capital improvements and additions, in lieu of appropriations from Congress.

Smith, who is also secretary-treasurer of Citizens for TVA, urged that the power authority be given a flexibility in the administration of its affairs comparable to that possessed by private power companies.

"The private power opponents of TVA," he said, "claim (its) low rates are made possible by a federal subsidy and that the people in other sections, through their taxes, are paying part of the electric bills of the people in the Tennessee Valley."

On the contrary, he declared, TVA not only pays its own way "but is a valuable investment . . . which will continue to pay handsome profits into the U.S. Treasury many years after it has paid back all the federal investment in power facilities."

The Tennessee labor leader said that TVA's electric power program receives the most attention because it has demonstrated how electric power can be produced at low cost, and thus has served as "an effective check on rates charged by privately-owned power companies."

He reminded the subcommittee that the "TVA concept embraces much more than electric power," pointing out that it has also relieved flood damage and provided for navigation. "The principal significance of TVA," he said, "lies in the fact that it is an integrated, planned development of the resources of a river basin."

Unity House Set For 38th Season

New York—Unity House, the nationally famous resort operated by the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers' Union in Pennsylvania's Pocono Mountains, is accepting reservations for its 38th season.

Detailed information on accommodations including special bungalows for families and the free day camp for children can be obtained by writing Unity House, ILGWU, 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

UAW Okays 'Watchdog' Review Body

Shorter Work-Week Top UAW '58 Contract Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

practices gave strong support to the AFL-CIO's various moves to clean up areas of corruption in the labor movement.

It pledged support to the McClellan committee of the Senate "as long as it continues to expose corruption and racketeering in the labor movement." It urged the committee to probe with "equal fervor" the alliances in some industries between corrupt labor leaders, gangsters and crooked employers and endorsed the offer of UAW officers to appear voluntarily before the committee with the UAW's financial and other records.

In his keynote address to the convention, Reuther hailed the AFL-CIO Executive Council's suspension of Vice-Pres. Dave Beck, and added:

"American labor had better roll up its sleeves, get the stiffest broom and brush it can find, and the strongest soap and disinfectant—and take on the job of cleaning its own house from top to bottom.

"If we don't clean our own house, then the reactionaries will clean it for us, but they won't use a broom—they'll use an axe, and they'll try to destroy the labor movement in the process."

The AFL-CIO's determination to rid labor of corruption was underscored by the speech of Pres. George Meany, all of it addressed to the question of ethical practices. (See separate story page 1 and excerpts of speech page 4.)

Court of Review

The public review board established by the UAW will act as a court of final review for members appealing from local or international union disciplinary action. They will have the right to take their appeals either to the convention or to the review board.

The board's decisions will be final and binding on all cases brought to it. It will have, in addition, the right to deal with matters "related to alleged violation of any AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes and any additional such codes that may be adopted by the UAW."

While a few delegates protested turning over these powers to an outside group, on the basis that the union in the past had been able to deal fairly with the problem, the overwhelming majority—estimated by Pres. Reuther at 97 percent—voted for creation of the board.

Named to serve on it were: Rabbi Morris Adler of Detroit; Msgr. George Higgins of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; Clark Kerr, chancellor of the University of California; Prof. Edwin Witte, veteran liberal from the University of Wisconsin; Judge Wade McCree of Detroit; Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Washington; and a seventh member to be elected by the UAW board.

Pres. Milton Eisenhower of Johns Hopkins University, a brother of Pres. Eisenhower, voiced strong regrets that his present schedule of work did not permit his acceptance of a UAW invitation to join the group.

Debate Is Orderly

The convention was in sharp contrast to the hectic, turbulent UAW assemblies of a decade or more ago, when sharp conflict and highly involved parliamentarianism prevailed.

While debate was at times vigorous, it was always orderly. Many of the floor speakers were young, and some of the "freshman delegates" confessed to mike fright and confusion in addressing the huge throng that filled the Atlantic City auditorium.

Discussion and resolutions ranged over a wide area, from the effect of the H-bomb on the future of human civilization to the question of providing two-year terms for local officers—a proposal that carried.

Both the resolution and Reuther's opening speech stressed the point that the H-bomb and the intercontinental ballistics missile have brought foreign policy "to our very doorsteps."

"There are no defenses against the H-bomb," Reuther emphasized. "The only adequate defense . . . is peace, unconditional peace in the world.

"We do not want to live our lives in tunnels and in dug-outs. We want to live in the bright sunshine of a free world of peace," Reuther added.

One of the convention's strongest resolutions raked the Administration's refusal to halt price inflation, and the propaganda campaign designed to blame labor's wage increases for the rise in prices.

It called again for a congressional probe of wage-price-profits and hailed Sen. Kefauver's antitrust subcommittee for looking into price policies in basic industries dominated by giant corporations.

Officers Re-Elected

Support was voted for a proposed law requiring corporations controlling 20 percent or 25 percent of an industry to defend contemplated price increases before a federal government agency, so that the public "would have the means to determine for itself whether or not the price increase was justified."

Another policy statement blasted the Administration's foreign policy and charged Pres. Eisenhower and Sec. of State John Foster Dulles with "lack of direction and fumbling" which has weakened the Atlantic Alliance and the unity of the free world.

The moral standing of the U.S. in the world struggle against communism and colonialism has been weakened, the UAW said, through failure to help the anti-Communist revolt in Hungary, catering to feudal dictators in the middle east and "temporizing" with colonialism.

We need more "diplomats in overalls" and fewer in "striped pants" who can talk "to people of the world about their basic problems," Reuther declared. Instead, he asserted, Sec. Dulles "has taken us from crisis to crisis and from brink to brink."

Reuther, Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey and the union's four vice presidents were re-elected without opposition.

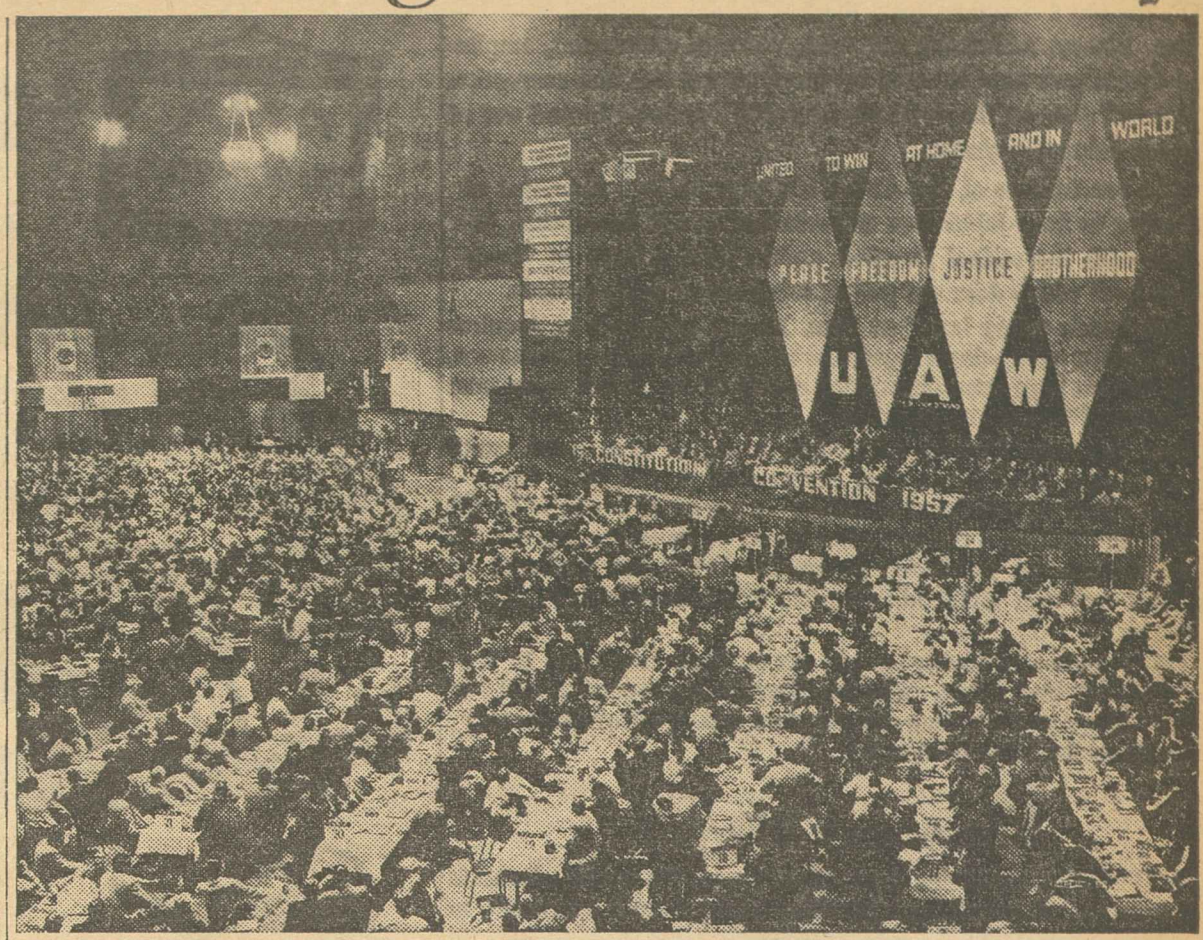
Mrs. Roosevelt New UAW Member

Atlantic City, N. J.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was named a lifetime honorary member of the Auto Workers by a unanimous standing vote of the delegates.

As a newspaper columnist, Mrs. Roosevelt has long been a working, dues-paying member of the Newspaper Guild. The honorary membership in the UAW will require no dues payments.

In a speech to the convention, Mrs. Roosevelt called for a better sense of leadership by the U.S. in the United Nations.

Singer Marian Anderson, who appeared at the convention, also was elected to lifetime honorary membership following her performance.



MORE THAN 3,000 DELEGATES to the Auto Workers convention in Atlantic City, N. J., are shown listening to the keynote address of Pres. Walter P. Reuther, before tackling a heavy agenda which included creating a public review board, voting a 50-cent-a-month dues hike, and approving initial plans for a reduced work-week with increased take-home pay.

Meany Pledges Labor Will Meet Problem of Corruption 'Head On'

(Continued from Page 1)

Reuther, "the wholehearted support and cooperation of the leadership and membership of the UAW." In turn, Meany expressed confidence that the UAW would "play its full part" under Reuther's "dynamic leadership."

Meany cited the AFL-CIO Constitution's mandate to protect the labor movement from "any and all corrupt influences."

"That's our job," he said. "whether the district attorney or the grand jury moves or not. This is still our job.

"Whether management is involved doesn't make any difference," he said, "and provides us with no excuse not to do our job."

Lists Violations

Meany ticked off a list of practices which he suggested may or may not be illegal, but which he said are in violation of trade union law.

He cited such actions as borrowing money, without interest and without the knowledge of the membership, from union treasuries; buying property as an individual and then, as a union officer making a decision to buy that property with union funds at an exorbitant profit; using the Fifth Amendment on the question of personal corruption in connection with the handling of trade union funds.

Newsmen later asked Meany whether he had Dave Beck, head of the Teamsters, in mind during the speech. Meany replied that the newsmen have been able to read the papers during the past few weeks—when Beck was in the witness chair at the McClellan committee hearings.

Meany also took issue with the "theory" that so long as rank-and-file workers are getting good pay, they're not interested in such "shenanigans."

"I have a much higher concept of the intelligence of the American worker than that," Meany asserted.

"I think the American worker is interested in his union and has intelligence enough to know that even if the union has, to some extent, been successful in building up his standard of life and of work, it cannot very long continue to serve him in that capacity if it is under the corrupt influence of corrupt officials."

Hayes Warns Labor Must Be Wary of Propaganda

Atlantic City, N. J.—Labor must be on guard against a two-pronged anti-union propaganda campaign designed to weaken its effectiveness, Pres. Al J. Hayes of the Machinists told the UAW convention.

One campaign is to try to convince the American public that all union officials are "corrupt labor bosses." The second, Hayes said, is to blame labor's wage increases as the only reason for inflation.

Skillfully Exploited

"Carefully cultivated public misunderstanding of the facts," is being "skillfully exploited" by labor's opposition, Hayes, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, told the delegates.

The nature of the attacks, he said, makes two things "glaringly obvious."

1—"The responsibility of today's labor official extends far beyond the immediate membership which he represents."

2—"The labor movement has a tremendous job of education to do to offset the publicity efforts of its opposition."

Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers, another convention speaker, stressed the same theme of education and community responsibility for the nation's unions.

Commenting on the progress of automation, a potent factor in the telephone industry, Beirne noted that while the engineers and chemists are "perfecting the new techniques and developing the new machines," the "social engineer has been asleep."

Thus, he said, the role of the union becomes important in working out the "terrifically big problems" of greater leisure and improved security.

Criticizes Column

Msgr. George Higgins—a member of the UAW's new public review board—voiced sharp criticism of a column by Raymond Moley in Newsweek, and of a statement by Mayor Cobo of Detroit.

Both had ridiculed the new board as a "hand-picked group" who will serve as a "rubber stamp."

Moley is "crazy as a loon" if he thinks the group intends to "give its official blessing" to everything the UAW officers do now or in the future, Msgr. Higgins said.

Thanks U.S. Unions

Anna Kethly, Minister of State in the Hungarian government of Imre Nagy that was overthrown by Russian guns, voiced thanks for "the friendship and solidarity which America's free trade unions have shown us."

She called for the UN to apply moral pressure "until a solution of the Hungarian question is reached," and voiced hope that millions of signatures would be placed on petitions being circulated by the Workers Defense League in support of the Hungarian people.

"Please," Miss Kethly pleaded, "do not let your conscience become indifferent. The voices of protest must be so loud that even the powers-that-be in Moscow and Budapest will not be able to withstand them."

Other speakers included Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the Methodist church, who received a UAW Freedom Award; Rabbi Morris Adler of Detroit; Miss Marion Anderson, the famous singer, who spoke to the delegates and followed by singing a number of songs; and, Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies Garment Workers.

No Flash in the Pan

THE FIGHT against corruption is no flash in the pan, fed only by the day's headlines from the McClellan committee.

Pres. Meany, addressing the Auto Workers convention, emphasized that labor's fight is based far more on the fact that corruption is "wrong" than on the demands of public opinion—in and out of the trade union movement.

The constitution of the AFL-CIO, with its firm statement of intention to keep labor free of racketeering and corruption, together with the ethical practices codes, form a body of "trade union law" which does not permit tolerance of evil practices.

That "trade union law," as Pres. Meany interprets it, requires action against wrong-doers regardless of what action the government, under its own legal procedures, may decide to do. Most union men will agree with that interpretation.

Thus, the Auto Workers, with a long record of stern resistance to corrupt forces, have taken steps designed to protect their union—and the rights of individual members—even more carefully in the future. In creating a public review board of seven leading citizens as an independent watch-dog group, the UAW has reassured its members that their union will continue to be decently and honestly governed.

Other unions undoubtedly will act in their own way, in the light of their own needs. The net effect, it seems certain, will be to strengthen and improve the structure and spirit of democracy throughout the labor movement.

Economy Move?

IT'S UNWISE, maintains Pres. Eisenhower, "to make education too cheap. If everything is provided freely, there is a tendency to put no value on anything. Education must always have a price on it. . . ."

Wonder if Pres. Eisenhower will suggest, next year, that West Point start charging tuition for army cadets.

In addition to everything else, the money would help balance the federal budget!

Big Talker

HENRY J. TAYLOR—the fast-talking, reactionary radio commentator—has been selected as the next U.S. ambassador to Switzerland.

Sponsored by General Motors, Taylor used to deliver what he liked to call a commentary and what other people thought was a 15-minute commercial; its theme: that big business could do no wrong, that labor and Pres. Truman's administration could do no right.

Taylor's radio programs had pretty low audience measurement rating. Maybe he can do better in Switzerland. Or perhaps he'll just be regarded as one more yodeler. . . .

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St. N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II APRIL 13, 1957 No. 15

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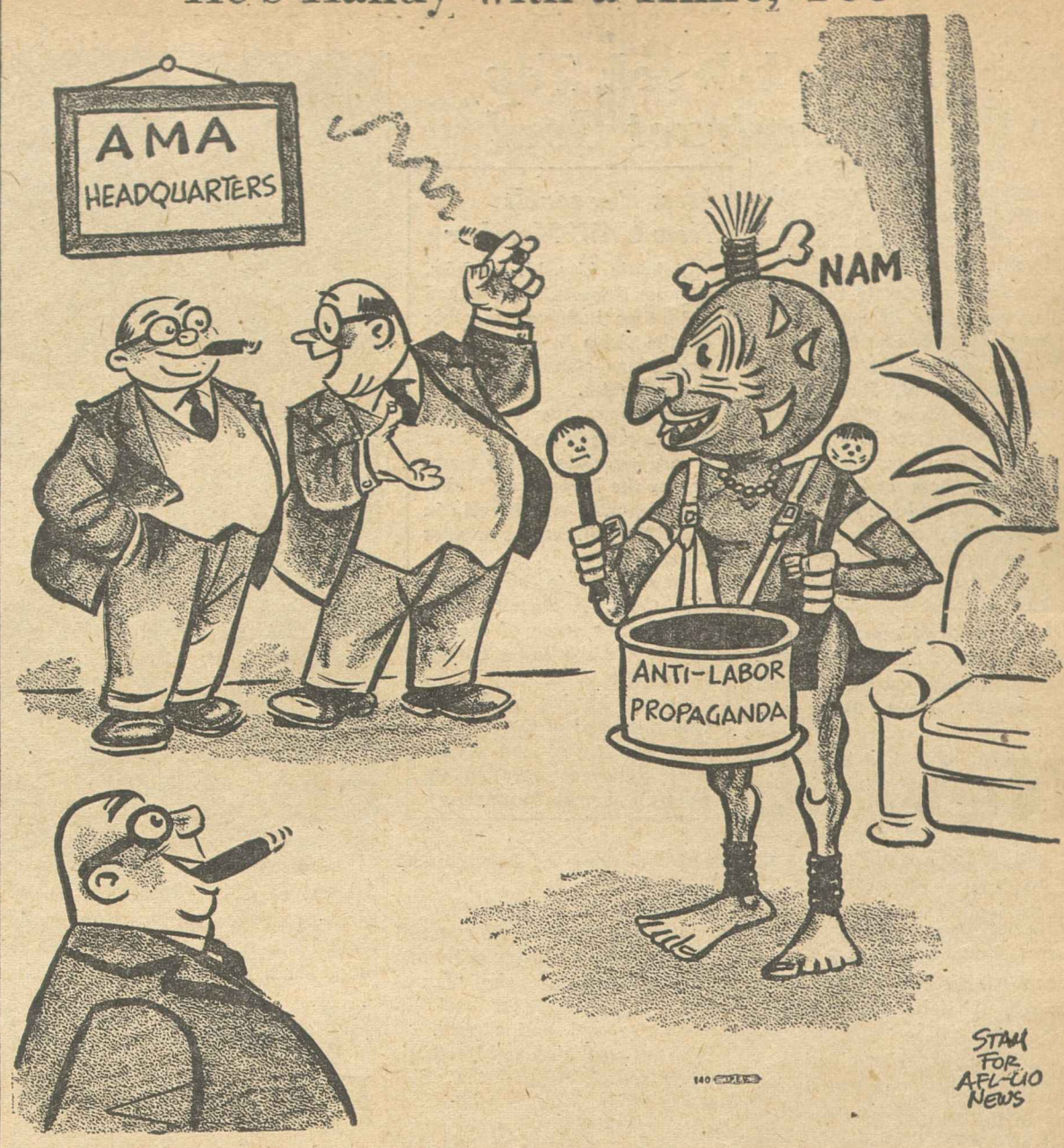
'He's Handy with a Knife, Too'



Debate on HEW Budget Reveals House Needs More 'Bricklayers'

As the House was debating appropriations for the Labor Dept. and the Health, Education and Welfare Dept., a freshman member, Rep. Emmet F. Byrne (R-Ill.), in his maiden speech made an unusual personal attack on Rep. John Fogarty (D-R.I.), chairman of the subcommittee that had reported the money bill. Fogarty, as Byrne pointed out, formerly was "a bricklayer." Fogarty and Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (R-N.J.) replied. Here are excerpts from the debate:

Mr. BYRNE of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, this is my first voyage to the well of the House. So, if I make any mistakes, I hope you will bear with me, and I have been listening patiently to the chairman of this Committee on Appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I have been listening to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY]—if I say "Rock Island," try to be patient. I want to talk about the gentleman from that wonderful state of Rhode Island.

Time after time he has been talking, and every time he points to the Republican side. I would assume, that by word, innuendo, and veiled threats, telling us, "Don't you do this. If you try to do this you will do the wrong thing. . . ."

Tirade Against Fogarty

That is the inference, is it not? My worthy colleague, is that it? You do not have to reply now. I have not given you the time. I am only asking you a question and you can get time to reply later. You are chairman of the committee. I have some other things I want to tell you before I sit down.

I sat back there and listened to you and I was trying to analyze what you were. I was trying to figure out whether you were a lawyer. For a while I thought you were.

Then I listened to you talk a little longer and then I said, "Maybe he is a businessman." "No," I said, "he is not a businessman." All this time I was talking to myself. Then I went back there and I asked him, and I found out you are a bricklayer. You are a leader in the bricklayers union.

Do not think I am criticizing bricklayers, because you belong to an honorable profession. Some of my best friends back in Chicago are bricklayers.

What do you think my father was? He was a member of organized labor. For 30 years an electrical worker. You do not have a chance to answer me yet.

My worthy colleagues, or some of them, said all of the President's appropriations to this time—and when you talk here in the well of the House about children, it seems to me that the worthy gentleman from Rhode Island should be reminded that I raised eight children without any help from the government. . . .

Mr. FOGARTY, Mr. Chairman, I want to answer the gentleman's questions. The answer to the first question he raised is this: The only thing I am trying to do is to have you and your colleagues live up to the promises that were made by you and your party in the last campaign and not renege on the promises you made in the last campaign by following the Republican leadership in this House and cutting these appropriations as you have been doing during the past week. . . .

Now as for the second question the gentleman raised, it did not take me long to ascertain what profession my distinguished friend from Illinois represented.

It has often been said that we have too many lawyers in politics, but I would never make that statement myself. I have, however, always wanted to let everybody know, I may say to my distinguished friend from Illinois, that it does not make any difference to me what a person's station in life might be.

When they ask me what mine was I have always been proud to say I was a bricklayer. I was a bricklayer for 10 years and I will always be proud of it no matter how you seek to belittle bricklayers or anyone else who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow.

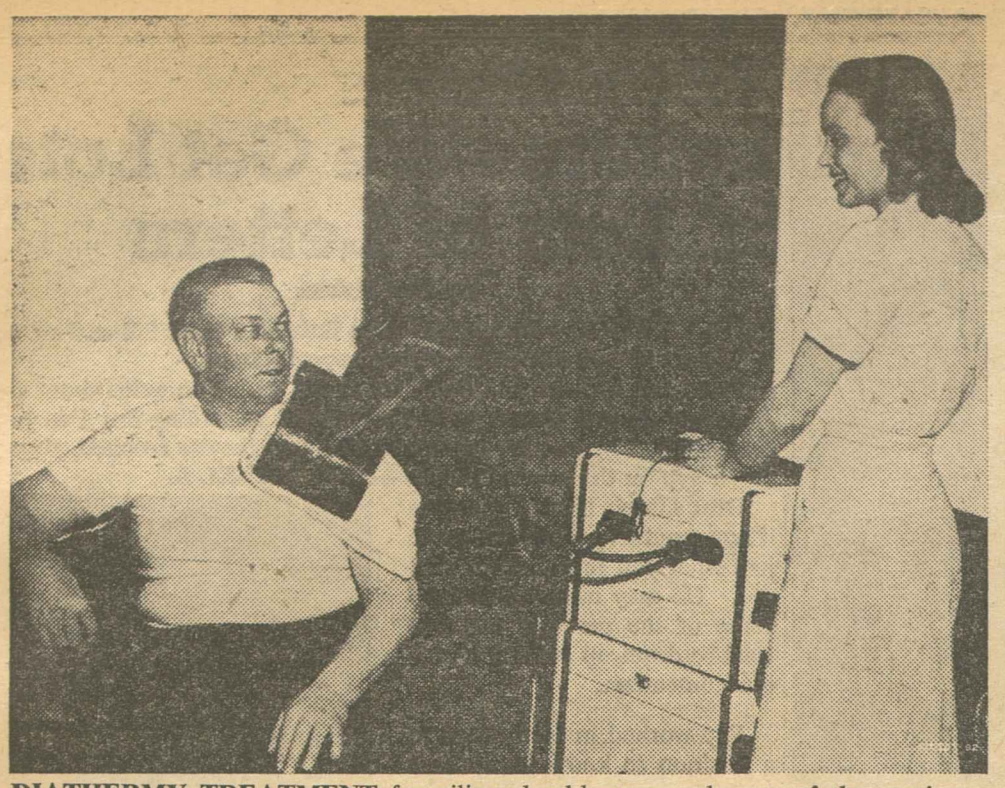
There is one trait in my nature which the record will show ran through my career as a bricklayer and my career as a member of Congress as well. That trait is being honest with my fellow workers and employers when I was a bricklayer and being honest with my colleagues and constituents as a member of this body.

Consistent Positions

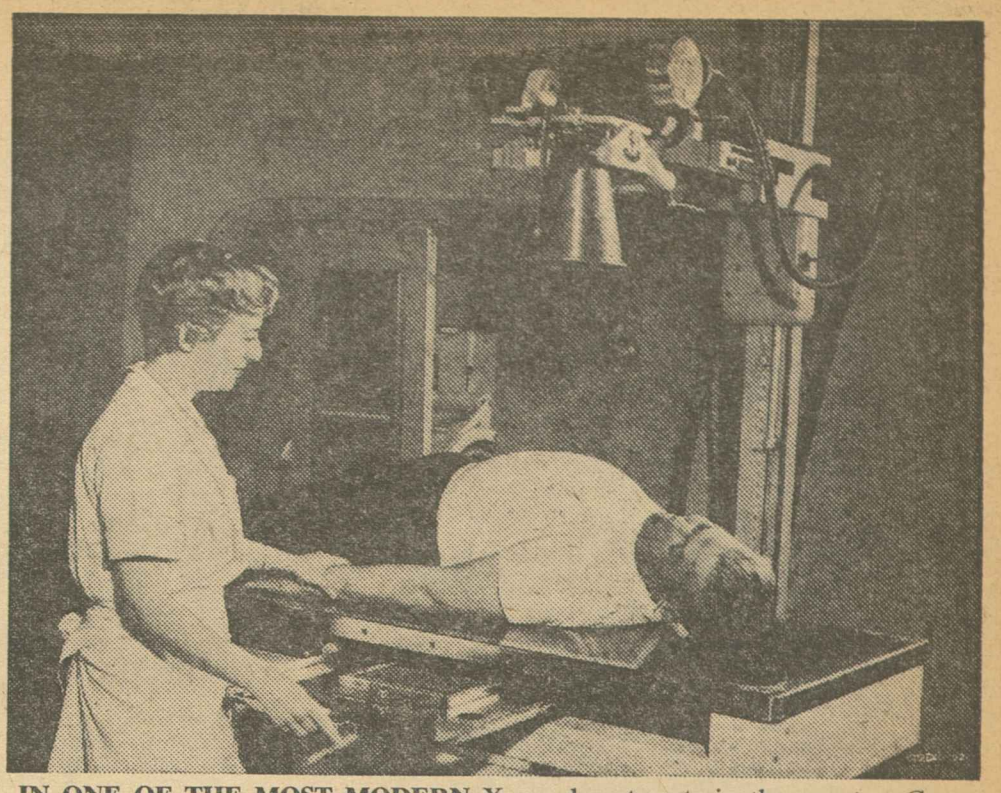
I did not whistle one tune during my campaign for office and another on the floor here today, as a great many are doing on the other side of the aisle. And it is entirely possible that the consistent positions I have taken in regard to legislation like this is due to my association with bricklayers and others who work with their hands.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, On the basis of what I have observed over a period of nearly 31 years, I want to say to you with all the sincerity of which I am capable, that I have never seen a chairman of any Appropriations Subcommittee come before this House so well prepared, so able to answer the questions that have been raised, or give more sufficient reasons and justification for the acts of his committee than the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

We have been informed that in his early days he was trained as a bricklayer. As a result of the fine work he has done as chairman of this subcommittee I say to you, let us get more bricklayers in the House.



DIATHERMY TREATMENT for ailing shoulder was only one of the services James Cavanaugh, of the State, County & Municipal Workers, received when he "went through" organized labor's new $1.5 million Medical Service Plan Health Center in Philadelphia. Easing his "pain" is Marjorie Voedisch.



IN ONE OF THE MOST MODERN X-ray departments in the country, Cavanaugh is seen being prepared for a photo of his arm by Selma Salkin. The health center safeguards the health of more than 52,000 members of 28 unions and their dependents with the finest equipment and personnel available.

New Medical Center Operating Full Tilt

A new concept of medical care for workers and their families is off to a booming start in Philadelphia, thanks to the pioneering efforts of the Central Labor Union.

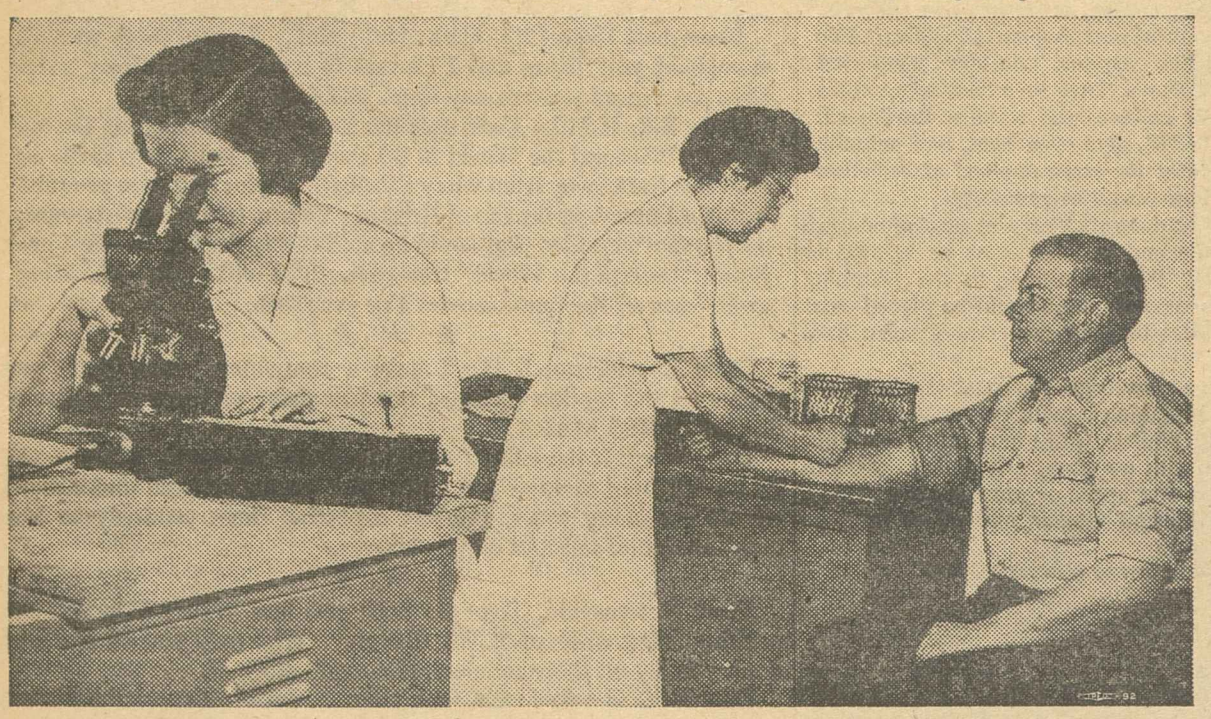
Now more than 52,000 members — and their dependents — of 28 unions have at their disposal a new $1.5 million, four-story, glass and marble Medical Service Plan Health Center where outstanding personnel and equipment is as good as any in the world. It was dedicated six weeks ago, and already is operating full time.

The union members and those who depend on them don't have to wait until they fall ill before utilizing the skills and services which are available to them. At virtually any time they can make arrangements for a thorough-going physical examination as the basis for a program of preventive medicine intended to head off minor ailments before they become major sicknesses.

The photographs on this page show some of the experiences a union member goes through when he visits the health center, which is conveniently located in the central city area. James Cavanaugh, a member of the State, County & Municipal Workers, is a prison guard. Mrs. Gertrude Driscoll, who is shown utilizing the center's services as a dependent of her husband, a member of the Plasterers, is a housewife.

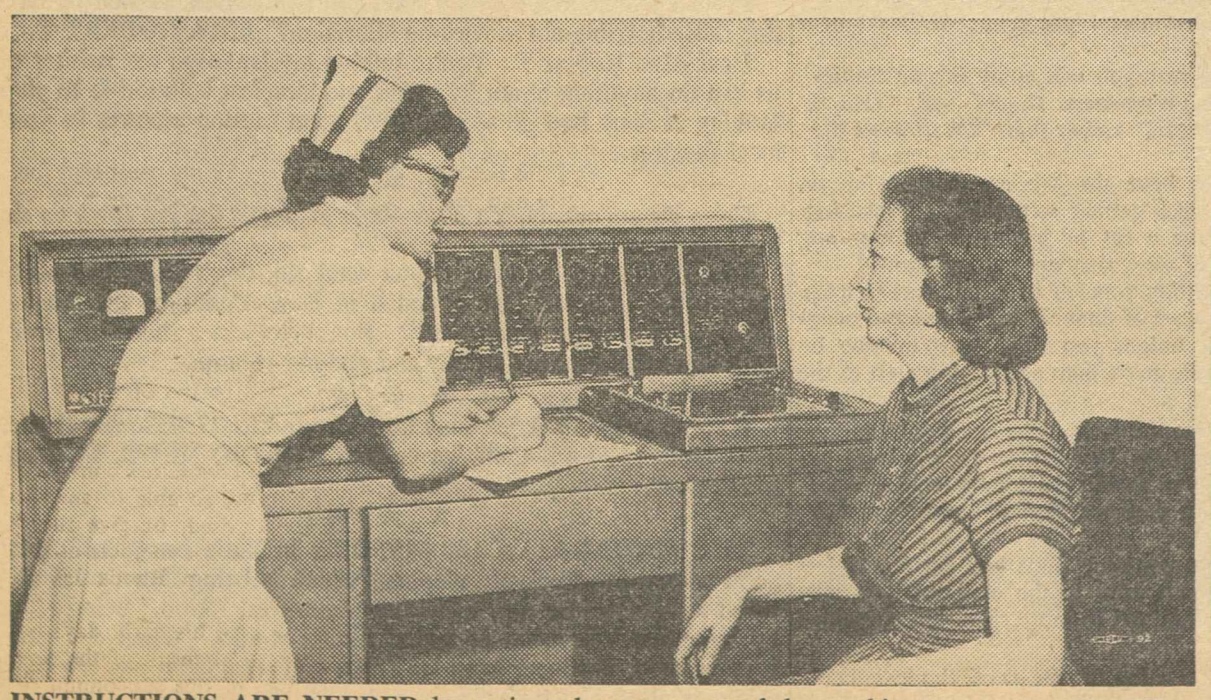
The thoroughness of their tests and examinations is typical of how far modern medicine must range in its unending task of maintaining the people's health. It is typical, too, of what a member may expect from his trade union in an age when the union looks beyond its original basic functions of organizing and collective bargaining.

BLOOD PRESSURE check is a routine part of the physical examination at the Philadelphia labor health center. Carrying out this important function for Cavanaugh is Carol Chaney.



COMPLETE BLOOD ANALYSIS is another part of the physical checkup available to union members. Kay Rosenberg is drawing blood from Cavanaugh's arm, while Terry Grives uses a microscope.

RECEPTION DESK scene shows Margaret Beyer (left) checking in Mrs. Gertrude Driscoll, whose husband is a member of the Plasterers Union, while Cavanaugh waits his turn.



INSTRUCTIONS ARE NEEDED by patients because some of the machines are so complex. Here Mrs. Driscoll is told by Dolores Price what to expect during an electro-encephalogram test.

AFL-CIO News

MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

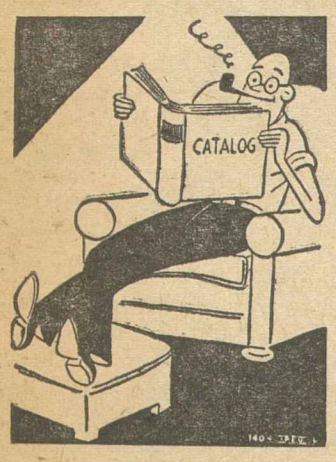
THE NEW HOME of Auto Workers Local 770 in Brooklyn, named "Unity House" like international union headquarters in Detroit, has been opened as a neighborhood center as well as a focal point of the local's activities. Seen at the opening reception are (left to right) UAW Reg. Dir. Charles Kerrigan; Brooklyn Borough Pres. John Cashmore; Ilene Woods, TV and radio star who served as "Miss Unity House;" and Pres. John A. Mackie and Executive Vice Pres. Hugh F. Hallinan, both of Local 770.

How to Buy:

Home Repairs Good Investment

By Sidney Margolius

ACCORDING to the 1957 survey of consumer finances by the Federal Reserve Board and the University of Michigan Survey Research Center, fewer people expect to buy houses this year, but more plan home improvements and renovations. The building industry itself is staging what it calls "Operation Home Improvement."



Undoubtedly, modernization of older homes, and expansion where necessary and possible, is a sound investment for wage-earning families because of the increasingly higher prices of new houses.

Construction costs went up 5 percent last year and are rising again this year. In general a house that cost $11,000 to build in the 1947-49 period, this spring costs an estimated $14,000.

While labor costs are often blamed for higher prices, it's revealing to observe that the 5 percent increase on all types of construction was noticeably more than 3.8 percent raise in construction workers' wage rates, without even considering the normal increase in productivity.

But while modernization is worthwhile, it has often been a financial trap for families enticed by easy FHA modernization loans into paying unnecessary high prices and sometimes getting very shoddy work.

Get at least three written estimates on any important modernization job, specifying exactly what will be done, and inspect work the contractors did for other families.

Families planning modernizations this summer will find that in general prices of lumber are lower this year; cement, paint and heating equipment are higher, except for copper tubing which is down 10-15 percent; bathroom fixtures and kitchen sinks are approximately the same price as last year.

Heating and plumbing are two of the most important, and also costliest, modernization projects, and thus need careful planning and shopping. For hot-water systems, experts consider baseboard units most satisfactory. They save floor space since the heating unit replaces the wooden baseboard, are simple to install, give even heat, and actually cost less to buy for the same amount of radiation than standing convectors or radiators.

Plumbing renovations that require new piping are expensive if walls and ceilings must be opened to expose the pipes. New additions to the plumbing system such as a second bath, should be placed close to existing facilities to share water and waste lines and vent stacks.

Least-expensive way to get the most visible results in modernizing plumbing is with new bathroom and kitchen fixtures. Toilets, sinks and often bathtubs can be replaced with no change in piping. Modern fixtures will often save space or provide extra storage space in bathroom and kitchen as well as improve appearance.

(Copyright 1957 by Sidney Margolius)

Making Ends Meet:

'Time' Buying Hazardous at Best

By Nancy Pratt

HOW can you "enjoy life on the installment plan"? Last month, Cosmopolitan magazine carried an article, entitled, "How Good is Your Credit." According to the article, you were ready to "enjoy life on the installment plan" if you could answer "yes" to only three out of 15 questions consumers typically ask themselves before making an installment purchase.

The three questions were:

1—Will you be able to meet the payments for contemplated purchases out of your present income?

2—Can you reasonably expect to continue in your job for the duration of the payment period?

3—Will you be ready to handle all predictable major expenses such as taxes, insurance premiums and hospital bills that you know are coming?

These are certainly important questions that every prospective installment buyer ought to consider. Cosmopolitan has missed the point of installment buying.

To be really sure you will enjoy life on the installment plan, consumers should ask, "Can I afford the purchase?" rather than "Can I meet the payments?"

Some families have the illusion that buying on time is almost like getting something for nothing. They sign up for a set of payments without any realistic notion of what they are getting into.

Before committing yourself to installment charges, check on other ways of financing. If you are a member of a credit union, you might save money by taking out a credit union loan and paying cash to the store.

Also take a careful look at the small print in the installment contract. In addition to the cost of credit charges, you should check additional charges for investigation fees and default or delinquency charges.

An installment contract binds you legally. Unless you read the small print in the contract, you may find yourself committed to more than you bargained for.

Remember: To enjoy life on or off the installment plan you need to have sufficient cash income left over from monthly payments to pay your food bills!

Hollywood Observer:

Letters—We Get Lots 'n' Lots of Letters

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—Into every life a little rain must fall and so we can't escape answering certain recent letters.

From Des Moines, Ia.: Don't try to kid us. You write about the Academy Award Oscars as if they meant something but I've just read a report by another columnist who says they're crooked, rigged and a gyp on the general public.—**MRS. HAZEL S.**

Dear Hazel: First, I question if any reputable columnist wrote just what you think he (or she) did. He may have condemned some of the pressure methods used to drum up votes for various contenders.

Liz Taylor

I've worked in Hollywood in a position to know for quite a few years longer than I care to think of right now, and I assure you, Madame, I've never, repeat never, seen anything to indicate that the Academy Awards are "crooked, rigged and a gyp." It just isn't possible.

Around 1,700 different individuals, members of the academy, participate by secret mail ballot in final voting on the awards. The academy awards represent the honest collective judgment of the workers and artists on achievements of their fellows in the motion picture inindusty. They are the finest single public relations medium for this industry.

★ ★ ★

From San Diego, Calif.: How do I become a motion picture actress? That's all I want to do. I'm 21, considered pretty, am 5 feet 2 inches and 234 pounds. BETTY L.

Dear Betty: Sorry. This department does not distribute vocational information. You might try weighing the problem.

★ ★ ★

From Salt Lake City, Utah: Ha! Ha! I guess there weren't enough of you "King and I" lovers to swing the academy vote. Give me a good western any time. BILL J.

Dear Bill: If Mike Todd gets the idea you're calling his Oscar-winning "Around the World in 80 Days" a western, he's liable to take that tiara away from wifey Elizabeth Taylor and then produce a musical based on the life of Brigham Young. (On second thought, maybe that's an idea that could be sold to M. Todd.) While I enjoyed "Around the World" tremendously, I still think "The King and I" one of the finest movies I've ever seen.

★ ★ ★

From Providence, R. I.: I have a complaint. Why don't you review all the motion pictures, not just those you intensely like or dislike? MISS MARY S.

Dear Mary: If the editors would turn over the entire paper to me, I'd be delighted to do as you wish. But having suffered under many editors for many years, I'm not expecting them suddenly to lose their horns and tail and cloven hooves.

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From Brownsville, Tex.: So both you and Walter Winchell are praising "Heaven Knows, Mr. Allison." Who paid you off and why don't you lay off these religious pictures? E. S. H.

Dear E. S. H.: Aw! Go soak your. . . . Aw! Go see the picture and then attempt to be fair.

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From Tacoma, Wash.: Why don't you Hollywood people stop putting those horrible old movies on television? MRS. ROBERT T.

Dear Mrs. Robert T.: You're talking my language but neither of us can do anything about it. Best and simplest solution is to stop looking at them and go see the new, great motion pictures in your local theatres.

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From New York, N. Y.: How about giving us the lowdown on sin in Hollywood? JIM B.

Dear Jim: Now see here, if you want sin, don't waste carfare to Hollywood. There's just as much in New York—or has human nature changed that much there? But there was a time—oh, well! Let's leave that for another day and another column.

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(Letters to Paul Patrick may be addressed to 7750 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood 46, Calif., or care of AFL-CIO NEWS, Washington 6, D. C.)

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THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE in India has gifted Actor Sabu with a five-week-old elephant which is being flown to Hollywood to appear in a new television film series, "Sabu," being made by Interstate Television at Allied Artists studio. When the series is completed, Producer Maurice Duke will send Sabu and his baby elephant on a nationwide tour and offer the animal as a prize in a nationwide contest.

I'm Often Wrong:

Same Old Series Foes Picked in the Majors

By Joe Miller

IT looks as if the jukebox will be playing an old familiar baseball record next October:

Yanks and Bums will take it all; same old series teams next fall.

Bad verse aside, practically every diamond forecaster in business is picking New York and Brooklyn to meet again in the World Series. But this year there will be new and dangerous contenders for the crowns of laurel adorning the classic brows of Casey Stengel and the Dodgers' Walter Alston.

Most major league correspondents can't see how any teams can stop either New York or Brooklyn. But they envision Cincinnati looming as a real threat in the National, along with Milwaukee, while Detroit—under its new skipper, Jack Tighe—will be a new factor in the American.

Experienced baseball writers in the recently published Baseball Yearbook are in accord. They rate the big league races like this:

American League		National League	
1—New York	5—Boston	1—Brooklyn	5—Pittsburgh
2—Detroit	6—Baltimore	2—Cincinnati	6—Chicago
3—Cleveland	7—Kansas City	3—Milwaukee	7—Philadelphia
4—Chicago	8—Washington	4—St. Louis	8—New York

In both leagues the above generally follows the form charts of the last few years, with the exceptions of the Pirates' rise and the Giants' fall. Of the two top-rated clubs, the Yankees are believed even stronger than last year's champions, while the Dodgers hope that the return of Johnny Podres and several bright rookies will make up for the loss of sparkplug Jackie Robinson.

There may be upsets during the long campaigns, but on one point everybody agrees; World Series opponents won't be the Washington Senators and the New York Giants. Both are picked for last.

FARM SYSTEMS PAY OFF

WHILE on baseball, if you've ever wondered what it takes to make a club click today, take a close look at the National League's two top contenders, Brooklyn and Cincinnati. In each case the answer is simple: a strong farm system.

The Dodgers, for instance, operate more minor-league teams than any other club in baseball—19 in all.

It isn't cheap, General Manager Buzzy Bavasi admits, but look at the results it has produced. Bavasi contends that "farming" has been responsible for six pennants, four seconds, and one third since World War II.

Statistics tell an interesting story. Of the 172 players on Dodger rosters since 1946, a whopping 165 of them came from the farms. And the roll call reads like a baseball Who's Who—Gil Hodges, Jackie Robinson, Duke Snider, Junior Gilliam, Don Newcombe, Roy Campanella, Carl Erskine, Johnny Podres and other Dodger heroes.

With the old Brook stalwarts starting to fade, fresh talent is on the way from the farm clubs to replace the Robinsons and Reeses. "We've got enough good prospects now to keep us contenders for years to come," says Bavasi.

Cincinnati is a later comer to "farming," but the Redlegs' phenomenal rise indicates how it is paying off. When Gabe Paul became Cincinnati's general manager in 1951, the first thing he did was to begin building a strong farm system—even though everyone in baseball was retrenching at the time.

The gamble paid off in 1956 when the Redlegs surged to within two games of the NL flag. The players who led them there—and also produced the first million-plus attendance in Cincy history—were farmhands: Gus Bell, Roy McMillan, Ed Bailey, and Johnny Temple.

Over in the American, essentially the same is true of the Yankees. Mickey Mantle, Yogi Berra, Billy Martin, Elston Howard, Don Larsen, Whitey Ford and Andy Carey, among others, were farm products.

What does this prove? Roughly this: Big-league owners can do the game more good by putting more money into minor-league farms—and less into the bonus grab-bag.

Labor-Management Agree On Alcoholism Prevention

Chicago—Labor and management find an area of agreement in their joint efforts to help the alcoholic, Dir. Leo Perlis of the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities told the annual convention of the National Council on Alcoholism.

Perlis made a plea for use of the "five R's" in the fight for prevention of alcoholism. These, he said, were: recognize, respect, refer, reclaim and readjust.

Commenting on an announced roundup of "winos and vagrants" by Pittsburgh police recently, Perlis declared: "The winos are no more people who build skid row than the dead build the cemeteries."

Alcoholism is not only an individual disease, he went on, it is also a social disease.

The point of all discussion, Perlis said, "is not only how do we help the alcoholic help himself to health—emotional and physical—but what do we do to prevent society from driving one to drink?"

Labor and management have a great deal to offer, he continued. "By working together for the benefit of people we can help to create satisfying jobs for workers at decent wages under wholesome conditions and we can help develop better and more community facilities for all citizens. This will be a notable contribution in the fight for the prevention of alcoholism."

Soup to Nonsense:

Infant's Mind a Paradox

By Jane Goodsell

OUR baby's toys are well designed
To build her strength, improve her mind,
To kindle her imagination
And foster art appreciation.

She has a huge, enormous box
Containing gaily covered blocks.
They're brightly lettered from A to Z
To promote her mental precocity.

She has some little wooden trains.
To keep her busy when it rains.
There's an engine in front, a caboose behind.
Designed to appeal to the infant mind.

She has a little cardboard zoo,
And a book that says that cows go, "Moo"!
And pigs go, "Oink"! but mice do not,
And she threw it in the you-know-what.

And Baby views her model train
With jaundiced eye and cool disdain.
She curls her lip at shovel and pail,
But she'd walk a mile for a rusty nail.

The infant mind's a paradox.
It's not beguiled by building blocks.
Babes are bored to the point of tears
With toys designed for the infant years.

They scorn their little bouncing chairs,
Their pounding boards and teddy bears
And break-proof dolls with magic skins,
But they cherish open safety pins.

They'd gladly trade their toy guitars,
Velocipedes and kiddy cars
For keenly sharpened razor blades
Or carving knives or hand grenades.

Parents, in their simple way,
Delight in therapeutic play
To build their child's co-ordination
And help his social adaptation.

But babies, be they lad or lass
Prefer to fondle broken glass.
Constructive toys they don't admire.
Tots would rather play with fire.

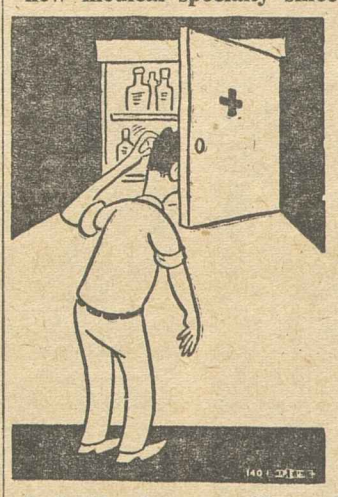
For Your Health's Sake:

Handicapped Workers Reliable

By Dr. Morris Brand

EVERY year industrial accidents cause injuries to about 2,000,000 workers, many of whom subsequently require rehabilitation under the guidance of specialists and physical therapists.

There has been a rapid growth of this rather new medical specialty since the last world war. Moreover, federal and state legislation in recent years has awakened the public interest in the development of this specialty, particularly as it affects the workers injured on their jobs.



As a result of the ingenious and almost miraculous methods many workers who have been helplessly bedridden for years either at home or in institutions have overcome their handicapping disabilities and have been made self-reliant useful citizens.

It is therefore difficult to believe that more than 30 states have failed to make this modern medical service a part of the treatment in workmen's compensation cases. It seems that some physicians consider rehabilitation as boondoggling and unnecessary pampering of patients.

Whatever the cause of the failures to restore a person to as complete health as is possible, there are today many physically handicapped people who still benefit by rehabilitation and become an additional vast labor pool. It has been demonstrated that physically handicapped people are steady, safe and reliable.

As a result of its interest in the disabled worker labor has taken the lead to enact workmen's compensation legislation and second injury funds to protect those who suffer injury in employment and to promote the return of the handicapped workers to suitable employment. The AFL-CIO has issued a booklet for union-management action to provide employment for handicapped workers.

The physically handicapped persons have proven their values in many areas, particularly in time of need. With an expanding economy there is no doubt that their productive ability, their safety record, their low rate of absenteeism and their experience and skills can be put to good use.

Both labor and industry have learned through several years of experience that it is good business to hire the physically handicapped. The rehabilitated should no longer be considered as marginal employes but as men and women in our regular labor force.

SWORD OF HOPE Anton Nunziata (left) is showing to John Viscano is symbolic of the American Cancer Society's attack on that disease. Members of the executive board of Steelworkers Local 2067, they are seen at a recent rally of Brooklyn labor leaders in support of the society's campaign for $30 million and its educational drive to save 75,000 lives—the number needlessly lost to cancer in 1956.

Garment Workers Train Future Leaders

New York—What does a union do when it grows out of the first flush of youth, and the pioneers who saw it through the tough years that put it on its feet pass from the scene?

The Ladies Garment Workers, now in its 57th year, thinks it has come up with the answer in a two-pronged attack on the problem posed by a combination of aging leadership and growth.

1—It has established the ILGWU Training Institute, the efficacy of which has been demonstrated by seven years of successful operation, to give potential staff members—the raw material of future leadership—the theoretical and practical background for trade union leadership.

2—The general executive board has adopted a policy under which local and district managers and department directors have been instructed to name "understudies" who can step in and take over when the incumbents reach retirement age or are removed by death.

The training institute is unique in the labor movement and is the only full-time school for training in labor leadership. It prepares young men and women for careers in the union as organizers, representatives, technicians or administrators. Upon graduation, they are sent to all parts of this country and Canada to carry on the regular work of local or international staff people.

Head of the institute, recently named, is Gus Tyler, director of the ILGWU Political Dept. since it was founded in 1947. He succeeds the first director, the late Arthur A. Elder, who died a year ago.

His instructors come not only from the ranks of veterans in the trade union movement but from the universities—such people as Prof. Philip Taft of Brown University; John Roche of Brandeis University; Adolf Sturmthal of Roosevelt University; Irving Robbins of Queens College, and Lewis Lorwin of the New School for Social Research.

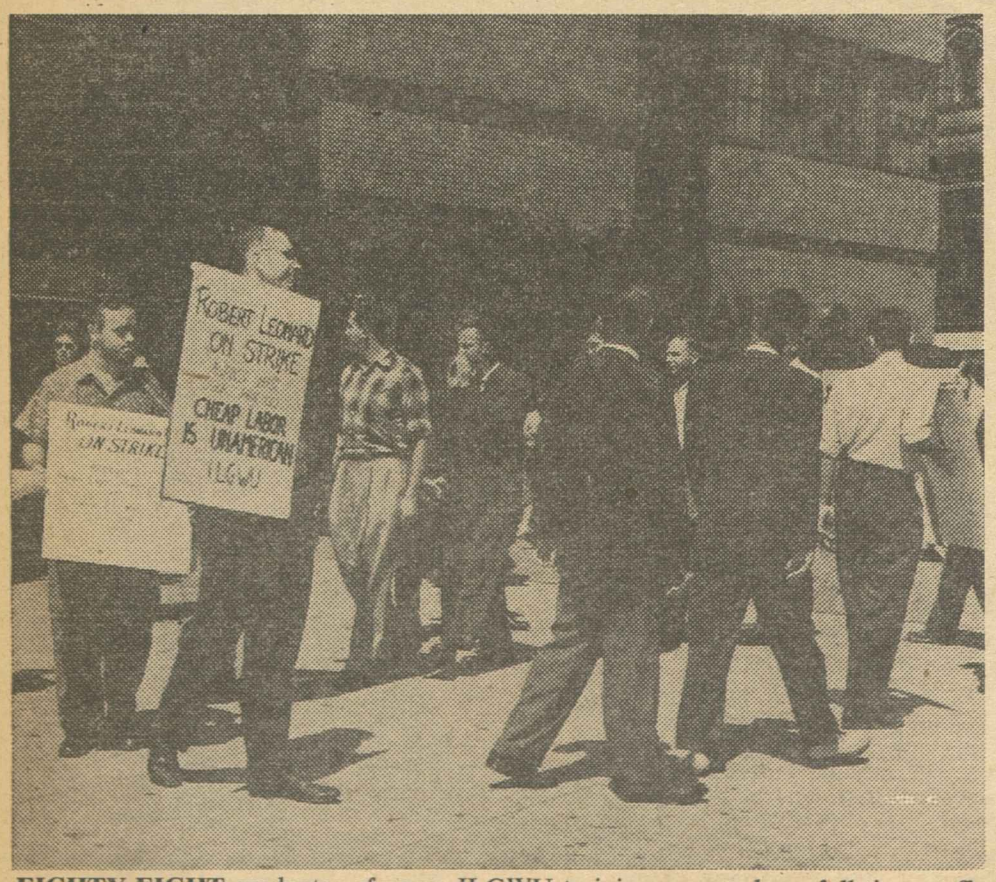
The eighth year of operation will begin soon, and the ILGWU is seeking applicants who, if they are graduated, will join the 88 other young men and women from previous classes now on the union staff—either as replacements for those who have died or retired, or to serve the expanding membership. A labor background helps, but is not essential.

Applications may be had from the institute at 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

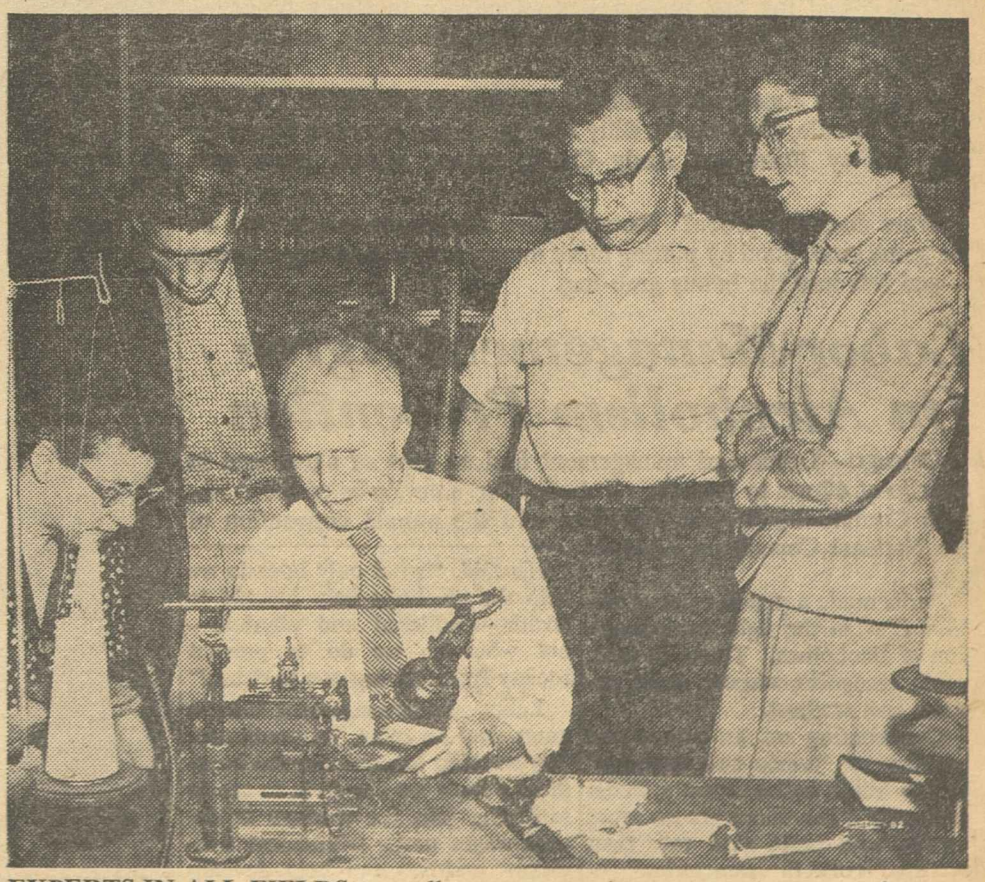
A UNION SURVIVES its leaders, and to fill the gaps created by death, retirement and growth, the Ladies Garment Workers has set up its own training institute for staff personnel. Classroom scene in New York shows Prof. Philip Taft, of Brown University, lecturing on labor history.

RECRUITING is now going on for the eighth annual session of the ILGWU school, in which training is divided between classroom instruction and work in the field. Here, a class watches the determination of a piece rate on a dress at Impartial Price Settlement headquarters in New York.

THE WORKHORSE of the labor movement, the mimeograph machine, plays the important role that might be expected in the ILGWU's training school. The graduates, about 25 each year, get a broad theoretical background in labor problems and a practical knowledge of organizing and administration.



EIGHTY-EIGHT graduates of seven ILGWU training courses have full-time staff jobs, and more are needed. Students seldom need "instruction" in picketing, but they often join strikers and learn the distinction between any old picket line and an effective one, which are two different things.



EXPERTS IN ALL FIELDS, as well as veteran union personnel, serve as instructors to the ILGWU's potential staff members, who may find themselves in any part of the U.S. or Canada upon graduation. The use and abuse of one of the trade's special machines is being demonstrated here.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SEN. BARRY GOLDWATER, an Arizona Republican, made a spectacular attack on Pres. Eisenhower's "modern Republicanism" the other day. It was significant not so much because of Goldwater as because he is likely to be joined by other conservative GOP senators who must choose between riding on or repudiating the Eisenhower coattails.

Republicans who must run for re-election next year include Sens. John Bricker (O.), William E. Jenner (Ind.), Joe McCarthy (Wis.), "Molly" Malone (Nev.) and Edward Martin (Pa.), in addition to Goldwater.

Not one of these is a "modern Republican" by any definition. All of them are Old Guard Republicans to whom spending, foreign aid and welfare programs even in the Eisenhower sense are dangerous and vicious.

They consider Eisenhower, in various ways, a traitor to his own 1952 campaign promises, a traitor to the Robert A. Taft tradition of fighting the New Deal and—in short—a traitor to the Republican Party.

Their problem is how to deal with the actuality of Eisenhower in the White House, presumptively until 1961, while they themselves face hard election fights in 1958.

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ONE FACT THEY MUST FACE is that the Eisenhower coattails have been of little automatic airlift value in the past to GOP candidates.

The President, through some alchemy of salesmanship, won two shining victories himself. But he barely pulled the GOP into control of Congress in 1952, couldn't save control in 1954 and failed to recover control for Republicans in 1956.

A Republican senatorial candidate for re-election who offers nothing more than fervid campaign loyalty to Eisenhower doesn't seem likely to find it much of an asset.

A second fact is that the McCarthys, Brickers and Jenners of this world no doubt realize, since they are not wholly stupid, that the real meaning of Eisenhower's "modern Republicanism" is that they themselves should be kicked out by the voters—if necessary in favor of Democrats.

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GOLDWATER'S SENATE SPEECH, therefore, should be read as a sign, a preliminary sighting shot, in establishing the pattern of conduct among right-wing Republicans who have no intention of being defeated if they can help it.

Either conscientiously or otherwise, they despise what Eisenhower calls modern Republicanism and its $71.8 billion budget. They are committed by the past to fight it; they lack the remarkable moral flexibility that allows Sen. Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.) to change horses and principles repeatedly. They are Old Guard—and they can't pretend anything else.

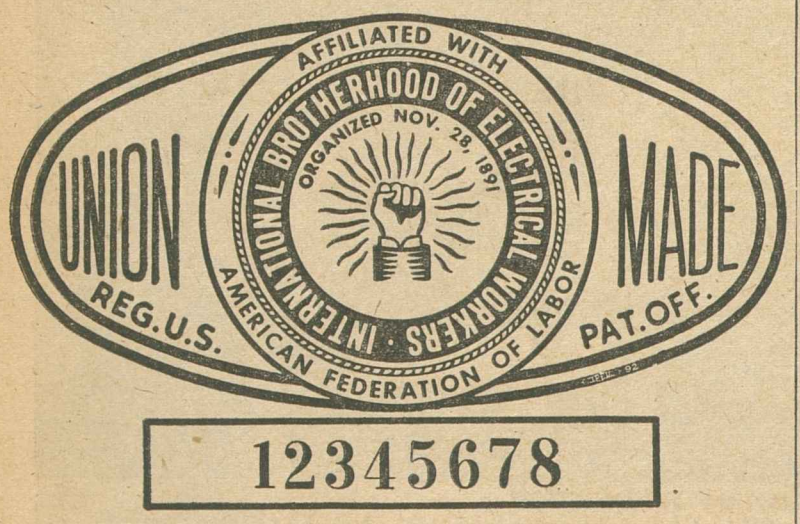
Is it not the part of political wisdom for them, therefore, to repudiate Eisenhower openly, make the break and run for re-election in terms of reclaiming their party from Ike's concepts of "modern Republicanism"?

Goldwater suggested that if he can't be re-elected as a non-modern, non-Eisenhower Republican, he would just as soon be defeated.

Perhaps he is thinking, and perhaps consistently, that his best chance of avoiding defeat is to stand and fight Eisenhower.

He hit sharply and directly at Eisenhower's budget, denounced the forsaken 1952 campaign promises, and mournfully put into the Congressional Record an anonymous "historical" review all about the way Pericles, Cleon, Julius Caesar, Octavius and Diocletian "sold out" ancient Greek and Roman republicanism by "centralized spending" and "bribing" the people with "handouts."

If Goldwater breaks with Ike preparatory to his personal 1958 re-election campaign, can the other Old Guardsmen be far behind?



THIS IS THE UNION LABEL used by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers upon switch and panel boards, circuit breakers, motor generator sets, and other electrical apparatus, electrical fixtures, switch boxes, electric wire and cables, radios and house wiring on which the work has been performed by IBEW members.

Morgan Says:

Housing Situation Is Critical

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THE growth of America's cities and towns is deceptive. Behind the bright and shining faces of new shopping centers and suburban subdivisions lies the festering ugliness of still uncleared slums and the cramped inadequacy of decent places to live.

The house that Jack built is largely for the man who can afford the highest costs. With the size of middle and lower class families getting bigger, the overriding problem for most people is to find Jack to build the house. Slum clearance and home construction are not keeping pace with the swift growth of population.

It was that dangerous radical Robert A. Taft who was as instrumental as anybody in getting the basic housing act of 1949 past the Congress. Taft thought public housing should be say 10 percent of the country's total housing construction and the projected target then was roughly 200,000 public housing units a year.

A steadily shrinking number of units has been authorized since than and actual performance on the program has been even smaller. Yet the need increases. With the population not only multiplying, but shifting to different areas, fewer homes are actually being built.

AFL-CIO Economist Boris Shishkin testified before a Senate housing committee hearing that despite a recognized over-all need for construction of at least two million units last year, only 1.1 million were built and in February of this year starts on housing fell to an annual rate of only 915,000 units, the lowest level for any month since May 1949.

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WHAT'S wrong? Like group medical care, public housing still sounds like socialism to a lot of ears and the careful judgment of a Taft notwithstanding, many business groups, notably the real estate lobby, have kept that fear echoing in the public mind.

As a matter of fact, the federal government doesn't put up any capital to build a house. Local and state authorities sell bonds to finance the building of units. What the U.S. does do is to guarantee an adequate return on the investment by underwriting the difference between amortization and the reasonably low, controlled rents received.

But funds for this purpose have been cut to shreds by so-called conservative elements in Congress, some of them Democrats, most of them Republicans.

Federal Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole, who by the way opposed public housing when he was a congressman from Kansas, said last winter that the Eisenhower Administration had "about reached the end of our rope" in assistance to the home-building industry.

With such an attitude as inspiration, it is highly doubtful that Congress will be moved in the visible future to expand the federal housing program, now rocking along at the rate of 35,000 units authorized but far less being built per year.

Labor Answers Your Questions:

Meany Opens New Radio Series

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany answering questions on McClellan committee hearings will lead off the new AFL-CIO radio public service series, Labor Answers Your Questions.

Meany will answer questions posed by three reporters, Joe Gambatese, of Nation's Business; Allen Adams, of the McGraw-Hill publications, including Business Week, and Fred Perkins, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers.

The series will be available to radio stations postage prepaid beginning Apr. 22, and will run for 13 weeks. Unions and state and central bodies, interested in assuring local presentation of the program, can write AFL-CIO Radio, Washington 6, D. C.

William F. Schnitzler, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, will be heard in the second program. He will discuss social action and community programs with Dean Francis B. Sayre, of the Washington National Cathedral; Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld, of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, and Father John F. Cronin, assistant director of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Union Dept., and president of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, will handle questions in connection with his chairmanship of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, by representatives of the Urban League, the Anti-Defamation League, and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Congressional fellows of the American Political Science Association will interview Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, about the legislative activities of the federation.

Other programs are being prepared on the relationship of the cost of living and wages, the ethical practices codes, social security and labor, housing and the charge of labor monopoly.

Listeners are invited to submit questions which will be answered in the final program of the series.

As We See It:

Aid Vital to Distressed Areas

Congress should seek passage of the proposed bill to aid America's distressed areas, three members of the Senate agreed on As We See It, public service program presented by the AFL-CIO on the American Broadcasting Co. national network.

"An investment in jobs is economy," declared Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.). "Relief for unemployed workers is a heavy burden. Loans to help industry in depressed areas would decrease total government costs."

"With economy restored to healthful productivity in the jobless regions," asserted Sen. Joseph Clark (D-Pa.) "the tax return would be increased."

"The distressed farm areas also would be aided by the proposed bill," said Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.). "Of 3,000 farm counties in the United States, a thousand have been low-income counties. This bill would help get them back on their feet."

Douglas said that the last government report shows five labor market areas with unemployment over 9 percent, 17 major areas and 40 to 50 smaller areas where the jobless rate is from 6 to 9 percent. The situation is growing worse, he said, with new areas added since the last report.

"A general depression threatens if the situation is permitted to continue," Sparkman warned.

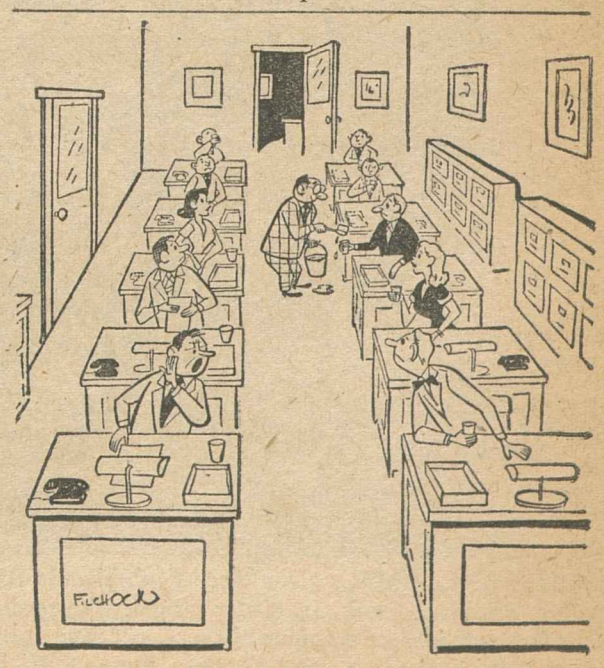
Clark said that Pennsylvania was hardest hit, with a third of the total labor surplus in the nation in that state. He asserted that 56,000 jobs were affected in Pennsylvania.

The bill, introduced by Douglas and a number of other senators, would allow government loans of $100 million to industrially depressed areas, an equal amount to farm areas. Loans would be made on the recommendation of local committees after surveys by a government advisory committee and a public advisory committee representing labor, business and agriculture.

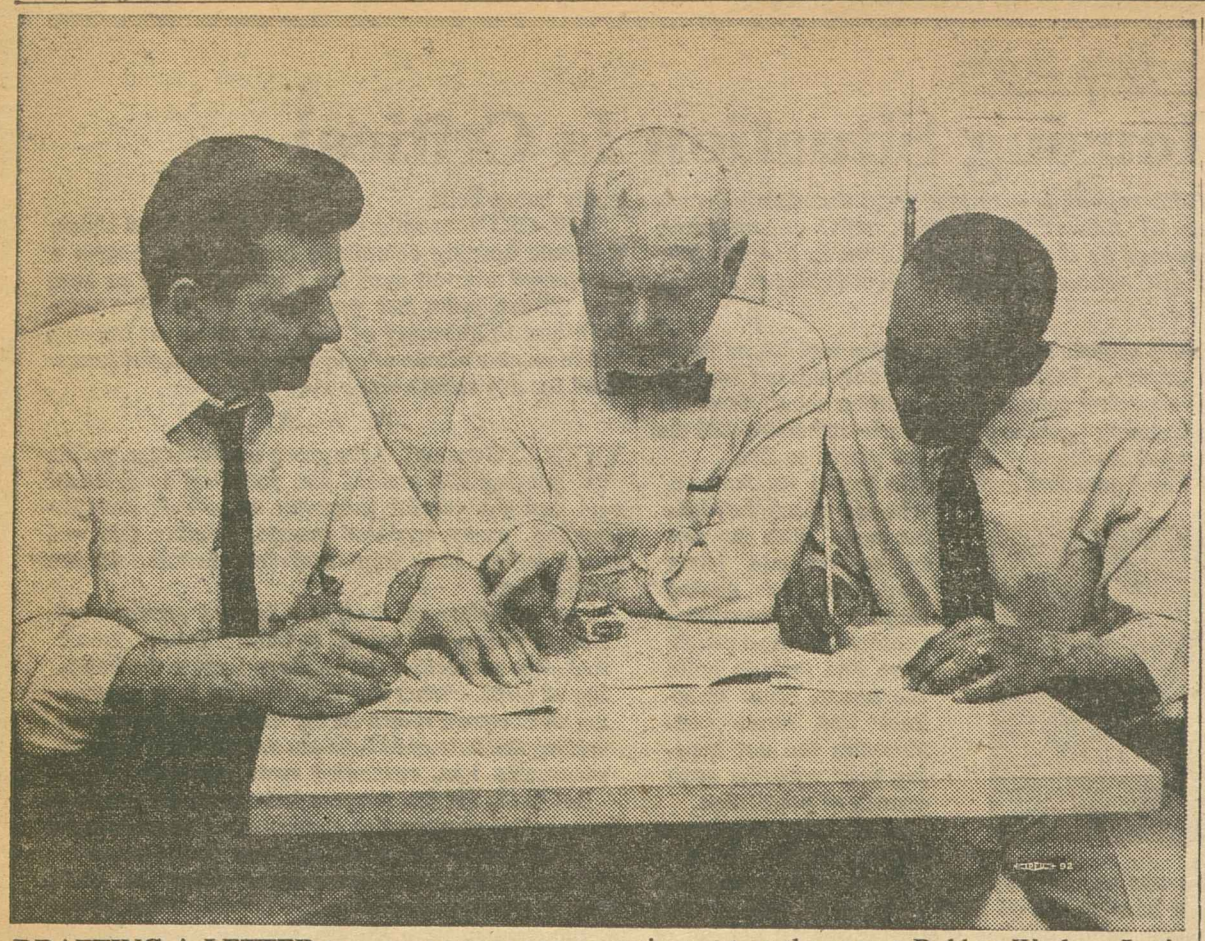
Local communities would be required to contribute to the cost of projects involving building new industries, modernizing old factories and stimulating public works.

Clark pointed out that the government would get its money back with interest.

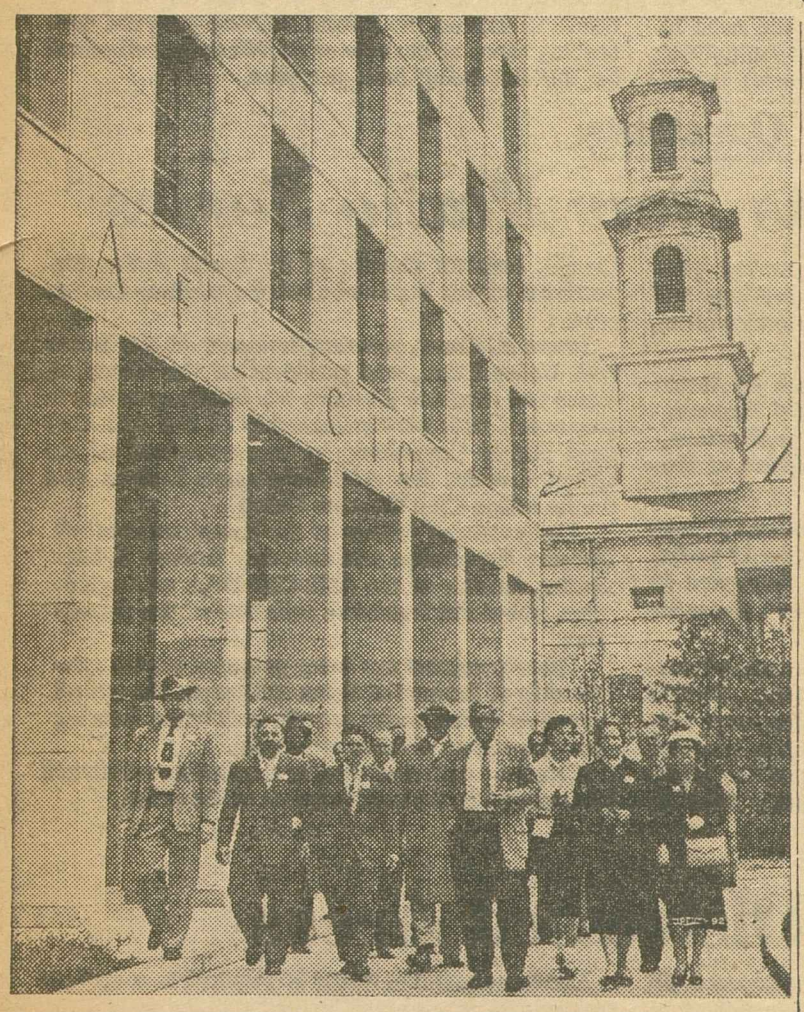
The measure passed the Senate last year 60 to 30, but was held up in the House because influential Republican House leaders refused to give their consent to consideration. Clark noted that the Administration also was not helpful.



"The boss is going a little too far on this efficiency program of his!"



DRAFTING A LETTER to a congressman as an assignment at the recent Rubber Workers Legislative Institute in Washington, D. C., are, left to right, John Nardella, of URW Local 2; Leroy Roach, Local 217, and Shepard Brock, Local 93. The delegates heard talks on various legislative issues by several senators and representatives, then visited members of Congress from their own districts.



RUBBER WORKERS leave the AFL-CIO national headquarters building after touring it as part of the five-day URW Legislative Institute program. They also visited both Congress and the Supreme Court, learned the relationship of legislative and political action.

JOVIAL WELCOME is given three Pennsylvania Rubber Workers by Sen. Joseph S. Clark, Jr. (D-Pa.), right, who spoke at one of the breakfast meetings of the first URW Legislative Institute in Washington. With him are John Gadick, Kenneth Bertz and Francis Zabiell, all of Local 1281.

Churchmen in Tribute To Clothing Workers

Cincinnati, O.—A group of Methodist churchmen has paid tribute to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers for the notable improvements which the union has brought about in working conditions.

Bishop Lloyd C. Wicke of Pittsburgh, chairman of the National Policy Board of the Methodist Church, said one of the outstanding gains made by the ACWA was the elimination of the sweat shop, recalling that, during that era, his grandmother had worked for $1 a day.

"The church," he said, "is interested in the betterment of mankind; therefore it is interested in any movement which promotes that principle, and the labor movement is certainly one of them."

On-the-Spot Study

The praise came after 35 members of the church's Board of Social and Economic Relations conducted an on-the-spot study of union-management relationships at a clothing plant here arranged by Jack Kroll, manager of ACWA's Cincinnati Joint Board.

The tour was made through a plant employing 700 members of the ACWA. The plant manufactures clothes for the merged firm of Hamilton Tailoring Co., Globe Tailoring Co., Kahn Tailoring Co., and Storrs-Schaefer Tailoring Co.

After observing union members at work, the board members met with company and union officials in the plant cafeteria, for a discussion of union practices in an organized shop.

"The union is a part of us; we could not operate without the union," Alvin Heiman, president of the merged firm, stated. "The union officers have been of great help in improving the quality of the garment. They have always been practical in their approach to our problems."

Heiman pointed out that when the five clothing firms were in danger of bankruptcy, the ACWA provided a financial solution when its members voted to loan the company 10 percent of their weekly wages for an 18-month period "because they realized it was an investment in their jobs."

Details History

He said the merged firm gave the employes interest-bearing debenture notes, and has given the union "the right to examine the company's books" to determine when the firm is financially able to repay the money.

Kroll detailed the history of the union since its formation in 1914. Through a progressive approach to its problems, he said, the union has been able to secure decent working conditions.

Kroll praised the employers for their "social consciousness" in establishing health and retirement plans for union members.

Immigration Museum in Need of Funds

A renewed appeal for support of the proposed American Museum of Immigration, to be built at the foot of the Statue of Liberty, has been sent to unions which are not yet participating by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Copies of the letter also were sent to AFL-CIO regional directors directing them to work for contributions at the local level.

Meany is a vice president and trustee of the museum. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David J. McDonald, president of the Steelworkers, is serving as co-chairman of the fund-raising committee at the request of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Great Symbol

"Nowhere else in our great country can there be such a symbolic, strong and dramatic representation of the contribution immigrants have made in building America's great strength," Meany's letter said.

"Labor has a stirring opportunity to express its gratitude for our free institutions, including labor, and to tell the generations to come the moving story of the opportunities in our country which brought our forefathers, or ourselves, as liberty-seeking immigrants, to build and advance a strong and free U.S.

"It is particularly timely and organized labor should support such an all-American, non-controversial project."

Meany noted that a $5,000 contribution will enable a union or any of its units to establish a group foundership at the museum. He suggested that national and international unions make substantial contributions from their treasuries, have regional directors solicit gifts from locals, and write locals urging them to participate.

Lithographers Win Raises at 20 Plants

Philadelphia—Lithographers Local 14 has completed negotiations under which wage increases, an eighth paid holiday and improved vacation and welfare clauses were won for employes of more than 20 firms here.

Under the wage settlement, journeymen and apprentices received increases of $4.50 a week as of Apr. 1 under the two-year contract, with an additional $4 due on Apr. 1, 1958. In addition, pressmen and feeders on 72 and 76-inch presses receive a further $5.

Safeguards Urged For Area Funds

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to make certain that any depressed area legislation includes adequate safeguards to prevent wholesale migration of industry.

Arthur G. McDowell, chairman of the AFL-CIO industrial migration subcommittee, said it would be "repugnant" to have the prosperity of one community reduced "by diverting part of its enterprise" to even a less fortunate community.

Testifying before a Senate Banking subcommittee, he said that depressed areas would be apt to attempt to lure industries away from their existing locations, using special grants from the federal government to accomplish this purpose.

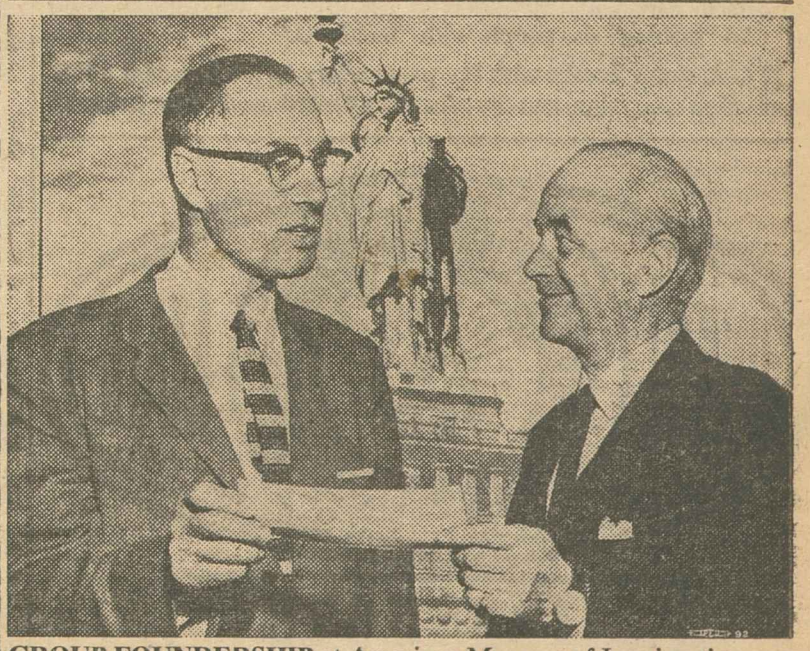
Noting that the bill introduced by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), contains a reasonably effective safeguard, McDowell, who is also director of civic and governmental affairs for the Upholsterers, said that "any weakening, let alone elimination, of this provision," would mean that the only effect of the legislation would be to transfer the areas of depression from one community to another.

The Douglas bill received additional support from Seymour E. Harris, head of Harvard's Dept. of Economics and chairman of the New England Governors' Textile Committee. He told the Senate subcommittee the bill was far superior to the Administration proposal, declaring the latter "puts the responsibility" for the program "on the unsympathetic Secretary of Commerce (Sinclair Weeks)."

Iceland Workers Rebuff Communists

Brussels — Worker support for Communist candidates in trade union elections in Iceland has declined 20 to 25 percent since the end of 1956, according to a report to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

In the Reykjavik Factory Workers Union, the Communists who had dominated it for 20 years were swept out of office in an election in which only 43 of the 1,184 members failed to vote.



GROUP FOUNDERSHIP at American Museum of Immigration was established by another labor group when Pres. Wilfrid T. Connel (left) of the Photo-Engravers presented a check for $5,000 to Alexander Hamilton, museum treasurer. The foundership honors the memory of the late Matthew Woll, vice president of the union and AFL-CIO vice president at the time of his death last year.

Racists, Klansmen Terrorize Georgia Farm Community

By Hollace Ransdell

The little-known story of violence, terrorism and boycott being waged against a small religious farming community in Georgia, as told by its director the Rev. Clarence Jordan, highlighted the ninth annual conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House held here.

Koinonia is an interracial agricultural cooperative in Sumter county near Americus, Ga. It has, or did have until recently, some 60 people in the colony, a number of them families with children. About a fourth of them are Negroes.

Campaign of Terrorism

The community was started in 1942 by a group of southerners who sought to put into practice the Christian principle of no racial discrimination in running their cooperative farm.

Koinonia prospered, growing from 440 to 1,100 acres, and had friendly and peaceful relations with the surrounding community until about a year ago when a campaign of terrorism began aimed at driving the residents of Koinonia away and ruining their farms.

Jordan told the conference that the attacks on Koinonia came as part of the "backlash" from the U. S. Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

Merchants refused to sell supplies or to buy Koinonia products. Pistol shots were fired at a roadside stand and later the stand was twice dynamited. Residents including children were fired on and shots whistled through houses, one of them nearly hitting an 11-year-old girl; another just missed Mr. Jordan's daughter.

A farm house was burned, and many other acts of violence were perpetrated under cover of darkness. On several occasions, crosses were burned in front of Negro homes.

Not Free to Say

When Jordan tried to talk to some of the merchants who formerly were friendly but now refused to sell to or buy from the farm, he said he was struck by the fact that most of them used the same phrase in answer to his question, "why"?

"I am not free to say," they replied.

Rev. Jordan's story of Koinonia provided a dramatic case study of flagrant violations of civil liberties now going on. Other conference speakers covered related areas of civil liberties and civil rights.

Ben Segal, trade union consultant for the Fund for the Republic, chaired a session on the industrial security program and individual liberties at which George MacClain, official of the Dept. of Defense, explained how the department's security program works.

Ed Rovner, assistant general counsel of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, challenged MacClain, declaring that the government's present industrial security program can easily lend itself to revival of the hated labor spy system in industry. One of the effects of the program, he said, "is to place obstacles in the path of the unions insofar as policing collective bargaining contracts in plants where the program is applied."

Employers who are authorized to grant clearance, Rovner said, can institute a "network of undercover agents easily susceptible of use to bring back the unconscionable labor spy practice."

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) told the conference that anyone slandered on the floor of Congress or before an investigating committee should have a right to sue the government for slander.

Elmo Roper, chairman of the board for the Fund for the Republic, noted some of the encouraging signs in today's civil liberties field. "It is my belief," he said, "that Americans are now developing a better balance between liberty and security than we have had since the cold war began."

Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Civil Rights, told the conference that labor is very deeply concerned with equal job opportunities and housing.

Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, described some of the possible effects of automation on Negroes. "The fact that there is a great concentration of Negro workers in the ranks of the unskilled and semi-skilled," he said, "means that the increasing introduction of advanced methods of production will result in the wholesale displacement of Negroes currently employed in unskilled jobs."

GROUP OF SPEAKERS at the National Civil Liberties Clearing House conference in Washington. From left, they are: Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.); conference chairman Ben Segal of the Fund for the Republic; the Rev. Clarence Jordan, co-founder of the Koinonia Community, Americus, Ga.; and Dir. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Doherty Calls Postal Cutback 'Disastrous'

Terming the cuts made by the House Appropriations Committee "disastrous" and "nothing short of a catastrophe," Pres. William C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers has called on Congress to restore the full $47 million deficiency appropriation for the Post Office asked by the President.

The drastic curtailment in postal service, which Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield originally set for Apr. 6, was postponed one week after some members of the appropriations group indicated they would seek to restore some $30 million knocked out by the subcommittee.

This effort was scheduled for a meeting of the committee on Apr. 12.

Doherty warned, however, that it was "vitally important" for Congress to act before the deadline in order to give time for the postmaster general to countermand his orders to curb postal services.

"The postmaster general is not bluffing," Doherty said. "He won't rescind his order unless he has prior assurance that the money needed to operate the department will be forthcoming."

Previously a critic of Summerfield's policies on other matters, Doherty made clear that the postal workers were solidly behind him in his battle to obtain funds necessary to maintain the postal service at its existing level.

"Any savings that would be effected under this reduction must come from the employes' paychecks," Doherty said. "There is no other place that this $30 million can come from. It can only mean reduced work opportunities and poor postal service."

Summerfield issued his curtailment order after the subcommittee had voted to grant only $17 million of the total he says is necessary to run the department. He acted under a provision of federal law which forbids agencies to spend money not appropriated by Congress.

The $17 million approved, the postmaster general said, would do no more than cover recent increases in postal workers' pay.

Chairman Clarence Cannon (D-Mo.) of the House Appropriations Committee called Summerfield's threat an "unadulterated bluff" and accused him of "holding a gun to our head." He told the postmaster general to go ahead and curtail mail deliveries, adding "it's not going to destroy the republic."

Cannon said the answer to "all this hue and cry" is not more money but "efficient business administration."

FIGHTING TO SAVE 148,000 jobs in the postal service, Pres. J. Cline House of the Post Office Clerks (left) and Pres. William C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers were joined by the heads of four other postal unions at press conference. They asked restoration of $30 million which a House committee voted to cut from a Post Office Appropriations bill.

Urban League Award Goes to Mentrin

Seattle — Charles J. Mentrin, business representative of Local 186, Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen, will receive the annual Urban League award here Apr. 15.

He was selected "for his outstanding leadership and his dedication to the cause of interracial and interfaith cooperation; for his tireless efforts to eliminate racial and religious bigotry and his unselfish contribution to health and welfare service."

COPE to Hold Series Of Area Conferences

The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education will hold a series of 11 area conferences this year, the first one scheduled Apr. 27 at Boston. COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt, Deputy Dir. Alexander Barkan and members of COPE's national staff will participate along with area and local COPE representatives.

The conferences will discuss the political education and action program for 1957 and the problems and probabilities of the 1958 campaign.

The schedule and the states involved:

Apr. 27—Boston: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Apr. 30—New York City: New York State.

May 3—Philadelphia: Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

May 7—Detroit: Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and West Virginia.

May 18—Los Angeles: California and Nevada.

June 1—Albuquerque: Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah.

June 8—Kansas City, Mo.: Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

June 12—Minneapolis: Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

June 14—Coeur d'Alene, Ida.: Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Wyoming.

The dates and places of two conferences to be held in the south have not yet been set.

Ask New Minimum In Drug Industry

An "up-to-date" minimum wage for the drugs and medicines industry of "not less than $1.45 per hour" should be established in all government contracts "at the earliest possible date," the AFL-CIO has told the Labor Dept.

Testifying at a department hearing on the prevailing minimum wage under the Walsh-Healey Act, Economist Bert Seidman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, urged that "a single prevailing minimum wage applying to the whole industry" be determined. He said there is no competition in this industry on an area basis.

Seidman cited statistics from a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey made in August 1956 which showed at that time, in plants employing more than half of the covered workers, "a total of only six workers received less than $1.40 an hour." The "prevailing minimum" then, he said, "was at least $1.38 per hour."

Labor Fights Aniline Corp. Sale Delays

The AFL-CIO is opposed to any further delay in the sale of one of the largest enemy alien property assets seized during World War II.

The Senate Subcommittee on Trading with the Enemy Act heard the opposition from Legislative Rep. George D. Riley.

Involved is the General Aniline & Film Corp., an industrial giant in the chemical and photographic supply field with 8,600 production workers, including AFL-CIO members represented by some 20 local unions.

The attorney general, in compliance with the law, has advertised it for sale after many delays and repeated efforts to have it returned to the original owners.

Two Senate bills have been introduced again to delay a sale of the property and reopen the door to return to alien control of an industry Riley described as "vital to our country's defense at all times."

Riley also told the subcommittee of AFL-CIO support for another bill before it under which scholarships would be granted to the children of veterans—including those of 3.5 million AFL-CIO members. Funds for the scholarships would come from war reparations or the sale of enemy alien assets such as General Aniline.

Meany Endorses Negro College Fund

The nationwide appeal of the United Negro College Fund for $2 million on behalf of its 31-member institutions has been warmly endorsed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"These colleges represent a vital source of leadership for 16 million Americans and for the nation at large," he said in urging labor contributions to the appeal. "In a period when the nation is making great strides in improving interracial understanding, the importance of this fact cannot be overestimated."

Meany is a member of the fund's national council.

U.S.-Mexican Labor Vows Cooperation

Adopt Program to Improve Farm Workers' Conditions

By Milton Plumb

Nogales, Mexico—The Fourth Conference of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee here pledged the labor movements of both nations bordering the Rio Grande to continued cooperation in their fight for "the same democratic ideals of freedom, justice and equality for the workers of all nations."

Spellout Objectives

Working in a spirit of complete accord, the conference adopted resolutions spelling out new objectives for U.S. and Mexican unions. These include:

1. Substitution of a specific minimum wage, "in no case lower than the national minimum wage," for the present provision of the international agreement between Mexico and the U.S. which requires the payment of "not less than the prevailing wage" to Mexican contract workers.

2. Organization of Mexican farm workers into unions at the time they seek employment in Mexico, with arrangements for the acceptance of their Mexican union membership card for admission into U.S. unions and "the protection and service which such membership provides."

3. Discontinuance of the so-called "special permits" issued by the U.S. Immigration Service because they "obstruct and annul the application of the international agreement." The conference denounced such permits and said that any agreement or practice designed to "evade or contradict" the principles of the bilateral agreement "should be repudiated."

4. "Full participation" by organized labor of both countries in all negotiations between Mexico and the U.S. concerning the renewal, extension or amendment of the governmental agreement on the Mexican contract labor program.

The resolution on the contract labor program also spelled out organized labor's part in the fight to improve safety of transportation, housing, meals, compliance and insurance for Mexican workers on U.S. farms.

It called for the elimination of "intermediaries," such as private labor contractors or labor recruitment agents, from the program and demanded that the Labor Dept. refuse to certify workers to any association not meeting requirements for financial solvency and moral responsibility.

Plan For Protection

Separate resolutions which endorsed the development of trade union pacts between U.S. and Mexican unions in border cities, and supported the increasing cooperation of national unions in the same industries in both countries, also were approved.

A dramatic highlight of the three-day conference came when Deputy Hermegildo J. Aldano, secretary-general of the Mexican Confederation of Workers (CTM) in the state of Vera Cruz, called for the unionization of all Mexican contract workers.

He said the Mexican section would set up a committee to organize the braceros at the time they are recruited. They would be given union membership cards, instructed in their rights, and told to present their union cards to U.S. union representatives when they cross the border.

In this way, he predicted, the Mexican contract workers will at last be able to obtain the union protection which is guaranteed them as a right under the international agreement, but which they have never exercised to any extent.

H. L. Mitchell, president of the National Agricultural Workers, later said in Washington that his union will be pleased to take the Mexican farm workers as members.

Aldana announced that he would join Sen. Jesus Yuren in sponsoring in the Mexican Congress a proposal to set up a joint congressional commission to keep watch over the whole bracero program.

Messages of greetings were received from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and other labor leaders, congressmen and farm and consumer organizations.

Efforts Endorsed

James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, expressed gratitude "for what you have accomplished in raising living standards and protecting family farming," and Executive Sec. Fay Bennett of the National Sharecroppers Fund pledged continued support of the committee's demand for "tripartite public hearings on the whole labor import program."

Elizabeth S. Magee, general secretary of the National Consumers League, wired "consumers do not want food from farm sweat shops." She said "we strongly endorse your efforts on behalf of improving conditions of agricultural workers and safeguarding their rights."

Meany and Schnitzler said that the committee's work "to promote international goodwill will do much to counteract the harmful effect upon the relations between the U.S. and our brothers to the south which occurs whenever a handful of our citizens seek to promote their selfish interests at the expense of the workers."

Major addresses to the conference, on behalf of the U.S. delegation, were made by Sec.-Treas. Frank L. Noakes of the Maintenance of Way Employes, chairman of the U.S. group; Paul K. Reed of the Mine Workers; R. J. Thomas, special assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. Meany; Andrew McLellan, the committee's field representative in Texas; and Ernesto Galarza, secretary-treasurer of the Agricultural Workers.

A high tribute to the work accomplished by the Joint Committee was voiced by Arizona's governor, Ernest McFarland (D.), who commended the group "for having the interest of the working man at heart and being willing to take your time and give your energies to improving his standards."

McFarland spoke at the concluding banquet in Tucson, given by the U.S. Section in honor of the Mexican delegates. Tucson Mayor Don Hummel also congratulated the committee for "promoting the brotherhood of man."

Earlier, the governor of the Mexican state of Sonora, Alvaro Obregon, Jr., had sent greetings to the delegates, and Nogales Mayor Miguel Amador Torres, the governor's personal representative at the conference, was host at a banquet honoring the U.S. group.

Luis Alberto Monge, secretary-general of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), was elected general chairman of the conference, which was held under ORIT's sponsorship. Yuren, head of the Mexican delegation, and Noakes served as assistant chairmen.

U.S. DELEGATION to the Nogales conference with Mexican unions pose for the official photograph. Standing, from left, are Andrew McLellan, field representative in Texas; Ernesto Galarza, field representative in California; Dir. George Brown of AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs; Asst. Regional Dir. William Smith; R. J. Thomas, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and E. P. Theiss, AFL-CIO regional director in Arizona and New Mexico. Seated are Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO inter-American representative and the committee's secretary; Milton Plumb, director of publicity, Frank L. Noakes, chairman, and Paul K. Reed, of the United Mine Workers, treasurer.

INSPECTION TOUR of the U.S. Labor Dept.'s reception center at Nogales, Ariz., was arranged for the delegates to the fourth conference of U.S. and Mexican trade unions. Sen. Jesus Yuren (second from left), head of the Mexican delegation; Luis Alberto Monge, secretary-general of ORIT and conference chairman; and Congressman Antonio Rivas, head of the Mexican Workers Bloc, watch operations connected with the processing of a bracero for work on a farm in the United States.

Middlemen Get Rich On Latin America Trade

San Francisco—Profit-making middlemen are the only ones now benefiting from the one-sided trade relationship between the U.S. and Latin America, delegates to the California State Federation of Labor's first International Affairs Conference were told.

Luis Alberto Monge, secretary-general of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers, an affiliate of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, said that present low priced Latin American products mean low wages in the southern continent and a resulting "low capacity to consume the production output of U.S. and Canadian workers."

Monge called for Labor help in getting bilaterial or multilateral agreements within United Nations organizations in order to "stabilize prices."

He argued that middlemen now separate the Latin American producer and the North American consumer. Monge said the middlemen buy cheap and sell high.

He also argued that the strong Latin American Labor movement would make for a sound economic relationship between the two continents.

Other conference-speakers at the two day meet included George T. Brown, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs, Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO Inter-American Representative; Ernesto Galarza, research and Education director, Agricultural Workers Union and William Doherty, Jr., Inter-American representative of the Postal Telegraph and Telephone International Trade Secretariat.

Delaney Worker Delegate to ILO

AFL-CIO Intl. Rep. George P. Delaney again will be U.S. worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization conference, scheduled for Geneva in June.

Delaney, who has been American labor's chief spokesman at the Geneva meetings for a decade, was nominated by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and is scheduled for formal appointment by Pres. Eisenhower.

His advisors will be AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Emil Rieve; Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Sec.-Treas. Toney Gallo, Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers; Vice Pres. A. H. Cronin, Sheet Metal Workers; Elmer Cope, international and economic representative for the Steelworkers, and George L-P Weaver of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Anti-Union Battles Open in 4 States

Organized labor is facing the severest threats of new "right-to-work" legislation in Delaware, Connecticut, Illinois and Ohio.

In all four states, where Republicans are in control of the legislature, showdowns are imminent on bills to outlaw union security.

After several weeks delay, the Delaware House beat back two amendments to the pending "wreck" measure that would have made final passage more difficult.

The bill has passed the House on its first two readings. It is expected to hit the floor Apr. 17. for final action.

In Connecticut, where a joint House-Senate committee held hearings on the "wreck" proposals May 25, no action has been taken to send a bill to the floor of either chamber.

Ohio Labor Rallies

The fact that the House Labor Committee called back a minimum wage bill it previously reported out led labor officials to speculate that state GOP legislative leaders may offer a "package deal" of labor legislation which will include the "right-to-work" proposal.

A new "wreck" bill introduced in Ohio has rallied state labor groups for an all-out fight. Sen. Lowell Fess (R.), who earlier had submitted a "right-to-work" bill aimed at hamstringing labor without completely outlawing the union shop, sponsored an out-and-out "wreck" measure just before the deadline for filing new bills.

A more serious threat to labor's rights in Ohio appears to be a bill which would restrict union political activities.

In Illinois, Rep. George S. Brydia, who represents a farming district near the Iowa border, dropped a "right-to-work" proposal into the hopper. Leading legislators of both parties in this state have, however, been outspoken against "right-to-work" laws.

Labor leaders in the state believe that anti-labor forces in Illinois have no real hope of enacting the Brydia bill but intend to use it to divert attention from legislative proposals to improve workmen's compensation and occupational disease acts, raise state employes' salaries and establish an effective state minimum wage.

Some Bright Spots

Brighter news for labor came from Missouri, Maryland, Nevada, New York, New Jersey, and the Territory of Alaska. The latter's legislature has passed a joint resolution petitioning Congress to amend the Taft-Hartley Act to remove that section which permits states to enact laws banning the union shop.

In Missouri, named last year by the National "Right-to-Work" Committee as a place where enactment of the "wreck" measure was expected, the legislature has adjourned. Not a single bill aimed at union security or aimed at hampering organized labor was introduced in the Democratic-controlled body.

The chief threat to labor in New York, a bill to bar union picketing for organizational purposes, was withdrawn by its sponsor after the Senate Republican leadership announced the measure lacked sufficient votes for passage. Senate Democrats strongly opposed it.

The Maryland legislature also adjourned without reporting the pending "wreck" measure to the floor. Hearings had been held, but no committee action followed.

The Nevada legislature received a proposal to replace the state's "right-to-work" statute with a new labor-management plan patterned after the federal Taft-Hartley Act. It would allow unions to negotiate union shop contracts but ban organizational picketing and secondary boycotts.

Pledges in New Jersey

Although two efforts to repeal Nevada's "right-to-work" law have failed since its enactment in 1952, the new bill has the backing of several major employers and state management groups as well as labor.

In New Jersey, the annual legislative conference of the State Industrial Union Council received pledges from the two aspirants for the GOP gubernatorial nomination that they would oppose "right-to-work" measures.

"As governor, if I have the power to prevent it, the so-called 'right-to-work' proposals will not become laws in New Jersey," State Sen. Malcolm Forbes said.

His rival for the nomination, State Sen. Wayne Dumont, declared that while "right-to-work" laws "sounded all right in theory, experience has shown that too often they have been used to hurt unions."

"I am not in favor of any legislation," he added, "such as the current furor or uproar" calling for new restrictions on labor.

THE SCORE OF SPEAKERS who opposed 'right-to-work' legislation for Connecticut at a five-hour public hearing in Hartford included Very Rev. Joseph F. Donnelly (left), director of the Catholic Diocesan Labor Institute and chairman of the State Board of Mediation, and Rev. Richard Parker (right), chairman of the Committee on Church and Economic Life of the Connecticut Council of Churches.

'Loophole' Endangers U. S. Merchant Marine

The so-called "effective control" loophole under which U.S. ships are being transferred to foreign flags is "the greatest single danger to the American merchant marine," the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee has warned Congress.

In testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee, the AFL-CIO committee's executive secretary, Hoyt Haddock, charged that government maritime agencies "are interpreting the laws to the long-range detriment of our merchant marine and shipbuilding industries."

He called on Congress to "curb the Maritime Administration's circumvention of the positive policies contained in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, and other laws designed to achieve and maintain an adequate merchant marine under the American flag."

Haddock said that the "effective control" theory permits the transfer of ships to runaway flags on grounds that they are available to the U.S. in national emergencies as long as 51 percent of their ownership is American.

This concept, he said, "is in direct conflict with our nation's experiences in past national emergencies."

"After the outbreak of World War II," he continued, "experience shows that even the fleets of our allies were not available for our use and we had to construct over 5,000 ships to meet the shipping needs of our nation and of our allies."

Should the present policy of permitting ships to transfer to runaway flags continue, Haddock warned, "those flags will be the only merchant marines in the future."

Labor Claims Rails Lax on Safety Rules

"Widespread" failure of railroads to comply with safety standards set up by the Association of American Railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission, has been charged by an AFL-CIO spokesman.

Testifying before a Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee, George D. Riley, AFL-CIO legislative representative, said the safety rules adopted in 1925 call for only voluntary compliance.

"The absence of law compelling compliance," he said, "leaves each railroad free to act largely as it pleases and to amend or even disregard the rules."

The AFL-CIO, he said, supports the position of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and other railroad operating brotherhoods, in urging congressional action to enforce safety laws, particularly those relating to adequate testing and inspection of power brakes.

Louisiana Labor Leaders Re-Elected

Shreveport, La. — Delegates to the second annual convention of the Louisiana State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, have re-elected all top officers of the council.

Meeting for four days in Shreveport's Municipal Auditorium, the 500 delegates returned to office Pres. Victor Bussie, Sec.-Treas. E. J. Bourg, Sr., First Vice Pres. Louis P. Sahuque, and Second Vice Pres. Leroy P. Landry.

The office of executive vice president was abolished by the convention.

In their report to the delegates, officers detailed accomplishments during the first year of operating as a merged organization, including:

- A hard-hitting legislative campaign which resulted in repeal of Louisiana's "right-to-work" law.
- Enactment of a per capita tax of $1 per member per year for legislative and public relations purposes.
- Submission of monthly financial reports and standing of affiliates reports to all organizations in the State Council.
- Adoption of modern, streamlined convention proceedings, designed to facilitate handling of convention business.

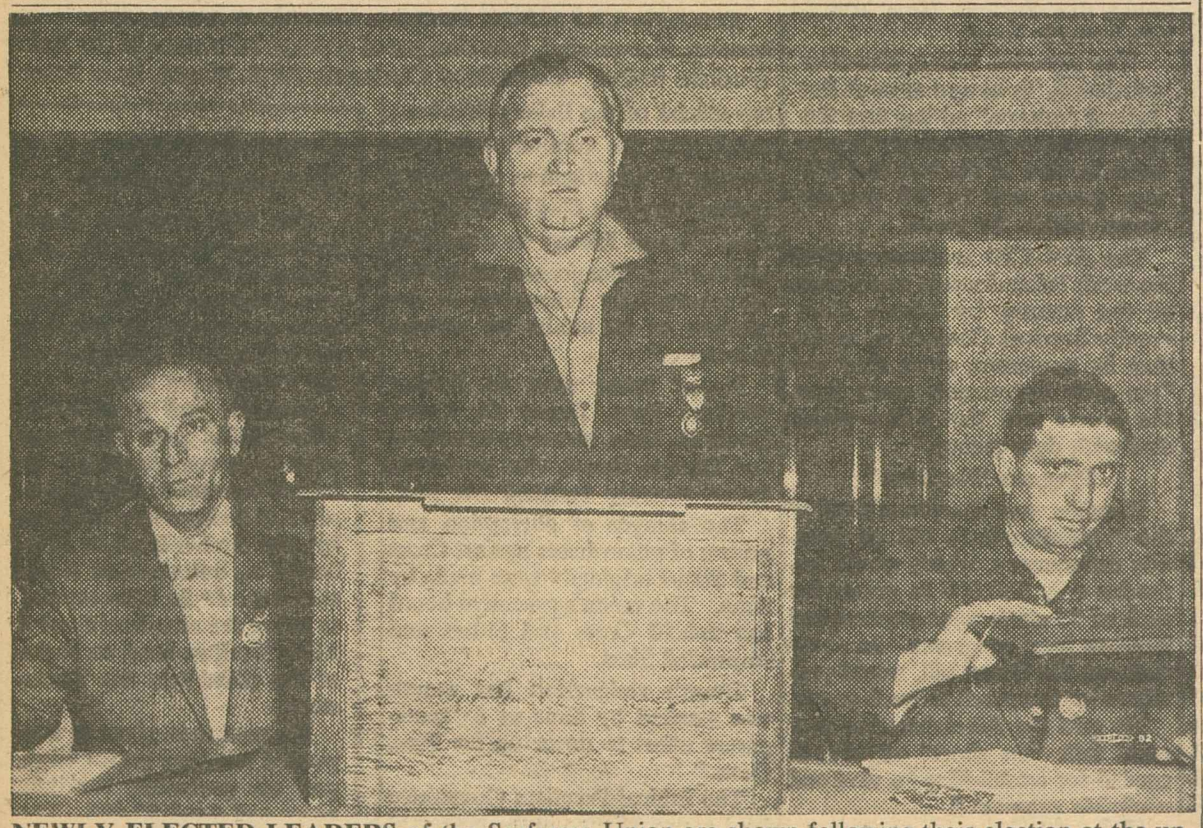
Urban Grants Are Far Below Requirements

The President's proposed urban renewal grant authorizations for the coming year have been attacked on the grounds that they fall 75 percent below current requirements of cities working to clear slums.

That charge was made by Knox Banner, president of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, in testimony before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Unless Congress acts to increase the amount substantially, Banner said, the city rebuilding movement, which is just beginning to gain momentum, will grind to a halt in many communities and will never get started in others.

Citing figures obtained in a country-wide survey, Banner showed that while the Administration is asking authorization for only $175 million for urban renewal grants, at least 162 communities in 23 states are ready to launch projects that will require $650 million in grants.



NEWLY ELECTED LEADERS of the Seafarers Union are shown following their election at the union's convention in San Francisco. From the left they are Sec.-Treas. John (Whitey) Hawk; Paul Hall, head of the union's Atlantic & Gulf Dist., who was chosen president to succeed the late Harry Lundeberg, and First Vice Pres. Morris Weinberg, new head of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

Alameda Labor Merger 'Quakes' Entire County

Oakland, Calif.—The AFL and CIO unions of Alameda County fully expected a wholly noticeable reaction when they merged last month into a single central labor council—but nothing like the earth-stirring events that actually took place.

So pronounced was the effect of the union, and so widespread its repercussions, that the delegates felt moved to perpetuate it in their permanent archives by passing an appropriate resolution.

"Whereas," they said, "many of the Alameda County union officers and delegates who gave of their time and energy to bring about this pioneering step forward in labor's progress knew that surely the gods looked down with favor upon their efforts, but

"Nevertheless, there were none among us who expected that the first meeting of the newly-elected executive committee on Mar. 22 should cause the earth to shake and tall buildings to sway and great mountains to crash down into the sea, now therefore be it

"Resolved, that this body go on record as offering thanks to the gods for recognizing this as an earth-shaking event and as offering our apologies to the general citizenry for any resulting emotional and material damage, and be it

"Further resolved, that a special committee be appointed to search the record to discover what in hell could have possibly been more important in 1906 to make the earth shake even harder."

Racket Probe Finds Management 'Shy'

Scranton, Pa., Next Scene For McClellan Committee

By Willard Shelton

The McClellan special Senate committee began running into silence and obstruction as it turned its attention to charges that crooked businessmen have operated in collusion with crooked labor officials.

Committee Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy, directing investigations in New York, said it is "striking to us the little help which business has been to the committee."

"Often management would rather have the status quo and make a payoff. There is a very thin line between extortion and bribery."

Reopen April 16

The committee will reopen public hearings Apr. 16 to determine whether there have been improper or criminal activities involving a few unions in the Scranton, Pa., area.

The Scranton hearings are expected to take only three or four days. Full-scale public hearings affecting management and labor corruption and collusion in New York and Long Island are tentatively scheduled during May.

Kennedy said that about half the committee's staff of investigators is working in New York and probably will remain there for many months.

The committee, headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), moved in coordination with prosecuting authorities to determine the legal right of businessmen suspected of wrongdoing to invoke the Fifth Amendment or claim "fear" as their reason for refusing to testify.

Contempt Proceedings

The committee ordered contempt of Congress proceedings against Nunzio Squillante, an ousted former partner in a Long Island firm engaged in contract hauling of garbage.

Squillante in executive session refused to turn over his financial records and also took the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer McClellan's question:

"Do you honestly believe that if you gave a truthful answer (to questions about his business practices) it might tend to incriminate you?"

Squillante "resigned" from his garbage-collection firm last year, it was reported, after a state investigation of racketeering in the area.

In New York U.S. District Judge Richard H. Levet gave a 15-month contempt of court sentence to Emanuel Brown, a dress manufacturer who balked at answering questions about alleged racketeering associations in his business.

'Sweetheart' Contracts

Collusion between crooked businessmen and bribed union officials has been mentioned frequently as involving such practices as forcing competitors out of business by "strikes" or by refusal of garbage collection. It also may involve "sweetheart" contracts in which a union official sells out his membership for a bribe.

The Emanuel Brown case, in which the dress manufacturer got a jail sentence, involved Brown's affiliations, if any, with a large non-union dress concern and the Acme Dress Co., headed by Theodore Rij.

Rij is under indictment with Johnny Dio, notorious racketeer, on charges of conspiracy in the acid-blinding of Victor Riesel, newspaper columnist on labor affairs.

The 46-year-old businessman pointblank refused to tell a federal grand jury about his association, if any, with a big non-union firm known as Young Tempo, Inc.

He also took the Fifth in refusing to say whether Young Tempo used a trucking firm known as T. & R. Trucking Co., who the principal owners of T. & R. Trucking were, whether he was associated with Acme Dress, whether T. & R. provided trucking service between the two firms.

Kennedy said his investigators had talked to hundreds of persons in the New York area and that "many have been reluctant to talk either out of fear or self-interest."

His remark about the "thin line between extortion and bribery" indicated an interest in whether management officials, who actually may have bribed union racketeers for their own self-interest, might seek to escape the consequences by claiming money was "extorted."

Union leaders have frequently charged that non-union dress and garment makers dealt with hoodlums and thugs, posing as "labor" officials.

Never Capitulate

Meanwhile Pres. Dave Beck of the Teamsters Union on Apr. 4 in a press release reiterated the announcement of a "public relations program to strengthen" collective bargaining and "combat unfair anti-labor legislation."

He also charged that there are "forces now aligned in the labor movement" wanting to "demolish the Teamsters organization." He said the union would "never capitulate" to attempts to reduce the union to the status of "satellite."

Beck did not attribute these phrases to any resolution approved by the union's Executive Board. The board in a meeting Apr. 1 failed to approve Beck's announced plan for a $1 million public relations expenditure and "set aside" the proposal for decision by the international convention Sept. 30.

A statement by Vice Pres. William A. Lee and Vice Pres. John T. O'Brien said the smaller-scale "public relations" plan voted was to "continue the normal expenditures as agreed on" prior to the McClellan committee hearings.

Cilento, Scalise Plead Guilty

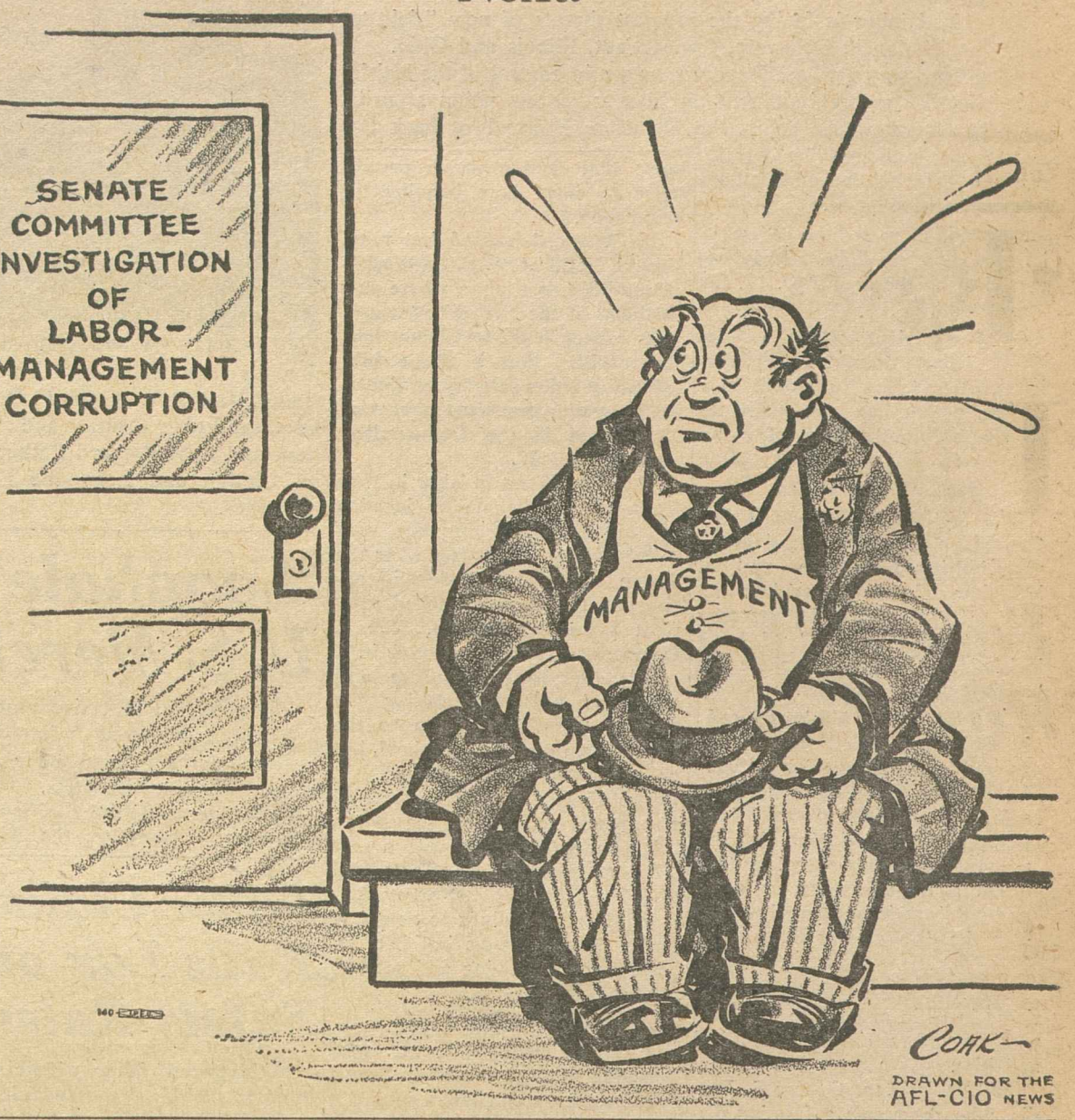
New York—Two former union officials, facing trial on a 17-count indictment involving welfare fund racket charges, pleaded guilty in General Sessions Court here.

They are Sol Cilento, former secretary-treasurer of the Distillery Workers union, and George Scalise, a pre-war labor racketeer who has served 10 years in state and federal prisons for looting the treasury of the Building Service union during his presidency. The two face maximum jail terms of three years in light of their guilty pleas.

The pair pleaded guilty to counts of conspiracy and bribery in connection with welfare fund operations. The investigation of the case was initiated in 1952. District Attorney Frank S. Hogan has charged that Scalise and Cilento siphoned off $299,000 over a two-year period in excessive fees, commissions and kickbacks.

The Distillery Workers union is one of the three international unions ordered to clean house by the AFL-CIO Executive Council or face suspension. They have until May 20 to comply.

Next!



Labor Asks For Laws To Curb Delinquency

Prompt congressional action on legislation to provide "a constructive program for the solution of our growing problems of juvenile delinquency," has been called for by the AFL-CIO. Testifying in behalf of a bill introduced by Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.), Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the Dept. of Legislation, told a special House subcommittee on juvenile delinquency that the country is "falling short" of its goal to give all children "a full and wholesome life."

Incidence Is Rising

"Each year for the last seven years," he declared, "the incidence of juvenile delinquency . . . has continued to rise," and has reached the point where, in the 10 to 17 age group, one child in 50 is brought into juvenile court.

The situation today, Biemiller continued, "is reason enough for federal concern," adding that the need becomes increasingly imperative in view of the fact that this age group will be 50 percent larger within 10 years.

The AFL-CIO spokesman cited the work being done in many parts of the country by labor's Community Services Committee, noting that in numerous cities they are "the only instruments apart from the courts and the police which deal with delinquency."

Program 'Far Short'

Biemiller was sharply critical of the Administration's bill on juvenile delinquency, which would authorize only $30,000 in grants for each of 35 states to strengthen and improve local programs. In sharp contrast, the Green bill, would provide twice that much for such grants.

He said the Administration proposal falls "far short" of what is needed for establishing "a vital and workable program."

The specific measures before the special subcommittee, Biemiller continued, "are only a part of the necessary attack on juvenile delinquency." He pointed out that congressional action this year on a program of federal aid to school construction, broadening of the minimum wage coverage to increase the nation's standard of living, and a comprehensive housing program would provide "an essential basis for diminishing . . . many of the outward factors of delinquency."

4-18-57

Ethics Group Schedules Bakery Workers Hearing

The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee has set May 7 for a hearing, if requested, into charges of corrupt influences in the Bakery Workers union. Committee Chairman Al J. Hayes, in a letter to top official of the Bakery Workers, noted that the committee is conducting an investigation of charges against the union filed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to determine whether it is "dominated, controlled or substantially influenced in the conduct of its affairs by corrupt influences."

Hayes' letter went to Bakery Workers Pres. James G. Cross, Curtis R. Sims, secretary-treasurer, and George Stuart, vice president. Stuart recently resigned his post.

The charges of corruption and misuse of union funds against Cross and Stuart originally were made by Sims. The union's executive board has upheld Cross and Stuart and suspended Sims.

Stuart's resignation last month was assailed by Sims as a "transparent effort to cover up for Pres. Cross."

The Ethical Practices Committee held a preliminary investigation of the charges filed by Meany and heard both Cross and Sims.

The committee at that time called for further evidence and documents.

Court Refuses Brennan Review

The U.S. Supreme Court has refused to review the conviction of Sidney L. Brennan, vice president of the Teamsters, on charges of violating the anti-bribery provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Brennan and three other Minneapolis area Teamster officials were convicted in federal court of accepting part of $5,000 allegedly paid them by the Archer-Daniels Midland Co., operators of a linseed oil mill in Minneapolis, to swing the membership of a Mine Workers local on strike at the plant into the Teamsters.

Brennan was given a suspended two-year prison term, put on probation for two years and fined $7,500. The Court of Appeals unheld the conviction last month. The Supreme Court had no comment in refusing review.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, April 20, 1957

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No. 16

'Economy' Binge Threatens Labor-Backed Legislation

Teamsters' Terms Rejected by Meany

By Willard Shelton

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Teamsters Union executive board that all proceedings involving the union would be handled according to the AFL-CIO constitution "which applies to all affiliates—big and small."

Meany rejected a request by the Teamsters' board for an AFL-CIO "committee" to discuss the Executive Council's suspension of Pres. Dave Beck as an AFL-CIO vice president and council member.

He rejected also a Teamsters' board challenge of Executive Council procedure in scheduling a hearing to determine whether the union is "dominated, controlled or substantially influenced by corrupt influence."

Meany issued a statement in response to resolutions of protest adopted by the Teamsters' board in an Apr. 16 meeting in Galveston, Tex.

Three Major Points

The statement made three major points:

- **All actions taken by the AFL-CIO Executive Council regarding Beck and the Teamsters were in accordance with the constitution, for which the Teamsters themselves and Beck personally had voted at the merger convention.**
- **The "only accuser of Mr. Beck" before the Executive Council "will be Mr. Beck—his own testimony—his lack of testimony and the record."**
- **There will be "no negotiation or bargaining between the AFL-CIO and any of its member units" regarding the applicability of the constitution and procedures set up by the council to carry out the constitution.**

Meany pointed out that the constitution says the council shall be

(Continued on Page 12)

NAM Hits Bill on Fund Disclosure

The National Association of Manufacturers has publicly gone on record in opposition to federal legislation designed to protect health and welfare programs from abuses.

The NAM, in a report to its members, declared that it strongly supports legislation covering programs administered jointly by labor and management but opposes inclusion of company-administered programs. These comprise 92 per cent of all welfare programs,

Sharp Contrast

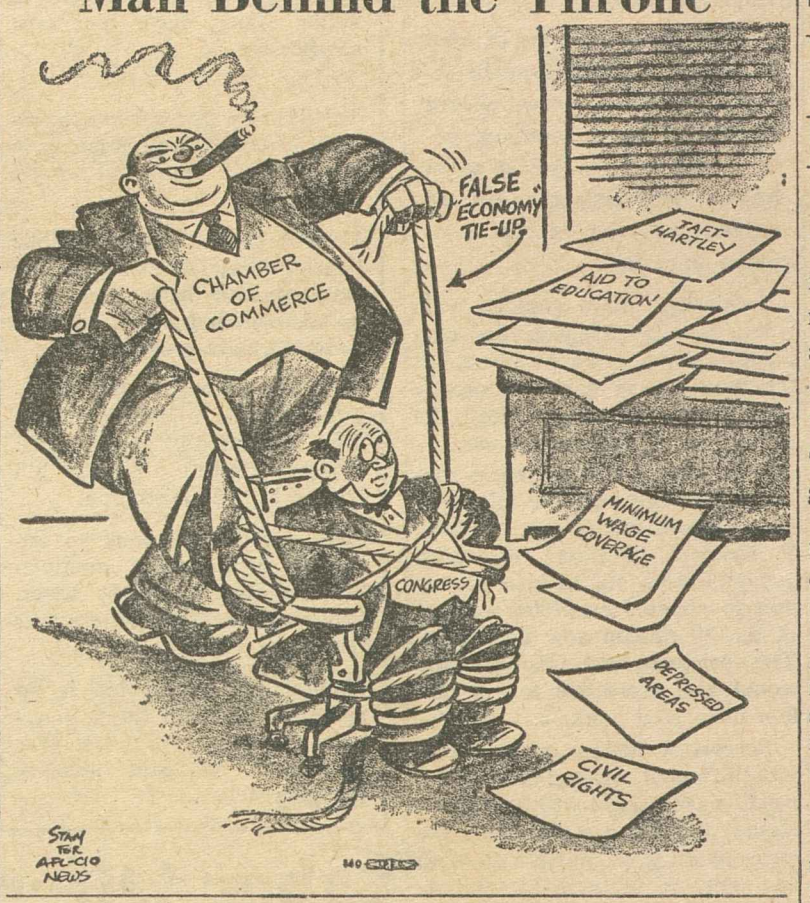
The NAM statement is in sharp contrast to the AFL-CIO position which strongly supports the bill sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) calling for public disclosure and registration of all welfare programs.

The NAM termed the Douglas bill a "sleeper," claiming it will lead to "government control and union domination of company-managed funds."

Insurance, financial and other business groups have been opposing

(Continued on Page 2)

Man Behind the Throne



Probers Unearth Scranton Rackets

The McClellan special Senate committee ventilated tales of malicious mischief, a rigged union election, resistance to open shop employers and allegations of bribery or extortion in the Scranton, Pa., area.

In three days of its second round of public hearings, the committee produced no corroboration of charges that dynamiting of a basement built with non-union labor had been directed by officials of the Scranton building trades.

The committee pledged to "pursue" the alleged role of an employer in offering bribes to Teamsters union officials for special consideration on a construction job.

Three business agents of Teamsters Local 229 flatly denied under oath any connection with alleged mischief, terrorism, violence or election rigging. They were Joseph McHugh, Robert Malloy and John Durkin. The latter is a vice president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

Committee Chairman John McClellan (D-Ark.) said an apparent conflict of testimony between Malloy and a contractor, William Ryan, would be studied.

Ryan, who paid less than customary union wage scales at the time one of his highway jobs was picketed, told the committee he later signed a contract with District 50, United Mine Workers.

Durkin, McHugh and Malloy are under several federal indictments charging shakedowns of contractors including the E. P. Bettendorf Co. of Sandston, Va.

The committee did not question them about matters involved in their indictments.

Bettendorf, whose firm is alleged to have paid them money to escape hiring Scranton Teamsters members on his trucks, was not indicted.

Paul Bradshaw, a star witness for

(Continued on Page 12)

School Aid, Wage Floor In Danger

Congress is winding up four months of a probable seven-month session with no major new domestic legislation passed and with important bills threatened by an "economy" drive triggered by the Chamber of Commerce and other business groups.

Dominating feature so far has been the fierce drive of Republicans and southern Democrats against Pres. Eisenhower's $71.8 billion budget and attempts by reactionaries to exploit the "economy" emotion to kill or cut down school aid and other federal services for health, education, welfare and labor protection.

Deserting Ike

The President gave ground under the relentless "economy" pressure and in a letter to House Speaker Rayburn said his budget could be cut by $1,858,000,000.

The President's letter came amid evidence, also, that in the first four months a measurable decline in his prestige had taken place. Republicans in the House have deserted him in droves on appropriation measures.

The session recessed for Easter Apr. 18. The Senate scheduled only a five-day recess, but the House will not return until Apr. 29.

There are clear signs of a re-

(Continued on Page 2)

Grass-Roots Drive Urged on Unionists

AFL-CIO members were urged to do a little grass-roots buttonholing during the Easter congressional recess to counteract the business-inspired economy blitz in Washington.

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation called on all local unions and their members "to send delegations to visit their congressman and tell him" of the need for minimum wage law extension, federal aid for school construction and other items on labor's legislation program.

Referring to the "economy" drive, Biemiller urged union members to "tell your congressman that America can afford to keep strong and to provide for the general welfare. Anyone who says otherwise is selling America short."

AFL-CIO Praised as Ed Morgan Wins Highest Honor in Radio

New York—The AFL-CIO won unprecedented praise as a radio news program sponsor with the presentation of the George Foster Peabody Radio News Award, highest honor in the radio field, to Edward P. Morgan. Morgan is sponsored by the AFL-CIO, on the American Broadcasting Co. network.

"Notable is the circumstance that AFL-CIO, as sponsors, bring this public service to the radio audience without any suggestion of special pleading or propaganda," the citation declared.

"Edward P. Morgan and the News was the outstanding news program for 1956," the citation, read at an awards luncheon in the Roosevelt Hotel here, said. "Mr. Morgan's daily 15-minute program of hard news and commentary developed a wide public acceptance because of the skill and brilliance of its presentation. . . .

"Mr. Morgan, an experienced reporter, gives the news and his independent interpretation in accordance with the highest tradition of radio journalism."

In accepting the award, Morgan said that he was pleased that the citation signalled out both his sponsor and the network for commendation.

A highlight of Morgan's reports last year was the sinking of the Andrea Doria, Italian Line steamer, on which his former wife and daughter were passengers. Both were saved, the daughter miraculously when she landed, after the crash, on the other vessel, the Stockholm.

Peabody, educator at the University of Georgia, established the awards in 1940. Current administrator is Henry W. Grady, head of the school of journalism at the University of Georgia. Awards chairman is Bennett Cerf, of Random House, publishers.

'Economy' Binge Threatens Labor Bills

Dixiecrat-GOP Coalition Spurns Eisenhower Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

vived coalition between "non-modern" Republicans—meaning the great bulk of GOP members—and southern Democrats.

Republicans have voted with southerners to delay civil rights legislation. Southern Democrats voted with the GOP to cut appropriations and to block House investigation of government fiscal (tight money) policies by Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), a critic of Eisenhower policies.

On the Senate side, an investigation was authorized by the conservative Finance Committee headed by Sen. Harry Byrd (D-Va.) rather than the more liberal Banking Committee of which Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) is chairman.

Members of Congress acknowledge freely that a wide-scale Chamber of Commerce attack on Eisenhower's budget sparked the economy drive.

The volume of letters from constituents has not been heavy, they say, but it is persistent and it comes from "people who don't usually get excited enough to write." A large part is from businessmen.

Stir Up Revolt

The Chamber of Commerce held a series of regional "clinics" attended by more than 8,000 businessmen to stir up "grass-roots" revolt against the Eisenhower $71.8 billion budget. It held a national "strategy meeting on economy" in the Capital to "show" businessmen where the budget could be cut.

It has conducted an all-out campaign against school aid. It has challenged the statistical proof of the need for federal aid by ridiculing the figures presented by Education Sec. Marion B. Folsom, himself a former Chamber director and trusted adviser.

The Chamber-inspired clamor against "spending" has been abetted by Old Guard Republicans who believe that Eisenhower should honor his 1952 campaign pledge of a $60 billion budget and stop talking about "services the people deserve" that require $71.8 billion.

On nine of a dozen House roll calls involving sums for the Labor and Health and Education Depts., House GOP Leader Joseph Martin (Mass.) and ranking Republican Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) revolted and voted against funds sponsored by Democrats to sustain something close to the President's requests.

Endanger Wage Law

A major feature of the Senate recently has been the special labor-management investigating committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.).

There is no clear sign of what legislative proposals may be seriously offered to correct alleged abuses, but some senators believe that charges against union leaders may endanger bills to expand coverage of the minimum wage law.

Ironically, most persons who would benefit from expanded coverage are not union members but the most poorly paid and grossly overworked people who lack the protection of union contracts.

After completion of Senate subcommittee hearings on minimum wage extension, Chairman John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) introduced a compromise bill to give protection to about 5.9 million workers of the 20 million now uncovered. The original Morse-Kelley bills would give protection to 9.6 million uncovered workers.

Successful action on a "compromise" civil rights program depends on the speed with which the House acts when it considers the measure in May, and the strength and unity of northern Democratic liberals in fighting to break a southern filibuster. On the showdown, Republican senators would have the balance of power on a vote to force cloture of debate and a vote on civil rights.

Other measures, such as immigration reform, the Gore-Holifield bill for public construction of industrial atomic energy reactors, changes in the rail retirement system, are now at least temporarily held up.

Mid-Session Box Score on Congress

BILL	STATUS	AFL-CIO POSITION
Morse-Kelley bills would extend minimum-wage coverage to about 9.6 million workers in addition to about 24 million now covered. Administration proposal would cover only additional 2.5 million.	Senate subcommittee has completed hearings, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) as chairman sponsored modified bill, broader than Administration. House subcommittee hearings continue.	Pres. George Meany testified in support of Morse-Kelley bills.
Two school aid bills, one for $3.6 billion in five years by Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D-Pa.), the other the Administration proposal for $1.3 billion attracted most attention.	House subcommittee voted Apr. 4 to approve compromise for $2 billion. Full committee scheduled to consider May 1.	Strongly urged federal aid for schools as a "first order of business."
Douglas bill (S. 1112) and Administration bill propose registration of employe health and welfare funds, financial reports to federal government.	No hearings in either house.	Strongly support general principles of Douglas bill, without loopholes of Administration plan.
Civil rights bills embodying a "compromise" omnibus package, primarily to protect citizens in voting rights, have bipartisan sponsorship.	House Judiciary voted approval, House Rules will begin hearings Apr. 29. Comparable bill approved by Senate subcommittee is delayed in Senate Judiciary until May.	Endorsed principles of "compromise," plus far broader program to abolish poll tax, make lynching a federal crime, set up an FEPC.
Taft-Hartley amendments to embody Eisenhower program were introduced in Senate but not yet in House.	No hearings in either house.	Elimination of evils is needed, new law should be based on sound principles of Wagner Act.
Various bills to promote public housing, stimulate loans, provide better homes have been proposed, including Clark bills for comprehensive program.	House committee reported compromise with "worthwhile" features.	Executive Council repeated support of comprehensive program similar to Clark bill proposals.
Area redevelopment bill to rebuild chronic unemployment areas sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) Weaker bill backed by Administration.	Senate hearings being held. Douglas bill passed last year but died in House. No House hearings scheduled.	Strongly support Douglas bill to aid rural and urban areas of high unemployment and low income.
Hells Canyon proposal to authorize high federal multiple-purpose dam on Snake River. Considered key in public power issue.	Senate subcommittee hearings completed, House subcommittee hearings still being held.	High federal Hells Canyon dam specifically endorsed.
Natural gas "grab" bill is up again, in modified form, to replace measure vetoed last year because of "arrogant" industry lobbying tactics.	New version of "industry" bill just introduced by Reps. Oren Harris (D-Ark.) and Joseph P. O'Hara (R-Minn.).	Attempt to destroy federal protection of consumers opposed.

Whitehouse Denounces Budget Cutters

Congressmen taking part in the current budget-slashing drive have been accused of being more interested in "the plaudits of the business community than the welfare of the people."

In a stinging denunciation of the economy drive, Albert Whitehouse, director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., called on Congress and the Administration to "pay greater attention to the pressing needs of the people and to stop the axing of welfare programs vital to the national well-being."

Whitehouse declared that America can better afford welfare programs today than ever before, pointing out that the total of non-defense items in the budget is only about 4 percent of the gross national product, as compared with 6 percent in 1950.

"America can afford the present budget," the IUD spokesman said, "and to cut it substantially may well inhibit our national growth."

He called on Congress to "buckle down to a constructive legislative program" in addition to restoring cuts made in the budget. Specifically, he urged extension of minimum wage coverage, passage of the area redevelopment bill, enactment of a school construction program, and action on a public housing program.

Meat Cutters Warn Against Budget Cut

Chicago—Failure of Congress to appropriate adequate money for the federal Meat Inspection Service "would seriously endanger the livelihood and health of literally millions of consumers and workers," the Meat Cutters have warned.

AMCBW Pres. Earl W. Jimerson and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman wired the Agriculture subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee urging that the full $18,718,000 requested by Pres. Eisenhower for the Meat Inspection Service be approved.

Labor Offers Foreign Aid Plan To Strengthen Free Enterprise

Foreign aid programs should be administered to strengthen free enterprise against cartel practices, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller testified before the Senate Special Foreign Aid Committee. Biemiller recalled that this objective has been spelled out in the past through the Benton-Moody amendments to mutual security acts.

"American labor has consistently supported every application of these principles in the past," he said, "and urges that they be applied everywhere in the future—and particularly in the newly independent countries entering into the field of American economic cooperation.

Practical Application

"We believe that this will be a practical application of the imaginative democratic spirit that has helped make our country great."

Biemiller told the committee that the AFL-CIO regards the proposed clarification of military and economic aspects of the aid program as a "logical approach" to proper administration.

At the same time, he warned against losing sight of the need for an over-all foreign policy, "framed so as to use every available resource for the furtherance of peaceful and democratic progress."

Recognition of the need for a long range program, he said, "marks a distinct forward step."

He said the AFL-CIO does not disagree with suggested criteria for long-term loans — lack of other sources of funds, technical feasibility of projects, and reasonable promise of increased productivity—but proposed adding the aim of encouragement to unions and private enterprise.

Cites Need for Grants

Biemiller also emphasized other phases of the AFL-CIO foreign aid policy. Among the points he made were the need for grants where loans cannot do the job, support of technical assistance programs, and the availability of capital so newly acquired skills may be put to work.

He particularly stressed the need for "development capital" for roads, ports, power plants, sanitation and other facilities prerequisite to industrialization, and urged U.S. support of the proposed Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, also testifying before the special committee, maintained that Pres. Eisenhower's $4.4 billion program should be cut by $433 million in military aid; $200 million in economic assistance and $168 million through "better bookkeeping" and by generally "boosting efficiency."

Proposed further cuts in "the already inadequate amounts of foreign aid" were protested in a statement endorsing Pres. Eisenhower's plea for appropriations filed with the committee by Victor G. Reuther, administrative assistant to the president of the Auto Workers and director of the UAW Intl. Affairs Dept.

In urging a boost in economic assistance and its separation from military aid, he maintained that budgets for international economic cooperation in services, grants and loans "should be substantially increased in annual amount and in number of years' duration."

"Investment in a positive peace offensive will yield maximum returns in the same successful way as did the Marshall Plan.

NAM Opposes Welfare Funds Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

the Douglas bill since its introduction at the last session of Congress. The AFL-CIO has been calling for action along the lines of the proposed legislation for nearly three years.

The NAM said the legislation is "ostensibly designed to cure a disease but in reality also (is) attacking the healthy parts of American industry's whole structure of employe benefits," the report said.

The NAM complained the bill "sweeps all employer benefit programs under federal control, regardless of their type or past history," including the "traditionally company-managed" type.

The Douglas bill provides for registration of all employe welfare plans, including those which establish pension programs, with detailed annual reports of receipts and expenditures to the Securities and Exchange Commission, and disclosure of the same information to beneficiaries. They also make embezzlement of the assets of such plans a federal offense punishable by not more than five years in prison or a fine of not more than $10,000.

Ohio Telephone Co. Charged With 'Contempt' of Workers

By Gene Zack

Sharply condemning Ohio Consolidated Telephone Co., for its "contempt" for employes' rights, a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has recommended dismissal of unfair labor practices against the Communications Workers.

Declaring that the charges of strike violence against CWA Local 4372, filed as the result of the bitter Portsmouth, O., telephone strike were not proved, Trial Examiner C. W. Whittemore said the company had "displayed its contempt" by:

- **"Threatening its employes with physical violence."**
- **"Conspiring with hired 'investigators' to engage in violence against certain strike leaders."**
- **"Engaging in actual physical violence against striking employes."**

The examiner's recommendations added:

"Such conduct demonstrates clearly that the filing of the charge itself was an attempt to abuse the board's processes as part of an illegal effort to defeat employe rights."

In discussing the background of the strike, Whittemore noted that for 14 years in which the CWA represented employes of Ohio Consolidated, "there had never been a strike of more than a few hours' duration," adding:

"That long and peaceful relationship came to an abrupt end, however, upon assumption of control of Ohio Consolidated by General Telephone Company of Ohio."

The strike vote by Local 4372 was taken unanimously, the report said, and of the 210 employes who went on strike, only one returned to work during the labor dispute.

Whittemore took cognizance of the fact that Portsmouth public sympathy was on the side of the strikers, and that when Gov. Frank J. Lausche (now a member of the U. S. Senate) sought to obtain settlement of the strike by arbitration, "the union promptly agreed" but company officials refused.

Hired 'Investigators'

The report gave considerable prominence to testimony by Charles W. Crouthers, an employe of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency, that he had been hired by Clare Williams, telephone company president, to "remove four of the strike leaders from further strike activity."

The testimony by the detective, undisputed by company officials, was that he and three other "investigators" were told to take care of the strike leaders "in any manner they saw fit—by running them down with an automobile if necessary."

The detectives declined to assault the strikers, Whittemore's report continued, and Div. Manager Edward C. Kimball discharged them after allegedly commenting that had they eliminated the strike leaders "the strike and everything would be disintegrated entirely."

In minor and scattered instances the trial examiner found union members involved in violence but he noted that it was company supervisors who "engaged in the first act of violence."

APPRENTICE CONTEST conducted every year by the Bricklayers in New York was won this time by Robert J. Gurney (center), veteran of two years with the Army in Japan, who has spent a year and a half at his trade. Tied for second place were James Brodie (left) and George Weir.

A LESSON IN FINER POINTS of the trade was given after the contest by David Lynn, foreman bricklayer on the job and a gold card (more than 50 years) member of the union, to his 9-year-old granddaughter, Wynette Dean.

Delaware Schedules 'Wreck' Law Hearings

Acknowledging mounting expressions of public opposition, the Delaware House of Representatives has scheduled a full hearing on its pending "right-to-work" bill on Apr. 23. Other pending "wreck" measures in Illinois, Connecticut and Ohio appear to have been stalled, at least temporarily, in committees.

A new campaign for legislation to ban the union shop has been launched in Wisconsin, where members of the state legislature have been deluged with postcards purporting to represent a grassroots movement for "right-to-work" legislation.

Little Support

Wisconsin labor officials, however, predicted that the measure would get "little support." They said that the campaign appeared to be intended to detract attention from an industry-backed drive for a sales tax.

"The wording of all these missiles is very much the same, a crude attempt to bamboozle the lawmakers in Madison," a Wisconsin Industrial Union Council official declared.

The hearing before the Delaware house is in itself a setback for "wreck-law" backers, who had managed to push the bill through two readings without letting it go to the labor committee. Earlier, one of the four original co-sponsors of the bill, Rep. Henry G. McAllister (D-Laurel) asked that his name be withdrawn.

At the same time, House Speaker Harry E. Mayhew, who granted McAllister's request, ruled against the printing in the House journal of a newspaper editorial favoring "right-to-work" laws. His action was sustained by a voice vote, despite the fact that another editorial opposing the bill had already been printed in the same journal.

Agnew Bills

In Pennsylvania, the series of measures introduced by Rep. Willard F. Agnew, Jr. (R-Allegheny) under the guise of protecting union rights has been attacked as the worst "package" of anti-labor bills before the legislature in a decade by spokesmen for the state federation, industrial union council, Mine Workers and railway brotherhoods.

The labor officials charged that the impact of the bills if passed would be little short of an outright "right-to-work" measure.

In Illinois, labor is rallying its forces to oppose a bill calling for a ban on organizational picketing, scheduled for a hearing before the House labor committee Apr. 24.

Ohio labor's chief fight at the moment is against bills to give the state highway patrol police powers in labor disputes and to ban union political activities. Sec.-Treas. John R. Rooney of the Ohio Industrial Union Council, told a House hearing Apr. 17 that the former measure was "the first step to a general police state."

Labor's efforts to repeal the "right-to-work" law in Utah have gone down in defeat. A bill to kill the present law banning union shop contracts was voted down in the House labor committee.

Laundry Workers Minimum Boosted

New York—Employes in the laundry, cleaning and dyeing industries received a boost in their minimum wages, under the terms of minimum wage orders issued by State Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin.

The orders call for minimum wage payments to full-time employes of 90 cents an hour effective Apr. 15, 1957, and $1 an hour effective Sept. 30, 1958.

The new wage standards were unanimously recommended by minimum wage boards composed of employer, labor and public representatives.

Livingston in New Carpenters Job

Indianapolis, Ind. (PAI)—Richard E. Livingston, former president and business manager of the Buffalo District Council of Carpenters, has taken over his new job as general secretary of the Carpenters, succeeding the late Albert E. Fischer.

Livingston was appointed to the office by Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson with the unanimous approval of the general executive board.

Livingston has been president and business manager of the Buffalo and Vicinity District Council since 1948. In 1954 he became a general representative and was placed in charge of all union activities on the huge St. Lawrence Seaway project.

Meany Calls Conference Of Legal Representatives

A conference of legal representatives of all national and international unions will be held in Washington Apr. 30, to explore possible legislation arising out of a Supreme Court decision sharply limiting the rights of states in labor cases refused by the National Labor Relations Board.

Called by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, the conference will be held in the main conference room of the AFL-CIO building.

The Supreme Court's 6 to 2 ruling reaffirmed the NLRB's sole jurisdiction over labor disputes affecting interstate commerce. It held that the states cannot move into these cases merely because the board decides for jurisdictional, budgetary or other reasons not to handle the cases.

In a letter to presidents of all national and international unions, Meany said the decision underlines the existence of a "no-man's land" over which the NLRB does not exercise jurisdiction and over which the states may not.

The Supreme Court decision, he continued, has given rise to proposals to amend the law giving the states jurisdiction in such cases, "without respect to whether the state labor law parallels Taft-Hartley."

In calling the conference of legal representatives, Meany noted that the Executive Council "may desire to discuss this topic" at its May 20 meeting, and that the conference will therefore "prepare views for presentation to the council."

Carriers Suffer Effect Of Post Office Cuts

Pres. William C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers has charged that "the whole $6 million which Congress cut from the Post Office Appropriations Bill is being taken out of the backs of the letter carriers."

Doherty said that he was "pleased that the hassel over appropriations has subsided." But, he added, the Letter Carriers are "displeased" that after all their efforts "the postal services are not being completely restored."

Following suspension of Saturday mail deliveries and the closing of post offices throughout the nation Apr. 13, Congress moved swiftly to vote a total of $41 million additional to run the post office department until June 30 of this year.

The service curtailment was ordered by Postmaster Gen. Arthur Summerfield when a House Appropriations subcommittee cut $30 million off his deficiency request for $47 million. He stood by his order even though the full Appropriations Committee voted to restore all but $6 million before the deadline.

Doherty said that because of the failure of Congress to vote the full amount some collections remain "drastically curtailed" and trips for business mail have been cut from three to two a day.

While other postal services also will be "affected adversely," Doherty said, all of the $6 million Congress cut "will be taken out of the paychecks of the letter carriers" by reducing their hours of work.

Post office officials estimated that about $1 million in salaries had been "saved" on the Saturday the post offices were closed.

Pres. J. Cline House of the Post Office Clerks, pointing out that all of this came from the salaries of postal employes, called it "a bitter blow" to postal workers who "are already hanging on the ropes financially."

Budget-Cutting Spree!

CONSERVATIVE members of the Dixiecrat-Republican bloc in Congress have gone on a budget-cutting spree that will cause severe damage to effective American government.

The votes for this attack on welfare, labor, information and other programs have come from the most conservative elements in Congress.

It was the Administration which in effect invited Congress to cut the appropriations.

Now that the cuts are being made with an axe, the Eisenhower Administration has resisted the attack with all the force of a wet dishrag. Its battle cry has been a scarcely militant "tut, tut."

It is hard to believe that a serious effort by Pres. Eisenhower could not have halted, or at least slowed down, the axe operation. But large sections of the business community, always anxious to turn government back to the Hoover pattern, have been on the warpath for a utopian "economy."

Perhaps it's too much to expect the Eisenhower Administration to say "no" to the businessmen—it would be as newsworthy as a man biting a dog.

Well-Deserved Honor

EDWARD P. MORGAN, the radio news commentator who broadcasts on ABC network under AFL-CIO sponsorship, has received a well-deserved honor in winning the 1956 Peabody Radio News Award.

"Independent interpretation in accordance with the highest tradition of radio journalism" was the comment used by the Peabody group in citing Morgan's broadcasts. We agree.

The AFL-CIO joins in the congratulations to a distinguished broadcaster. We also rejoice modestly in the unprecedented praise from the Peabody Award Committee, which noted that AFL-CIO has sponsored the broadcasts "without any suggestion of special pleading or propaganda."

Them Again!

WE GET PRETTY BORED whacking away at the National Association of Manufacturers, a group as backward as any that's graced our globe since tyrannosaurus rex went the way of all the other dinosaurs.

But how can we resist a comment? This week's offering from NAM headquarters is a blast against the Douglas bill, which calls for public disclosure of facts and figures of all welfare programs set up under labor-management agreements.

Independent experts like the Douglas bill. The AFL-CIO in a move hailed as precedent-breaking at the time, voiced its support. The air is full of voices suggesting that better auditing practices and guarantees of full disclosure of the facts will help avert corruption.

And there, in its self-proclaimed majesty, sits the NAM wailing that the Douglas bill will lead to "government control and union domination of company-managed funds."

Phooey, NAM; why don't you go back to the 19th century, where you came from?

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II APRIL 20, 1957 No. 16

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In the Spring a Young Man's Fancy--!

Three Clergymen Outline Spiritual Implications of Labor Movement

Three distinguished clergymen addressed the recent Auto Workers' convention on the spiritual, moral and ethical implications of the labor movement. They were Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; Rabbi Morris Adler, of Detroit, and Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Washington. Excerpts from their talks are printed below.

MSGR. HIGGINS

It is my firm conviction that the American labor movement, in spite of its current problems, is basically sound from the point of view of Christian social ethics and, in spite of its many shortcomings, a tremendous influence for good within the American community.

To our way of thinking, it has certainly justified the encouragement and support which the Catholic Church has given it over the years and which it will continue to give it.

The labor movement at the present is confronted with a very serious crisis—perhaps the most serious in its entire history. It is basically a moral and spiritual crisis and one which has its roots within the labor movement itself.

Generally speaking, in the past the labor movement could, with a certain amount of justification, blame its troubles on real or alleged enemies outside its own ranks.

Be that as it may, the labor movement's principal enemies are today within the fold. Labor is now discovering that no particular class of people in society has a monopoly on virtue, not even the workers. If the belated discovery of this self-evident truth is temporarily causing the labor movement a certain amount of embarrassment and discomfiture, in the long run it will undoubtedly be good for its soul.

Congressional investigations, ethical practices committees, public review boards . . . can accomplish very little unless the rank-and-file are convinced that they have a moral obligation to assume their full share of responsibility for the conduct of union affairs.

RABBI ADLER

Two facts mark our age above all others; one, the enormous extension of power that man commands . . . the new dimension of destructiveness which has come into human life.

The second fact is the smallness of this contracted world and the consequent interdependence of all its parts.

That added power must be matched by heightened moral sensitivity and social responsibility.

Will our social system incorporate the disciplines of a higher morality so that our advances in technology, and in the tapping of unlimited power, may serve man and his welfare rather than make man the serf of the machine, the captive of the very engines he himself has devised?

Will our thinking be geared to the fast-moving tempo of our life or will we content ourselves with the platitudes of the past and the cliches of yesterday? Will we preserve 18th Century mentalities in a 20th Century world?

No group in the entire fabric of American life has striven to meet these issues as honestly, as morally and as unflinchingly as labor, and the UAW in particular. From labor there have come to many of us outside of its ranks comfort and hope. For that I humbly thank you.

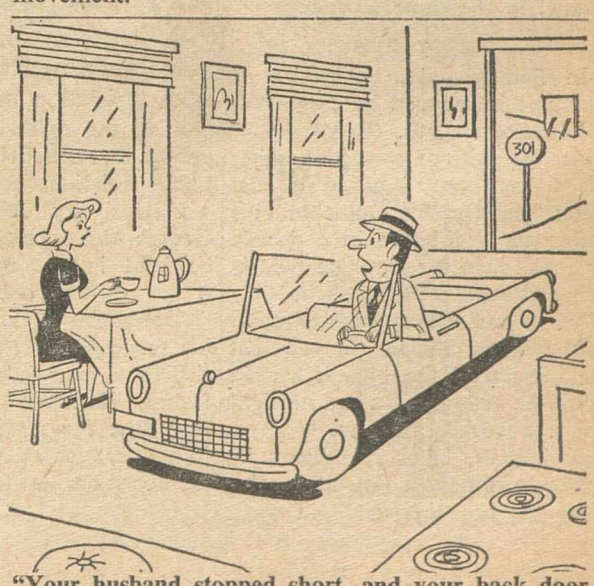
BISHOP OXNAM

Sometime ago I was talking to Gov. (Thomas E.) Dewey. He was still governor. We were discussing an economic question and the governor said, "bishop, when a minister discusses economic questions, he is just plain fuzzy-minded."

I said, "governor, you may be right, but . . . what the preachers wrote into the social beliefs of the churches in 1908, you wrote into the platform of the Republican Party in 1948. In other words, we were fuzzy-minded just 40 years before you."

I am happy to say there isn't a belief in the churches as written in 1908 that is not today in the laws of the U.S. or in the practice of our social lives.

It is one thing for a preacher to say, "Our Father." It is another to live up to the ethical implications that flow from that. . . . It is a little bit embarrassing as a churchman to be taught the meaning of solidarity of the human family . . . by the American labor movement.

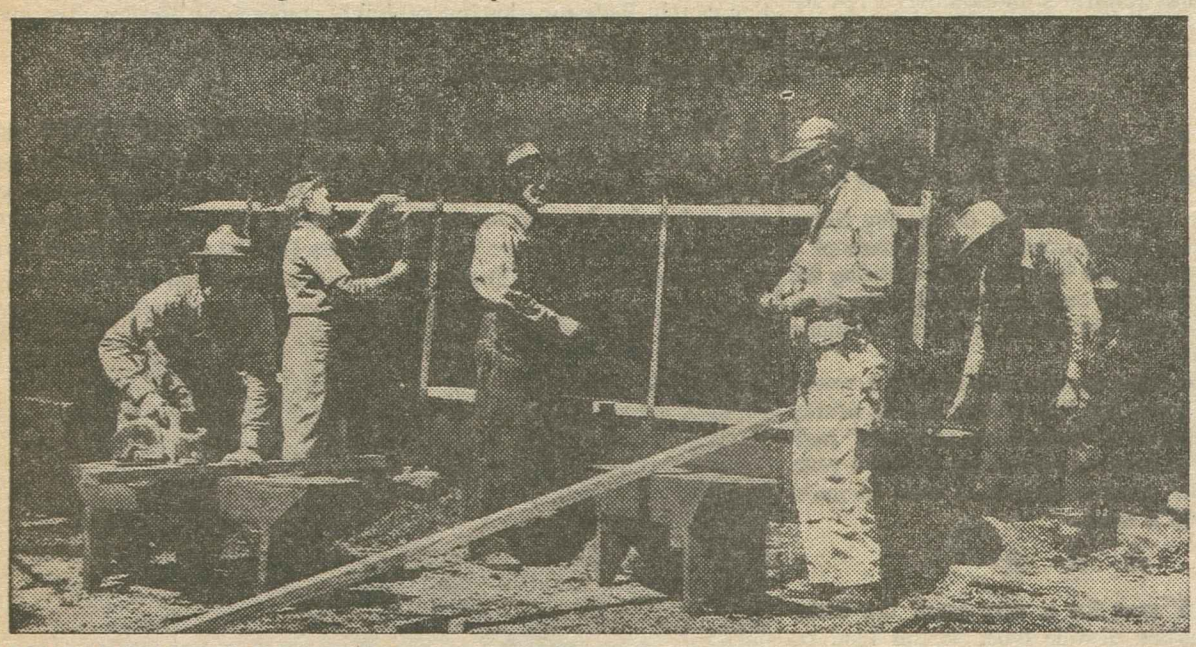


"Your husband stopped short, and your back door was open!"

AFL-CIO Gives Girl Scouts Helping Hand

AFL-CIO News
MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION
AFL-CIO NEWS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Saturday, April 20, 1957

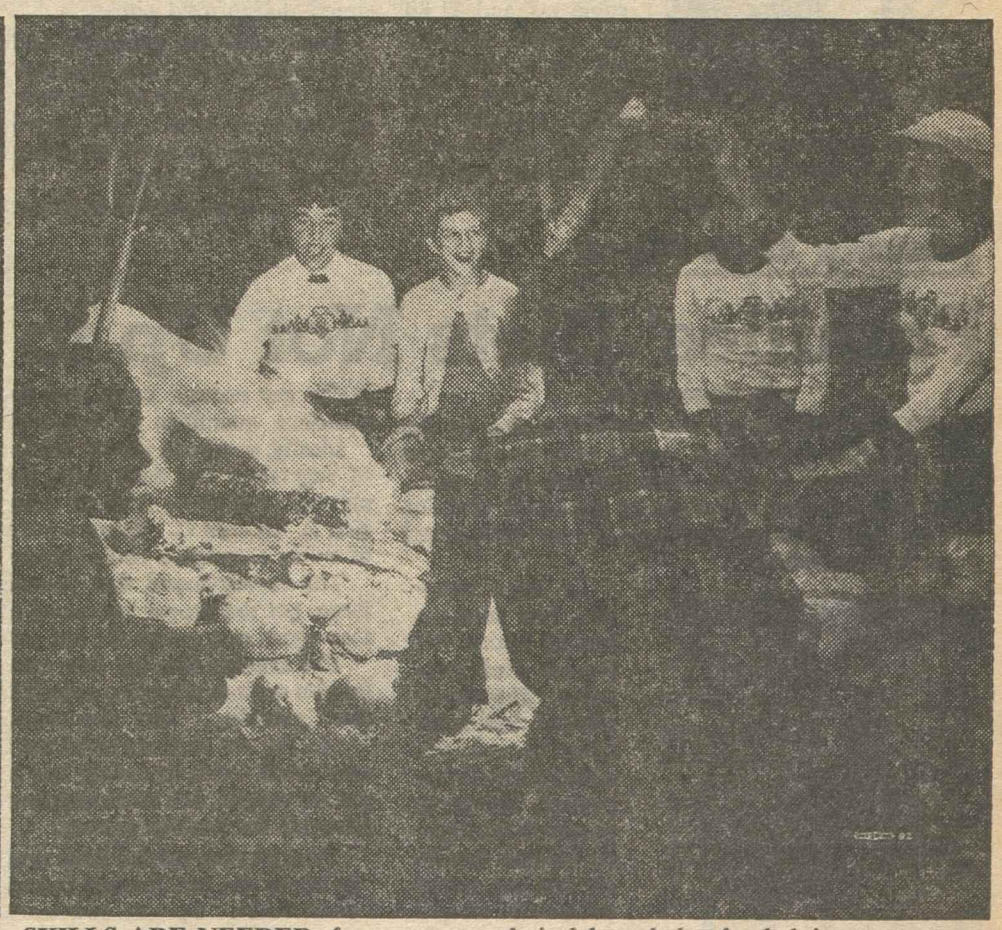
BROWNIE SCOUTS LEARN TO COOK at their weekly meeting, often aided by counselors and scout leaders who are members of AFL-CIO unions. An increasing number of women unionists, encouraged by the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, are serving in the Girl Scout movement. Brownie Scout activities are for girls seven to nine years old.



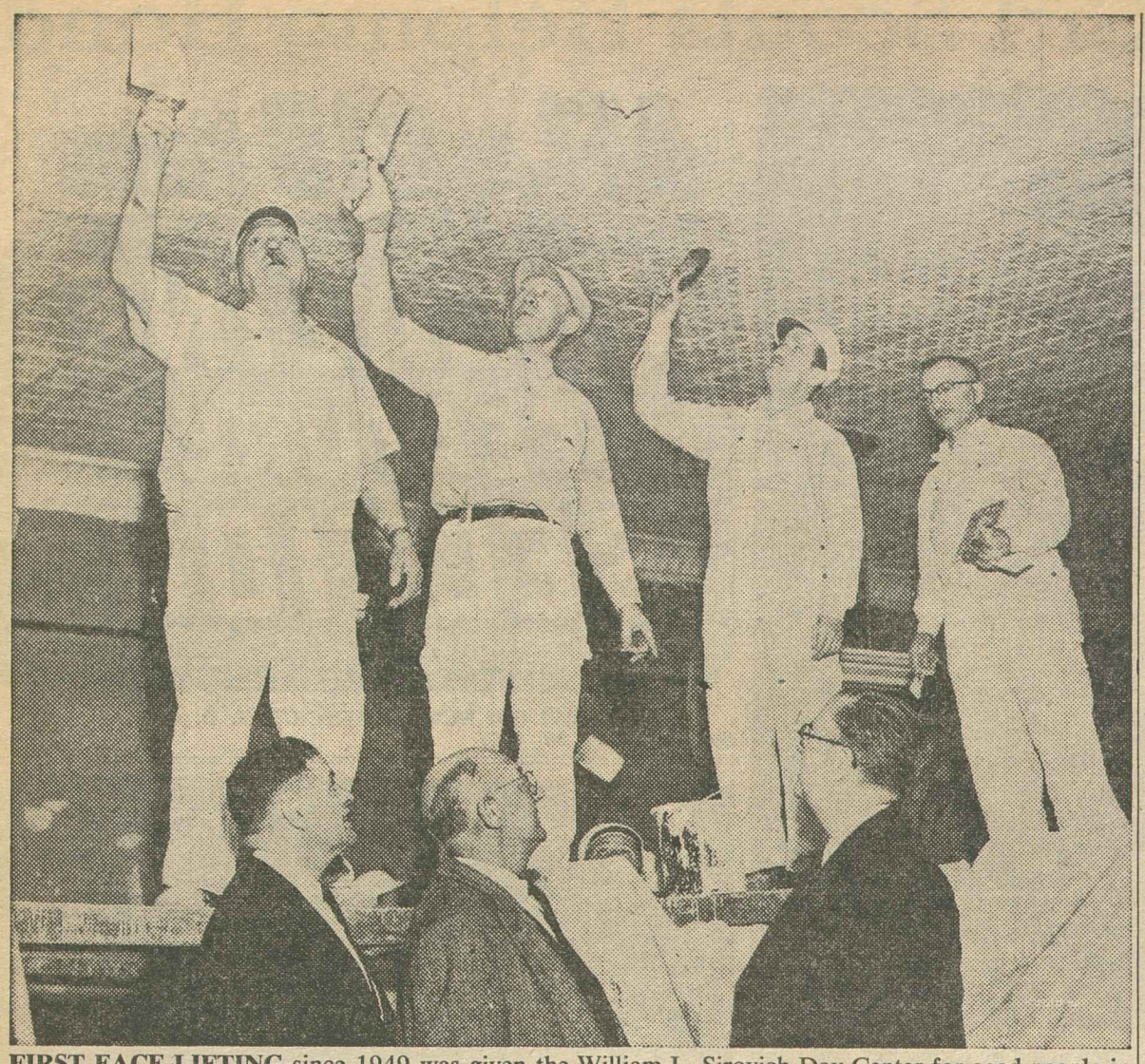
MAIN BUILDING OF TUSCALOOSA Girl Scout Camp is repaired by Alabama trade unionists. Members of Carpenters Local 1337 volunteered their free time for the purpose, and the Girl Scout executive director, Susie Anders, joined in the project. Shown as they work on the porch are W. P. Ballard, Miss Anders, Sam Patrick, Jr., P. L. Chunn and R. O. Bush.

FAMILY WEEKEND CAMPING is encouraged by the Girl Scouts, and many a father with a union card is turning out to teach his daughter woodcraft skills. Here, a Girl Scout and her dad saw fire wood at Rockwood, national GS camping center. Union men also serve on troop boards of directors and as consultants.

FUN LIKE THIS, in the great outdoors, is made possible by the activities of local Girl Scout troops. The scouting program—for both girls and boys—is actively supported by the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee and local unions are among the organizations which sponsor troops and aid their activities. Worth the effort? Those smiles would indicate it is.



SKILLS ARE NEEDED, from expert technical knowledge for helping youngsters earn merit badges, to ability to tell ghost stories or lead a camp fire sing like the one shown above. Troop leaders and consultants, as the pictures prove, get as much enjoyment out of scouting activities as the members themselves. Union leaders are always welcome, Community Services personnel say.



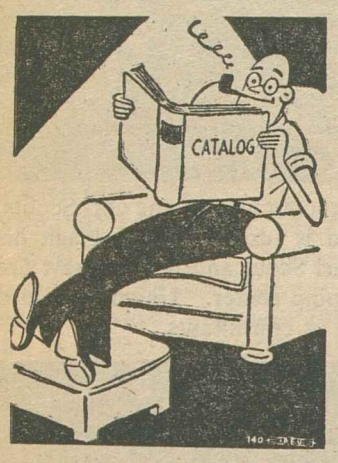
FIRST FACE-LIFTING since 1949 was given the William L. Sirovich Day Center for aged people in New York as a gift from the Painters. Shown watching three of the 55 union members who plied brushes over weekends are (left to right) Sec-Treas. Martin Rarback of Painters District Council 9; Pres. Jack Colm of the center, and Henry L. McCarthy, New York welfare commissioner. The labor and paint the union contributed had a value of $10,000.

How to Buy:

U.S. Tops Canadian Living Costs

By Sidney Margolius

"I HAVE been offered a position in San Diego at about $80 a week. However, with a wife and two children, I'd like to know what income tax would be deducted. Could you also give me an idea of the cost of living in San Diego as compared with Toronto?



"After all compulsory payments are taken from my wages, and a decent living standard is provided for, what sum could we hope to save out of $80 per week."—R. J., Toronto, Canada.

A family of four would pay about $5.20 in federal income tax and $1.80 in social security tax on a wage of $80 a week. The social security tax could be considered a form of saving since it provides death benefits, retirement payments and disability insurance (after age 50).

There are no figures available comparing living costs in San Diego and Toronto. On the basis of a survey this reporter made in 1950, and allowing for the greater rise in living costs in Canada since then, U. S. costs now may be about 4 per cent higher than in Canada.

What can you hope to save out of $80 a week? There are no figures for San Diego, but in nearby Los Angeles, costs of a "modest but adequate" budget for a family of four are now about $4,600 a year. Thus it will take good management even to make ends meet on $80 a week.

★ ★ ★

"I RECENTLY sent for a very small fire extinguisher, carbon dioxide type. Is this kind reliable and safe?"—W. A., Saugus, Mass.

Extinguishers about the size of a beer can which are being widely promoted for auto use especially, aren't approved by Underwriters Laboratories, but aren't disapproved either.

Their contents, generally carbon dioxide or carbon tetrachloride, are effective fire fighters, especially for the type of fire you are most likely to encounter in a car. But they have only 12-ounce capacity and the smallest extinguishers accepted by UL are one-quart size.

(Copyright 1957 by Sidney Margolius)

Making Ends Meet:

Families' Diets Not Up to Snuff

By Nancy Pratt

ALTHOUGH we are the best-fed nation in the world, a government survey of eating patterns finds that many families' diets are not up to snuff. They lack sufficient quantities of important vitamins and minerals. The principal need is more milk, citrus fruits and vegetables.

In large measure, low incomes are to blame for poor diet patterns. The survey showed that as income increased, eating patterns improved. But many people in the higher income brackets are not eating properly, simply because they don't recognize the importance of a balanced diet.

Such families generally get enough meat and bread, but don't eat sufficient quantities of vegetables, fruit and milk.

Ideally, everyone should eat four or more servings of vegetables and fruit daily, including at least one serving of a citrus fruit or other fruit or vegetable rich in Vitamin C. Every adult should drink 2 cups of milk; teen-agers and children need 3 to 4 cups.

The survey found that younger children, by and large, got the proper quotas of important foods, but teen-agers as a group did not eat as adequately.

The average teen-age boy eats so much food that he gets enough vitamins, even if it's by chance rather than planning. But the teen-age girl loses out. Typically, she neglects breakfast and lunch and then eats snack foods to satisfy her hunger. These may put on weight, but don't supply enough calcium and minerals for healthy growth.

Nutritionists advise both mothers and teachers to stress the relationship between good food and good looks. Parents and teachers can also help teen-agers by debunking myths about food such as the idea that milk is fattening of that fruit juices cause "acid stomach." If a girl has a weight problem, the wise parents forbid fad diets and take the teen-ager to a doctor for sound advice.

Hollywood Observer:

Adults Have Fun At Disneyland

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—No continuing chronicle of the colorful Hollywood scene, and indeed no trip to Hollywood, would be complete without an occasional visit to Disneyland.

It's about 30 miles from Hollywood proper. But that's only a hoot and a holler down the new freeways—and on any given day you'll find there some Hollywood stars, living it up, with or without children, right smack dab in the center of hordes of tourists and just plain folks.

If by chance you're blessed with a 7-year-old daughter named Pat who's just over the measles, the first fact you realize on entering Walt Disney's wonderland is that you have no say as to what sights you'll see, what rides you'll take, what food you'll eat—in fact, you have no rights at all.

Your child takes command—if you take your child with you. And of course you should—at least every other time you go—keeping in mind that Disneyland is for adults as well as children and you can't possibly see everything in one day.

We spent six hours there, mainly in Fantasyland with a quick dash to Frontierland for the Mark Twain Riverboat trip and to Adventureland for an excursion on the Jungle River Boat.

Never did get to Tomorrowland nor the Main Street U.S.A. attractions but did consume gallons of soda pop and several tuna pies, also trudged and rode for miles on shank's mare, mules, donkies, trains, the skyride and several other means of locomotion including the Mad Hatter tea cups and Dumbo the flying elephant.

That reminds me. Even the horses at Disneyland punch time cards and have their working conditions protected. No horse is allowed to work over four hours per day or six days a week and each horse is signed "in" and "out" by the timekeeper.

Not being a horse, your hard-working Hollywood Observer is seeing his doctor in the morning about aching feet and a few other things such as a suspicion of a rash and a fever that could mean I've caught Pat's measles but probably comes from too much strawberry soda pop.

Anyway, it was worth it.

★ ★ ★

ALL CONNOISSEURS OF "CHEESECAKE" PICTURES are saddened over Alfred Hitchcock's dictum that there'll be no more such photographs of Vera Miles. Hitch holds Vera's contract and in loaning her out to studios is insisting on a new and unprecedented preclusion clause which requires (1) she shall not be shown in "cheesecake" art; (2) she shall be photographed only in black,

Last of Vera Miles 'Cheesecake'

white or grey costumes, and (3) she and her curves shall be kept fully clothed and cool. Fortunately for art lovers, this clause didn't take effect until after Miss Miles' hot role in Paramount's "Beau James," now being edited. Your observer was right on the job and obtained one of the last "cheesecake" photographs of Vera in one of her scenes portraying Mayor Jimmy Walker's girl friend.

★ ★ ★

PREVIEW TIP: "THIS COULD BE THE NIGHT" is a new, gay and romantic comedy from MGM, starring Jean Simmons as a clean, pure, pretty, penniless schoolteacher who meets Paul Douglas, a reformed racketeer who wants and needs more reforming. She takes a part-time job in his nightclub where she falls in love with his handsome partner, Anthony Franciosa, a Casanova whose heart is really pure gold. For good measure there's Julie Wilson as a torch singer, Joan Blondell as an ex-burlesque queen and Neile Adams as a stripper who wants a man to come home to. Sure'n there's romance, rhythm and riotous laughter aplenty in this "guys and dolls" sort of tale which at times is slightly racy without offending anyone.

★ ★ ★

POLITENESS IN BIG BUSINESS. Los Angeles Herald-Express item: "The Chicago American said today that Sylvester L. (Pat) Weaver, Jr., recently ousted president of the National Broadcasting Company, will announce plans this week for a new national television network."

★ ★ ★

MADAME SUL-TE-WAN, 84-year-old actress whose first motion picture role was in "The Birth of a Nation," has a part in the "Band of Angels," starring Clark Gable and Yvonne De Carlo. Madame Sul-Te-Wan is the grandmother of Dorothy Dandridge.

★ ★ ★

FRANK SINATRA is reported to be willing to shave his head a la Yul Brynner for the Gandhi role in "The Wheel."

I'm Often Wrong:

Racing King Offers Safe Driving Advice

By Joe Miller

OF the drivers who have won the Indianapolis 500-mile sweepstakes since 1950, only two are still active. A couple of them, Bill Vukovich and Bob Sweikert, have been killed, and the third one, Pat Flaherty, is in no shape to fight a war.

I ran into Flaherty the other day. He shook hands left-handed. He still carries his right arm in a splint, the result of a big flip-over he took last fall in Springfield, Ill.

The splint is only part of it. In the same spill Flaherty suffered a basal skull fracture, dislocated shoulder and a broken jaw. Furthermore, he popped both ear drums.

In an earlier race, a few years ago, he ran over the wheel of another car, flipped himself upside down, chipped his elbow and suffered a concussion.

And still another time, at Indianapolis, the heat got him and he blacked out behind the wheel. This was especially distressing because Pat was doing 135 miles an hour at the time.

His racing car was entering the northeast corner at Indianapolis. It smacked straight into a retaining wall and Flaherty's head hit the windshield so hard it split the seams on his helmet, snapped his safety belt and got him a temporary residence on Queer Street.

It was only logical, with this listing of his wound stripes, to ask Mr. Flaherty if he had any tips on safe driving.

"Yeah," he said. "Don't speed."

Flaherty went on to say that he thinks all stock cars should (and may soon have) a "roll bar" over the top. This won't prevent a car from turning over, he explained, but might make the driver more comfortable if it does.

"I also use a safety belt," he said. "I think everybody driving a car today should use a safety belt."

A safety belt, as all of you probably know, keeps the occupant of a car from rattling around loose inside—preventing many a fatality in collisions or roll-over accidents.

"There is still another important gadget that should be included in all automobiles," he said. "You like to know what?"

"Yes."

"A safe driver," he replied.

With all these fractures and contusions behind him, it must create a certain air of tension around the Flaherty household when Pat is working at his trade. What does his wife think of his profession?

"Well, she likes to eat," he said.

Flaherty is 31 years old and hopes to keep on getting older. His retirement from the Indianapolis event this year is only temporary while he knits himself together; he hopes to compete again in 1958.

It occurred to your agent that a party like Flaherty, with his dedication to speed, must hear a lot of hearty laughter when he applies for some of the necessities of life, say something like life insurance.

"Actually, no," he said. "I'm under a category called 'extra hazard occupation'—something like a window washer. For every $10,000 life insurance, I pay an extra $160 a year."

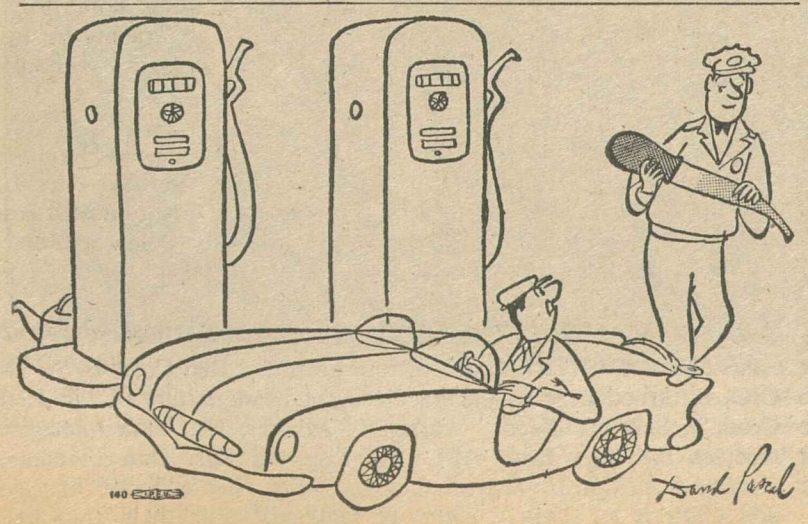
Pat went on to say that he carries a $15,000 policy and the U.S. Auto Club, governing body of automobile racing, keeps a $7,500 policy on its drivers.

This was about all Flaherty had to say, except that he only speeds "when I get paid for it. I'm the most cautious guy on a highway you ever saw."

★ ★ ★

SPORTS-WHIRLING: Everyone in Southern California is feeling sorry for Art Aragon, boxing's erstwhile "Golden Boy," sentenced for attempting to fix a fight. The fighters go to jail; the managers and promoters go scot-free. . . . What boxing needs is more managers like Ancil Hoffman, who forced Max Baer to buy an annuity when Slapsy-Maxie was champ; it'll start paying Baer $1,500 a month for life next July.

Disagreeing with most ball players, Willie Mays prefers night ball to day, claiming his home-run output is greater under the lights. . . . Bobo Newsom's proud boast is that he is the only pitcher who ever faced Babe Ruth and Mickey Mantle; Babe in 1934, Mickey 18 years later. . . . Counting the 100 G's he makes this year, Ted Williams will have collected more salary than any other player, including Babe Ruth—a grand total of $1,123,500.



Soup to Nonsense:

How to Drive the Cook Nuts

By Jane Goodsell

GOODNESS knows I try my best to be a thrifty shopper. I buy fruits and vegetables in season, and I merely glance at the New York steaks as I head dutifully toward the weekend special on shortribs.

The result is that our grocery bill could be well afforded by anybody with an income of $100,000 a year.

But the cost, awful as it is, isn't the worst of our food problems.

Every member of our family has violent and highly individualistic opinions about food. About the only opinion shared by every member of the family is that everybody hates creamed tuna fish.

Take something simple, for instance, like toast. My husband likes his baked slowly in the oven until it's hard and dry. Ann likes hers light brown and Katie wants hers almost, but not quite, burned. The baby likes her toast untoasted so that she can crumble it into little pellets to toss around.

Ann likes jelly on her toast, Katie likes peanut butter, I like jam and my husband likes orange marmalade.

My husband's favorite food is Beef Stroganoff, the sight of which makes the children flee for the bathroom. When we have anything besides hamburgers or weiners on buns, the children look as though nobody loves them. When we have chicken, everybody wants a drumstick.

Katie insists on drinking her milk through a straw, Ann wants hers with ice cubes and the baby wants hers in a breakable glass that shatters when she hurls it to the floor.

Everyone prefers a different breakfast cereal, although Katie's preference varies according to which brand is currently offering the best box top premium. I am a strong believer in hot cereal, which I prepare for the sake of my conscience. Nobody will eat it.

Katie gets hysterical if there is a piece of fat the size of a pinhead clinging to her meat. She threatens to go live with the neighbors if anyone rashly attempts to make her eat it anyway.

My husband will eat salad only if it has lots of garlic, and the children, with the exception of the baby, will eat it only if it has none. The baby will eat anything listed as unsuitable for children her age. Her special passion is dill pickles.

The egg situation can be summed up simply. No two members of the family like theirs fixed the same way.

When we have leftovers retreaded into casseroles, the children announce simply that they wouldn't eat any for a million dollars. By the time they have summed up its "icky," "gooshy" and "gloppy" characteristics, nobody else wants any either. What to do with leftover leftovers is quite a problem.

As for me, I like anything that hasn't been cooked by me, and is served on dishes that I don't have to wash.

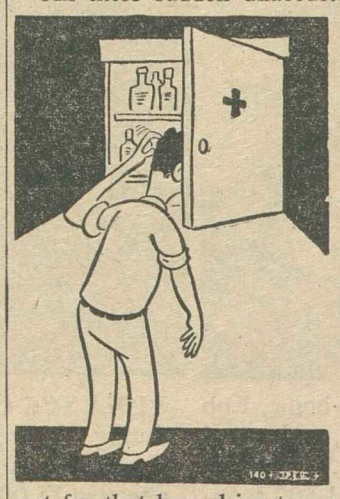
For Your Health's Sake:

First-Aid Time Is Here Again

By Dr. Morris Brand

WITH spring in the air and the summer months not too far off there arises a yearning to rake and burn all the leaves off one's property—and do many other outdoor and indoor house chores—all in the shortest possible time.

All these sudden unaccustomed exercises after a winter of fireside warmth and deep chair non-athletic activity—other than turning the television dial, smoking all the brands of cigarettes advertised and downing all the delicious beers one is urged to drink—is conducive to muscle aches, joint pains, cuts, bruises, burns, blisters and other unpleasant after effects.



Then there is also the inner drive to get out for that long drive to see the countryside again. Commendable and understandable. But we may as well prepare ourselves for some of the possible unpleasant accompaniments.

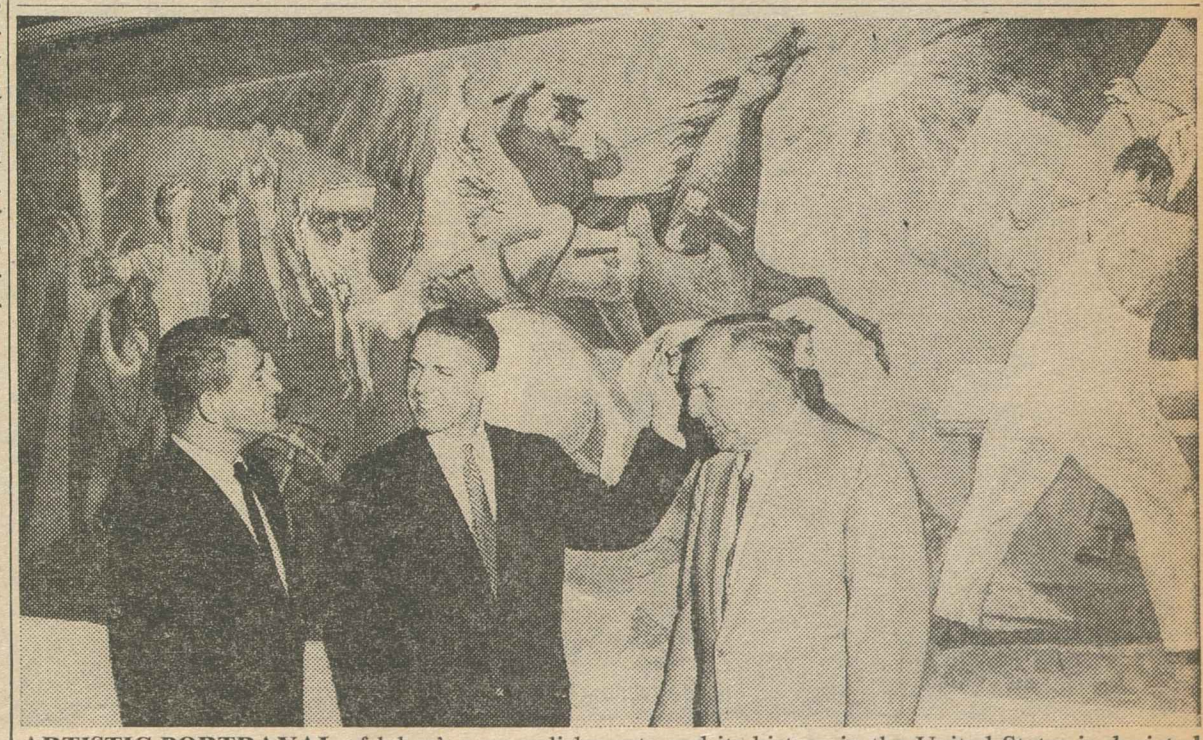
So let us look again into our medicine cabinet and first-aid kits. Check both. Are they amply stocked? Are the supplies fresh? Is everything well labelled and easily located—and located out of the easy reach of the youngsters who have no business getting into a medicine cabinet without the guidance of an older person? Don't wait until you need the first aid—check and replenish now.

The home medicine cabinet should contain a thermometer, an eye cup, an eye dropper with a rounded edge, an ice bag, an electric pad, one enema can or bag with appropriate nozzles, a medium box of sterile cotton, a roll of ½ inch adhesive or scotch tape, two ounce bottle of aromatic spirits of ammonia, a small can of bicarbonate of soda and another of epsom salts, oil of cloves, a small tin of milk of magnesia tablets, several packages of sterile gauze 3x3 inches and 2x2 inches, and one 1-inch and one 2-inch sterile gauze bandages, about one dozen band-aids, one package of sterile Q-tips, 2 ounces of tincture of merthiolate (1:1000 solution), a pint of rubbing alcohol, a tube of nupercainal ointment and a container of aspirins (USP).

The first aid kit in the kitchen—in the garage and in the car—should be readily accessible and brightly marked with phosphorescent glowing tape so that it can be readily seen even in the dark.

One member of the family, particularly a boy or girl scout should be responsible for replenishing the cabinets and kits with fresh supplies.

Calmness in time of an injury is important to the one receiving and the one giving first-aid. It permits for proper examination and treatment of the injured party and causes less panicky and hysterical reactions in the injured which can make it most difficult to apply the proper remedies.



ARTISTIC PORTRAYAL of labor's accomplishments and its history in the United States is depicted in prize-winning mural now adorning headquarters of Retail Clerks Local 770 in Los Angeles. Shown at the unveiling are (left to right) Joseph T. DiSilva, one of the judges in the $1,000 contest the local conducted for advanced art students; Thomas Van Sant, the artist and a former Marine lieutenant, and Gov.Goodwin Knight (R.) of California.

Labor-Donated Canteens Aid Tornado Victims

The last two of the four mobile canteen units given to the Red Cross by the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee were delivered to points in Texas and Alabama just in time for emergency service aiding victims of the tornadoes which lashed nine southern states the first week in April.

The canteen in Texas was turned over to the Tarrant County Chapter of the Red Cross in Fort Worth by AFL-CIO officials on March 31. Two days later disaster struck Dallas 32 miles away.

Within minutes after the tornado hit, the mobile canteen, containing the latest disaster equipment, was moving to the stricken area. Day and night—for the next 51 consecutive hours—the canteen dispensed food, medical aid and advice to nearly 800 Dallas families suffering from the tragedy.

The canteen was manned by five teams from the Fort Worth Red Cross. One of several union members who turned out as a volunteer worker around the clock was W. H. Taylor of Electrical Workers Local 116, who operated the electrical generator and maintained the lights, refrigeration and pumps of the unit.

His double-shift service was matched by members of Communications Workers Local 6201, who put in 14 to 18 hours a day operating the canteen's public address system and performing other duties.

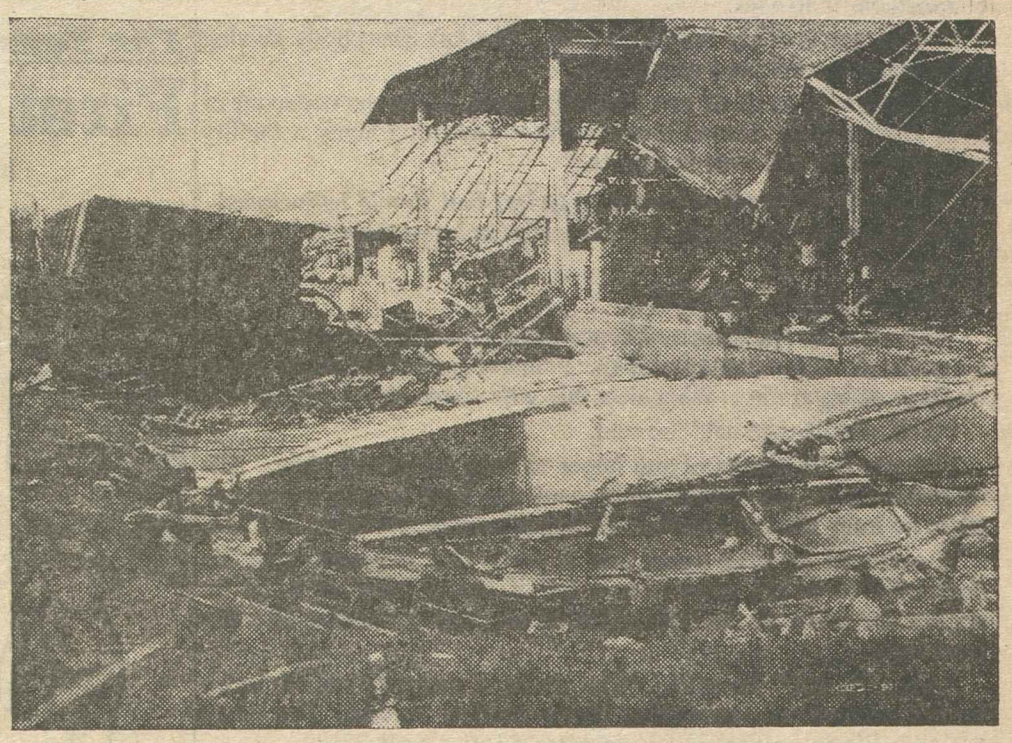
The last of the four mobile canteens purchased by the AFL-CIO-CSC for $38,000, was turned over to Red Cross officials in Atlanta, Ga. on April 9. It was immediately put into service and sent to Morgan County, Ala., where twisters the day before had killed two and injured 35, destroying 140 homes and damaging 225 others.

The unit assigned to Fort Worth will be used for disaster work in Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, and may be assigned temporarily to Kansas and Nebraska during the storm season, the Red Cross said.

Other units will be stationed at Atlanta, Los Angeles and Washington, but will be available for service in neighboring states.

EARNING ITS FIRST "BATTLE STAR" in aiding victims of the Apr. 2 tornado in Dallas, one of the four new mobile canteens given to the American Red Cross by the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee feeds disaster workers and some of the 800 local families suffering loss. Robert E. Flaherty (extreme left), member of the national staff of the committee, watches the operations. The canteen was manned by members of AFL-CIO unions, who volunteered their services to the Red Cross.

LISTENING TO YOUNG VICTIMS tell how tornado destroyed their home, Rob Roy, Jr. (left), member of Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 59, and a Red Cross worker help direct them to rehabilitation assistance. In its first 51 hours of service, the canteen dispensed 75 gallons of coffee, 40 gallons of milk, 1,500 sandwiches and many gallons of soup.



VIOLENCE OF WINDS which lashed nine-state area in the South and Southwest during first week in April is indicated in this picture of the damage to a roofing company building in Dallas. The tornadoes brought destruction in 48 counties, affecting 15,000 people, two-thirds of whom are receiving Red Cross aid in rebuilding homes and businesses, as well as medical care.

THREE DAYS BEFORE THE DALLAS DISASTER, the new canteen was presented to Fort Worth officials of the Red Cross by AFL-CIO representatives. Taking part in the ceremonies were, from left, A. R. Kinstley, assistant regional director of AFL-CIO Region 17; AFL-CIO Director Lester Graham; J. R. Neil, chairman of the Tarrant County Red Cross Chapter, and Heg Johnson, chapter disaster committee chairman.

ANOTHER CANTEEN, one of four given the Red Cross by AFL-CIO, is turned over to the Pacific Area headquarters of the Red Cross in San Francisco. Walker L. Millner, left, area manager, receives the keys from AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Dan Flanagan (second from right). Mayors George Christopher of San Francisco and Clifford E. Rishell (right) of Oakland smile their approval.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. EISENHOWER will have to make, within the next few weeks, an appointment to the Tennessee Valley Authority board of directors. The issue is more important symbolically to the country than even directly to the TVA country.

The President's first appointee, Herbert Vogel, shares Eisenhower's idea that "expansion" of TVA is "creeping socialism." A second nominee like Vogel would give the Eisenhower anti-TVA forces a majority of the three-member board.

Edward F. Mynatt, a Republican in the Agriculture Dept. and a friend of TVA, was once mentioned as a possible selection. Mynatt apparently cooked his own goose by telling a reporter that he had been offered a TVA Administrative job if he would step aside as a candidate in favor of the Republican Rep. Howard Baker of East Tennessee.

Baker then announced that he wouldn't accept appointment. The fear about him was not that he was against the TVA idea but that he might let Republican Party officials make the agency a patronage hunting ground.

The President might, of course, reappoint Dr. Raymond Paty, whose seven-year term expires May 18. But Paty was originally named by Harry S. Truman and Eisenhower doesn't care for Truman men who try to administer agencies as they are supposed to be administered.

The TVA fear is that he will name a rubber-stamp for Vogel—and further demonstrate his disbelief in the public power concept originated, presidentially, by a highly modern Republican President named Theodore Roosevelt.

As Harry S. Truman said at the dedication of Hungry Horse Dam in the 1952 campaign: "Take a good look at it. If the Republicans (meaning Eisenhower) get in, you won't see any more."

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A LETTER REACHED THIS OBSERVER asking why people hadn't "got behind" an alleged Eisenhower "program" for social security. The answer, of course, is that there is no such program.

A newspaper columnist named Ray Tucker, syndicated for the misinformation of as many readers as possible, said last November that Ike would ask "$2,500" a year in annuities for social security old-age beneficiaries. He said Ike would ask that people be allowed to make "$2,000 or $3,000" a year without losing their pensions. He said Ike would again ask private insurance company health-reinsurance and "again" ask $5 billion for schools.

In April none has come to pass. No $2,500 a year, no boost in allowable earnings to "$2,000 or $3,000," no great big revived health reinsurance plan. And Ike never did have a "$5 billion" school-aid program. Last year he belatedly asked $1.25 billion. This year he requested $1.3 billion—and the White House isn't fighting for this, or civil rights, or anything else with its own Republican congressmen.

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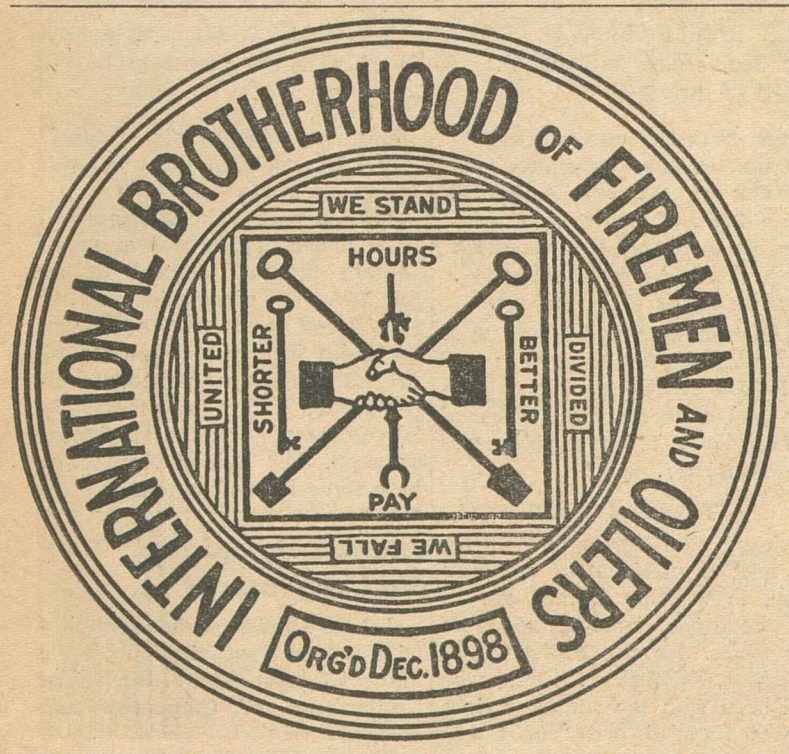
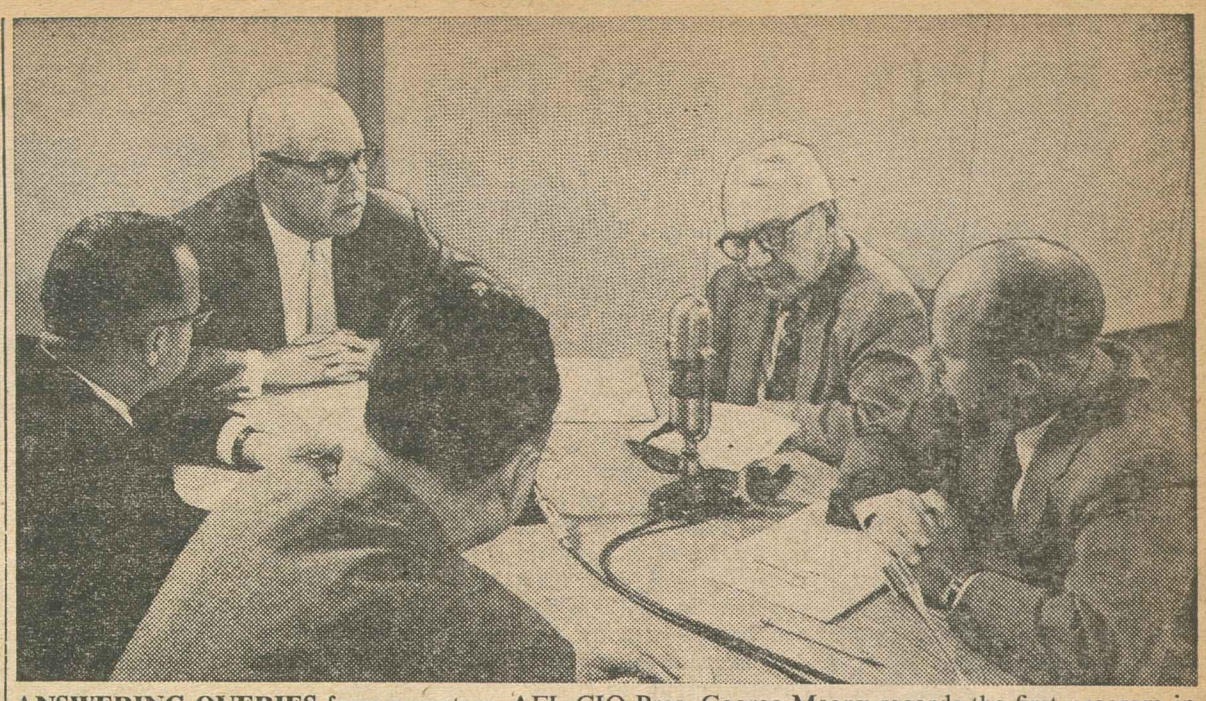
AGRICULTURE SEC. EZRA TAFT BENSON isn't the only Eisenhower official who blames his own failures on unions. The Small Business Administration, reporting Feb. 28, 1957, complains about the "hardship" on small business caused by the "growth of unionism."

The SBA has been a mess for four years because it is more of a gesture than a functioning agency backed by White House understanding, approval and goading. So it blames unions.

Arthur Larson, head of the U. S. Information agency, made hay with the President by writing a witty book and making witty speeches on the "new" Republicanism. Republicans in the House responded by slashing his budget cruelly. Maybe like some "modern" Republicans of the past—the late Harold Ickes, for example—he would find himself more comfortable if he switched sides.



THIS UNION BUTTON is the emblem of the Intl. Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, Helpers, Roundhouse and Railway Shop Laborers and indicates that the employes in the boiler and engine rooms of every type of industry, as well as railroad shops and roundhouses, are members in good standing.



ANSWERING QUERIES from reporters, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany records the first program in the new AFL-CIO radio public service series, Labor Answers Your Questions. Clockwise from left foreground are Harry Flannery, AFL-CIO radio-TV coordinator; Joseph Gambatese, of Nation's Business; Meany; Fred Perkins, Scripps-Howard Newspapers; and Allen Adams, Business Week. The series, running 13 weeks, will be available to radio stations beginning Apr. 22.

Vandercook Says:

GOP 'Businessmen' Not So Smart

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

WHEN the Republicans came back to Washington, their most frequently heard boast was that now a country which had presumably been pining for it would have a "businessmen's administration."

Strangely, the most significant failures of the Eisenhower regime have been in precisely those undertakings in which big businessmen might be supposed to be most sharp-witted and hard-headed, in the drawing up of contracts with other powers.

Vandercook

The agreement, reached with Saudi Arabia, underscores this feeling. For the right to use, for just five more years, the Dhahran Airfield in Arabia, which we built, we promise to supply and train Arabia's armed forces, with the understanding that "the two governments will arrange appropriate terms of payment."

That would seem to say that if the Arabians can't agree with us on what is "appropriate" we're stuck. We also agree to modernize an Arabian seaport and "to assist in mutually agreed projects."

Nor is it as if we were dealing with a pauper monarch. Due wholly to western capital, skills and enterprises, King Saud enjoys an income from oil royalties in excess of $2 million a week. The latest of His Arabian Majesty's 24 preposterous palaces alone cost more than the total educational budget of his kingdom.

What, though, is most shameful in our down-on-our-knees agreement with Saudi Arabia does not appear in the published text. For, even to have gained so little for so much, the government of the United States has publicly been willing to prostrate itself before King Saud's Hitler-like, anti-Semitic passions. We humbly promise that no American Jews will be sent to Dhahran. That clause is not merely humiliating, it is absurd.

In the United States this is a moral, a constitutional, as well as a biological impossibility. With a background of such cowardly compliance with every demand and whim of one arrogant dictator after another, it is small wonder if their respect for us has lessened to the point where, as of now, Nasser, Saud, and all of them pay no more heed whatever to our wishes about Suez, Aqaba, or the piling of Russian arms.

Morgan Says:

Public Awakening to Oil Gouge

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

I DON'T know what's been going on in your neighborhood, but the price of gasoline in the District of Columbia has jumped about 10 percent in less than 10 months. This is somewhat higher than the average national rise.

It may not be typical, but the price of high test gasoline in Washington has risen four separate times during that same interval. Today, it is almost 37 cents a gallon.

Morgan

The oil industry is becoming sensitive to the possibility that the public at last is arousing itself from a long winter's nap and is going to insist that Congress continue to ask questions until the industry comes through with some clear and logical answers about its profits and price structures.

There is a lot of interesting ground still to cover. After the latest gasoline price hike came on the eastern seaboard in January, the American Automobile Association telegraphed protests to the oil companies, pointing out that the industry's own figures showed it had 187 million barrels on hand, a record surplus which has since been increased to 200 million barrels.

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MEANWHILE Sen. O'Mahoney's investigating committee appeared to be discovering even less justification for a price rise. Not only were American companies permitted to deduct 27½ percent from their sale of crude oil as "depletion allowance" from their income from their Middle East properties, but taxes which they paid, say, to Saudi Arabia were allowed as full dollar-for-dollar credit against their U.S. income tax on these operations.

The result: such companies as Gulf, Aramco and others paid not a cent of income tax to the U.S. Treasury on what Sen. Kefauver called their "fantastic" profits in the Middle East.

Which caused Colorado's Sen. Carroll to remark that "maybe the public doesn't understand a depletion allowance but it understands what it means when a company isn't paying an income tax on its profits."

This remark was a sequel to a verbal volley from the senator during the O'Mahoney hearings wherein industry spokesmen were attempting to justify price increases despite huge capital-financed plant expansion and increased profits.

"I say," exploded Carroll, "that somewhere along the line if they don't stop, if they don't give some consideration to the consumers of this nation, the hue and cry is going to grow so strong that you will be deprived of that depletion allowance, because in my opinion it can be separated and limited to the continental United States.

Carroll submitted figures to prove that the depletion allowance for a single company, Aramco, deprived the U.S. Treasury in 1955 and 1956 of nearly $100 million.

And it doesn't take a legislator long to calculate that that's just half the 200 million of taxpayers' dollars the President proposes—and is now authorized—to spend on his Middle East doctrine.

UAW Stresses Needs Of Skilled Workers

Atlantic City, N. J.—Major structural changes designed to give greater attention to the needs of skilled, technical and white collar workers, were approved by the United Auto Workers convention here.

Although it was the most strenuously debated issue of the meeting—which lasted from Apr. 7 to 12—fewer than 200 votes were cast against the proposals.

Three Changes Voted

The three constitutional changes provided:

1—On approval of the UAW ex-executive board, local contract ratification procedures can be altered so that skilled trades, production, office, engineering and technical workers may vote by group on contractual matters "which relate exclusively to each group" as well as on general matters applying to all members.

2—Also with executive board approval, locals can arrange to elect stewards and committeemen exclusively "by and from the appropriate groups."

3—The accepting or rejecting of contract changes and strike votes can be done on the unit basis, where the executive board has approved the special arrangement.

Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, who heads the union's General Motors Dept., told delegates that the union's future was dependent on the changes proposed by the UAW leadership.

Within the last five years, Woodcock said, the proportion of white collar, skilled, engineering and technical employes in the auto industry has risen from 22 per cent of the total to 31 per cent.

In three more years, he predicted, it will rise to a possible 40 per cent. In some aircraft firms, the proportion has already reached 50 per cent, he added.

Without making necessary changes to provide for the special work groups, the UAW officer said, the union would represent a continuously smaller group of workers in the industry.

Refine Old Concepts

It is "inescapable," Woodcock emphasized, that "if we cannot achieve the organization of professional, technical, engineering and also office workers, this union will become an increasingly less effective force."

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther rejected criticism that the changes compromised the union's principle of industrial unionism, and maintained they "refine" old concepts in order to preserve and strengthen the UAW's effectiveness.

The convention gave constitutional status to an earlier executive board policy that dues money earmarked for the union's non-partisan "citizenship fund" can be allocated by an individual member to an outside non-partisan group or charity.

Only three requests for such use of the dues payments were made last year, Reuther reported.

Salaries of officers and staff were increased by convention action. With only slight opposition, the president's salary was boosted by $4,000 to $22,000. The secretary-treasurer and four vice presidents were raised $4,000—to a level of $18,000 and $16,500, respectively. Executive board members were increased $2,500 to $12,500.

Change Name of Paper

An intensification of the union's already big public relations program was approved by the convention. The UAW's Eye Opener program, aired in the early morning hours when workers are on their way to the job, is already being broadcast in most metropolitan areas where the union has big membership.

The union paper will get a name-changing—from the Auto Worker to Solidarity; several new regional and industrial editions; and possibly more frequent publication.

Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies Garment Workers lauded the UAW's record. He urged legislation to provide disclosure to federal agencies of accounting, reporting and administering union funds.

He also proposed that the crime of misappropriation of union funds be considered a felony under the law, instead of a misdemeanor as at present.

The UAW will hold a special convention early next year to frame general collective bargaining demands for its new contracts with employers. The delegates have voted to make the shorter workweek, with increased take-home pay, a major goal.

AUTO WORKERS' PRES. WALTER P. REUTHER affixes his signature to a giant-sized petition to the United Nations, circulated by the Workers Defense League, in support of the Hungarian people. Shown looking on are (left to right): Vera Rony of the League; Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the UAW; Anna Kethly, minister of state in the communist-ousted Hungarian people's government of Imre Nagy, and Victor Reuther, head of the UAW Foreign Affairs Dept.

Steel Charges Against Labor Called 'False'

Pittsburgh—U. S. Steel Corporation is trying to blame organized labor for the rising cost of living in a "deliberate" effort to "cover up" its "rapidly increasing profits," Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald has charged.

Taking sharp issue with a statement by Roger Blough, chairman of the board of U. S. Steel, in which he said labor's wage demands had caused the skyrocketing cost of living, McDonald declared:

"To put it bluntly, Blough is making false charges. They are a deliberate cover up to turn attention away from the corporation's rapidly increasing profits and its steel price increases."

McDonald added that productivity in the steel industry in recent years "has more than offset the cost" of wage increases.

The Steelworkers president pointed out in addition that steel price increases have far exceeded any additional costs for wage boosts.

"No amount of talk," said McDonald, "can hide the corporation's efforts to shift the blame for its inflationary actions. . . . No amount of talk can hide the fact that the corporation's price actions are part of an effort to increase its already high profits."

Union Labor Life Observes 30th Birthday; Meany Lauds Record

Baltimore, Md.—The Union Labor Life Insurance Co. celebrated the 30th anniversary of its founding with a report that it has $876 million of insurance in effect.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, a member of the board of directors, compared it to the $58 million in effect at the end of the first decade of operation.

"The fine record of the company in the past," he said, "will be its basis for future growth."

Recalls Early Days

He recalled that in his early days as a union member, employers provided nothing in the way of insurance to protect their employes, and many insurance companies refused to sell policies to workers because they were regarded as poor financial and moral risks.

"When a member of my union died," Meany reminisced, "someone passed the hat so he could be buried decently. Usually the sum collected was woefully inadequate to cover the entire cost of the burial and the worker's family was burdened with a huge debt."

It was to alleviate this condition that the 1923 convention of the former AFL authorized a committee to examine the program of death benefits provided by unions. The committee was headed by the late AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Matthew Woll, who had co-sponsored the resolution with the late Pres. George W. Perkins of the Cigar Makers.

The committee's findings were approved the following year and in 1925 a certificate of incorporation and a charter were obtained in Maryland. The first policy was issued in 1927.

Tribute to Woll

Meany paid tribute to Woll for his role, as president of the company, in building it into one of the country's leading insurance companies. He also lauded Woll's successor, Edmund P. Tobin, who had been with the company since it was founded and "could step right in when Matt Woll departed."

In addition to Meany, directors include AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Vice Pres. Harry C. Bates, president of the Bricklayers, and Vice Pres. A. J. Hayes, president of the Machinists. Unions own most of the company stock.

In his report to the directors and stockholders, Tobin said a survey showed that 80 percent of all families with annual incomes of $5,000 and more have some form of health insurance, but only 41 percent of those with incomes under $3,000 are protected. Nearly 70 percent of the total population, or about 110 million Americans, have some form of coverage.

CELEBRATING THE 30TH BIRTHDAY of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. at the annual meeting in Baltimore are (left to right) Pres. Edmund P. Tobin, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who are members of the board of directors.

Acting Governor Vetoes Alaska Compensation Bill

Anchorage, Alaska—Alaska's Republican acting governor, overriding the wishes of the legislature as well as the expressed policy of the Eisenhower Administration itself, has vetoed a bill to improve workmen's compensation.

Declaring that he was "fully in accord" with the bill's purposes, Acting Gov. Waino E. Hendrickson nevertheless returned the measure to the Territorial Legislature with a recommendation that the matter be studied further.

The bill, voted by both house and senate, followed the federal Longshoremen's and Harbor Worker's Act, often pointed to as a "model" workmen's compensation measure. Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, had urged the Administration to support its enactment.

"Our review of this legislation indicates that it is in line with the Administration's efforts to improve the standards of state workmen's compensation laws," Under Secretary of Labor James T. O'Connell replied.

Cruikshank said he had been assured that both the Secretary of Labor and the office of the Secretary of the Interior had urged Hendrickson to sign the measure.

"Apparently, however, the voice of the pulp and logging interests of Alaska was stronger than the urge of the much advertised new republicanism," Cruikshank wrote Henry Hedberg, legislative representative of the Alaska Territorial Federation of Labor here.

U. S. Savings Bonds Interest Hiked

By a voice vote, the House has passed and sent to the President a bill raising the maximum interest on U. S. Savings Bonds from 3 to 3¼ percent.

The measure will permit the Treasury to carry out previously announced plans to provide higher interest on series "E" and "H" bonds purchased since Feb. 1, in an effort to stimulate lagging sales.

Plumbers Suit Seeks $1 Million

Philadelphia—The Plumbers & Pipe Fitters filed a suit for $1 million damages and an injunction halting violation of a contract against an individual firm and an employer association.

Named were United Engineers and Constructors, Inc., a company which operates nationally, and the National Contractors Association, of New York, the trade organization. The action was filed under Sec. 301 of T-H in Federal Court here.

The suit grew out of a dispute over pipe fabrication for a Detroit building project. The construction work was governed by a contract between the union and the association by which the company, as an association member, was bound, and which the union claims was violated.

Rhodes Appointed To Carpenters Post

J. Lew Rhodes has been appointed director of organization for the industrial department of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Rhodes, a former regional director for the AFL-CIO, has been in charge of the Carpenters' Southern States organizing office in Atlanta, Ga. He will be succeeded in that post by George L. Mitchell.

AMA Charged With Balking Polio Shots

New York—The American Medical Association has been charged with being "more concerned with receiving full payment for each shot of Salk anti-polio vaccine than with the wholesale prevention" of the disease.

Leo Perlis, director of Community Services Activities for the AFL-CIO, placed the blame for the "Salk vaccine scandal" directly on the AMA, the U.S. Public Health Service and all agencies charged with the responsibility of producing, allocating and making the vaccine available without cost or at a minimum fee as a public health measure.

Received Assurances

The charges were contained in a letter to AFL-CIO community services representatives attached to United Funds, Community Chests and similar groups in more than 60 cities in the United States and Canada.

Perlis recalled that his group, operating under the Community Services Committee, two months ago initiated a nationwide movement for use of the vaccine because "there was a great deal of vaccine idle on the shelves and we were assured that there would be enough to go around."

The assurances came in consultations with AMA representatives, he said.

The CSA director said current shortages resulted because the medical group "fought against a federally-operated allocation system" for the vaccine, and "did little to develop an effective voluntary system."

Joining with the AMA in "blocking" allocation and in failing to encourage mass production of the vaccine, Perlis said, were the Public Health Service and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Charges Reluctance

His letter charged that there was "a great reluctance on the part of organized medicine to undertake a mass inoculation program," with too many physicians insisting the vaccine be administered as part of their private practice at fees ranging from $3 to $7 a shot.

"Much of the vaccine wound up in the hands of private physicians," Perlis said, "and under this system many adults received shots while youngsters and pregnant women did not."

He advised community services activities representatives to meet with local health departments, county medical societies and polio foundation chapters to review the status of existing programs. He urged further consultation with local central labor bodies, recommending insistence that adequate vaccine supplies be purchased with available public and voluntary funds, to be administered either without charge or at a nominal $1 a shot.

As long as the shortage continues, Perlis said, youngsters and pregnant women should be inoculated first. Then, when adequate supplies are available, a mass inoculation program, including administration of the vaccine on a plant-wide basis, should be developed among all adults.

World Marks AJC's Fight For 'Rights'

New York—A half-century of service in the field of human rights was marked by the American Jewish Committee with a five-day observance here which received salutes from the entire world.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a message to the observance, hailed the committee because it has "consistently upheld the principle of freedom and democracy for which America stands." Its work has "long been supported by the American trade union movement," he noted.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James B. Carey, president of the Electrical Workers, in a speech at the 50th anniversary banquet, bitterly assailed the "appalling abdication of moral responsibility" by business and industry in the civil rights field.

"By far the most shameful and disgraceful aspects of the long struggle for expansion of civil rights and civil liberties in this country has been the silence of business, industry and employer associations," he declared.

"There is not one state in the United States that would not have effective civil rights legislation today if the business and industrial world joined with labor in backing such legislation."

He called their refusal to cooperate with workers "a flagrant demonstration of ethical bankruptcy."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers, in a message paid tribute to the AJC's attempts "to promote good will among American workers of all races and religions."

He particularly praised the cooperation of the committee's National Labor Service with unions in convincing workers that "brotherhood is not just a matter of wiping out the economic evils of discrimination but a way of life."

Goodrich Strike Ends in Victory

Cincinnati, O.—A 15-day strike of 15,000 members of the Rubber Workers employed in nine B. F. Goodrich Co. plants ended when a new two-year contract concluded a series of marathon bargaining sessions here.

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said the settlement "substantially" meets union demands on the 19 issues that had deadlocked negotiations.

INSIDE AFRICA report was given AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (center) and Dir. George Brown of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs by Maida Springer, Ladies Garment Workers staff member. Miss Springer recently returned from a three-month mission to the Dark Continent representing the AFL-CIO.

Aid to Kenya Boosts Prestige of AFL-CIO

The prestige of the AFL-CIO in strife-torn Kenya was boosted tremendously by the helping hand it has given the Kenya Federation of Labor in building a new headquarters. That's what Maida Springer, Ladies Garment Workers' staff member, reported on her return from a three-month trip to Africa for the AFL-CIO.

The help was in the form of a $35,000 grant from the William Green Memorial Fund for a hall to be named in memory of the late president of the former AFL in the new home the KFL is building.

"The Africans in Kenya are grateful for AFL-CIO recognition of their struggle," she explained. "It meant a lot to them. And it gave the Europeans in Kenya who are friendly to the federation considerable help."

Recognition Slow

Miss Springer visited Kenya, was in the Gold Coast when it formally obtained its independence and became Ghana, and spent several weeks in Tanganyika. Throughout her trip, she found one common characteristic of the European settlers who, despite their small numbers, dominate the economic, political and cultural life of the colonies and trusteeships.

"Basically," she explained, "it is an inability to accept the Africans—and their trade unions—as men. It's the same in all colonial areas. Recognition is coming only slowly and gradually."

The exception, she said, was in Belgian Congo, where Africans are better educated, more thoroughly trained, and fill more skilled jobs than in other places. When her train crossed the frontier, she said, the white engineer was replaced by an African—the only country where this took place.

The labor organizations are weak, she said, but all have great potentialities and have close connections with nationalistic movements.

In Kenya, where the dynamic Tom Mboya—a recent visitor to AFL-CIO headquarters — is the general secretary, the basis for growth is particularly good, she said.

Tanganyika Strong

The Tanganyika Federation of Labor, now about two years old, is one of the strongest national labor centers, Miss Springer found, with about 30,000 members.

"It has very little to go on except a very dedicated and very determined leadership and rank-and-file," she said.

The TFL is opposing a pending minimum wage bill—the result of a strike in Dar-Jes-Salaam, the capital—because it provides for a low of 3 cents a day for minors.

The strike grew out of the discharge of four hostel employes and the subsequent firing of a union shop steward who tried to have them reinstated.

Democratic Practices Code Urged For Unions

New York—The evils of racketeering will be rooted out by the labor movement when labor develops a new code of democratic practices within unions, said Charles S. Zimmerman, vice president of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union.

He addressed the 52d annual conference of the League for Industrial Democracy.

Zimmerman emphasized that the code of democratic practices within unions "must safeguard unions for the rank and file, must impose some obligation upon members to safeguard their union."

Louis Hollander, president of the New York State Industrial Union Council strongly criticized the nominations as U.S. ambassadors of Scott McLeod to Ireland and Henry Taylor to Switzerland.

Hollander, who presented a scroll to Chester Bowles, former U.S. ambassador to India, said the nomination of McLeod was "an insult not only to the people of Ireland but also to the people of our country."

In his address, Bowles criticized the "jet age isolationism to be found in our country," adding that "we cannot hold the world at arm's length." He said that we cannot think along the lines of "those who are not with us, are against us" and he said that "we made out a case for neutralism for 125 years."

Bowles said some of our military assistance programs were "extremely wasteful" and that economic aid overseas could be increased with savings on some of our "lavish" military programs.

A scroll in absentia was presented to Gov. Luis Munoz Marin of Puerto Rico.

IN RECOGNITION OF HIS SERVICE to labor and democracy, Chester Bowles (center) former U.S. Ambassador to India, was presented an award from the League for Industrial Democracy. Shown giving him a scroll at the LID's 52nd annual conference is Louis Hollander, vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, while Harry W. Laidler, conference secretary, looks on.

Jewish Labor Asks Ike Aid Rights Fight

New York—The Jewish Labor Committee has called on Pres. Eisenhower and the Justice Dept. to "give moral leadership" in combatting attempts to destroy the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The organization, which represents 500,000 Jewish workers in AFL-CIO unions, said in a message to the President that recent attacks on the NAACP have been directed not only by "hate groups" like the white citizens councils but also by elected officials and legislatures in a number of southern states.

"These attacks under the guise of legislative and administrative action are capable of striking a fatal blow at some of our most cherished rights: the guarantees of freedom of speech and assembly, the right to petition and the right to organize," the committee said.

The JLC statement said that the NAACP is engaged in a legal, legitimate activity and added that "the labor movement overwhelmingly supports the fight for equal rights which the NAACP has so effectively led."

"Even if this were not the case," it continued, "organized labor would defend the NAACP on the grounds that a legitimate organization cannot be destroyed because its views are not in accord with the powers in control at the moment. Freedom of speech and freedom of association are rights too precious to trade unions to be allowed to go by default."

Housing Starts Skid to '49 Low

Housing construction across the nation last month skidded to the lowest March figure since 1949—16 percent below the figure for the corresponding month in 1956.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported 83,000 housing starts last month. This represents an annual rate of approximately 880,000 homes, indicating that the decline in private home-building which took place throughout 1956 has accelerated during the first quarter of this year.

The BLS reported that the March figure was fattened by more than 7,500 public housing units being constructed under the Capehart military housing program.

Meany Rejects Demands of Teamsters

AFL-CIO Constitution Will Govern All Proceedings

(Continued from Page 1)

the "governing body between conventions" and shall "have the power to file charges and conduct hearings."

The Teamsters were invited to a hearing May 6 before the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee on the issue of domination or substantial influence by "corrupt influence."

Meany said the committee "will permit the Teamsters to be represented by counsel and to offer any evidence and to submit briefs."

Beck Invited

Charges of "malfeasance" and "maladministration" have been filed against Beck on unanimous vote of the Executive Council, a copy of charges has been given him, and he has been "invited and requested" to appear at a council hearing May 20.

Beck in a two-day hearing before the McClellan special Senate committee invoked the Fifth Amendment 117 times in refusing to answer questions involving his handling of union funds.

The committee chairman, Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), used the word "theft" to describe financial transactions involving about $322,000 in Teamsters money.

Beck said earlier on a nationwide television program that he "borrowed hundreds of thousands of dollars" from the union, but under oath he declined to answer questions about the "borrowing."

The Teamsters executive board resolutions did not say flatly that the union refused to attend the May 6 Ethical Practices Committee hearings, nor did Beck say he would refuse to attend the May 20 Executive Council hearing on charges against him.

Ask Discussions

The Teamsters' board said the suspension of Beck was "without authority" and asked for discussion with an AFL-CIO "committee"—a "committee" that Meany declined to name.

After protesting, in effect, that the proferred Ethical Practices Committee hearing was not in accordance with due process, the Teamsters' board motion said:

"When any appearance is to be made before the Ethical Practices Committee, our general executive board will make such appearance."

Meanwhile, David B. Charnay, board chairman of Allied Industrial Research Associates, announced at a crowded press conference that he had been engaged by the Teamsters for an "internal and external" public relations campaign to protect the rights of the "rank and file" of Teamsters against any "predatory interest."

He named as one "predatory interest" that wanted to "destroy or take control of" the Teamsters "certain elements within the AFL-CIO."

Refuses to Identify

These "certain elements" of the AFL-CIO were the only alleged "predatory interest" he named as operating exclusively against the Teamsters. He refused to identify any AFL-CIO individuals as members of the "predatory elements."

He said a couple of other "predatory interests"—the Communists at home and abroad and some reactionary businessmen—wanted the whole labor movement weakened or brought under control, but he conceded that these groups were not "picking the Teamsters."

Asked if he couldn't name one other "predatory interest" allegedly trying to "destroy or control" the Teamsters alone, he replied:

"As soon as we find them I'll tell you about them."

Charnay said his contract with the Teamsters gave his firm $200,000 the first year, payable $50,000 at once and $18,750 a month thereafter until the full $200,000 was paid.

The contract also provided an additional four years of public relations service at $200,000 a year, but this was subject to ratification by the Teamsters convention beginning Sept. 30, he said.

Charnay opened a Teamsters News Service in the union building and said the news would be "released straight" without any slanting.

His work would not include public relations advice to any Teamster officer except incidentally to his employment by the union, he said, and Vice Pres. Einar O. Mohn would be the liaison person between his firm and the Teamsters' board.

Charnay's firm represents the Eastern States Highway Conference, an association of truckers. He said he saw "no conflict of interest" in representing both employers and the union they deal with and said he had consulted the Highway Conference.

The Teamsters' board on Apr. 1 insisted to Beck that a proposed $1 million public relations contract be referred to the convention.

TOP TEAMSTER LEADERS, Pres. Dave Beck and Vice Pres. Einar Mohn, confer at Galveston, Tex., meeting of the union's executive board which termed the AFL-CIO Executive Council's suspension of Beck illegal.

Senate Probers Air Rackets in Scranton

(Continued from Page 1)

the committee, testified that the Bettendorf firm approached him with a bribe offer of $200 a week to avoid the "make-work" jobs.

Bradshaw said he rejected the bribe proffer saying, "There's too many Teamsters out of work here." Later, however, he saw money being passed to unidentified higher-ups, he said, and he got instructions to let Bettendorf trucks pass.

In relation to this Bradshaw testimony Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) said he was "astonished" that the firm or man who allegedly "made bribery overtures" had not been indicted or called by the committee.

Chairman McClellan replied, "The man who paid is just as guilty as the men who received the money."

"I think he's much more guilty," said McNamara.

Committee Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy said his staff was investigating the matter and had been in touch with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The story emerging from chronically-depressed Scranton came from Bradshaw, from Helen Canfield, an articulate Teamsters member and friend of Bradshaw, from William Munley, former Teamsters member, and others.

Bradshaw testified that he was "double-crossed" by officials who asked him to "take the rap" for the dynamiting and then didn't "take care" of him. He was convicted of the dynamiting but as state's witness is awaiting sentence.

Munley, who acknowledged he had "pressed the plunger" to dynamite the unfinished house, denied that Building Trades officials had directed the dynamiting.

Miss Canfield, who candles eggs at a food store warehouse, admitted amusement at tales of malicious mischief as related to her by various Teamster members. She said she would have "voted twice" at the allegedly rigged election but was too conspicuous that day in her "red wool" dress and would have been "noticed."

She indignantly said she didn't see how "the men could sleep at night while letting a woman" fight against arbitrary control of the Teamsters local. She said she believed in unions, was a member and despite her testimony still was working without molestation at her job.

She secretly tape-recorded the conversation in which Munley implicated Building Trades union officials—the story Munley thereafter repudiated.

The tapes were turned over to Scranton newspapers and various indictments followed.

Durkin of the Teamsters, Laborers Business Agent Anthony Bonacuse, IBEW Business Agent Philip Brady and Carpenters Business Agent Joseph Bartell are appealing convictions of conspiracy in the dynamiting case. All four in testifying before the committee denied complicity.

Potofsky Asks Strict Policy On Contracts

New York—Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers has urged Congress to prevent government contracts from being awarded to firms repeatedly violating federal statutes or engaged in labor disputes.

In a letter to Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), chairman of the House Military Operations subcommittee investigating government contracts with Wynn Enterprises, Inc., Potofsky submitted a series of recommendations for policy to govern allocation of government orders.

Compete Unfairly

"Contracts should not be awarded to companies which have repeatedly violated federal statutes," Potofsky wrote. "Persistent violators compete unfairly with responsible, law abiding manufacturers, and should not be rewarded with government business."

In recommending that contracts be withheld from firms engaged in labor disputes, Potofsky said that the ban should be broad enough to include "companies related to them through substantial common ownership."

"The very fact of a labor dispute calls into question the ability of the firm to meet production standards and delivery dates," he declared. "Moreover, an award made under such circumstances would be tantamount to the government's taking sides in the dispute and encouraging its prolongation."

Hits Wynn Companies

Potofsky several months ago charged that the Wynn companies have been repeated and flagrant violators of Walsh-Healey and Fair Labor Standards Act provisions. He told the subcommittee it is performing "an important public service" in its present investigation.

The company was recently in the news when Congressional investigators linked Asst. Defense Sec. Robert Tripp Ross with an appointment he arranged between the head of the firm and a Marine Corps general. Ross, former head of the organization, resigned his government post in the wake of the disclosure that his wife had taken over his share in the enterprise.

4-20-57

New Metal Mining Union Recommended

Denver—The AFL-CIO Non-Ferrous Metals Council at its fifth annual meeting here adopted resolutions calling for a common bargaining program and chartering of a new mine-mill union in the AFL-CIO.

The proposed new mine and smelter union would carry the craft jurisdiction once assigned the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers. The union, which developed in the AFL from the Western Federation of Miners, later joined the former CIO but was expelled in 1949 for alleged Communist domination.

The unanimously adopted resolution called on the AFL-CIO Executive Council to charter the new union. It declared "non-ferrous metal miners have been a separate organization or craft since their inception and therefore they desire to maintain their identity. . . . Unless a non-ferrous metal mines charter is granted . . . the local metal trades councils of the Metal Trades Department in the non-ferrous metal mining industry will become extinct."

James Brownlow, president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. told the delegates local non-ferrous councils and international union representatives in the non-ferrous field need to work together to organize new units.

New potentials are always likely to unfold in this field, where new metals are always being discovered, he said.

The delegates unanimously re-elected William D. Taylor of the Boilermakers president and Jess Larch, former president of Climax Molybdenum Workers Federal Union 24410, secretary-treasurer.

Unanimously elected vice presidents were Robert Harris, Montana; J. Ryman Peterson, Utah; Dave Alexander, Arizona; Elmer Boyette, New Mexico; Don Roll, Colorado; Paul Shafto, Wyoming; Milton Doxford, Nevada, and O. C. Campbell, Oklahoma.

The 51 representatives of workers in the copper, zinc, and other non-ferrous mines and mills unanimously adopted recommendations calling for negotiation by all locals of a 25-cent hourly pay hike, a common contract termination date of June 30, with all contracts to terminate June 30, 1959, and sick leave of one-and-one-half work days per month to accumulate to a maximum of 30 days. Excess accumulated over this would accrue to vacations or terminal pay.

William D. Taylor, Boilermakers international representative in Arizona and council president decried the weakness of many non-ferrous local councils. He said they would have to be strengthened before the new bargaining demands could be enforced.

CHARTERING OF A NEW MINE-MILL UNION in the AFL-CIO was recommended by the AFL-CIO Non-Ferrous Metals Council in its fifth annual meeting in Denver. James Brownlow, Metal Trades Dept., president, is shown as he addressed the meeting.

100 Firms Snared Defense Plums

One hundred firms and their subsidiaries have received 63 percent, or over $88 billion, of the more than $140 billion in defense contracts issued between July 1, 1950, when the Korean war started the defense production boom, and June 30, 1956.

General Motors Corp., the latest report by the Defense Dept. showed, grabbed the heaviest share of orders, receiving $6,965,300,000 over the six-year period.

AFL-CIO News

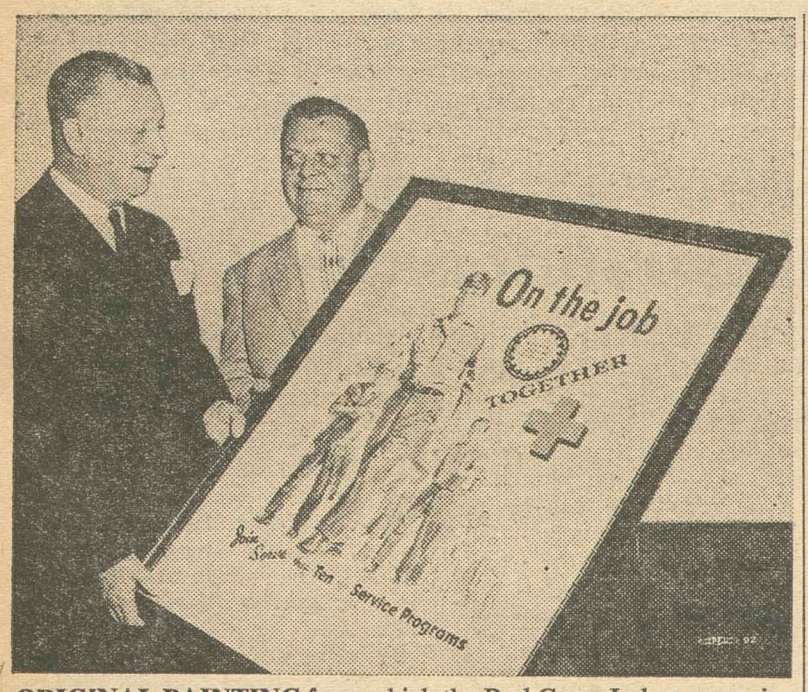
Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, April 27, 1957

No. 17

Ike Calls for Legislation On Union, Welfare Funds



ORIGINAL PAINTING from which the Red Cross-Labor campaign poster was produced, the work of Artist John Gould, was presented to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler by H. S. M. Burns (left), chairman of the $95 million drive which is still under way. Burns also gave Schnitzler a Red Cross Certificate of Appreciation for his services during the drive.

Cost of Living Up 7th Straight Month

The cost of living moved up for the seventh consecutive month between mid-February and the middle of March, the consumer price index rising by two-tenths of one percent to 118.9.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics attributed the inexorable upward trend to price increases in all major groups of goods and services except food, which showed a decline of four-tenths of one percent due mainly to lower costs for eggs, dairy products and pork.

The jump in the CPI, a rise of 3.7 percent over March 1956, brings wage increases to about 1.4 million workers whose contracts include escalator clauses.

Predicts Further Rise

Nearly one million railroad workers whose wages receive a cost-of-living adjustment semi-annually will get 3 cents an hour effective May 1. About 200,000 employes of the General Electric Co. will get hikes of one percent. An additional 200,000 workers in a wide range of smaller plants, including aircraft, electrical supplies, contracting and textiles, are due for pay hikes ranging from 1 to 3 cents.

H. E. Riley, chief of the BLS Price Div., predicted that the CPI, will show a still further rise when the Apr. 15 reading is determined. Indications are that price rises will be found in each category, he said, with the situation beyond that too indefinite to allow a forecast.

The CPI now stands at more than twice its pre-war level—for the year 1939, it was 59.4—despite a major revision of its components two years ago.

On Mar. 15, the food index stood at 113.2, compared to 113.6 a

(Continued on Page 3)

Spendable Income Of Workers Off

The spendable earnings of factory workers dropped by slightly more than 30 cents a week between Feb. 15 and Mar. 15, according to a report by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

At the same time, the bureau reported that price increases have so cut into take-home pay that workers' buying power was slightly lower than in March 1956—the first time in more than 2.5 years in which real spendable income of workers in industry showed no gain from the year before.

Average net earnings stood at $74.65 for workers with three dependents and $66.25 for one without dependents. The bureau said the decline from February was due to a shorter work week.

Schnitzler Says:

Business Blocks Disclosure Laws

By Eugene A. Kelley

Chicago—Congressional passage of the Douglas bill providing disclosure legislation for welfare funds was advocated by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler before 1,000 delegates to the 34th convention of the Hotel, Restaurant Employes and Bartenders.

Such legislation, Schnitzler recalled, was urged three years ago by the separate AFL and CIO federations along with "stringent provisions for punishing anyone who used those funds for improper purposes."

Efforts to pass disclosure legislation, he went on, "have been hampered at every turn of the road by industry, insurance companies, banks and other fiscal groups."

Called Sacred Trust

Administration of the welfare funds, Shcnitzler declared, is "a sacred trust and we believe it should be a public trust as well."

Pres. Ed S. Miller and Sec.-Treas. Jack Weinberger won unanimous re-election along with the 10 vice presidents who make up the union's executive board. Delegates were in attendance from every state, all the Canadian provinces, Hawaii and Alaska.

High in the interest of the delegates was a report on continuing organization by the union at Miami Beach, for two years the scene of an intensive drive against reluctant employers and discriminatory legislation.

Miller was cheered when he announced that the union now has "the biggest majority of the first-

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Slows 'Wreck' Bill In Delaware

Dover, Del.—Indications that a "right-to-work" bill may die in a Delaware House committee mounted after organized labor turned out, over a thousand strong, to protest the legislation.

The hearing before the Revised Statutes Committee filled the House chamber and overflowed into the hallways. The hearing in itself constituted a setback for proponents of the "wreck" bill. The measure had previously passed two readings in the House before the hearings were set.

Legislative correspondents for Delaware newspapers indicated that the hearings may have turned the reported sentiment for passage of a

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Says Ike's Plan 'Agreeable'

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed general agreement with the views voiced by Pres. Eisenhower on the desirability of legislation providing for disclosure of union funds.

"With respect to health and welfare funds," Meany said, "we have long favored legislation even more sweeping than the pending Administration bill. These health and welfare plans, whether operated by unions, by management or by both jointly, are funds held in trust for the benefit of workers and should be completely safeguarded from any and all corruption and mismanagement.

"In this modern age, we see no danger in public disclosure of union financial reports. Even more important, we advocate that every union member should get a report of what is being done with his own money."

Says Bills Will Curb 'Rackets'

By Willard Shelton

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress for swift action on two legislative proposals which he said would help eliminate labor "racketeering."

After a conference with Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, who flew to see the vacationing President at an Augusta, Ga., golf course, Eisenhower recommended these congressional steps:

- **A law for federal registration and financial reporting of union welfare and pension plans.**
- **A law allowing the Labor Dept. to investigate the accuracy of and make public union financial statements already filed with the department under the Taft-Hartley Act.**

The Administration is backing a welfare fund bill less sweeping than the bill sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and endorsed by the AFL-CIO. Mitchell also has previously stated his desire to validate and publish union financial reports.

Eisenhower said "the American labor movement must be free to achieve the social and economic gains which in the past have benefitted the nation as a whole."

Mitchell added at the press conference "we don't want to do anything that will hamper the labor

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UNPRECEDENTED PRAISE of the AFL-CIO as a sponsor was included in presentation of the George Foster Peabody radio news award, highest honor in the field, to Edward P. Morgan (right), presented by the AFL-CIO on the American Broadcasting Co. network. Presenting the award is Dean John E. Drewery of the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism at the University of Georgia, which administers the award.

House Approves $250,000 For U. S. Agencies Quiz

The House has voted $250,000 in new funds for a Commerce subcommittee to make a full-scale study of the operation of key regulatory agencies under the Eisenhower Administration.

The subcommittee on Feb. 7 was granted $100,000 to investigate various administrative and quasi-judicial agencies such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Power Commission, the Federal Communications Commission and some 14 others. The House voted on a roll call Apr. 11 to raise the committee's funds to $350,000. The vote followed debate in which Republicans protested and the House Democratic leadership threw its full support behind the increase.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Morgan Moulder (D-Mo.), is authorized to study the laws under which the agencies operate and the policies and methods they are applying in interpreting and administering the laws.

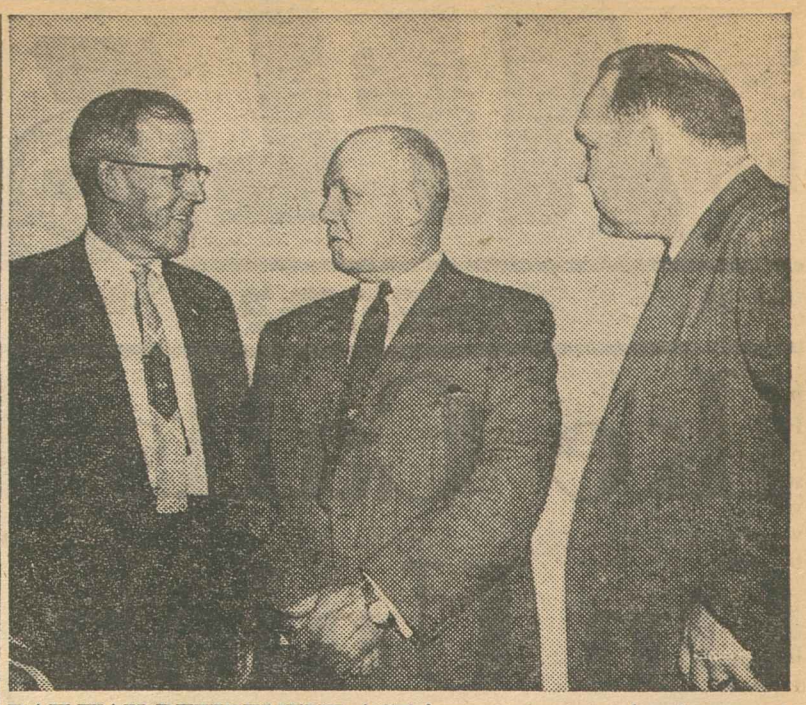
Democrats frequently have charged that Pres. Eisenhower has "packed" the quasijudicial agencies with commissioners hostile to the purposes of the regulatory laws, including many appointees drawn directly from the business interests supposed to be regulated.

Speaker Sam Rayburn took the floor to help fight off Republican complaints that any inquiry should be made by the Government Operations Committee and that $350,000 was "too much money" in an "economy" year.

GOP Floor Leader Joseph Martin (Mass.) led the attack on the proposal. Rayburn left the rostrum to point out that many administrative agencies had been created by laws initiated by the Commerce Committee, of which he used to be chairman.

Democratic Floor Leader John McCormack (Mass.) said the investigation could lead to reforms bringing "a saving of countless millions to the taxpayers."

On the roll call vote Democrats voted 185 to 4 in favor of the full $350,000 appropriation, Republicans lined up 139 to 40 in opposition.



RAILWAY RETIREMENT ACT improvements and enforcement of present rail brake safety regulations were discussed by (left to right) Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and A. M. Lampley, BLFE national legislative representative, during a break in the brotherhood's Washington conference of its state legislative leaders.

Packinghouse Union Protests Swift Move

Chicago—Swift & Co.'s decision to discontinue further pork operations at the "home" plant here on Apr. 29 was vigorously protested by some 5,000 Packinghouse Workers at a lunch hour street meeting in the heart of the stockyards district.

The company announced that it would transfer all pork operations to plants outside Chicago for reasons of economy and increased efficiency. It still "will be an active buyer of hogs on the Chicago market" but will ship them out for processing.

Union officials said that the company has informed them that after personnel shifting has been completed there will be no women workers remaining in the Chicago plant with less than 14 years seniority. For men, the seniority level for remaining workers is expected to be about 10 years.

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein told the protest rally that questions with "such grave social implications" should not "be allowed to rest solely in the hands of an absentee board of directors." He said representatives of the workers who have invested their own lives in the enterprise should have a voice in such far-reaching decisions.

The Swift move was denounced as "unpatriotic and shortsighted" by Fred Hoehler, consultant to Mayor Richard Daley. The city's anticipated population growth of 2.5 million "consumers" within 10 years should encourage a meat packer to have faith in Chicago, he declared.

Joseph B. Meegan, head of the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council, pointed out that Armour & Co. is undertaking a multi-million dollar Chicago plant rehabilitation program and said that Swift could do the same. The council, which represents 165 neighborhood groups, recently protested the Swift move.

'Note' Trick Used to Dodge Overtime

Crandon, Wis. (PAI)—A new twist in union-busting has been uncovered by the Woodworkers here.

The Streckert Plywood Corp., currently the object of unfair labor practices charges by the IWA local, is using a "personal note" scheme which IWA says will deprive workers of overtime pay on Saturdays for the next 30 months.

E. H. Streckert, faced with a notice for an NLRB election, closed the plant down and on the second day of the shutdown began sending letters to his workers hinting at a "joint ownership plan."

Some of the workers went to investigate—they didn't have anything else to do in Crandon, because the town isn't big enough to supply jobs for unemployed workers—and found that Streckert had dreamed up a plan whereby every worker who returned would sign a note for $1,000 and then spend the next 30 months working it off on Saturdays at straight time.

IWA member Bill Van Cleve, who originally signed one of the "notes," changed his mind and demanded the "note" back and thereafter turned it over to the IWA, which in turn saw to it that NLRB was informed of Streckert's activities.

NAM Has Own Budget Trouble

New York—The National Association of Manufacturers, strong advocates of cutting the federal budget $8.2 billion, is having budget troubles of its own.

In the past two years the NAM's own budget has increased from $5,380,000 to $6,180,000, a 15 percent increase. In contrast the federal budget in the last two fiscal years will have gone up only 8 percent.

Textile Workers Win At Canada Towel Mill

Galt, Ont. — Employes of the Stauffer-Dobbie Manufacturing Co., one of Canada's major towel mills, wiped themselves clean of company unionism and voted to affiliate with the Textile Workers Union, 204 to 122, in an election conducted by the Ontario Labor Relations Board.

The victory was the third affiliation vote by an independent union in recent weeks, according to Paul Swaity, TWUA Canadian director. Two locals of the Canadian Brussels Carpet Weavers Association at the Harding Carpet Co., Brantford, Ont., and the Toronto Carpet and Barrymore Cloth Co., Toronto, have also voted to merge with the TWUA, he said.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS and labor's role in that field was the subject of one of the programs in the new AFL-CIO public service radio series, Labor Answers Your Questions. Answers were supplied by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (second from right) to queries raised by three clergymen (left to right): Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld of Washington Hebrew Congregation; Rev. John F. Cronin, assistant director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and Dean Francis B. Sayre of Washington National Cathedral.

Murray Foundation Distributes $963,204

The Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, established to honor the memory of the late president of the former CIO, has completed its functions and gone out of existence after distributing a total of $963,204.70 to some 30 charitable, religious and educational organizations, a final report showed.

The foundation was set up in April 1953, five months after the death of Murray on the eve of the CIO convention scheduled for December 1952. It carried on its distribution of funds without any administrative cost.

Accomplished Goals

President of the foundation was Emil Rieve, chairman of the Textile Workers' executive board. Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical Workers was secretary-treasurer, and the director was Arthur J. Goldberg, AFL-CIO special counsel and general counsel of the Steelworkers.

"The foundation has accomplished its twofold goals: helping to perpetuate the name of Philip Murray, a great and beloved American labor leader; and providing funds to assist a variety of organizations and institutions which, in their own way, are serving the cause of human dignity—the philosophy of Philip Murray," said Goldberg in reviewing its work.

"We who had the honor of serving the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation are proud of its work and feel that it has well served the purposes for which it was created."

The foundation's funds were provided by contributions from unions formerly affiliated with the CIO and by several individual donors. Receipts amounted to $948,446.65, to which was added about $14,700 in interest.

The largest single contribution, $200,000, was given to the National Council of the Churches of Christ. Large gifts also went to the Roselia Foundling and Maternity Hospital, Pittsburgh; the building fund of Providence Hospital, Washington; National Committee for Labor Israel; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Roosevelt University, Chicago.

Other recipients included: American Association for the United Nations; Yorkshire Miners Homes Fund, Barnsley, England; Miners Welfare Fund, Blantyre, Scotland, Murray's boyhood home; National Religion and Labor Foundation; Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Howard University, Washington; American Arbitration Association; Louis Stark Memorial Fund and the National Symphony Orchestra Association, Washington.

Also, Burgandy Farm Country Day School, Alexandria, Va.; University of Mexico, Mexico City; National Urban League; St. Vincent Memorial Hospital, Taylorsville, Ill.; National Child Labor Committee; New School for Social Research, New York; Graduate School of Business, Columbia University; National Catholic Welfare Conference; Cornell University; Institute of Intl. Education, New York; National Conference of Citizenship, Washington; Dept. of Economics, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., and the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of the District of Columbia.

In addition, the foundation sponsored a memorial movie on Murray's career, a booklet entitled "Human Dignity," and an oil portrait of Murray.

McDonald Re-Elected by Steelworkers

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Pres. David J. McDonald won re-election to his second term as head of the Steelworkers by a 404,172 to 223,516 margin over Donald C. Rarick, McKeesport, Pa., the official tally has shown.

The referendum was conducted on Feb. 12. The official canvas has just been completed by the international tellers.

Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel, seeking another term, defeated a Rarick ally, William Klug, Milwaukee, 420,085 votes to 181,264.

In the contests for regional directorships Paul M. Hilbert, who ran on Rarick's slate, won in Dist. 15 in the Monongahela Valley, largest district in the Pittsburgh area. In Dist. 28 Paul Schremp, Lorain, O., was the winner.

Meany Chairman Of Schoemann Dinner

Milwaukee, Wis. — AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will be honorary chairman of a testimonial dinner to be given here June 1 on behalf of Peter T. Schoemann president of the Plumbers' union.

The dinner is being sponsored by the state of Israel for the dual purpose of honoring Schoemann for his many contributions to labor and to promote interest in the sale of Israel development bonds.

Schnitzler Urges Fund Disclosures

(Continued from Page 1)

class beach hotels under contract."

The Roney-Plaza and McAllister hotels, Miller said, signed contracts last week.

There were cheers, too, when Pres. William Lee of the Chicago Federation of Labor and an international vice president of the Teamsters closed his address of greeting with the opinion that the Teamsters will "as they always have, continue to be members of the AFL-CIO."

Cloak For Malpractices

Schnitzler deplored the "secrecy in financial administration" of welfare funds as "a handy cloak for malpractices" in health and pension plans that now cover more than 75 million Americans. It is not widely known, he said, that only one-half of one percent of these funds are administered solely by unions, that only 7.5 percent are administered jointly by union and management, and that the remaining 92 percent is entirely administered by employers.

The terms of the bill introduced by Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.), Schnitzler said, are in accord with AFL-CIO belief that "labor union officers, management officials, insurance company officials, every administrative officer of every health and welfare fund ought to operate in the cold and pitiless glare of the public scrutiny."

That, he continued, "is the way to avoid corruption . . . place their operations in a goldfish bowl and put the bowl out in the parlor where no one will miss seeing it."

He scored the policy of the National Association of Manufacturers for supporting such legislation only when it applies to union and jointly administered funds and opposing its application to funds administered solely by company officials.

Enforcement the Answer

In one reference to the "loose ethical standards of American industry" Schnitzler noted that in the past year U.S. employers failed to turn over to the government $279 million in withholding taxes they had taken from their workers.

Referring to current congressional probes Schnitzler said some people prefer "the big headline type that investigations draw. I, for one, prefer the small-sized type of a proper and fair law on the statute books. And just as important, I prefer the enforcement of the laws we now have against stealing, extortion, racketeering and all other sorts of corruption.

"Enforcement, not just headlines, is the answer. Action, not just accusations, is what we need."

Efforts to discredit the labor movement by such Republican Senators as Barry Goldwater of Arizona and Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota were rapped by Dir. James L. McDevitt of the Committee on Political Education.

They see, he said, "a golden opportunity to reduce the labor movement to what it was in the early 1800's and . . . a constant threat on the part of the trade union movement through its activities in the fields of political education."

Other convention speakers included Illinois Dir. of Labor Roy Cummins, Dir. Robert Johnston of Auto Workers Reg. 4, Sec. Joseph Lewis of the Union Label Trades and Services Dept., Dir. Eugene P. Moats of AFL-CIO Reg. 14, Sec.-Treas. Joseph Keenan of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and John D. Carney of Community Services Activities.

Culinary Display Gourmets' Delight

Chicago—A block-long lounge in the Conrad Hilton Hotel was transformed into a gourmet's paradise with an art exhibit of culinary skill as part of the 34th convention of the Hotel, Restaurant Employes and Bartenders Union.

Almost 2,000 items ranging from the daintiest of pastries to a towering scale model of the hotel done in sugar were shown as the handiwork of 350 master chefs, cooks and assistants done on their own time especially for the convention.

A feature of the display was a giant cake made in the shape of "Union House, Union Bar," the book by Matthew Josephson which traces the union's history from its earliest days to the present.

IMMEDIATE ENACTMENT of union welfare fund disclosure legislation, which the AFL-CIO has been seeking for three years, was urged by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (left) in an address at the convention of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers in Chicago. Pinning a convention badge on him is Pres. Ed. S. Miller, with Sec.-Treas. Jack Weinberger looking on.

Living Cost Jumps 7th Month in Row

(Continued from Page 1)

month earlier, 112.8 in January, 109 in March 1956 and 100.5 in June 1950, the last month before the outbreak of fighting in Korea.

Medical Costs Soar

In the area of services, medical care continued its long-time search for ever-higher levels, increasing seven-tenths of one percent to 136.6 because of higher prices for professional fees and hospital treatments.

Apparel prices showed a seasonal increase of the same size, reflecting the introduction of spring styles.

In the transportation field, prices of used cars continued to increase, this time by 3.5 percent, while those of new cars maintained their downward drift. Riley pointed out that while new car prices show a 7 percent increase over March 1956, used car costs are 15 percent higher.

Higher mortgage and home maintenance rates and the ending of rent controls in Philadelphia combined to boost the housing index by three-tenths of one percent. Price increases for newspapers, movie admissions and television sets sent the reading and recreation figure up by one-half of one percent.

The only factor to show a drop other than food was house furnishings, which sagged by one-tenth of one percent.

Labor Foes To Capitalize On Probe

Roanoke, Va.—The real purpose of the McClellan Committee's investigation of union practices is to pave the way for more anti-labor legislation, Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers told the convention of the Virginia State AFL-CIO.

The committee's objective is not the baring of "a few petty crooks," he told more than 650 delegates representing 62,000 members of the merged labor movement. Rather, he maintained, it is serving in a nationwide campaign "to create in the public mind a belief that all trade union officials are racketeers and crooks."

Aimed at All Unions

He claimed the investigation is not aimed at the Teamsters alone, but at all unions. The legislation that will grow out of it, he predicted, will be so destructive that "we will face the task of completely rebuilding the trade union movement."

Abel made it clear that organized labor does not condone the few racketeers and crooks who can be found in such a large organization.

"But the AFL-CIO has the machinery to take care of these people," he said.

Rep. W. Pat Jennings (D), who was twice elected to Congress with strong labor support, lauded the course the AFL-CIO Executive Council has taken to combat crooks in the labor movement.

Predicts Persecution

Howard H. Carwile, candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in the June 9 primary election, predicted that unions will be terrorized and persecuted if his opponent, Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., wins the race.

Pres. Harold B. Boyd, a member of the Plumbers, was re-elected in a vigorous contest that saw races for nearly every statewide post won by his followers.

Boyd defeated John S. McGuiness, business agent of the Roanoke Building Trades Council, by a count of 496 to 302.

In the tightest contest I. C. Welsted, who served many years as secretary-treasurer of the former State Federation of Labor, went down to an eight-vote defeat before Brewster Snow, of the Electrical Workers. The tally was 406 to 398.

Vice Pres. Julian F. Carper, Textile Workers, easily defeated L. L. Rustad, of the Carpenters, 563 to 273.

Gov. Leader Calls 14-B 'Right-to-Exploit' Law

The elements for destruction of the trade union movement have been carefully seeded into the Taft-Hartley Act, especially the provision granting the states the authority to adopt so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Sec. 14-b of the act allowing states to adopt legislation banning union security provisions in collective bargaining contracts, writes Gov. George Leader in the May issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist, contains more anti-union ammunition than any other piece of labor legislation.

Destruction of Unions

Anti-union forces, including their legal advisers, have used the section to create the "right to exploit" workers. This exploitation principle, if carried to its conclusion, Leader asserts, will mean the destruction of trade unionism. He adds:

"This 'right to exploit' clause is a built-in invitation for irresponsible persons to accept the benefits of union bargaining without taking any of the responsibility.

"To get fair agreements with employers, unions must be secure in their rights. Without this most important security, unions cannot function."

Pledges Veto

The Democratic governor pledged anew his strong opposition to "wreck" measures, declaring he will veto any such measure that comes to his desk.

He warned that "those who fear labor and would destroy the trade union movement . . . realize that the present climate of emotional thinking offers the opportunity of a lifetime."

If these forces are successful, he said, "right-to-work" legislation and similar punitive laws would "roll back labor's hard-won gains of the past half-century."

'Wreck' Law Is Set Back In Delaware

(Continued from Page 1)

law to curb union security provisions. The Wilmington Morning News reported that it is questionable whether the bill "will ever come to a vote."

Speakers against the bill included Pres. Clement J. Lemon of the Delaware State Federation of Labor, Pres. James J. LaPenta, Jr., of the Delaware State Industrial Union Council, and the Rev. Thomas Reese, director of the Catholic Welfare Guild of the Wilmington Diocese.

The presentation of labor's case was arranged by John C. Pierce, chairman of the Delaware Joint Legislative Committee.

LaPenta said that the measure would bring the state into collective bargaining and likely "would be branded socialistic if it worked against what 'right-to-work' advocates consider their interests."

Lemon directed his attack on clause 805 of the bill which would bar an employer from requiring the payment of union dues. He said that a non-member cannot play on a golf course where dues are required. He pointed out that dues are necessary to maintain unions, which would be destroyed if they lacked this income.

"All men have an obligation to join together in an effort to organize—they have the responsibility to pull their weight," Father Reese said. "If a law says that no dues shall be paid then we are weakening the whole power of the union."

Spokesmen for the Farm Bureau and the Small Business Council, who appeared for the bill, were subjected to critical questioning, much of it from Reps. James R. Quigley, New Castle, Democratic majority leader, and James H. Snowden, Wilmington, minority leader.

Open Shop Bastion Finally Organized

Los Angeles (PAI)—For more than 42 years Van de Kamp's Bakeries has been considered a citadel of the "open shop" on the West Coast.

Management of the company which employs more than 1,800 workers actively fought off all organizing efforts of various unions since it was established in 1915. An organizational strike was broken 10 years ago.

But organizing work continued almost uninterruptedly over the years, and now the company has finally agreed to recognize four AFL-CIO unions as collective bargaining agents for its employes.

Part of the success by the unions was due to a change in ownership of the company which was recently purchased by General Baking Corp., a firm with union contracts in other parts of the nation. The new union contracts will mean up to 65 cents an hour pay raises in some cases.

Midvale Heppenstall Agrees to New Pact

Philadelphia — Negotiations between AFL-CIO Federal Labor Union No. 18887 and the Midvale Heppenstall Co. have resulted in new two-year agreements providing an immediate 15-cent hourly increase, with another 7-cent hourly hike set for July 1, 1958.

Other gains won by the union include increased life insurance coverage, and improved health, pension, holiday, shift differential and vacation benefits.

THE AFL-CIO PRESENTS
Morgan and Vandercook
Monday Thru Friday
ABC Network
WITH THE NEWS

The NAM's Pious Fraud

THE public should take notice that if Congress fails to pass a strict law for federal protection of employe welfare and pension funds, the blame will rest exclusively with "respectable" businessmen including insurance executives and the National Association of Manufacturers.

The NAM in a dishonest analysis of the Douglas bill calls it a "sleeper," "shrewdly conceived" by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and "attacking the healthy parts of American industry's whole structure of employe benefits."

What is behind this extraordinary analysis?

The Douglas bill doesn't "attack" anything. It proposes that **all** funds reserved for the future benefits of employes be required to file financial reports with a federal agency. It would penalize false statements and would make embezzlement of benefit funds a federal crime.

This makes the NAM cry into its beer. Make union-administered funds register and report with the federal government, it argues, but don't make company-administered funds register and report.

For employer-run funds, it says, good old states' rights regulation would be fine and dandy. To make employer-run funds register and report to the federal government would be "encroachment" by wicked Uncle Sam.

The NAM analysis of the Douglas bill is so flagrantly dishonest that it doesn't mention the fact that an alternative Administration bill, sponsored by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.), also adopts the viewpoint that **all** trust funds are simply deferred wage benefits about which employes have a right to information. The NAM simply assails Douglas and ignores the bill backed by Pres. Eisenhower and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell.

And who is in favor of total disclosure and total protection of all welfare and pension funds? Why, the AFL-CIO—which can't get a nickel's worth of help and support from the self-proclaimed respectable elements of American society.

This is why crooks may continue to be able to mismanage, or loot, or milk, funds intended solely for the benefit of workers, because Congress may refuse to pass a law opposed by the insurance lobby and the NAM lobby.

Register Now!

PLENTY of powerful anti-union forces are working to restrict the power of working people at the polls, to hamper and harass their unions, to capture the machinery of government at all levels for the benefit of low-wage employers and reactionary politicians.

The answer must be a renewed campaign to make sure that every working man or woman is registered, is well-informed on all public issues and candidates, and votes in every election—federal, state and local.

The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education is launching a series of regional rallies to assist local groups in using their democratic rights. Elections this year and next will determine what kind of governors, state legislators, judges, congressmen and local officials write the laws of 1958 and 1959.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II APRIL 27, 1957 No. 17

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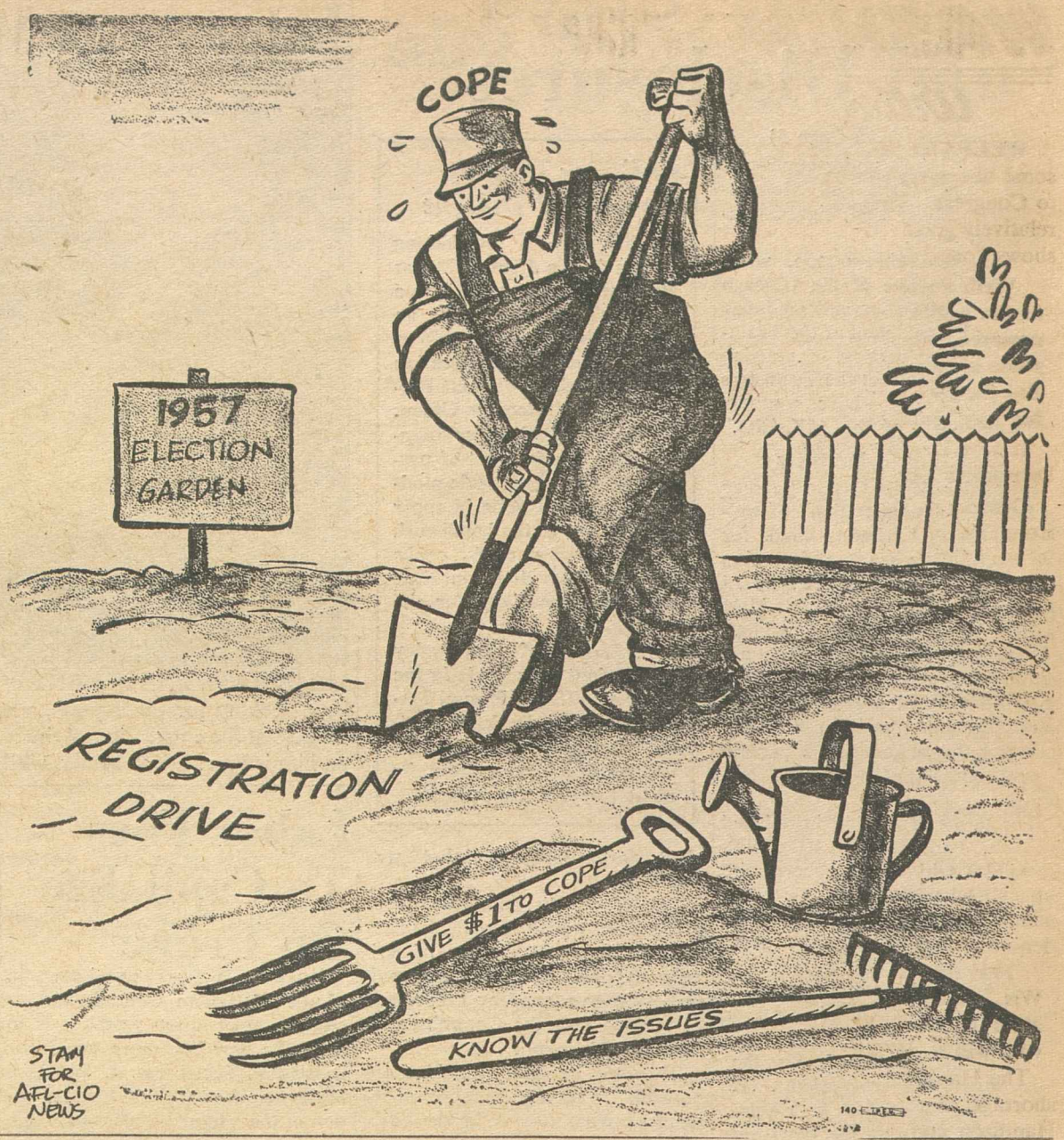


'Workers' Paradise' Hits Red Labor With Biggest Pay Cut in History

By Arnold Beichman

The Soviet Union, land of the speedup, slave labor and company unions, has now come up with the biggest wage-cut ever instituted against workers in modern history.

To understand how this wage-cut took place, let's translate it into American terms:

Millions of American workers have for almost two decades been buying government savings bonds, the most common being the E bond. The usual custom, particularly during World War II, was to buy the bonds via a payroll deduction plan; a few dollars each week until you reached $18.75 and you received a $25 bond redeemable in 10 years.

Suppose U.S. Did Same Thing

Now suppose the U.S. Treasury announced that redemption of these bonds was to be postponed for 20 to 25 years without interest. It would be the equivalent of a wage-cut, since unlike government taxes, the bond investment presumably was your own money.

A few days ago, Nikita Khrushchev announced a "postponement" for the next 20 to 25 years of any bond redemptions held by Soviet citizens.

The total outstanding of such bonds is $65 billion, the overwhelming proportion of which is in the hands of Soviet workers.

Soviet workers were forced to subscribe to these bonds by a vast propaganda campaign led by their so-called unions. Back in 1938, Izvestia said, "there shall not be a single worker who has not subscribed to the new loan to the extent of two to three weeks' earnings."

The Soviet Council of Trade Unions in May 1948 announced:

"By a unanimous and universal subscription to the Third State Loan the workers of the Soviet Union will once again demonstrate their unbounded love and devotion to the Bolshevik party, the Soviet government, and the great leader and teacher, Stalin."

Dr. Harry Schwartz, New York Times expert on Soviet affairs, in his basic text on the Soviet Union, wrote that "although an individual's decision to purchase state bonds is nominally voluntary, there is strong pressure exerted on workers to make them subscribe three to four weeks' earnings annually for this purpose."

Forced Loan Subscription

This forced loan subscription, which it is estimated took up to one-tenth of a worker's earnings, was over and above the high tax rate on Soviet workers, far higher than tax rates in free countries.

For example, in Russia there is a maximum limit on income taxes so that higher-paid Soviet citizens pay less proportionately than lower-paid workers.

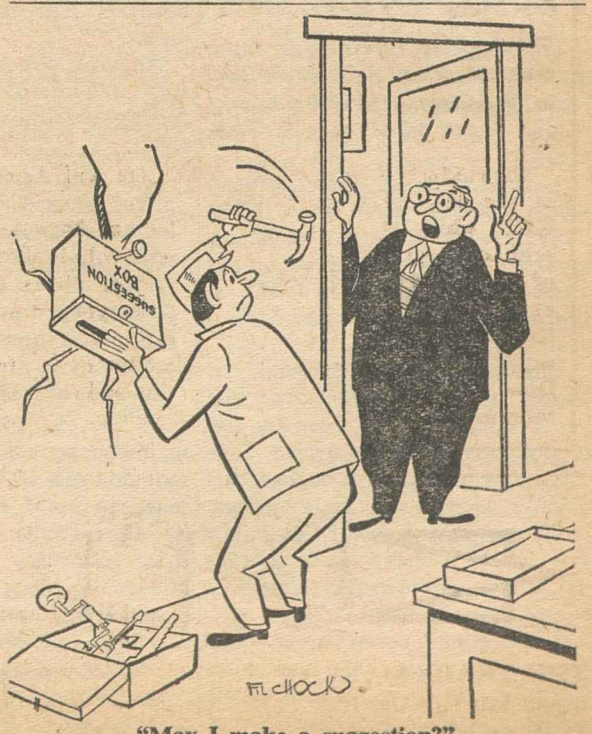
Although it is little realized, one of the greatest sources of Soviet revenue is through a sales tax paid by the worker, not according to his income but according to his purchases.

Edmund Stevens, special correspondent in Moscow of the Christian Science Monitor, reported that "for many persons the loan subscriptions constitute the bulk of their savings." This means that the Khrushchev "freeze" on these bonds has wiped out the savings of millions and millions of Soviet workers.

Nowhere in any reports is there to be found a reference to any discussion with the trade unions regarding this retroactive wage-cut in the so-called land of socialism. In any free country, workers through their trade unions would be fighting this kind of confiscation, but not in Russia.

Even when these bonds were technically redeemable, they never paid interest except by a trick lottery twice a year which equalled about 3 or 4 percent of the entire loan.

Khrushchev's wage-cut will be greeted in the Communist world as a stroke of financial genius. The Communist World Federation of Trade Unions will, at best, remain silent.



"May I make a suggestion?"

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

WELFARE SEC. MARION B. FOLSOM is being credited by some observers with having done a fine job in "selling" his budget to Congress. One syndicated Washington columnist says Folsom's relatively good luck in pulling his appropriations through the House shows "once again that he knows his way around government."

Well, Folsom is certainly better informed about and more alert to the political facts of government than most Eisenhower businessmen, who arrogantly assume that because they have made some money they are superior to mere mortals like congressmen. But the record doesn't support any assertion that Folsom "knows his way" in dealing with Republicans.

It was Democrats in the House who saved his budget, as it is Democrats who are saving everything the Administration wins.

Democrats voted 191 to 31 against a motion to slash $1.3 million from Folsom's Food and Drug Administration; GOP members voted 99 to 94 in favor of the cut.

Democrats voted 146 to 73 against a motion to cut $1.5 million from Folsom's Office of Education; Republicans voted 133 to 61 in favor of the slash.

Democrats voted 186 to 35 against an amendment to eliminate $50 million in grants to the states for sewage plant construction; Republicans voted 150 to 45 in favor of the amendment.

If he had to depend on Republicans, in short, the only thing Folsom could be sure of "knowing his way" about is the shortest road back home to the Kodak company in Rochester, N. Y.

★ ★ ★

CAREFUL INVESTIGATION has uncovered one business firm, an active participant in the Wisconsin Manufacturers Association, which refuses to follow the NAM-Chamber of Commerce line of denouncing federal school aid.

This firm is the Hamilton Manufacturing Co. of Two Rivers, Wis., which used its annual report to stockholders, no less, to talk about the deplorable shortage of school classrooms to house pupils who will be the citizens of tomorrow.

The Hamilton company told its stockholders about the classroom shortage as reported in official estimates from Sec. Folsom. The Hamilton company refused to accept violent NAM-C-of-C attacks on the Folsom statistics but instead gave full faith and credit to the figures compiled by the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare.

The company tolds its stockholders, in fact, that the classroom shortage might bring some profitable business to the firm in the future. It manufactures, among other things, desks, chairs and other schoolroom equipment—and it doesn't believe a word of the NAM-Chamber of Commerce propaganda campaign against federal school aid.

★ ★ ★

IF READERS WILL FORGIVE an intramural joke, there is a story about the National Press Club, an organization of newspapermen and others here, the Saturday that Postmaster Gen. Arthur B. Summerfield refused to deliver the mail.

A reporter wandered into the game room of the club in his search for some facts to report about the dismal effects of "no-mail" Saturday. He observed that for the first time in decades there wasn't a poker game running.

"What happened here?" asked the reporter. "Didn't their salary checks arrive?"

"Oh, no," replied another reporter.

"For years these guys have been telling their wives they had to go down to the club to check their Saturday mail. And all the wives read the papers this morning and saw Summerfield saying there wasn't going to be any Saturday mail."

Meany to Keynote Legislative Rally

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will keynote a two-day joint legislative rally called by the AFL-CIO Government Employes' Council in Washington May 14 and 15.

The conference was planned at the last meeting of the GEC, which voted to place primary emphasis on support of postal and other federal employes' pay increases, new legislation guaranteeing union rights in federal management-labor relations, and increased retirement benefits.

Musical Artists Mark Anniversary

The American Guild of Musical Artists will mark its 20th anniversary with a three-day conference at the Roosevelt Hotel, New York City, June 10-12.

Theme of the AGMA conference will be "The American Artist Comes of Age," to commemorate its affiliation with the Associated Actors and Artists of America in 1937.

John Brownlee, AGMA president, will lead the three-day conference. John Cameron Swayze, news commentator, will be toastmaster at a dinner which will be highlighted by awards to organizations and individuals for their contribution to the cause of good music.

I.P.E.U.

THE TRADE-MARK OF PERFECTION in plate making is the union label of the Intl. Photoengravers' Union of North America. Insist on getting it on all your photoengravings.

Morgan Says:

Edgar No Modern Republican

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

As if increasing attacks from all sides were not enough, the Eisenhower Administration is now getting the old heave-ho from the very bosom of the family.

Sixty-eight-year-old Edgar Eisenhower definitely doesn't like the way his younger brother Dwight, as he calls the president, is running the country. He's not sure, but he has a suspicion, that such radicals as Sherman Adams, Paul Hoffman and another Eisenhower named Milton are feeding the chief executive a lot of dangerous liberal stuff such as federal aid to education and that big budget.

Morgan

"Edgar," said the president with cryptic eloquence, "has been criticizing me since I was five years old." That neat citation of sibling rivalry may go down as a classic in the annals of psychiatry but the fact remains that the chief executive, by the most brotherly stretch of his imagination, cannot count on Edgar as one of his modern Republicans.

That, however, is only part of his headache. The question arises as to how strongly Pres. Eisenhower can rely on himself to fill that category. He proposes a large budget to fulfill the aims of modern Republicanism, borrowed as some of them may be from previous Democratic administrations, and then, in effect, apologizes to Congress for requesting so much money.

He wants urgently, he says, to get the federal government into the business of helping to finance the building of more schools but he would push through a constitutional amendment, if necessary, to keep it from continuing that assistance on a sustained basis.

He argues for an open rather than a closed approach to the world at large and then nominates as ambassador to Switzerland a writer and broadcaster named Henry J. Taylor who has been closely identified with the conservative if not reactionary point of view, and says Taylor's opinions on many foreign topics are similar to his own.

"I don't believe," said Eisenhower last week in denying he was being shielded from attacks, "that criticism that is honest and fair hurts anybody." Maybe not, but the opinion of Washington observers is growing that now the spate of it, withheld for so long during his first administration, has surprised, annoyed and shaken the president and that he is definitely slipping in influence and prestige.

There is a widely-held theory that being elected president is not enough; that a chief executive must assert his leadership. Many who apply this critically to Eisenhower will be inclined to say "I told you so."

Let them gloat not. It's not the liberals, in their disunity and odd lackadaisical confusion, who are prepared to step in where Pres. Eisenhower feared to tread. It's the phalanxes from the far right who are doing the heavy training for the accession to power.

Time Magazine Has Added Praise for Morgan Award

New York—Time Magazine, noting the presentation of the 1956 Peabody Award for radio news to AFL-CIO newscaster Edward P. Morgan, commented in its Apr. 29 issue:

"Along with an outspoken but responsible way of using the freedom given by his sponsor and network, veteran newsman Morgan combines a pleasant delivery with writing and reporting skill unusual on the air . . . his 15 million sponsors seem to like him as much as the rest of his listeners."

Vandercook Says:

Morocco Should Tread Carefully

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

For about 50 years, opposition to "colonialism" and "imperialism" has been a cardinal article of the American political and moral creed. Cynics, it is true, point out that that faith was conveniently timed, after our own century of swift and gigantic expansion from the Atlantic shore to the far reaches of the Pacific Ocean had been successfully concluded.

Vandercook

Though our views about colonialism, it is true, are largely based on our own history and on that of Ireland, and thus bear no relation whatever to the circumstances of such present day colonies as, say, Nigeria and Malaya, it is not likely that those opinions are going to change.

Recent and continuing developments in the news, should, though, remind us that the men and nations that have lately won political independence are beset by the same problems, and are subject to the same vices as are the rest of humankind.

One would think, for example, that a state which has just won its freedom from any form of foreign control would be particularly careful to remain pure of any blame that it was now bent on playing just the same old game, often in a far cruder and less enlightened form. Just the contrary is the case.

Until quite lately, when all pretense of democratic or constitutional government was cast aside, Pres. Sukarno of Indonesia was regarded, at very least, as a dependable enemy of imperialism. Now, alas, as the East Indies fast collapse into total chaos, we learn that a mere handful of politicians on the one island of Java has been trying to impose its authority over the 93 percent of Indonesia's population which is not Javenese, in language, interests, or in culture.

The one-year-old and still autocratically ruled state of Morocco is more fortunate than many other of the newcomer nations.

But, in Morocco, too, that new country's government, before it has solved any of the domestic problems which confront it, has now raised the banner of its own imperialism. For not much better reason than that there have been quite unproven rumors of oil deposits. Morocco now proposes to make, of all things, a colony of the adjacent vast desert land of Mauretania, a region to which Morocco has no discernible historic claim.

As We See It:

Unrest Continues in Hungary

ATLANTIC CITY—Unrest continues in Hungary and in other countries behind the Iron Curtain, Anna Kethly, minister from the free Imre Nagy government of Hungary, declared on As We See It, presented by the AFL-CIO, over the American Broadcasting Co. radio network.

"The Kadar administration (the puppet regime set up by Soviet armed forces), armed to the teeth, does not have the backing of the people," Miss Kethly said. She asserted that the people have not subsided despite "the execution of workers, council leaders, freedom fighters and young university students."

This is indicated, she said, "by its (the Kadar regime's) threats and their constant reference to the presence of Soviet occupation forces." Only the Soviet armed forces keep the Kadar government in power.

Hungarian youths, studying in the Soviet Union, reported similar unrest among university students and workers in Russia, the Hungarian representative reported. The same reports come from all the satellite countries, she said.

"It is my duty and that of my countrymen here in the free world to constantly remind the free world that the Hungarian revolution was not just an internal affair of a small country," Miss Kethly asserted. "It was much more. It represented principles of human rights that are obligatory upon the United Nations."

Miss Kethly expressed appreciation for the stand taken by the AFL-CIO and for its financial help to refugees. She said that the resolution proposed for the UN by the AFL-CIO should be adopted by the international organization, and would be "of significant importance in securing international peace."

The resolution recommended condemnation of the Kadar regime for execution of Workers Council members; its ouster from the ILO and the UN; demand for liberation of Imre Nagy, and economic sanctions against Russia until it withdraws its invasion army from Hungary.

Hollywood Observer:

A Little Bit of This And More of That

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—George Murphy, a former president of Screen Actors Guild, may turn producer . . . at MGM? . . . There's a deal cooking for a theatrical feature motion picture to be made about one of the most colorful of our naval heroes in World War II. . . . Wonder who they'll get to play FDR in the film to be made by Dore Schary. . . . Latest industry rumor, unconfirmed, is that a new group of Eastern capitalists plans to invest upwards of $75 million in trying to buy control of MGM . . . whose backlog of films in the vault must be worth more than that.

★ ★ ★

CENTER STAGE! Audrey Hepburn, who's nothing short of marvelous in Paramount's "Funny Face," is embarking on a one-woman crusade for more movies devoted to romantic love. Says Hollywood is filming too many stories about psychoanalysis, suspense, delinquency, war, cowboys, and Indians and even rock 'n' roll. The happily-married star complains that writers too frequently are mistaking sex for romance. In "Funny Face," Audrey plays a fashion mannequin who succumbs to the charms of Fred Astaire. They dance and romance their way through 10 happy reels. "Love can really be lovely," says Audrey, "and love's hardly ever dull." By all means, let's have more of it.

Audrey Hepburn

★ ★ ★

AROUND AND AROUND IT GOES and where it stops, nobody knows! Zsa Zsa Gabor's suing a Beverly Hills beauty salon for $40,000, claiming over-bleaching of her hair caused it to fall out. . . . If Sophia Loren, newly-arrived in Hollywood, was correctly quoted in a publicity release, let's all go into the spaghetti manufacturing business. . . . "What I've got came from eating spaghetti," Miss Loren is supposed to have said . . . and what she's got reads something like 38-24-38. . . . Don't believe those rumors about trouble in the Eddie Fisher-Debbie Reynolds menage. . . . Both are darned nice kids and should be able to solve all problems. . . . Bing Crosby will sing across the opening titles of MGM's "Man On Fire" in which Bing has his first all-dramatic starring role.

★ ★ ★

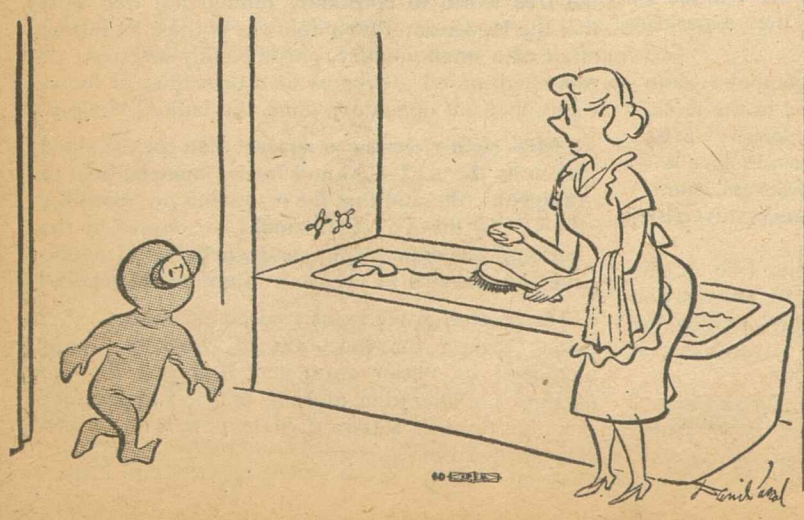
HOLLYWOOD PROGRESS NOTE! Soap bubbles used during filming of bathtub scenes have been improved, thank goodness, so they won't burst at embarrassing moments. After long experimentation, prop men have come up with bubbles in which liquid latex has been added. These rubberized bubbles, lasting for eight to 10 minutes before breaking, will drape the shapely body of Lana Turner for a sizzling bathtub sequence in "The Lady Takes a Flyer," in which she's teamed with Jeff Chandler.

★ ★ ★

MEMORIES! Janet Gaynor, back in Hollywood after 19 years, will vacation in New York with hubby Gilbert Adrian, the great designer, on completion of her co-starring role with singer Pat Boone in 20th-Fox's "Bernardine." How many remember her in "Seventh Heaven?" That's all of 30 years ago.

★ ★ ★

ACTORS MUST ACT! Glenn Ford will star in "Sheep Man," a rugged outdoor drama, following completion of his present role in MGM's "Don't Go Near the Water" . . . whose cast also features a pretty fair football player by name of Johnny Olszewski, former All-America at U.C. and still playing pro ball. . . . Yet another Billy the Kid saga is to be filmed, this time by Warners with Paul Newman starring. . . . Gloria Kreiger, under contract to Columbia for four years without doing a single film, is now confronted with a choice of two stellar roles in "Serenade to a Star" and "Plain and Fancy." . . . Cary Grant's wife, Betsy Drake, swears she and Cary quit smoking by hypnotizing each other.

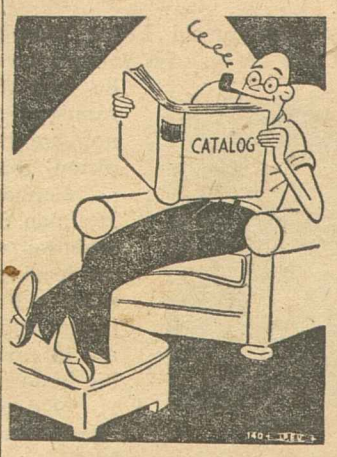


How to Buy:

May Is Usually 'Sale' Month

By Sidney Margolius

MAY is one of the best months to find cut prices on many necessities from clothes to cars. This spring especially it's worth shopping the sales for things you need, because we're approaching the peak of the latest inflation, with living expenses scheduled to hit a new high this summer.



Important sales this month which give you an opportunity to fill in needs at temporarily-reduced prices include spring clothing clearances, May white sales (sheets and towels), lingerie and housecoat sales, clearances of this year's television models at reductions, price cuts on cooking ranges and washing machines, and—increasingly large discounts on 1957 cars. In clothing, note that rising prices of wool mean you will pay more next fall for suits and coats.

The auto industry has met its day of reckoning on price, and for people who need cars, better values are going to be available the next several months. The spring upsurge manufacturers and dealers had been hoping for has not materialized. The result is competition is getting more intense, and larger discounts are being offered. "It's no trick to get as much as $700 knocked off the list price of the higher-priced models," one trade report notes.

Dealers believe one reason for lagging 1957 sales is resistance to this year's higher prices. Ward's Automotive Reports estimates the average standard equipped 1957 model is $2,749, not including taxes, compared to $2,553 in 1956 and $2,300 in 1955. Significantly, more people are buying the lower-priced makes this year. The big three lower-priced makes have accounted for about 60 percent of all purchases this year, compared to 57 percent last year.

But also, and possibly for the first time, the public is showing some actual resistance to the styling of cars, especially to the low height of 1957 models, garage men report.

The low, road-hugging modern design has added to the difficulties of climbing in and out of cars. On some models, it also is responsible for more rain leaks because the door opening now is cut partly into the roof. In models where the rear seat protrudes beyond the door opening, passengers have to "angle" into the car.

But if the 1957 cars are harder to get into, once you're in, the lower, wider design gives you a more stable ride, with less sway on curves and corners. The 1957 models in general are safer, more stable cars on the highway.

(Copyright 1957 by Sidney Margolius)

Making Ends Meet:

Beef Prices Due for Reduction

By Nancy Pratt

FOR those who like to plan meals to take advantage of foods "in season," here's a brief run-down on plentiful foods for May.

By mid-May, you should see some reduction in beef prices which have been so high since the first of the year. Turkeys should be a good buy for community suppers or party dinners. There are a great many large-size turkeys in storage now. May markets will also offer an abundance of eggs, especially the large ones, and prices are lower than average.

In the vegetable category, potatoes, onions and iceberg lettuce deserve honorable mention. This is the season to compare prices carefully between fresh and frozen vegetables. As fresh produce comes in season, there are likely to be "specials" on the frozen product.

Among fruits, look for "specials" on canned freestone peaches, canned plums, and frozen strawberries. Frozen strawberries will come down in price as the fresh berries hit the markets in quantity. Fresh strawberries are likely to be even more expensive this year than last, so the frozen berries may offer substantial savings.

★ ★ ★

THERE'S nothing more annoying than to start to get dressed and have a zipper snag. You can replace snaps and hooks without too much trouble, but a torn zipper often means major surgery for a skirt or dress. Since zippers are so important to the smooth fit and wear of so many of today's clothes, it pays to give them proper care.

Always close zippers before washing garments or sending them to the dry cleaners. Before putting a garment through a wringer, in laundering, cover the closed zipper within folds of the fabric. Protect both zipper and placket fabric by laying a press cloth over it before ironing. Close the zipper when garments are hung in the closet to prevent stretching and sagging.

When buying a coat, jacket or other garment having a separating zipper, see if there is a tab to reinforce the fabric at the bottom of the zipper where the strain comes.

For Your Health's Sake:

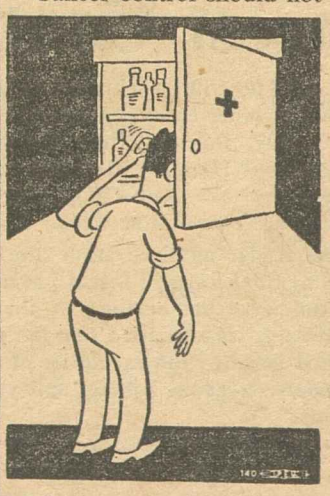
You Can Help Control Cancer

By Dr. Morris Brand

"DOCTOR, tell me, what about cancer? What is it? Where does it come from?"

These are the questions usually asked the doctor by many people, particularly when they know someone who has this condition.

Cancer control should not be limited to a specific month. Every month should be cancer control month. The physician is fully aware at all times of its possible presence in every patient he examines. He will take the necessary steps to track down any suspicious symptoms or lesions as quickly as possible.



Research workers are delving into the mystery of its cause; some are trying to find methods of establishing an early diagnosis—for example, a possible skin or blood test; others are seeking ways of treating it most effectively even when cancer is diagnosed at a point beyond the early and usually more hopeful stage.

Millions of dollars are being spent in research and many millions more will be spent to carry on this program in conjunction with service and education. This condition must be conquered—and it will be some day—just as poliomyelitis may be eradicated by the recently discovered vaccine. Therefore, give what you can to the American Cancer Society.

Money, however, is not the ultimate method or means of overcoming cancer growths. Nor is this problem one for physicians only. It is also a problem which the people must become aware of—and help avoid its onset and conquer it when present. This means people must understand that early diagnosis will permit early treatment and the latter will do much to give better and longer cures.

Thousands of people are alive and well today because they were suspicious of that new lump in the breast, of the small lump on the face which didn't disappear and then started to ulcerate and bleed; of the irregular vaginal bleeding; of the blood in the stool plus the change in bowel habits (alternating diarrhea and constipation); of the persistent blackish color of their stool; of the persistent white patch on the tongue or inner cheek, particularly in a smoker.

They visited their doctor early. They permitted the establishment of a diagnosis and the application of treatment. They did not wish to live in fear and anxiety.

You, too, can help overcome cancer—with money, with periodic health examinations and early diagnosis and treatment.

Lehman Declares U. S. Is Complacent

By Gene Zack

New York—America is in the "grip of an unjustified complacency" which poses a major threat to honest inter-group and labor relations, former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y.) declared here.

He spoke at a luncheon of the Religion and Labor Foundation, Inc., which presented him with one of its three social justice awards for the year.

The two other recipients Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the integration fight in Montgomery, Ala., and Rev. John La Farge, S.J., editor of the Jesuit weekly, America.

Lehman was honored by the foundation as a "fearless champion of social justice" and for his "incorruptible political courage."

Lack of Purpose

Scoring the nation's lack of "central purpose or design" in foreign affairs, and the absence of a "firm core of morality or moral purpose" in domestic matters, Lehman said the country is ill equipped to face up to "the challenge of conflict" confronting America. He said:

"If our domestic policy had a firm moral core, there would be no question concerning the future course of events in the field of civil rights . . . victory would soon come in the struggle for the right to vote, for the right to be free of the fear of lynching and mob violence, for the right of equal opportunity in employment and education.

"If public policy toward labor had a firm moral core, there would be no miscalled 'right-to-work' laws which are in fact punitive statutes designed to weaken and cripple labor unions. To help cure the abuses within the labor movement, labor would then not be afraid to ask Congress to set up statutory safeguards to help protect labor unions against the betrayals of the dishonest and the unscrupulous."

Dr. King received his social justice award from James B. Carey, AFL-CIO vice president, who saluted him for "the competence of your achievement in making Montgomery, Ala., a shining star of hope for deeper human brotherhood."

In a moving acceptance speech, Dr. King paid tribute to the 50,000 Negroes in Montgomery who learned during their successful boycott of segregated busses that it was "ultimately more honorable to walk in dignity than to ride in humiliation."

Dr. King told the several hundred people gathered at the Sheraton-Astor Hotel that there is a sense of urgency connected with the fight for integration.

Champion of Right

The award was presented to Father La Farge as "a tireless champion of the right of all God's children to an equal share in human brotherhood." The citation made particular note of the Jesuit's "great and active interest in the welfare of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters."

Accepting the award, Father La Farge called for a positive campaign for strong ideals. "The strongest communities," he said, "are those built up of many races and religions, not those where the people are all alike." The trade union movement, he said, "has been greatly strengthened" by the fact that its membership is made up of people with "common interests but with dissimilar racial and religious backgrounds."

Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, scheduled to be the toastmaster, was unable to attend because of illness. Substituting for him was Al Whitehouse, director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. Whitehouse said the current Senate investigations of corruption in the labor movement were brought about "because there are a few men who have forgotten the ethics of both labor and religion."

As labor "drives these money changers from its temple," he declared, it "needs the support and understanding of all men of good will." Otherwise, he said, "there is grave danger that the investigations will be subverted into an anti-labor lynching bee."

'57 Philip Murray Award to Meany

New York—The 1957 Philip Murray Award for outstanding contributions in promoting equality for all Americans has been awarded AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by its donor, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

"Mr. Meany was unanimously chosen by the Philip Murray Award Committee for the great contribution he has made, as an individual and as the president of the united labor movement, in the struggle to achieve equality and justice for all Americans," Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the fund, said.

The award will be presented May 16 at the annual dinner of the fund at the Roosevelt Hotel here.

AMERICAN UNION MEMBERS, representing the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, participated actively in the recent sessions of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women at UN headquarters in New York. Shown with William Kemsley, ICFTU representative at the UN, are (seated), left to right, Mrs. Loreno Hahn, U.S. delegate to the UN commission, and Mrs. Bessie Hillman, vice president of the Clothing Workers; (standing) Claire Howe, non-governmental organization liaison officer for ECOSOC; Mrs. Mary Hanscom, regional director of the Communications Workers; Kemsley and Mrs. Caroline Davis, director of the Auto Workers' women's bureau.

ICFTU May Day Message Urges Fair Share of Fruits of Labor

A renewed call for "peace and social advance, for democracy for all, for a fair sharing of the fruits of labor and science" was sounded by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in a May Day message to workers on both sides of the iron curtain. To the world outside the United States, most of which celebrates labor day on May 1, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler sent fraternal greetings and a pledge to continue fighting for social, political and economic advancement. Their messages were broadcast by the Voice of America and distributed by the U.S. Information Agency.

Much Accomplished

The ICFTU message noted that "much has been accomplished" in the last year in the worldwide fight for bread, peace and freedom.

"The Communist and Fascist forces of oppression have been dealt serious blows," it recounted. "Colonialism is receding. In many countries the workers have won solid economic and social gains, particularly in the form of shorter working hours and better social security. But much remains to be done.

"The ICFTU has fought persistently, and will continue to fight, for the right of all workers, everywhere, to organize freely in unions of their own choice."

The message recalled that during the year, the Soviet Union and its satellites were "shaken" to their foundations "by the irrepressible urge of the peoples for freedom and independence." It especially saluted "the dauntless workers and the whole brave Hungarian people" for their uprising.

Day of Rededication

Meany said that for free world labor, this May Day "must be a day of rededication."

"Only through safeguarding and strengthening freedom can mankind today attain lasting peace and a better and fuller life for the people of every race and region," he said.

"Without freedom, there can be no free labor. And without free labor setting the pace in the struggle for the preservation and promotion of individual dignity, well-being and world peace, mankind is doomed to a sorry destiny."

Schnitzler, saluting "those gallant workers of Hungary," pledged U.S. workers "to march hand-in-hand with their fellow-members of the family of free, democratic trade unionism until we reach our goal—the elimination for all time of poverty, insecurity and social injustice."

"True to the best traditions of the trade union movement," he said, "we can—and we will—win our battle for brotherhood, peace, security and justice for all men everywhere."

IBEW Local Given Until July 1 to End Discrimination

The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has given its Cleveland Local 38 until July 1, 1957, to end its policy of refusing union membership to Negroes. IBEW Pres. Gordon Freeman and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan announced that the international will take appropriate action if the local does not comply by the deadline.

The announcement was made in Washington after a meeting of Freeman and Keenan with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, officers of the Cleveland local and Cleveland city officials and civic leaders.

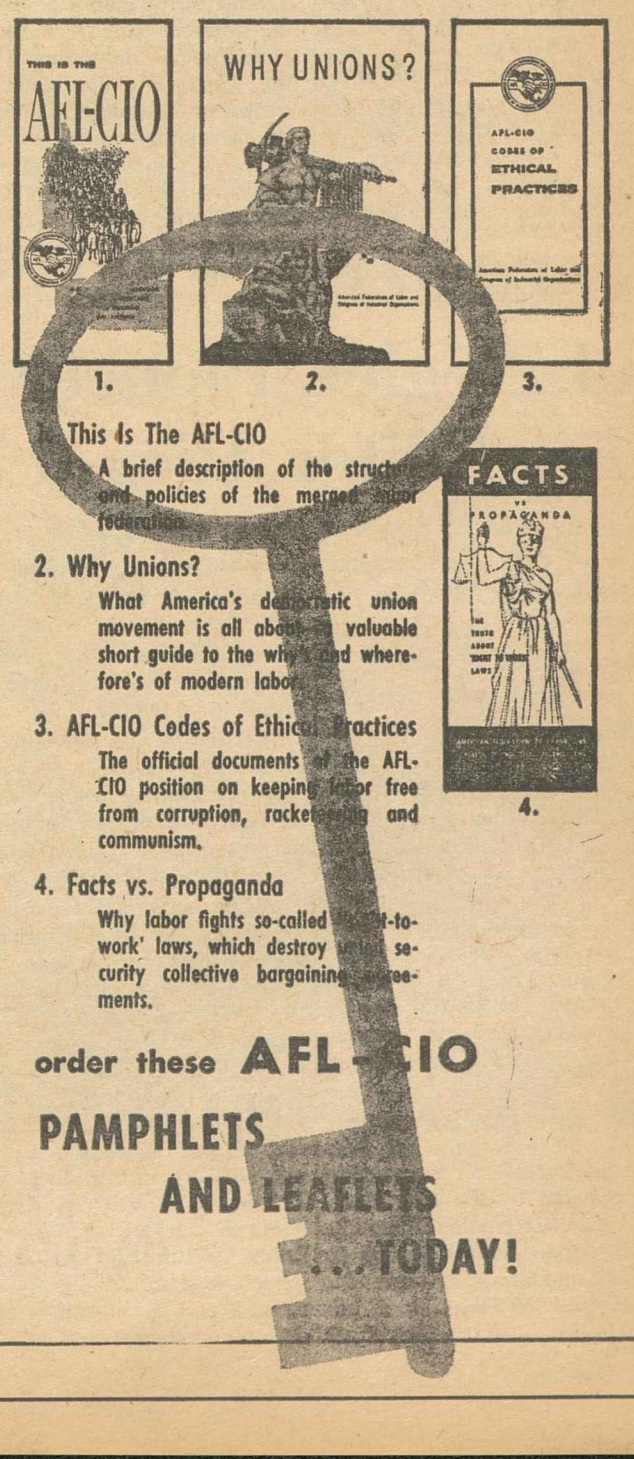
Meany told reporters after the meeting: "At my suggestion the president of the IBEW has made a commitment to have this problem of discrimination settled by the local in conformity with the policies of the AFL-CIO and the IBEW and local ordinances by July 1.

"He made the commitment that if the local does not act he will act under the international union's law."

The case involved denial of a union card to Theodore Pinkton, a Negro, who was unable to work at a city job because he was not a union member.

Ralph S. Locher, Cleveland city law director, commenting on the action said, "We sincerely believe great good will come from this meeting and a strong blow will have been dealt to discrimination everywhere."

4 KEY Pamphlets



1. This Is The AFL-CIO
A brief description of the structure and policies of the merged labor federation.

2. Why Unions?
What America's democratic union movement is all about. A valuable short guide to the why's and wherefore's of modern labor.

3. AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices
The official documents of the AFL-CIO position on keeping labor free from corruption, racketeering and communism.

4. Facts vs. Propaganda
Why labor fights so-called 'right-to-work' laws, which destroy union security collective bargaining agreements.

order these AFL-CIO PAMPHLETS AND LEAFLETS ... TODAY!

Ike Asks Laws on Union, Welfare Funds

Claims Legislation Will Help Curb Labor 'Rackets'

(Continued from Page 1)

movement in its legitimate objectives."

He warned against a headlong approach "impelled by the hysteria of the moment" toward a national "right-to-work" law or other "punitive legislation" against the "vast majority of decent and honest Americans and responsible labor leadership."

Labor Legislation Due

Meanwhile members of the McClellan special Senate committee began talking in terms of legislation and the committee set a public hearing for E. P. Bettendorf, a contractor, on issues involved in his alleged payment of money to Scranton, Pa., Teamsters Union officials.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), who until recently suggested that legislative proposals from his investigating committee would be delayed until next year, now thinks some bills may be offered "by June."

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.) warned against "going to extremes" in passing laws to correct laxities or "evils" exposed by the McClellan committee.

"I suspect that an effort will be made to put through a federal 'right-to-work' law. I'm against 'right-to-work' laws," he said.

As the rackets committee cleared up odds and ends prior to inquiries involving management and union activities in Philadelphia and New York, Ives denied a published report that he and two other Republican committee members were seeking to "embarrass" Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), another member, by an investigation of alleged improper practices in Detroit.

Bettendorf Called

Bettendorf, onetime Virginia subcontractor now operating in Arkansas, was given a date for a public hearing Apr. 29 after McNamara said he was "astonished" that Bettendorf, a man alleged to have "made bribery overtures" to Teamsters officials, had neither been indicted nor called before the committee.

Scranton Teamsters officials were indicted under the Hobbs Act on charges of "extortion" from Bettendorf. The Hobbs Act does not make it a crime for an employer to bribe union representatives. The Taft-Hartley Act does, but in the Bettendorf matter federal prosecutors chose to seek indictments under the Hobbs Act.

'Brief' on Kohler Strike

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) announced he had submitted a "brief" to McClellan calling for a committee investigation of the Auto Workers' three-year strike against the notoriously anti-union Kohler Co. of Sheboygan, Wis.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther on the CBS television program, Face the Nation, said he would "welcome an opportunity" to testify under oath "about any matter of my union and especially about the Kohler strike."

"This would really be an opportunity that we have been waiting on for a long time," he said.

Reuther also said that "up to now" the McClellan committee has been "more or less a one-sided proposition" and has "not dug deeply enough into the corruption on management's side."

This did not mean, however, "that I am not for them doing what they have been doing," he added.

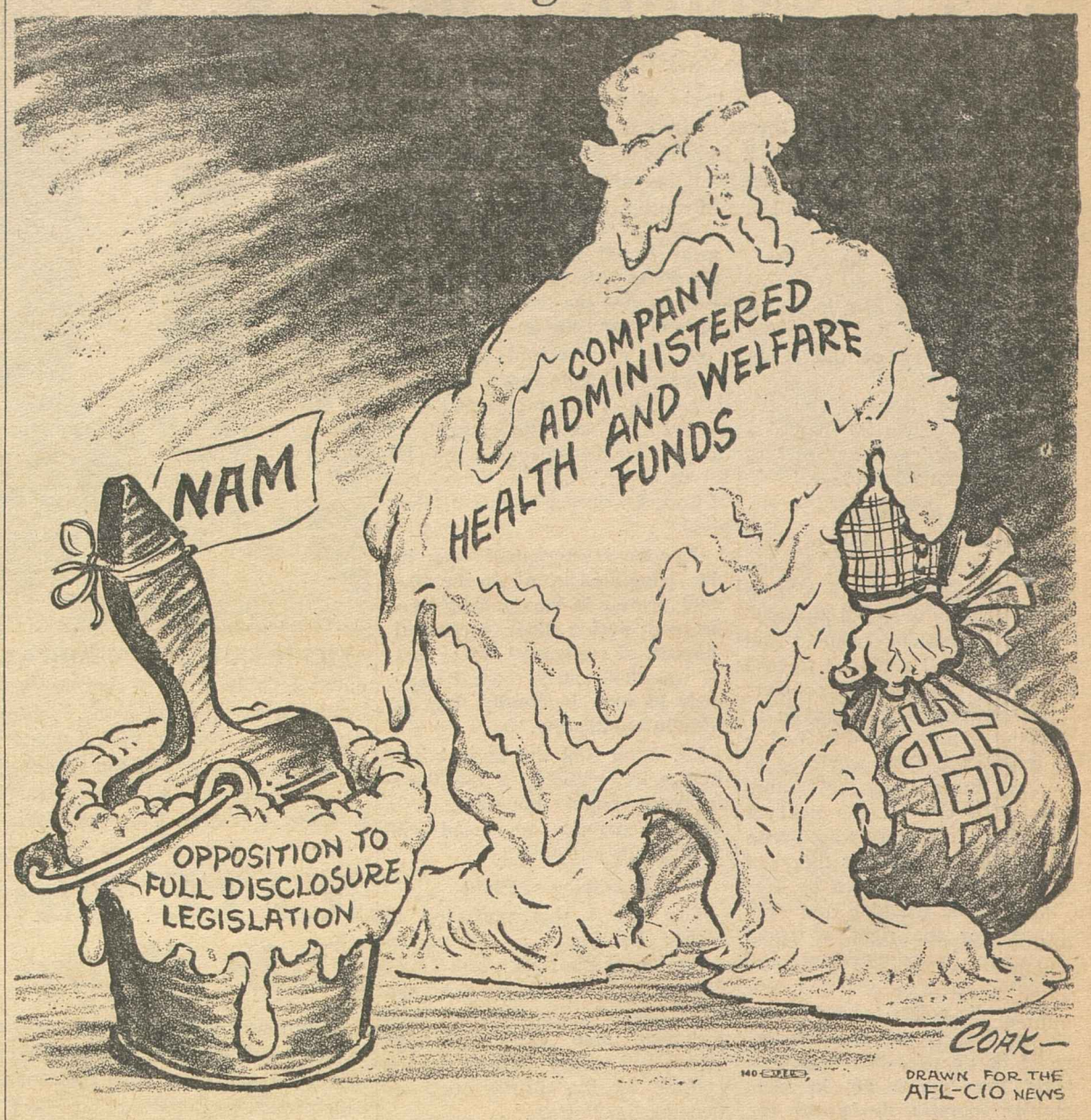
Beck Releases Letters

Meanwhile, Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck released four letters challenging his suspension as an AFL-CIO vice president by the Executive Council and terming it a "nullity."

The letters, addressed to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Pres. Al J. Hayes of the Machinists, chairman of the Ethical Practices Committee, repeated the request that Meany appoint a "committee" to discuss with the Teamsters the matter of the hearing offered May 6 before the committee to determine whether the union is "dominated, controlled or substantially influenced by corrupt influence."

Meany previously had rejected any "bargaining" between the AFL-CIO and any affiliate over the applicability of the constitution and procedures set by the Executive Council to implement it.

Something to Hide?



Retail Clerks War On New York Racketeers

New York—Extensive documentation on how labor racketeers continue to operate despite their removal by an international union was filed in the New York Supreme Court by the Retail Clerks Intl. Association.

The RCIA asked, and the court granted, a temporary restraining order against 16 former officials of three local unions which were placed under trusteeship last month.

Fake Unions Set Up

The union's affidavit, signed by Vice Pres. Fred A. Ammond, who was named trustee of the RCIA regional office here by Pres. James A. Suffridge, charged suspended officers of Locals 136, 433 and 1648 with setting up independent unions to carry on "extortion, fraud, racketeering, exploitation, intimidation," and other "illegal activities."

Ammond named three groups, corresponding to the suspended leaders of three of the eight racket-ridden locals, as being primarily responsible for a concerted effort to nullify the international union's suspension order by:

1—Setting up independent locals of similar names and with the same local union numbers "to confuse employers and union members."

2—"Approaching employers having collective bargaining agreements with such (RCIA) locals and falsely and fraudulently advising them that these locals have been dissolved and that their independent unions are the bona fide successors."

3—Seeking to defraud the locals in trusteeship of their property.

Ammond said that none of the accused officers had obeyed the orders contained in their notice of suspension to turn over the locals' records and assets to the trustee.

"Each of them has not only violated these directions but has openly and flagrantly continued on the very course of conduct which necessitated the intervention of the international," Ammand declared.

Intimidation Charged

Employers who had dealings with them or members who were members of the locals formerly under their control, he said, "have been so intimidated and are in such a state of fear of retaliation" that the international's efforts to correct abuses "has been stultified."

Ammond said that the three groups of racketeers "met prior to the intervention of the international union" and outlined their program to the officers of the five other suspended locals. They "advised them that if they did not join, the three groups would later jointly make war on the locals which remained loyal to the international," he said.

Named as defendants were:

(1) "the Lasky group," which dominated local 136, consisting of Louis Lasky and his brothers, Gerald and Danny, and his brother-in-law, Harold Weiss;

(2) "the Cohen group," which controlled Local 433, dominated by Al Cohen, linked "with notorious gangster groups and names like Vito Genevese and Joe Stretch (Stracci)";

(3) "the Pfeffer Group," formerly in charge of Local 1648, dominated by Albert Pfeffer, David Lustigan, Milton Tillinger and Isidore Schwarz, all of whom were indicated by a federal grand jury for extorting more than $5,500 from five pickle processing firms.

Ammond said that all three used similar extortion techniques, and that they were most successful in their dealings with small employers using Spanish-speaking Puerto Rican workers.

Their activities were mainly in the carpet cleaning, handkerchief, display, insecticide and other industries "bearing little, if any, relationship to the jurisdiction" of the locals or the international union, he pointed out.

4-27-57

Phil Ziegler, Pioneer Labor Editor, Dies at 71

Cincinnati—Phil E. Ziegler, a pioneer trade unionist and labor editor and for 22 years secretary-treasurer of the Railway Clerks, died here Apr. 20. He was 71. As editor of The Railway Clerk, since 1919, Ziegler was one of the foremost exponents of hard-hitting labor journalism with intensive coverage of labor and political events.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler wired Railway Clerks' Pres. George Harrison "our deepest sympathies." Ziegler, they said, "was a pioneer trade unionist who dedicated his entire life to aiding his fellow workers. Every trade unionist, no matter what his trade or industry, is today the better because of Brother Ziegler's devoted efforts."

Ziegler was born in Georgetown, O., about 50 miles east of here and got his first job on a surveying team employed by the now abandoned Ohio River and Columbus Railroad. In 1909 he moved to Cincinnati and went to work for the Baltimore & Ohio as a bill clerk. He shifted to the New York Central and helped organize Clerks Lodge 647 of which he became first president in 1918.

In 1919 he was appointed editor of the union's paper and in 1922 formally elected to the job which he held until his death. In 1935 he was elected secretary-treasurer, a post he also held until his death.

Ziegler served on numerous community boards in Cincinnati. During World War II he was a member of the War Manpower Commission. In 1938 and again in 1949 he served as a labor delegate to Intl. Labor Organization meetings.

Ziegler has been credited with a leading role in the fight to win fair and decent legislation to protect rail workers in the Twenties and Thirties.

He is survived by his widow, Laura, a son Phil A. Ziegler, a freshman at the University of Cincinnati, and two brothers and two sisters in Florida.

Phil E. Ziegler

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, May 4, 1957

No. 18

Anti-Union Shop Bill Tied To Civil Rights Measure

Teamsters To Attend Hearings

After Teamsters Union protests were flatly rejected by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck agreed to attend a May 6 Ethical Practices Committee hearing set to determine whether the union was "dominated, controlled or substantially influenced by corrupt practice."

Beck on Apr. 30 wrote Pres. Al J. Hayes of the Machinists, chairman of the ethical practices group, that the Teamsters executive board would "attend your meeting" to determine "if our rights will be accorded recognition."

The Teamsters also scheduled an executive board meeting of its own May 5 to "consider" Meany's replies to three letters from Beck rejecting all Beck protests.

Rebuffs Argument

Meany's letters rebuffed a Beck argument that the AFL-CIO Executive Council had acted "improperly" in suspending him as a council member and AFL-CIO vice president and another argument that the May 6 hearing was not "supported by specific charges."

He reminded Beck that the council had "set aside the entire day of May 20 to hear anything you may say in regard to your case."

He also said the council acted under the AFL-CIO constitution in ordering the Ethical Practices

(Continued on Page 16)

Labor Lauds Harriman For Veto

Albany, N. Y.—Gov. Averell Harriman's "courageous" veto of a pair of Republican-sponsored bills designed to seriously weaken the state's social insurance laws has been hailed by organized labor on the state and national level.

Harriman's veto action was coupled with a call for a special session of the legislature to consider measures dealing with unemployment and workmen's compensation laws.

In a detailed veto message Harriman assailed the GOP-dominated legislature for attempting to undermine the basic principles of unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation.

Big Business 'Trick'

A joint statement issued by the New York State Federation of Labor and the New York State Industrial Union Council commended Harriman for his "wisdom and

(Continued on Page 5)

A UNION MISS, Jo Ann Borseth, stewardess for North Central Airlines, displays the trophy awarded her as winner in an international contest for the title of "Miss Spirit of St. Louis." She's a member of the Chicago local of the AFL-CIO Stewardesses and Stewards.

Canadians Suspend Operating Engineers

By Gervase N. Love

Montreal—The Executive Council of the Canadian Labor Congress at a two-day meeting here suspended the International Union of Operating Engineers from membership because of persistent violation of jurisdictional lines.

The action was based on 24 complaints filed by nine international unions, one national union and a CLC directly-chartered affiliate.

It will stand, according to a council resolution "until such time as the Canadian ranking officers of this union and the membership, by statement and action, satisfy the executive council that they are prepared to abide by the obligations of membership provided in the constitution of the Canadian Labor Congress."

Right to Appeal

The IUOE has about 10,000 members in Canada. The suspension will be reported to the next convention, scheduled for 1958 in Winnipeg, Man., unless the IUOE demonstrates that it will comply with the CLC constitution.

The union has the right of appeal but has not indicated that it will be utilized. Likewise, CLC officers and the executive council have not indicated if they will recommend expulsion, the final step, to the 1958 parley.

The first tangible result of the suspension was to deprive the Operating Engineers of representation at a three-day meeting of the CLC General Board which, after the council meeting, sat for the first time since the former Trades and

(Continued on Page 14)

Connecticut Labor To Merge June 12

Hartford, Conn. — The Connecticut State Labor Council will be formed in Foot Guard hall here June 12 through merger of the state's Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council.

Separate conventions of each organization will be held the day before to act on the articles of merger.

McClellan Action Threat to Labor

By Willard Shelton

Passage of a civil rights bill this year was jeopardized and labor's union-security tradition threatened when Chairman John L. McClellan of the Senate labor-management committee suddenly sponsored a national "right-to-work" amendment to the civil rights measure. At the same time Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) said his labor subcommittee would open hearings in May on the Douglas-Ives bills for federal registration and accounting of employe welfare and pension plans.

The McClellan amendment to the civil rights measure was considered by some observers to be primarily a tactical device to delay or otherwise impede Senate passage of legislation strengthening federal protection of voting rights for Negroes in the South.

Surprising Move

Others said, however, that the amendment might actually be approved by the committee through bipartisan agreement of Republicans and southern Democrats. There are seven Republicans and eight Democrats, four of the latter southerners, on the Senate Judiciary Committee.

McClellan's willingness to sponsor the "right-to-work" (open shop) amendment came as a surprise in view of his position as head of the special investigating committee.

This committee has held no hearings on "right-to-work" or any other federal legislation and has not expressed its opinion on the subject.

McClellan as recently as Mar. 31 refused to commit himself to a federal open-shop law. On the NBC television program, Meet the Press, he then said:

"My state has it (open shop legislation), the majority of the people of Arkansas support it. I wouldn't like to see it in federal leg-

(Continued on Page 5)

Name Beck In U. S. Tax Indictment

A Federal Grand Jury has indicted Teamster Union Pres. Dave Beck on charges of income tax evasion.

The Justice Department announced in Washington that Beck was charged in Tacoma, Washington, with attempting to evade $56,419.40 in taxes.

The indictment covered Beck's income tax returns and taxes paid for the year 1950.

The Grand Jury returned a two-count indictment accusing the Teamsters' Union head with reporting net income of $46,398 for 1950 and a tax due of $15,540.

In fact, the indictment charged, his net income for the year was $135,226 and the correct tax was $71,960.

Beck's claimed "legitimate expenditures" were "over stated" in his tax returns, the Justice Department said.

Each count of the indictment carries a maximum possible penalty of five years in prison or a $10,000 fine, or both.

C of C Stands Pat On Anti-Labor Line

By Milton Plumb

Three thousand delegates to the 45th annual conference of the Chamber of Commerce heard speeches denouncing labor for alleged "union monopoly," secondary boycotts and "racketeering" but voted only one major change in their organization's policies on industrial relations.

This was the adoption of a one-sentence section on "political spending," which declared that "corporations and labor organizations should receive equal treatment in any prohibitions imposed by law with respect to expenditures for political purposes."

No one explained just what purpose the declaration is intended to serve or how it would involve any change in present treatment. The federal Corrupt Practices Act bars campaign contributions by corporations, and the Taft-Hartley Act prohibits the use of union funds for political purposes in federal elections.

Retiring Pres. John S. Coleman, in the keynote address, said he hoped that labor would "reach for its own broom and sweep clean its house." But he made clear what the Chamber hopes to gain from the Senate investigation when he added: "A full cleansing job will demand more than sweeping out

(Continued on Page 5)

Waste of Human Resources Is Costing U. S. Millions in Goods, Services

Wastage of human resources in both urban and rural "distressed areas" will add up to hundreds of millions of dollars in lost goods and services this year, the April issue of the AFL-CIO Labor's Economic Review declared.

"To this loss," it continued, "we must add the tremendous social cost of maintaining entire areas in semi-idleness. Unemployment compensation has long ago been exhausted in many chronically distressed communities. In many areas, state and local relief is piteously inadequate or even non-existent."

Many Not Counted

The areas that prosperity has bypassed are not found in just three or four states, but are located throughout the nation, the monthly publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research said.

Twenty-two states, it pointed out, are represented on the official Labor Dept. list of "substantial labor surplus areas" in March 1957. "Indeed," it added, "if all industrial communities with substantial unemployment — from the largest to the smallest—were counted, the roll-call would include almost all of the states."

The review noted that the March list of 78 areas where employment exceeds 6 percent of the local labor force "would be much longer if all regularly in the survey." It said of the smaller areas were included "there are scores of isolated distressed communities whose populations fall below the 'smaller labor market area' definition and, therefore, are never counted at all."

"This continued failure to utilize fully our most valuable national resource—the abilities of human beings—is a tragedy we no longer can afford to ignore," the review declared.

Cites Industrial Changes

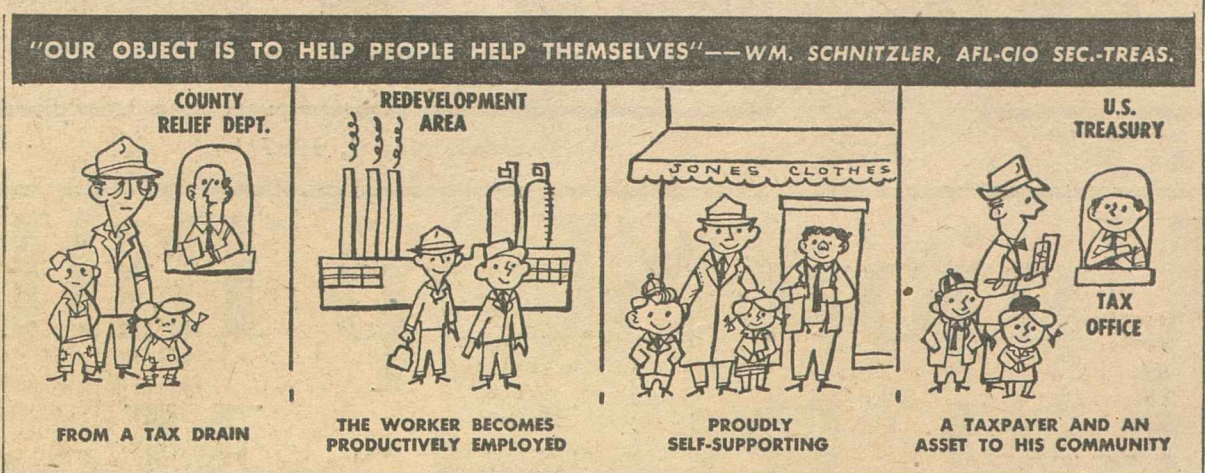
The publication said that in the past the emergence of "ghost towns" was due primarily to the depletion of a natural resource on which the inhabitants depended for their living.

"Today, it is more often the dynamic pace of industrial change which may doom a dependent community, sometimes almost overnight. New production methods, changing product demands, company mergers, shifting markets, and the pirating away of small plants, now constitute the major causes of community distress," it pointed out.

State and local efforts to help the distressed communities cannot do the job, the review said. "Today the necessity of federal assistance is recognized by both political parties and action to secure it has been pledged."

Analyzing pending bills sponsored by the Administration and Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) to provide federal aid to depressed areas, the review concludes that "only the Douglas bill is sufficiently comprehensive to assure a full-scale attack on the problem of area blight."

"If areas with substantial unemployment were few in number, or if their distress were of short duration and actually self-liquidating, the problem would merit little national concern," it said. "Unfortunately, this is not the case."



Gov't Reverses Stand On Forced Labor

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell has informed AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that the U.S. government will support the proposed Intl. Labor Organization convention to abolish forced labor.

The decision is a reversal of the position of Sec. of State John Foster Dulles, who opposed U.S. backing. It followed recent intervention by Mitchell with the President.

George P. Delaney, AFL-CIO worker delegate to the ILO, said that Mitchell deserves "warm congratulations" for his intervention and winning U.S. support. He hailed it as "a vindication of the consistent position of Meany, who has insisted since 1947 on positive action to abolish the use of slave labor."

Idaho Power Co. Tax Write-Offs Blasted

The Eisenhower Administration's approval of two fast tax write-offs, under which taxpayers in effect will pay over one-quarter of the cost of the two Idaho Power Co. dams has been denounced in Congress. Leading the attack, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) said that the write-offs will save the company—therefore cost other taxpayers—at least $29,250,000 in taxes in the next five years. The total amount, he added, would be much greater.

Tax Help 'Ended'

The Office of Defense Mobilization announced the fast amortization permits to the Idaho Power Co. Apr. 29, although it officially "ended" tax help for electric power facilities some time ago. The grants permit the company to write off 65 percent of a dam at Brownlee costing $67,138,240 and 60 percent of another at Oxbow costing $35,932,730.

Both dams, on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon, have been authorized by the Federal Power Commission in place of federal construction of a high-head dam at Hells Canyon that would produce over twice the power at less than half the cost to consumers, and ultimately at no cost to taxpayers.

ODM explained approval of the tax write-offs at this time on grounds that the application had been filed in 1953 when the defense "expansion goal" for power was still open.

Stealing From Taxpayers

Morse, author of an AFL-CIO-backed bill authorizing public development of Hells Canyon, told the Senate that when a union leader like Teamster Pres. Dave Beck takes an interest-free loan from his union, "he commits an act of immorality," and "when the Eisenhower Administration deals in this kind of executive immorality, it steals from the taxpayers."

"This Administration is so rotten morally it stinks to high heaven," Morse declared. "I have grown tired of the sanctimonious pronouncements of the President. I ask him, 'How do you justify this on the grounds of political morality?' "

The write-offs were called "an utterly indefensible act" by Chairman Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) of the Senate Finance Committee, who said that if there is any way to cancel them, his committee may attempt to do so. Byrd estimated that benefits to Idaho Power under the arrangement might run as high as $65 million.

People Be Damned

In the House, Rep. Gracie Pfost (D-Ida.), said the new concession amounts to a "love affair" between the Administration and Idaho Power. The Congresswoman, nicknamed "Hell's Belle" for her leadership of the fight for public development of the Hells Canyon dam, called the write-offs "a classic example of 'the people be damned' attitude."

"The big power monopolies," she said, "have this Administration twisted around their little finger."

Chemical Workers Win 10-Week Strike

Morganton, N. C.—A 10-week strike by 500 members of Chemical Workers Local 427 soundly defeated attempts by the Great Lakes Carbon Corp. to weaken the arbitration procedure and brought other victories to the local.

A back-to-work movement launched by the firm near the strike's end failed completely. A new two-year contract provides pay boosts of 12 cents the first year and 10 cents the second year, another paid holiday, improved overtime provisions and other benefits.

Welfare Fund Claim Upheld By Top Court

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that a contractor handling government work is liable for contributions to a union health and welfare fund if he goes broke on the job.

In an 8 to 0 decision, the court held specifically that the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co., which acted as surety for a construction company headed by Donald G. Carter, is liable for a 7½-cent-an-hour payment per worker to the Laborers Health and Welfare Fund for Northern California.

Contractor Went Broke

Carter went broke on completion of two jobs for the Air Force in California. Operating under the Miller Act, he posted bond guaranteeing payment for labor and material used in the work. The Hartford Co. was the surety.

Carter paid wages due the employes on schedule but refused to make the welfare fund contribution. The welfare fund sued but lost in the lower courts on the ground that the fund did not furnish either labor or materials.

Justice Harold H. Burton, for the high tribunal, reversed the lower court decision, ruling that the Miller Act "does not limit recovery on statutory bond to 'wages.' "

Part of Compensation

The opinion declared that "the unpaid contributions were a part of the compensation for the work to be done by Carter's employes (and) not until the required contributions have been made will Carter's employes have been 'paid in full' for their labor in accordance with the collective bargaining agreements."

In other actions the court ruled:

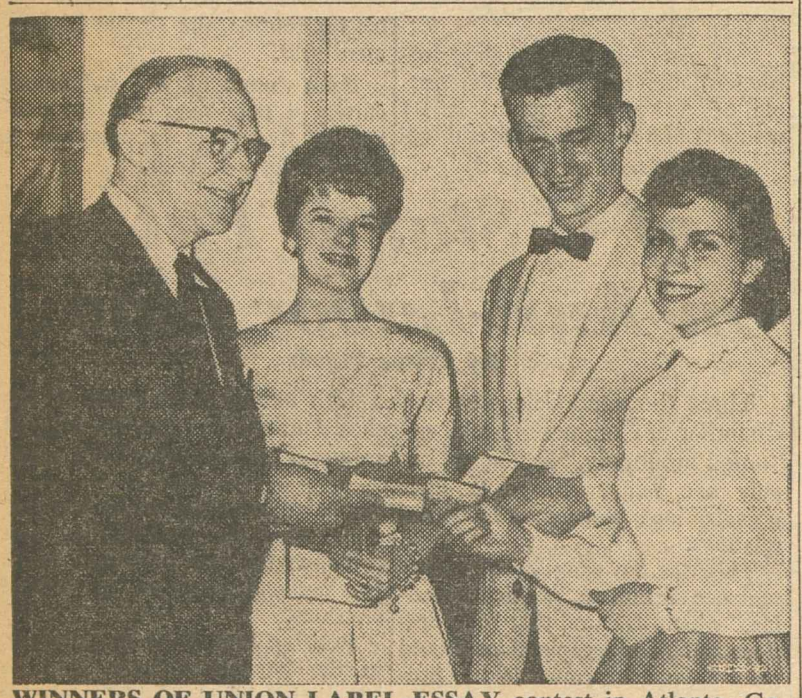
That Negroes must be admitted to Girard College for Orphans in Philadelphia on the grounds that it is an agency of the state. The decision overturned a ruling by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court that two Negro youths had no constitutional right to admission.

That aliens who have been ordered deported may not be compelled to answer questions about Communist activities. Questioning of such aliens, said the court, must be confined to the individual's availability for deportation.

Arkansas Labor Council Chartered

Little Rock, Ark.—The first central labor body covering more than one county in this state has received its charter from the AFL-CIO.

City and county officials joined labor officials at special ceremonies marking the installation of the charter and officers of the new Hot Spring-Clark Counties AFL-CIO Labor Council. Representing AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was Woodrow G. Pendergrass, AFL-CIO regional director for Arkansas and Oklahoma.



WINNERS OF UNION LABEL ESSAY contest in Atlanta, Ga., public schools receive their prizes from Mayor Hartsfield (left). The students, from left, are Nancy Williams, Harold Stover and Andrea Hamilton. The contest, sponsored by the Clothing Workers and co-sponsored by all AFL-CIO unions in the Atlanta area, drew more entries than any other essay contest ever held in the city's schools.

Box Score on Congress

HELLS CANYON

The Senate Interior Committee has reported S. 555, the bill introduced by Sen. Morse (D-Ore.) and others authorizing federal development of a high Hells Canyon dam on the Snake River. The bill represents possibly the last opportunity to secure federal development instead of development by the Idaho Power Co., which intends to build three small dams with smaller hydropower output and less adequate flood control storage than the high dam.

A new factor giving impetus to the present campaign is the fact that Idaho Power has received a fast tax write-off privilege amounting to a federal subsidy. It is expected the bill will come to the Senate floor for action by the end of May.

CIVIL RIGHTS

House action on civil rights is expected before the end of May. Rules Committee Chairman Smith (D-Va.) conceded that two-thirds of his committee favored the bill and predicted that it would be reported out shortly.

WELFARE FUND DISCLOSURE

Sen. Kennedy (D-Mass.), chairman of the Senate Labor subcommittee, has announced that he will hold hearings shortly on proposed legislation to provide for reporting and disclosure of financial details concerning the operation of welfare and pension benefit plans. The AFL-CIO is supporting the major features of a bill introduced by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), which would require more detailed reporting and more complete disclosure than Administration proposals.

Research Specialists Study SUB Plans at IUD Parley

By Eugene A. Kelley

America's corporations besiege the public every hour of the waking day to buy the goods it sells, but labor's desire "for a continued income to pay these instalment bills is somehow immoral in the view of these same corporations," Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. told a conference in Washington.

The IUD-sponsored parley brought together research specialists from 28 international unions to study supplemental unemployment benefits and related guaranteed annual wage plans.

Leon H. Keyserling told the conference that "present national policies are pouring oil on the fires of inflation and pouring water on the dying embers of deflation."

Wages Far Behind

He scouted contentions that wage increases are at the root of national inflation and said that wages have not kept abreast of other costs. Dividend income has risen twice as fast as wages in the past three years, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under the Truman Administration declared.

IUD Dir. Albert Whitehouse welcomed the conferees with the assurance that their observations "can provide insight and guidance for union negotiators who must proceed with few established guideposts. Experience in this field is limited and each recitation of experience, therefore, is of value."

Whitehouse said that labor's ultimate objective is "a guaranteed year-round wage for union members and for all other workers. It is our belief that society has the responsibility and obligation to provide steady work for all who are willing and able to contribute to the productive process.

"It is our view that once the costs of layoffs become as high or almost as high as wages, employers will see to it that gainful employment is provided. In other words, we are hereby demonstrating how strongly we favor a real right-to-work and right-to-earn philosophy."

Discuss Financing

The conference sessions, most of them closed, covered such matters as the financing of SUB plans, duration and amount of benefits, problems of integration of SUB with state unemployment compensation systems and methods of explaining SUB systems to workers.

Carey's keynote speech charged the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce with "fighting tooth and nail to prevent their member companies from signing SUB agreements."

"We see the path toward even the most modest SUB plans being blocked by the same forces of reactionary big business who have blocked every other social and economic progress of our nation. The tune is being called by the most reactionary corporations numbering, I am sorry to say, those in our electrical industry such as General Electric and Westinghouse."

The NAM and the Chamber, Carey went on, operate on the "water faucet" theory of labor, that men are to be employed by the hour and let go instantly when a particular job runs out.

"It was not too long ago that many things were attacked as destructive of business, our social system and moral fibre of the individual—such as pensions and insurance, paid holidays and vacations, cost of living bonuses, productivity bonuses—but are now proudly advertised by companies to secure the best employes.

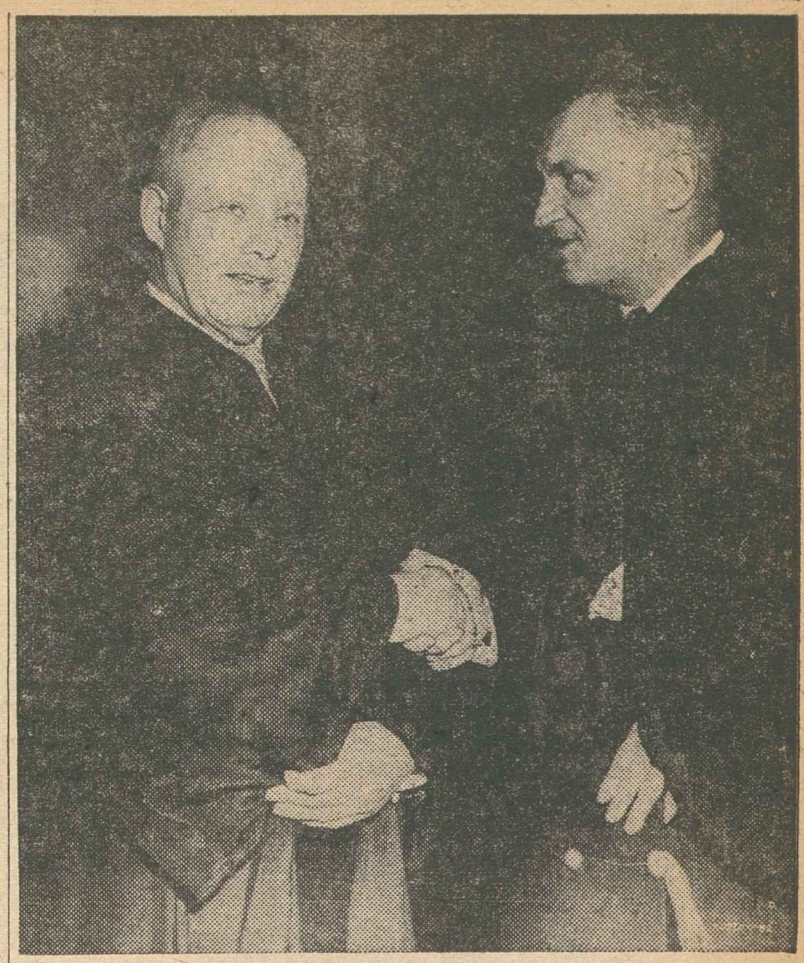
Wrongly Advised

The public is being wrongly advised, Keyserling said, that wages are advancing too fast and that the government is doing too much for its people. He said that collective bargaining is affected by the coloration and attitudes of the public mind.

"As the productivity rate slows down, it widens the gap between actual and full production," the economist noted. He said that the U.S. is now producing at an annual rate $25 billion less than it should be and that consuming power—wages and farm income—are not keeping up with the nation's productive power. As a consequence, the average U.S. family lost about $900 in productive power between 1953 and 1956.

The $57 billion in lost productive power, he contended, would have given every teacher a $1,000 annual increase, built half the backlog of needed classrooms and hospitals, provided for wage increases and performed other benefits without need of a tax increase and could have given tax cuts to low-income families.

Present national economic policies, Keyserling declared, have resulted in "selective inflation and selective deflation." He argued that the nation should have a minimum wage of $1.50 or $2 by 1960.



HONORARY DEGREE of doctor of laws was conferred on AFL-CIO Pres. George eMany (left) by the University of Pennsylvania at a convocation in Philadelphia marking the 75th anniversary of the founding of the university's Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. Congratulating him after the ceremony is Gaylord P. Harnwell, university president. Meany was presented for the degree by Dr. Gorge W. Taylor, professor of industry and a widely known arbitrator.

Glass Bottle Blowers Win 3-Year Contract

Philadelphia—A three-year contract yielding a package of approximately 28 cents an hour has been signed by the Glass Bottle Blowers and the Glass Container Manufacturing Institute, which represents 40 major employers.

The agreement covers all bottle-making machine operators, upkeep men, apprentices and other workers in the industry.

Its first fruits, applicable this year, include a 3.5 percent increase in all existing base rates, 2.5 cents an hour added to the insurance program, better vacation and holiday programs, three days' pay for funerals and 10 days for jury duty, and other improvements.

Rates Will be Boosted

New minimum rates for machine operators are now $2.09 an hour. Upkeep men's rates range from $2.21 to $2.60, or an increase of up to 8.5 cents on previous scales.

Next year, base rates will be boosted by 2 percent; pension benefits will be doubled to $2 per month per year of service, and differentials will be increased from 4 to 6 cents on the second shift and from 6 to 9 cents on the third.

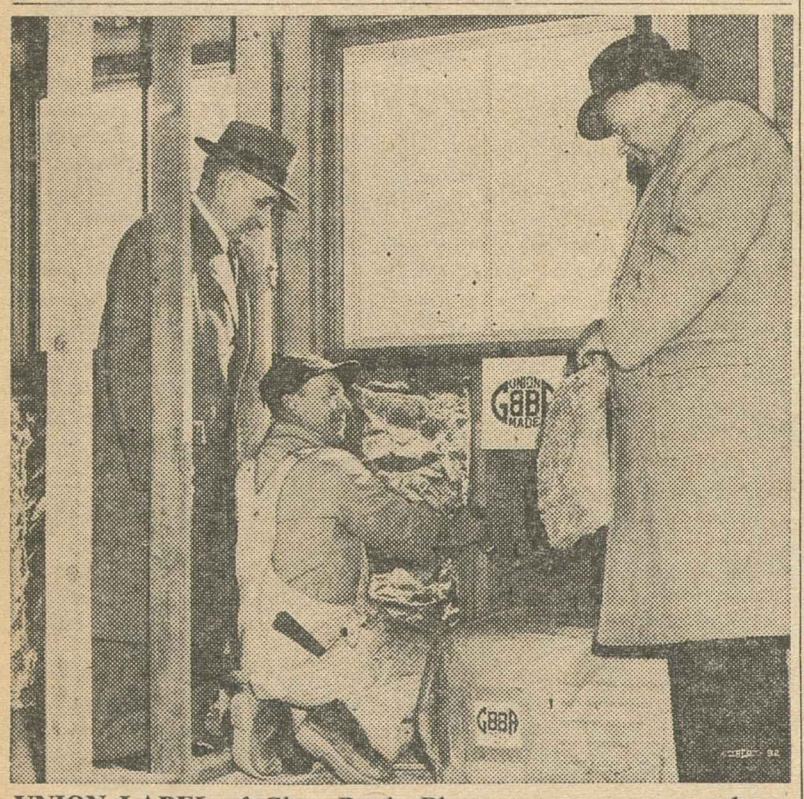
In 1959 there will be a 3 percent increase to be applied either on hourly rates or in some other form of wages to be determined at the time.

GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton led the union's 100-man negotiating team, which was made up of officers and representatives of each local covered by the new contract.

Stabilize Industry

"This is a substantial amount of money," Minton said, "but of equal importance to our members will be the greatly improved collective bargaining agreement we were able to negotiate on an amicable and constructive basis.

"The new contract also provides acceptance of job evaluation within the industry, including incentive and safety programs and a stronger arbitration clause with the right to negotiate on any types of disputes that may arise."



UNION LABEL of Glass Bottle Blowers now appears on home insulation products made by the LOF Fibers Co. under a recently-signed contract, GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton announced. Here Pete Surmack, Carpenters Local 1595, applies some of the fiberglass to a union-built home in Philadelphia as GBBA Vice Pres. Raymond H. Dalton (right) and Thomas Smith, business representative of the Carpenters District Council, look on.

Shoe Workers Mark 20th Anniversary

New York—The United Shoe Workers will celebrate its 20th anniversary at the week-long 10th biennial convention opening May 6 in the Belmont Plaza Hotel here.

The union was organized in 1937 by a merger of the old Shoe Workers Protective and the United Shoe & Leather Workers. Pres. George Fecteau will preside at convention sessions, during which proposed changes in the constitution will be acted upon.

Kohler Strike Article Termed 'Distortion'

Facts in the three-year-old Kohler strike were misrepresented and distorted in a magazine piece by Rev. Edward A. Keller, C.S.C., economics professor at Notre Dame University, Auto Workers Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey charged, in a letter to the priest.

Mazey said the article published in Human Events magazine was "biased against the union" and said it was obvious that the author obtained all his information from the Kohler Co. and from comments on the long strike in the big business press.

A careful check, Mazey said, showed that the priest failed to "consult, interview or contact" any of the leadership of UAW Local 833 or any other union representative conducting the boycott against the violently anti-union firm.

"We can, therefore, only conclude that you have performed either a sloppy and unscientific job in evaluating the Kohler strike or that you are in fact wittingly or unwittingly a tool of the Kohler Co. because hundreds of thousands of copies of your article . . . (are) being distributed all over the country by the company," Mazey said.

He disputed several points made in the teacher's thesis, among them one that the UAW demands were unreasonable. Instead, Mazey pointed out, Local 833 was trying to catch up with economic and contractual conditions enjoyed by workers in the principal competitive plants of Kohler.

Mazey suggested to the priest that "if you are interested in making an objective study of the Kohler strike, that you seek an audience with the representatives of the UAW so that a full explanation of all of the issues and facts in the Kohler dispute can be thoroughly and properly aired."

President Lauds Union Label Show

Pres. Eisenhower has sent his greetings to the "men and women of organized labor" whose work is to be displayed at the annual AFL-CIO Union Industries Show, scheduled by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. for Kansas City, Mo., from May 16 to 21.

"The skill and productivity of American workers is a basic national asset," Eisenhower said in a letter to Joseph Lewis, director of the department.

"With enlightened management, our workers enable us to meet the great demands of our time, supplying and defending our homeland and taking an effective part in the life of the free world.

"Your show is a dramatic reminder of the good work and good fortune of our people. I wish you all success."

MaritimeUnion To Seek Hike Of 12 Percent

Increases totaling 12 percent in base pay, overtime rates and fringe benefits for unlicensed seamen on deep sea vessels were proposed by Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union under wage review provisions of contracts with shipping firms.

The NMU and the companies are operating under three-year pacts which expire June 15, 1958, and which provide for two wage and overtime reviews during the life of the contracts on 60 days notice by either side. If no agreement is reached in the reviews, differences are to be settled by arbitration.

A review last year resulted in a 6 percent across-the-board increase to bring the base pay of an able-bodied seaman to $333.27 a month based on a 40-hour week and a basic overtime rate of $2.06 an hour.

CLARENCE DARROW
"... the finest flower of our legal history"

Centennial Highlights Darrow's Aid to Labor

Chicago—Leaders of labor, education and the judiciary paid tribute May 1 to one of history's greatest lawyers, who started on the road to fame when he quit a rich job as a railroad counsel to serve a group of poor, unpopular strikers.

The 100th anniversary of Clarence Darrow's birth was marked by a day-long observance, starting with dedication of the Clarence Darrow Memorial Bridge in Jackson Park, and closing with a colorful dinner in the Hotel Sherman, attended by more than 1,200.

Made Great Decision

In between there were a morning symposium on "Freedom Under Law," opening of a Darrow exhibition in the Newberry Library and a seminar on "The Darrow I Knew" by judges, lawyers and newsmen who had known the famous advocate during his 81 years of life.

Darrow, born Apr. 18, 1857, was already a successful lawyer when he came to Chicago in 1888 and entered private practice. He was corporation counsel of Chicago, and went from there to general attorney for the Chicago & North Western Railway.

In 1894, he made his great decision. He resigned his North Western position to become attorney for the American Railway Union and Eugene V. Debs. Debs and his associates had been charged with "criminal conspiracy" in the Pullman strike.

Darrow lost the case. It was carried to the U.S. Supreme Court, but Debs finally was sent to prison. In his autobiography Darrow wrote years later that he was jailed "because he had led a great fight to benefit the toilers and the poor."

The cases Darrow lost probably made him more famous than those he won.

Ridicule Killed Law

In the famous "Scopes Monkey Trial" in Tennessee, Darrow defended a young teacher who taught evolution in school, against state law. Darrow's opponent, the prosecutor of the case, was William Jennings Bryan, former Democratic candidate for president.

Scopes was found guilty, but Darrow's ridicule killed the effectiveness of the law.

Joseph N. Welch, another famous advocate, who represented the Army in the 1954 Army vs. McCarthy hearings, told the guests at the centennial banquet that Darrow "will stand alone and forever as the finest flower of our legal history as a trial lawyer at the legal level."

"He bestowed his gift of advocacy on poverty-stricken defendants, and for free," said Welch. "A defender of the defenseless, he devoted more than half his lifetime effort to clients who could not afford to give him compensation."

A feature of the dinner was a dramatic production, "Mr. Darrow For the Defense," adapting five of Darrow's major pleas, staged on a courtroom rostrum constructed in the dining hall.

The observance was sponsored by the Adult Education Council of Greater Chicago, which presented an award to Judge William H. Holly, formerly of the U.S. District Court, who was once Darrow's partner.

Judge Holly is ill in Arizona, and the award was accepted for him by Morris Bialis, business manager of the Chicago Joint Board, Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers Union, an early client of Darrow's firm.

Darrow also represented the Chicago Teachers Union, the Anthracite Miners, and many other unions. He won an acquittal for "Big Bill" Haywood in 1907 when the leader of the Western Federation of Miners was tried for the murder of an ex-governor of Idaho.

Safety Standards 'Fix' Thing of Past

DuBois, Pa.—The "day of the fix" in breaking down industrial safety standards is past, State Sec. of Labor and Industry William L. Batt, Jr., told the annual convention of Steelworkers' Dist. 19 here.

"No longer can an order to correct an unsafe condition in a plant be vacated by a phone call from a ward leader," he said after congratulating the union "for your pioneering efforts in behalf of making your industry the safest in Pennsylvania and throughout the nation."

Gibbons Name To Succeed Phil Ziegler

Cincinnati, O.—The grand executive council of the Railway Clerks has appointed Vice Pres. George M. Gibbons secretary-treasurer to succeed the late Phil E. Ziegler.

Gibbons, who joined the union as a member of Lodge 926, Ogden, Utah, in 1923, also was named editor of the brotherhood's publication, the Railway Clerk, a post Ziegler also had filled with distinction.

His railway experience was gained with the Southern Pacific, where he worked his way up through various departments to become secretary to the master mechanic at the Ogden terminal. He served as local chairman and as Salt Lake Div. chairman, was a member of the system board negotiating committee and was elected general chairman in 1949.

His headquarters were in San Francisco until he was elected a vice president in 1955, when he moved to Kansas City, Mo.

The executive council also chose General Chairman C. L. Dennis, of the Chicago & North Western System Board, an acting vice president in place of Vice Pres. L. B. Sneddon, who retired recently. He will represent the brotherhood's eastern region.

Hillman Fund Donates $33,500

New York—The Sidney Hillman Foundation, which perpetuates the ideals of the founding president of the Clothing Workers, has made grants totalling $33,500 for scholarships and lectureships.

Scholarship awards worth $20,000 go to Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn.; Chicago Medical School and Roosevelt University, Chicago; Hebrew University and Amal School, Jerusalem; Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Yeshiva University, and the Educational Foundation, Fashion Institute of Technology, New York City; Lincoln University, Oxford, Pa., and New York State School of Labor & Industrial Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Hillman Foundation Awards Presented

New York—Writings in the fields of civil rights and liberties won the annual awards given by the Sidney Hillman Foundation.

In addition, the New York Times was presented with a special citation for its editorial treatment of the 1956 Middle East crisis.

The awards, consisting of a $500 gift and a scroll, were presented at a luncheon here by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who heads the foundation.

Winners, Writings Listed

The winners:

• Robert H. Spiegel of the Des Moines Tribune—for a series of articles on segregation in housing in that city.

• John Fisher, Editor of Harpers' Magazine—for an editorial attacking efforts by private organizations to exert censorship in the book and magazine field.

• Robert Penn Warren—for an article in Life Magazine interpreting southern views in the school integration issue.

• Prof. Walter Gellhorn of Columbia University Law School—for his book, "Individual Freedom and Government Restraints."

Judges were Eric Sevareid, CBS commentator; William L. Shirer, writer and lecturer; Evans Clark, a member of the editorial board of the New York Times.

The award to the Times was voted by the foundation's board of directors.

The Hillman Foundation was created by gifts from the union and from manufacturers in the men's clothing industry to perpetuate the memory of the late Sidney Hillman, first president of the Clothing Workers, who died in 1946.

To the several hundred people gathered for the issuance of the awards, Potofsky hailed the steps taken by the Amalgamated many years ago to avert corrupt influences in the union.

Tells of Safeguards

"We instituted these safeguards and traditions . . . not under the impetus of newspaper headlines or congressional subpoenas, but because the Amalgamated leadership, inspired by Hillman's idealism, felt they were the only course to follow," Potofsky said.

The vast majority of trade union leadership in this country is "inspired by similar ideals and goals," declared Potofsky, who is a member of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

Black headlines in the press during recent weeks, he continued, "have been devoted to the abuses of a few unions and a few union leaders of the trust placed in them by their unions," he noted.

"In abusing their trusts as labor leaders, they have betrayed the needs and aspirations of the entire labor movement.

"Whether the Senate committee also investigated the management side does not reduce the seriousness of these abuses."

Potofsky voiced hope that the exposure of "a few crooks and racketeers" will not hide the achievements of labor as a whole.

Scandals Pop Up

Gellhorn emphasized that unions should pay particular attention to the rights of individual members.

Part of the "present mess" in which he said labor now finds itself, stems from the fact that the labor movement has not always been fully "perceptive" about the need for freedom of expression for its own membership.

"The scandals pop up," Gellhorn maintained, "in unions with a more dictatorial outlook on life: unions which discourage protest and questioning, unions which have made plain their belief that freedom of speech is not a good to be nourished but an evil to be suppressed."

As a solution, he suggested that the labor movement establish a "decentralized grievance machinery to which any individual member may have recourse if he thinks his organization has abused him."

Potofsky, in a brief comment on Gellhorn's talk, suggested that the country's lawmakers have too often been interested in punitive measures affecting all the labor movement rather than in improving conditions and standards.

He suggested that Gellhorn had given a "perhaps overdrawn picture" of the problem.

WINNERS OF THE CURRENT Hillman Awards for journalistic and other literary achievements in the spirit of the late Sidney Hillman, first president of the Clothing Workers, receive their citations from ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky (second from left) as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, guest of honor and earlier winner of the Sidney Hillman Award for Public Service, looks on. Holding their certificates, in the usual order, are Charles Merz, Robert H. Spiegel, Robert Penn Warren, John Fischer and Walter Gellhorn.

'Wreck' Law Tied to Civil Rights Bill

Union Security Threatened By McClellan Amendment

(Continued from Page 1)

islation unless it is necessary. . . ."

Although he added a comment that the "right to pursue a livelihood" is "one of the highest civil rights," he said, "I'd prefer to leave it to the states."

Voted for Shop Laws

In an earlier television appearance on Martha Rountree's Press Conference, McClellan pointed out that he had voted for the Wagner Act and Taft-Hartley Act, both of which authorized the union shop under federal law. He also voted for a Railway Labor Act amendment authorizing the union shop.

McClellan also is author of a "states' right" anti-sedition bill that would overrule a Supreme Court decision saying that the McCarran internal security law superseded the state of Pennsylvania's anti-sedition statute.

He thus appears as a champion of "states' rights" on sedition and other issues but sponsor of a federal proposal to outlaw the union shop even in states that prefer to preserve its legality.

Kennedy said his labor subcommittee would consider legislation in five fields.

He named as the first subject the welfare fund bills sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.). The Douglas proposal, requiring registration and financial accountability of all welfare and pension plans with the federal government, is generally endorsed by the AFL-CIO and bitterly opposed by the National Association of Manufacturers.

May Combine Best Features

The Ives bill is similar to the Douglas bill but would allow the secretary of labor to exempt some funds from the requirement to report. The NAM apparently is opposed to this bill, also, although it has not specifically stated its opposition.

Kennedy said his subcommittee "may wish to combine or extend the best features" of the Douglas-Ives and related bills.

Strong support for the AFL-CIO position on welfare funds came from McClellan. The senator said he did not agree with proposals to require financial accountability only of union-administered plans.

Pres. Eisenhower mentioned only "union" funds in asking Congress to speed legislation for federal accountability. McClellan said his committee investigations had built a record showing "there must be supervision" of management-administered funds also.

Kennedy said another legislative subject his committee would study was a law to safeguard union trust funds, including provision for independent audits and bans on "collusion and discrimination."

A third subject, he said, would be the need for "full disclosure and possible limitation on 'conflicts of interest' " in the handling of trust funds.

A fourth might be, he said, "safeguards to facilitate democratic control by union members" of both welfare and union treasury funds.

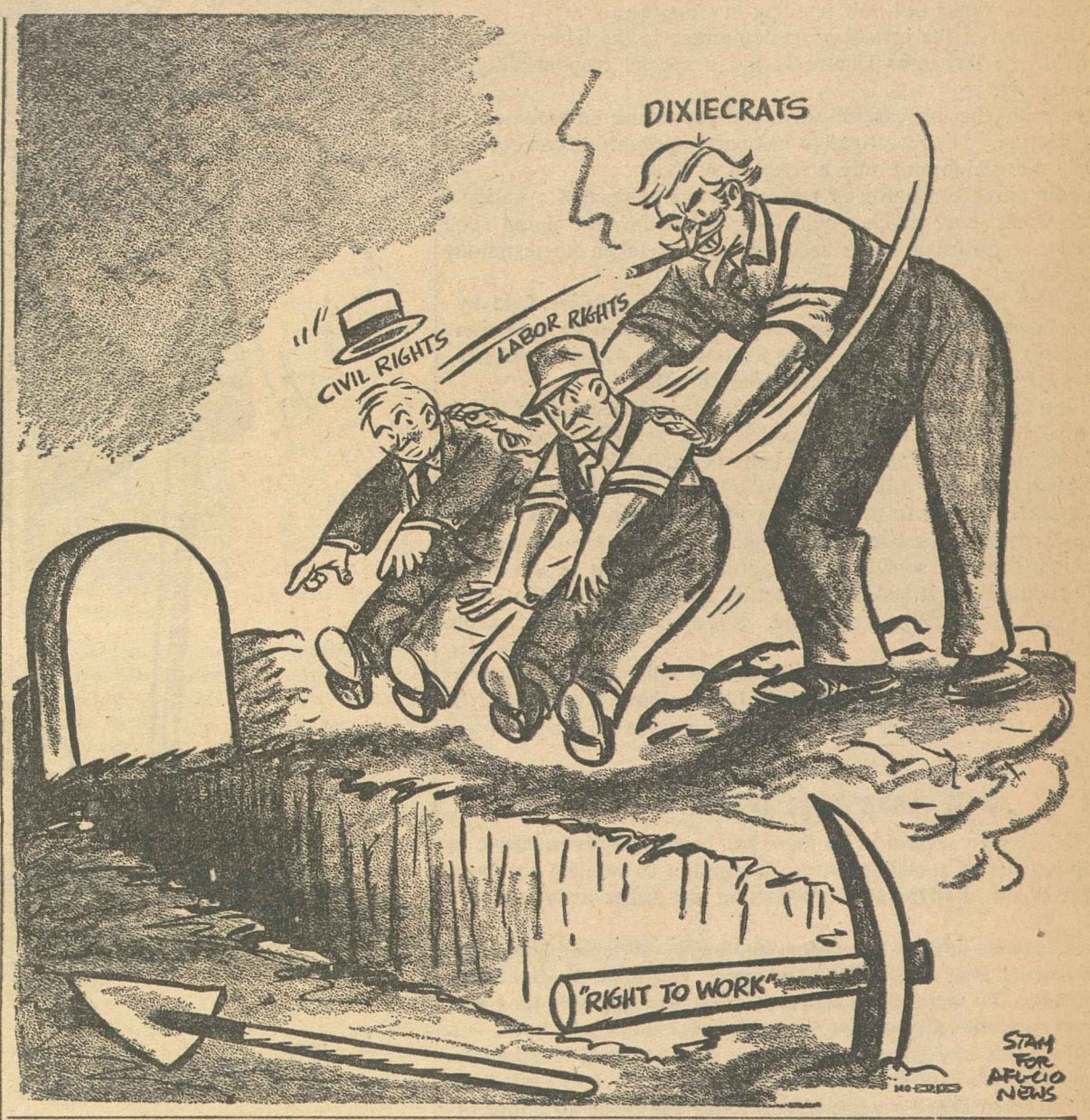
A fifth, Kennedy said, might be improvement in the "apparently inadequate" Taft-Hartley provisions that now require union financial reports to be filed with the Labor Dept.

Celler Blasts Bid To Kill Rights Bill

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, termed the addition of a "right-to-work" amendment to civil rights legislation "a cynical, if not brutal, way of killing" the legislation.

Celler said such an amendment is "in the bluntest of terms, nothing less than an attempt to break unions."

The New York Democrat pledged all-out resistance to any "right-to-work" amendment offered on the floor of the House. His statement, issued as the House Rules Committee opened hearings on the committee-approved civil rights bill, declared also that new hearings are a "needless delay."



C of C Concurs in Same Old Blast; They're Anti-Labor First and Last

(Continued from Page 1)

racketeering and violence.

"It should demand an end, by voluntary action, to the indefensible secondary boycott. A recognition that 'right-to-work' laws have a moral basis. And a full house-cleaning job should demand that labor quit trying to create an all-powerful monopoly."

The highlight of intemperance in attacking labor came as Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) charged that Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, an AFL-CIO vice president, "has done more violence to freedom" than "all the peculiar financial transactions" of Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck, recently suspended as a vice president by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Goldwater told the final general session that Reuther "speaks loudly in the name of freedom" but uses goon squads, violence and the UAW's "almost limitless" treasury to impose "outright socialism" on the country.

Anti-Labor Policies Stand

Under Chamber procedures, policy resolutions remain in effect for three years from the time of their adoption. This means that the bulk of the organization's policy statements continue in effect automatically, and only those expiring, and which are recommended for reaffirmation or revision, come before the annual convention, along with proposed new declarations.

Policies supporting "right-to-work" laws, restrictions on the right to strike, injunctions and a ban on alleged "monopolistic labor practices" were automatically continued.

Although the convention considered two reports of 30 and 23 pages from the Committee on Policy only six sections were thrown open for floor action. Efforts to amend the six disputed sections, except for minor language changes, were unsuccessful, and all resolutions were approved as recommended by the committee.

Voted down overwhelmingly was an effort by Joseph L. Block, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce & Industry, to delete a section in the declaration on Housing and Community Development which calls for an end to federal public housing. Block called the Chamber's demand for complete suspension of federal housing appropriations "unrealistic" and "inimical to the welfare of the nation."

Reject 'Fair Play' Appeal

Bitterest floor action came in connection with the effort of Paul R. Ladd of the Providence Chamber to recommit a new declaration opposing federal aid to depressed areas. Ladd said that he came from a depressed area and "it is naive to think that individual firms in a depressed area aren't doing everything they can to pull themselves up by their bootstraps."

Chairman Robert P. Lee of the Connecticut Development Commission and W. Dudley Jewell, manager of the Bridgeport Chamber, argued, however, that local financing could do the job and that communities which solve their problems successfully would be "penalized" if federal "subsidies" were paid to others. The convention approved their position opposing federal aid after rejecting Ladd's appeal for "fair play, justice and reasonable economics."

Other new resolutions opposed federal financial aid for public schools, and spelled out a program for civilian atomic power under which the federal government would be barred from "commercial exploitation." The sale of electric power produced by reactors, built with federal subsidies, would be turned over to "the existing utility industry."

Revisions of the declarations on social security called for extension of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance coverage to workers not now covered, but continued and amplified the Chamber's objection to a federal system of disability benefits.

In his inaugural speech, incoming Pres. Philip M. Talbott called the Chamber "a temple of freedom, dedicated to the dignity and importance of the individual." He set four main objectives: adoption of the Hoover Commission's government reorganization proposals, "economy in government," a "better" federal tax program and the finding of "ways to protect the national well-being against the abuse of monopolistic power of every kind."

House Group Okays School Aid Bill

The school aid bill was given a big nudge forward when the House Education Committee approved a measure to authorize $2 billion in federal grants across five years.

This represented an upward revision of Pres. Eisenhower's request for $1.3 billion in four years.

Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D-Pa.) helped force the authorization up by sponsoring a counter-measure of $4.6 billion.

Under the bill tentatively approved by the committee, half the money would be allocated to the states on the basis of school population and the other half according to a formula computing per capita income and state investment in the schools.

Harriman Praised For Veto of 'Trick' Law

(Continued from Page 1)

courage." The joint statement declared that the Republican leadership was not interested in improving the law but in carrying out the "wishes of big business lobbyists."

The statement said that in the area of unemployment insurance the vetoed measures were designed to increase the tax load on small employers in order to give a few big employers big tax cuts.

In the area of workmen's compensation the bill would have placed "the injured worker at the mercy of insurance carriers by enabling insurance companies to take more and more cases to court," the joint statement declared.

The state organizations challenged the state GOP to demonstrate at the special session whether it is interested in improving social legislation or merely working as "pawns" for big business in the state.

Hails Courage

Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept., of Social Security, wired Harriman hailing his "courageous" action. "Your veto," said Cruikshank, "will do much to improve public understanding of the basic purposes of unemployment insurance and to expose the fallacy of modest increases in maximum benefits at the cost of undermining the principles of social insurance."

The vetoed measures would have increased maximum benefits in unemployment and workmen's compensation from $36 to $45 a week. Both the governor and the GOP favored this. But the Republicans wrote into the measures other provisions that brought the veto.

In unemployment insurance the GOP measure would have increased the taxes that finance the program for employers in seasonal industries, especially garment and construction. It would also have provided wider grounds for disqualifying persons from benefits.

Harriman, in his veto message, noted "unemployment is a social risk. Its cost should be borne equitably by all employers irrespective of the industry in which they are engaged. The underlying theory of the unemployment insurance system has always been that it is to serve a built-in stabilizer against seasonal and cyclical unemployment.

McClellan Blunders

SEN. McClellan has abused his position as chairman of the special Senate investigating committee by lending his name to a "right-to-work" amendment the legislative purpose of which is to kill the moderate civil rights bill now pending in Congress.

As chairman of the investigating committee in the labor-management field, the Arkansas Democrat has a special responsibility to act judiciously.

In the main, he has carefully avoided premature commitment to new legislation. His investigation has barely begun. It has covered primarily one union and only a fraction of that.

His committee has not even considered the subject of a national "right-to-work" law, which would federally outlaw the union shop and all other forms of union security. It has taken no testimony on the subject.

Yet now McClellan plunges deep into the legislative field by sponsoring a civil rights bill amendment that would wipe out union protections authorized by both the Taft-Hartley Act and Wagner Act—for both of which McClellan himself voted.

Call it a clever southern trick to halt civil rights legislation, call it a smart parliamentary maneuver, call it what you will—the amendment is an impropriety and worse when offered in McClellan's name.

If it is a trick, it is this kind of trick: it is a mean effort to preserve southern power to prevent Negroes from voting by a diversionary assault on the hard-gained rights of decent, honest unions.

It jeopardizes the senator's reputation for fairness in the labor-management field. It lessens his stature as chairman of the labor-management investigating committee. It is a mistake—a very serious mistake.

The McClellan committee has important work to do, fully warranted work, that the chairman should never have complicated by stooping to this particular ugly strategem to resist civil rights legislation.

A Courageous Veto

OVER the past several years there has been a consistent drive by opponents of social insurance legislation to weaken the basic structure of unemployment compensation and other insurance programs.

Two favorite devices have been employed—stiffening eligibility requirements and developing a widening range of disqualifying provisions. To make these technical revisions palatable they are sugar-coated with an increase in maximum benefit schedules.

Against this background, New York Gov. Averell Harriman's courageous veto of a Republican-sponsored big-business bill that would increase benefits while undermining the basic structure of unemployment compensation in the state, is especially noteworthy.

His rejection also of amendments to the state's workmen's compensation law falls in the same category. These amendments would have denied protection to insured workers under the guise of giving the worker protection of his rights in the state courts.

Gov. Harriman's call for a special session to act on amendments to, in fact, strengthen and extend social insurance programs will bring into sharper focus the big business-GOP combination that in state after state is seeking to undermine basic social insurance programs under the guise of increasing benefit payments.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II **MAY 4, 1957** **No. 18**

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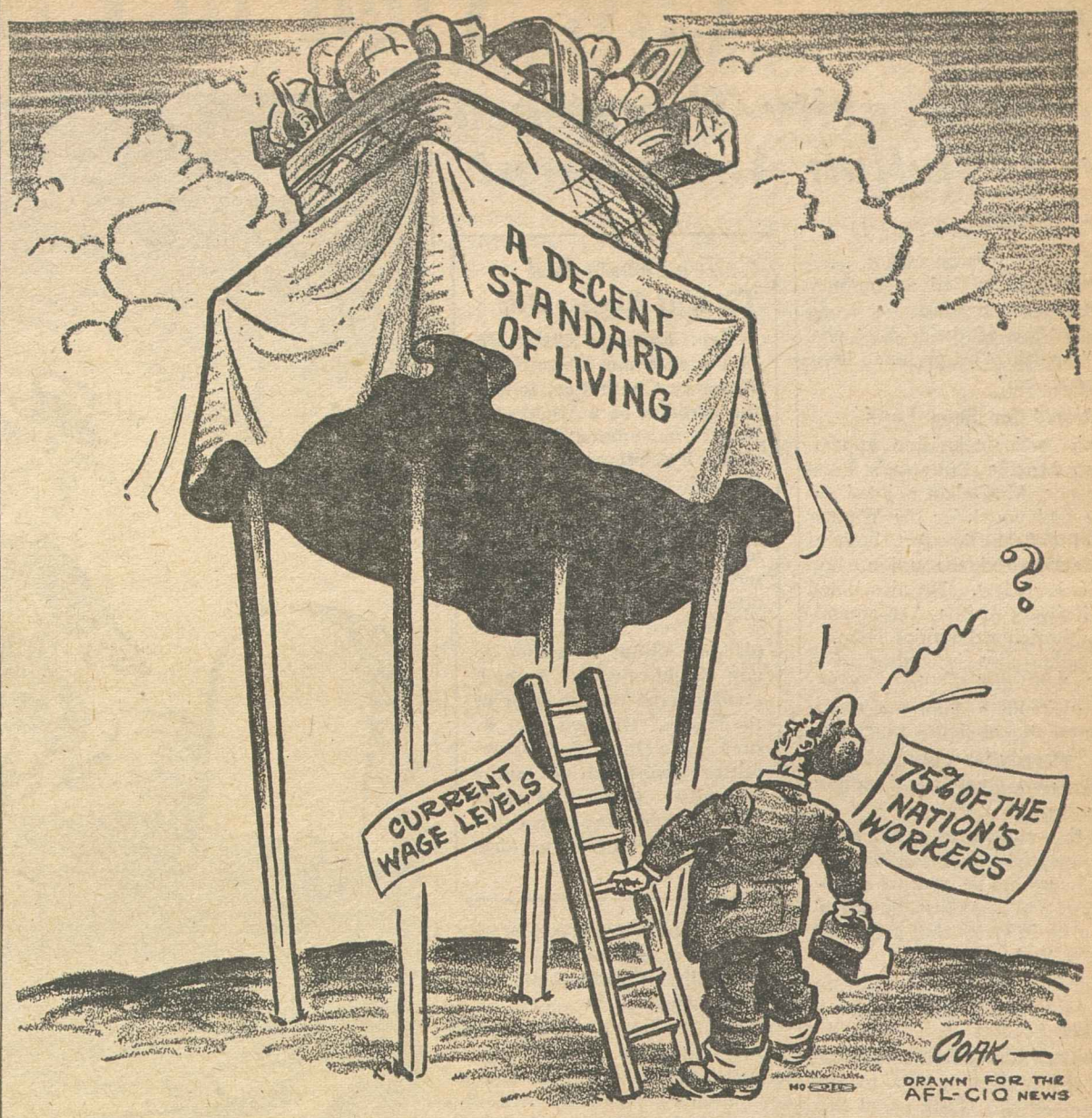


75 Percent of U. S. Workers Earn Below 'Accepted' Wage Standards

By Alexander Uhl

San Francisco (PAI)—The drum beat of charges that American workers, largely sparked by organized labor, are getting too big a share of the economic pie and so are responsible for today's inflation is far from dying down.

There are few issues of the publications of the National Association of Manufacturers or the U. S. Chamber of Commerce or the Farm Bureau Federation that do not blame high wages for increases in the cost-of-living.

Yet analysis of the basic needs of American workers and their actual annual earnings shows that the vast majority earn far from what might be called "commonly accepted" standards of living.

Indeed, from the viewpoint of labor economists, the average American worker, far from getting "too much," actually is by no means getting enough to support the kind of living standard that we like to believe most Americans have. In fact, statistics show that 75 percent are not.

Report of Heller Committee

Latest proof of this is a report of the highly respected Heller Committee at the University of California which shows that a family of four, consisting of father, mother and two children 8 and 13, and which rents its home, needs an income of $5,592.59 a year or about $107 a week to provide for the "commonly accepted" standard of living.

This represents the sum of "those goods and services that public opinion currently recognizes as necessary to health and a reasonably comfortable living."

San Francisco is a high-cost town as compared with most of the rest of the country. But even if allowance is made for this, the weekly income for wage earners with three dependents in most of the rest of the country would have to average about $104 a week in order to meet the Heller budget.

How many workers, who have been getting the "soft" wage boosts about which officials of the Eisenhower Administration have been complaining, make that kind of money?

Latest statistics show that factory production workers with record high incomes have been averaging $82.41 a week or $4,285 on a full-time year which is by no means universal.

Temporary layoffs in many industries bring down the annual average.

Factory Earnings $22 Short

In any event America's 15,000,000 or so factory production workers average far below the Heller "reasonably comfortable" budget. Actually, average factory earnings fall short of the Heller budget by roughly $22 a week.

In all the broad sweep of American business and industry only a comparatively small segment of workers is paid enough to reach Heller standards.

Based on latest earnings figures of the Dept. of Labor, workers who reach the Heller standard include bituminous coal miners, special trade contractors, plumbing and heating, electrical work, miscellaneous publishing and printing services, synthetic rubber, products of petroleum and coal, flint glass, iron and steel forgings and machine tools.

Outside of these classifications the vast majority of American workers drop below the Heller budget. Late February 1957 figures show average earnings in durable goods at $89.16 with a high average of $99.79 in primary metals and a low average of $69.32 in furniture and fixtures.

In non-durable goods the high average was $103.94 in products of petroleum and coal with a low average of $54.17 in finished textile products.

Put it another way. The Bureau of the Census in its latest report on U. S. incomes said:

"About four-fifths of all men who worked in 1955 were employed at full time jobs. The median income of these men was $3,900."

The Heller Committee report calls for an income of more than $5,000 a year. About 24 percent of all Americans had such an income. More than three-fourths did not.

Break this down into trades and professions. In mining there were 72.3 percent with less than $5,000 a year income; in general construction, 71.5 percent; in manufacturing, 67.5 percent; in transportation and communications, 69.5 percent; in retail trade, 74.7 percent; in personal services, 87.4.

Thus roughly 75 percent of American workers have incomes that fall below the latest Heller budget.

And the 25 to 30 percent that have adequate or more than adequate incomes under Heller standards include professional workers included in their various categories whose salaries tend to lift the average.

"Who hung this on our front door?"

Life in U. S. Appeals to Filipino Visitor

Workers' Status Awes First Woman Trainee

Mrs. Rachel Enriquez Fidelino was the first Filipino woman ever brought to this country for training in labor relations under the international exchange program—but she found Americans at least as fascinating and rewarding a study as her chosen field.

An attractive dark-haired young lawyer, she came here well equipped for research in both areas.

On the one hand, she formerly was counsel for the United Seamen and Industrial Professional Association, a union of marine licensed officers in her native land, and since 1955 had been in charge of matters relating to woman and child labor in the Philippine Dept. of Labor. On the other, she had often wondered if life in the United States was anything like what she saw in the movies that traveled across the Pacific to her home.

Feels Heartbeat of America

Sponsored by the National Economic Council and the Intl. Cooperation Administration, she not only visited government and union offices, civic organizations and factories in connection with her official trip, but took advantage of the opportunity "to see and hear and also to feel the heartbeat of America" in its other varied aspects.

"The families with whom I lived seemed far different from the Americans I often see in Hollywood movies," she wrote in an account of her visit.

"Certainly, those people I met and lived with in America were sincere and honest and hard-working, unlike the way they are sometimes portrayed in the movies."

Mrs. Fidelino, who went home to head a newly-created Women and Minors Div. in the Philippine Bureau of Labor Standards, made some acute observations about the Americans she met.

"The working man struck me as proud of whatever he does for a livelihood, no matter how humble the work is," she wrote.

"Whether he is a plumber or a mechanic with grease on his overalls or one who sweeps the gutters, he knows his rights and is outspoken about them without being afraid of losing his job.

"After his work he washes off the grease from his arms and face and disappears in a crowd; he may even be mistaken for a business executive in a restaurant where he may be sitting across the table from a real business executive; for he, too, reads the paper and knows what is going on in his country and abroad. Like most Americans I met, he is friendly and polite to strangers like me."

Impressed by Women Workers

The average American—male or female—"seems obsessed by the idea that every flitting second has its own appointed value, and he tries as best he can to spend it profitably," she wrote.

What impressed her about the average American woman, she went on, "is her ability to keep her apartment so immaculately clean and well-arranged and how she can prepare the breakfast for the family before she rushes to the bus to arrive at her office on time."

"I wonder how she can manage to attend to the laundry herself and wash the dishes and later step out with her husband," she continued, "all these after a busy day in the office. Household helpers are rare in American homes. But Miss Average American Woman manages excellently by herself in her home chores."

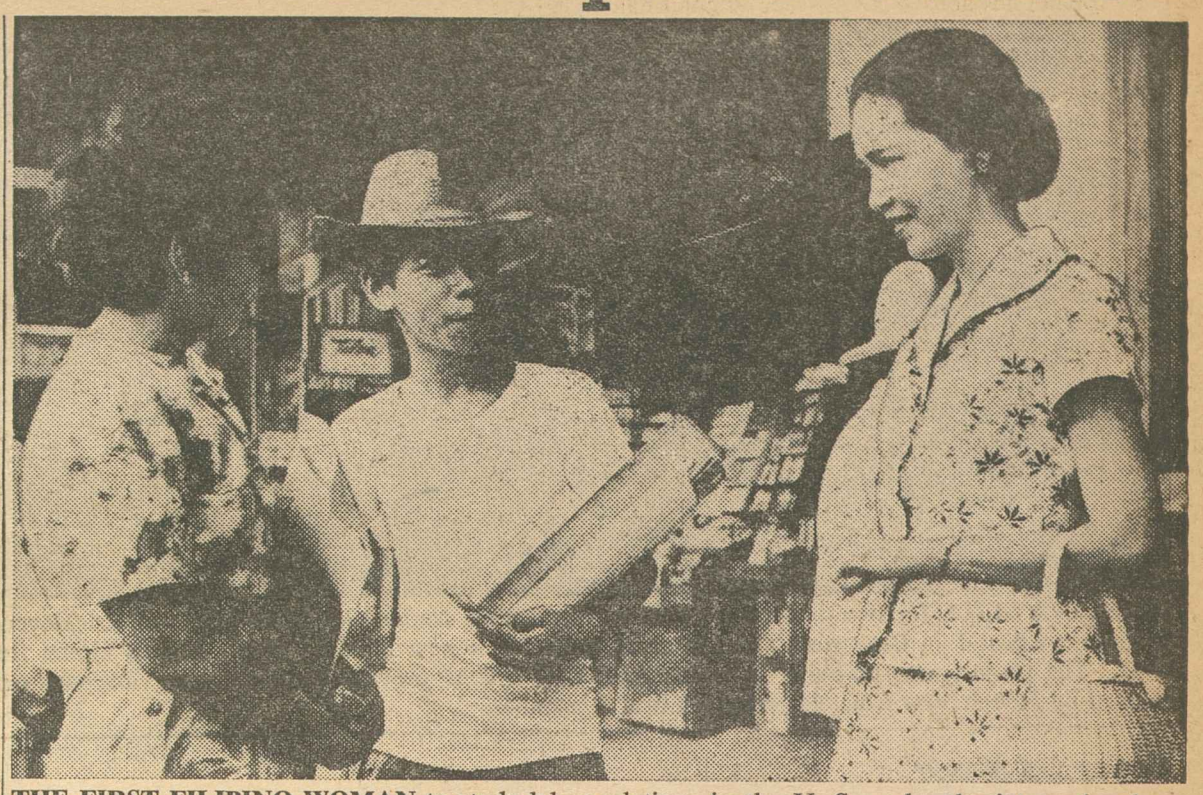
Mrs. Fidelino thinks she learned more by conversations with people she met casually than she could have gained from any amount of reading.

"Most of the answers to the questions I failed to ask because of shyness were voluntarily given me in casual conversation," she said. "And sometimes I did not even have to ask questions. They were eager to give me information."

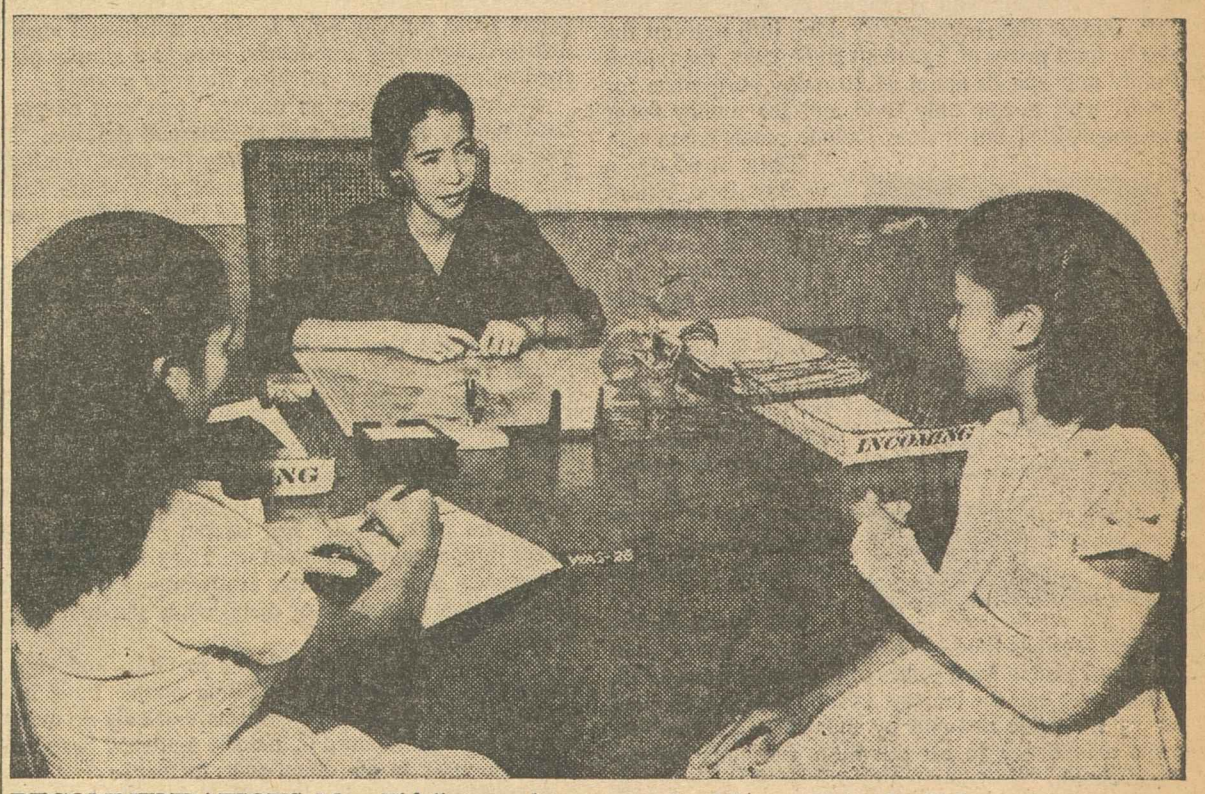
The study tour gave Mrs. Fidelino an opportunity to meet—and know—more than Americans. From her fellow-trainees, who came from all over the world, "I came to appreciate the culture and history of other countries," she reported.

There was still another fruit of the program which brings people from other nations to the United States for specialized study and training.

"A bond of friendship among us who were thrown together in a common search for knowledge and experience was inevitably formed," Mrs. Fidelino wrote. "In this way a kind of friendship across the world is developed."



THE FIRST FILIPINO WOMAN to study labor relations in the U. S. under the international exchange program, Mrs. Rachel E. Fidelino (right) learned much about her field and more about Americans, whom she likes immensely. Here, back home in Manila and functioning as chief of the Women and Minors Div. of the Bureau of Labor Standards, she and Mrs. Gliceria Strebel of her staff interview a 16-year-old cigaret vendor about how he carries on his street "trade."



RECOMMENDATIONS Mrs. Fidelino made as a result of her study in the U.S., which was sponsored by the National Economic Council and the Intl. Cooperation Administration, resulted indirectly in establishment of the Women and Minors Div. Her work includes giving advice to people like the housemaid (right) who injured her arm while scrubbing a floor and wants to know about collecting compensation.

"SINCERE, HONEST, HARD-WORKING" was the way Mrs. Fidelino found the average American. A lawyer and former union counsel, she and Mrs. Strebel (left) inspect Manila's many cigaret factories and talk to workers like the veteran above, who has worked in the same plant since 1905.

AFL-CIO News

MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

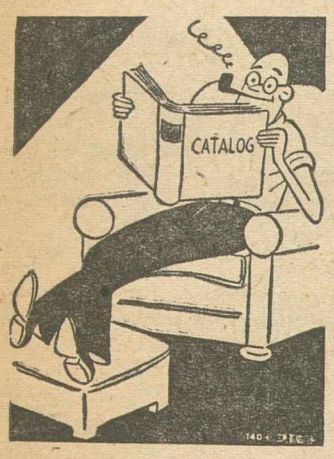
TIME AND SKILL for two days on a recent weekend were donated by 16 members of Bricklayers & Masons Local 1 in Beaverton, Ore., to erect walls for a new building at St. Mary's Home for Boys. The project, one of many in which AFL-CIO unions provide community service, was organized by Joseph Von Ahlefeld, veteran Local 1 member.

How to Buy:

Maximum Nutrition for Family

By Sidney Margolius

HOW well are you managing on your own food budget and shopping? Taking into account the rise in food prices of 2 percent since 1955, the typical family now spends about $1.30 a day per person for food. This covers only food, not the money spent for soaps, etc., but it does include meals eaten out.



This makes a weekly food bill of $32.60 a week, or just about 40 percent of the average industrial worker's weekly wage.

This is a startling jump of 24 percent in food bills since 1948, when the average family spent $25.50 a week for eating, and is a drastic percentage of income to spend on eating.

The jump in the average family's food bill has been much higher than the actual rise in food prices of 9 percent since 1948. A little over half the increase in food bills is accounted for by the price rise and by today's larger families, while a tendency to eat out more accounts for another chunk.

But another reason for the rise is the tendency of food distributors to push more expensive versions of the same foods, dressed up in semi-prepared and prepackaged form, and for families themselves to buy more expensive foods.

Most noticeable is the increase in meat buying, especially of beef, as a family's income goes up. Most families nowadays are getting enough protein. Where they fall down is in consumption of milk, citrus fruits and other fruits and vegetables high in Vitamin C.

A food bill of $33 a week is an impossible situation for a typical industrial wage-earner with take-home pay of about $75 a week. It leaves only $42 to cover all other family needs. To prevent today's high food prices from pushing your family's nutritional standard to dangerously low levels, here is a simple plan for buying maximum nutrition for your money:

1—Avoid spending an unduly large part of your food money for meat and commercial desserts. If you can keep your total spending for meat, poultry, fish and eggs under 35 percent of your entire food bill, you have a better chance of keeping down your eating expense.

2—Give your family's milk needs first priority in buying food. For one-third less cost, milk and cheese provide as good nourishment in most respects, and better in some, than the costlier protein foods.

The Agriculture Dept.'s survey shows moderate-income families are passing up one of their best food buys in non-fat milk powder. This is a high-calcium, high-protein food which can be used in baking, soups, cereals, casseroles, as a beverage and in many other ways to insure your family a high-quality diet.

Non-fat milk powder has all the nourishment of whole milk except the butterfat. But the latest nutrition survey shows that there is already very high fat consumption in American diets, while the real need is for more calcium.

3—Give another high priority to fruits and vegetables high in Vitamin C. While people have improved their diets in some respects, not only do many not get enough Vitamin C, but the tendency in recent years has been to cut down even further.

Canned orange juice is generally the best buy in Vitamin C, followed by frozen orange concentrate. Tomato juice seems cheap but you need to drink three times as much to get as much Vitamin C as from orange juice. Grapefruit juice ranks just below orange juice in Vitamin C value, and tangerine juice has about a third less Vitamin C.

Some of the other juices and nectars are poor buys in this respect. Pineapple juice, for example, has only a fifth of the Vitamin C of canned orange juice. Apple juice has no Vitamin C at all unless it is added by the manufacturer and says so on the label. Neither has prune juice.

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Making Ends Meet:

Clothing Labels Confusing

By Nancy Pratt

LABELS on clothing are often more confusing than informative. Ideally, each label should tell the consumer in simple language just what the garment is made of, and what she can expect from it in terms of washability, wear and colorfastness.

Unfortunately, there are few compulsory standards for labeling, with the result that many manufacturers use labels as advertising to overglamorize their products.

Here are a few of the important facts you should know about label language.

COLORFASTNESS

Unless a manufacturer states: "Guaranteed colorfast" there's no sure way a shopper can tell how well the material will wash. In the absence of such guarantee, one test is to look at some rough edge such as the inside seam of the material. If a torn end of a solid colored material looks white or light, the material was probably "piece-dyed" and the dye did not penetrate the fabric completely. It's probably not colorfast.

Occasionally you'll see the term "stock-dyed" or "spun-dyed." This means the threads were dyed before they were woven into the fabric, and are more likely to be colorfast.

DRIP-DRY

"Needs no ironing," "wash and wear" or "drip dry" are much over-used terms on labels. While it's true that heat-set pleats will generally last through many washings or cleanings, it doesn't follow that the dress will be smooth enough to wear without ironing. This is particularly true of dresses with cuffs and collars. Such details generally need a touch-up with a cool iron, despite a "drip-dry" label.

LINEN AND SILK

The Federal Trade Commission has ruled that no fabric may be labeled "linen," "pure linen" or "pure flax" unless it is made entirely of linen. However, many garments are labeled "rayon-linen," "butcher linen" or "nylon-linen." Such garments are not linen fibers, but have merely been woven to give a linen-like appearance. They will not wash or wear as well as linen.

Hollywood Observer:

Mother Nature Helps 'Boy on a Dolphin'

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—"The Boy on a Dolphin" is a triumph of nature and photography over mediocrity in plot but it's good entertainment and might start a new tourist rush to Greece.

This new 20th-Fox feature production concerns a search for hidden treasure, a fabulous 2,000-year-old golden statue resting on the floor of the Aegean Sea. As a tale of suspense and the inevitable chase between the good men and the bad, it's not too exciting.

What lifts it far above the run-of-the-mill movie is Mother Nature's beautiful handiwork as exemplified in (1) the scenic grandeurs of Greece and (2) a young Italian lady by name of Sophia Loren who's more than worth the price of admission.

Imaginatively filmed in wide-screen color, the picture is packed with breath-taking backgrounds, many never before seen in an American feature film. Outstanding are scenes on and around the Island of Hydra, the almost unbelievable monastery at Meteora and the Parthenon, atop Athens' Acropolis. This indeed is one movie that could not have been made any place else but in Greece.

And then, of course, there's a different sort of scenery, to-wit, Sophia Loren portraying a young amazon, a sponge diver whose discovery of the golden statue starts all the shenanigans. Truly, the sight of the 22-year-old 5-foot-8 Miss Loren rising from the sea dripping wet, dress and all, doesn't hurt the picture at all. She has a wild and passionate sort of beauty, different from any other actress we can recall—and she'll dive in the sea at the drop of a hat.

The underwater photography in the diving scenes is superb, especially when Sophia's there—but Alan Ladd might consider trimming down his weight a little before making another picture with Miss Loren. After all, she's the sort of gal who can strike sparks from a man, even under water.

Ladd is the hero, an American archaeologist who wins the girl

Sophia Loren in "Boy On A Dolphin"

finally, and Clifton Webb is the suave villian who tries to steal the statue.

Sophia Loren hopes to become a really great actress one of these days. Of her 38-24-38 figure she says: "It's like the battery of an automobile—it's fine to get you started in your career but you have to have more than that to get to the top as an actress."

Right now Miss Loren is in Hollywood to star in "Desire Under the Elms" for Paramount. I can't remember who's going to play opposite her but whoever he is, he'll have to be on his toes to hold his own, especially if they should happen to go swimming together.

★ ★ ★

WHEN YOU SEE PARAMOUNT'S "THE BUSTER KEATON STORY," watch for the fabulous dress worn by Rhonda Fleming who portrays a glamour queen of the silent films. The dress has only been worn three times in 22 years and is now back in a locked vault. A confection of priceless lace and pearl-sewn satin, it was originally made in 1934 for Marlene Dietrich as Catherine the Great of Russia in "The Scarlet Empress." The dress next clothed Jennifer Jones in "Carrie" in 1952 and now graces Rhonda Fleming's beauty.

★ ★ ★

DOG HAS HIS DAY. In response to several inquiries: The dog selected to appear with Frank Sinatra, Rita Hayworth and Kim Novak in "Pal Joey" is a raggedy Cairn terrior named Snuffy, owned by Bert Morse, chief animal inspector for the City of Los Angeles. Snuffy was headed for the dog pound's gas chamber when Morse took a liking to him, paid the pound fees and entered him in Columbia Studio's contest. With Sinatra and Director George Sidney looking on, Snuffy devoured platefuls of bagels, lox and cream cheese. Thus a new canine star was born.

★ ★ ★

"DEATH IN SMALL DOSES" is the title of an Allied Artists picture that just started shooting. Deals with traffic in stimulant pills and is based on a Saturday Evening Post article. Joseph Newman will direct.

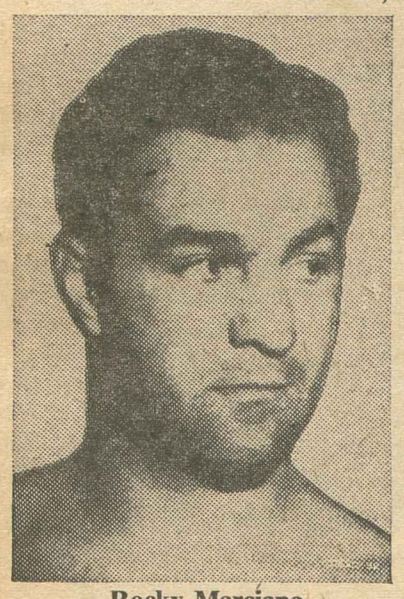
I'm Often Wrong:

Champs Are Patient With Showoff 'Socks'

By Joe Miller

ROCKY MARCIANO, who retired last year as heavy-weight champion of the world, is discovering that he hasn't been able to get his message through to one element of the populace. They refuse to accept the idea that Rocky isn't the champ any more.

These are the charactors who, inspired by spirit-induced courage, insist on the distinction of taking a punch at the champ. Rocky recently had a rough time shaking off a persistent contender.



Rocky Marciano

"It happens all the time," the Brockton Blockbuster said after kindly shaking the fellow off. "Jack Dempsey and Joe Louis told me it used to happen to them, too. Guys who couldn't beat their wife in a fair fight get to feeling happy and brave and want to take a punch at you and then go home and tell the neighbors how they floored the champ."

In Rocky's case, it's probably worse because the former member of the Brockton Laborers' Union is always so friendly towards everyone. "I try to kid 'em along and laugh 'em off . . . and the braver they get," he says.

But even more annoying than the character who actually wants to start something with him, Rocky says, is the showoff who wants to jab and slap him and depend on Marciano's good nature to take no return punch at him. "These guys belt me pretty good and laugh and think it's a big joke," Rocky mutters.

Jack Dempsey used to complain about the same type of annoying clowns and, in fact, disliked to make public appearances without somebody along to fend off bellicose souls.

The most persistent of Jack's co-called civilian challengers cornered him in a Los Angeles hotel one night, Dempsey related. "I never did meet him face to face," Jack said. "But the hotel clerk got me on the phone in my room and said this fellow was in the lobby saying I was scared of him.

"I was trying to get to sleep, so I told the clerk to tell him, 'Okay, I was scared of him and admitting it,' and I thought that would be enough.

"Well, the clerk is ringing my room again and telling me the guy is still in the lobby making a big fuss, calling me names and saying he's gonna win my title.

"I told the clerk to put the guy on the phone finally, and I'd talk to him. So this loudmouth is telling me how he's gonna take my title away from me.

"Finally I got rid of him. I said, 'Never mind, bub, I'm not coming down there and get beat up by you. You can have my title, right now. But I want it back in the morning.'"

Mickey Walker often said that he probably had more fights outside of the ring than inside it—and the "Toy Bulldog" had something in the neighborhood of 150-odd recorded fights. One of the funnier ones Mickey tells on himself concerns the time he was driving along in his Dusenberg in New Jersey and sideswiped a truck.

Walker was clearly in the wrong, and the truck driver demonstrated his displeasure by flattening the Toy Bulldog. Each time Mickey got up, the driver would belt him down again.

"I was laughing so hard I couldn't fight," Walker recalled.

"What were you laughing at?" someone asked.

"At the irony of it," said Walker, shaking his head. "There I was, the middleweight champion of the world, and a truck driver was beating me up."

"Mr. Hamilton, will you be out for the rest of the day?"

Soup to Nonsense:

One Thing Leads to Another

By Jane Goodsell

OUR household consists of five more or less stable human beings and an unstable dachshund. We live together in a gray and white house with a bright pink door which sticks when the weather turns wet.

There is, I guess, nothing very unusual about us. One of us, at least, usually needs a haircut and somebody is apt to be coming down with, or getting over, a cold.

Our refrigerator is cluttered with little dishes of leftovers that won't blend together into a delicious casserole. Most of our pencils need sharpening, and our shoes need polishing.

There is always something — the glue or a roller skate key or one of my earrings—that we can't find anyplace. We are usually out of something, too. Sugar or coffee or adhesive tape.

All through the house there are things that need something done to them. Washing or oiling or mending or waxing or putting up or taking down. There are letters that should be answered and hems that ought to be lengthened.

There are the things that keep happening. They aren't—most of them—dramatic or unusual or even funny things. There are skinned knees and dancing lessons, PTA meetings and sudden fevers, telephone calls and quarrels. There are birthday parties and dental appointments and burnt-out light bulbs and report cards and bills.

It is always time for something. Time for lunch or fertilizing the rhododendrons or picking up a dress at the cleaners. Some things get done on time, and some are postponed for a few minutes or a few hours or a few days. Others—like saving more money or getting up earlier in the mornings—we intend to get around to almost any day now.

There are the things that tie the days together in a sort of rhythm. The washing that becomes the ironing, then the mending, the clean dress to wear to school and the washing again. Today's cold meat that was yesterday's roast and will be tomorrow's stew or curry or hash.

We have no master plan, no blueprint for living. It is simply that one thing always seems to lead to another. A first child needs a second child to keep her company. And, when the second child grows up a little, a baby seems like a good idea.

Children lead to animal crackers and Halloween costumes and hundreds of broken crayons. You need a house to keep these things in. And a house leads to furniture and furniture polish and peat moss and curtain rods and property taxes.

It goes on and on, like safety pins strung loosely together.

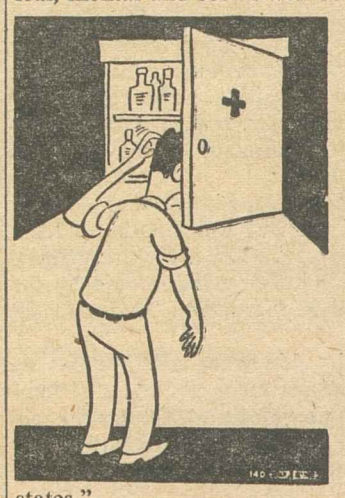
For Your Health's Sake:

WHO Battles Huge Odds

By Dr. Morris Brand

WHO, the World Health Organization, is one of the largest specialized agencies of the United Nations. It is dedicated to the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.

WHO defines health as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." WHO believes that health is a fundamental right of every person regardless of race, sex, age, religion, political belief, economic and social condition.



Its constitution declares: "The health of all people is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and is dependent upon the fullest cooperation of individuals and states."

Recently WHO celebrated its birthday as World Health Day. This was a day for people to become aware once again that in aiding nations to battle for health, as well as against accidents, WHO is bringing the knowledge and experience of those who "have" to the "have nots."

It brings preventive, diagnostic and curative techniques to areas lacking them. It assists in the eradication or decrease of diseases, for example malaria, typhoid fever, dysentery, yaws, tuberculosis, polio; it brings pre-natal care to pregnant mothers so that there is greater probability that the mother and the newborn child survive.

WHO brings well-baby care so that the child has a greater opportunity of living through childhood and developing into a normal adult. WHO promotes the development of preventive mental health work, occupational health and medical rehabilitation.

WHO is battling against huge odds in many underdeveloped areas where underprivileged people need medical help desperately. WHO is working hard to break a vicious cycle — "sickness - breeds - poverty-breeds-sickness." This is found throughout the world.

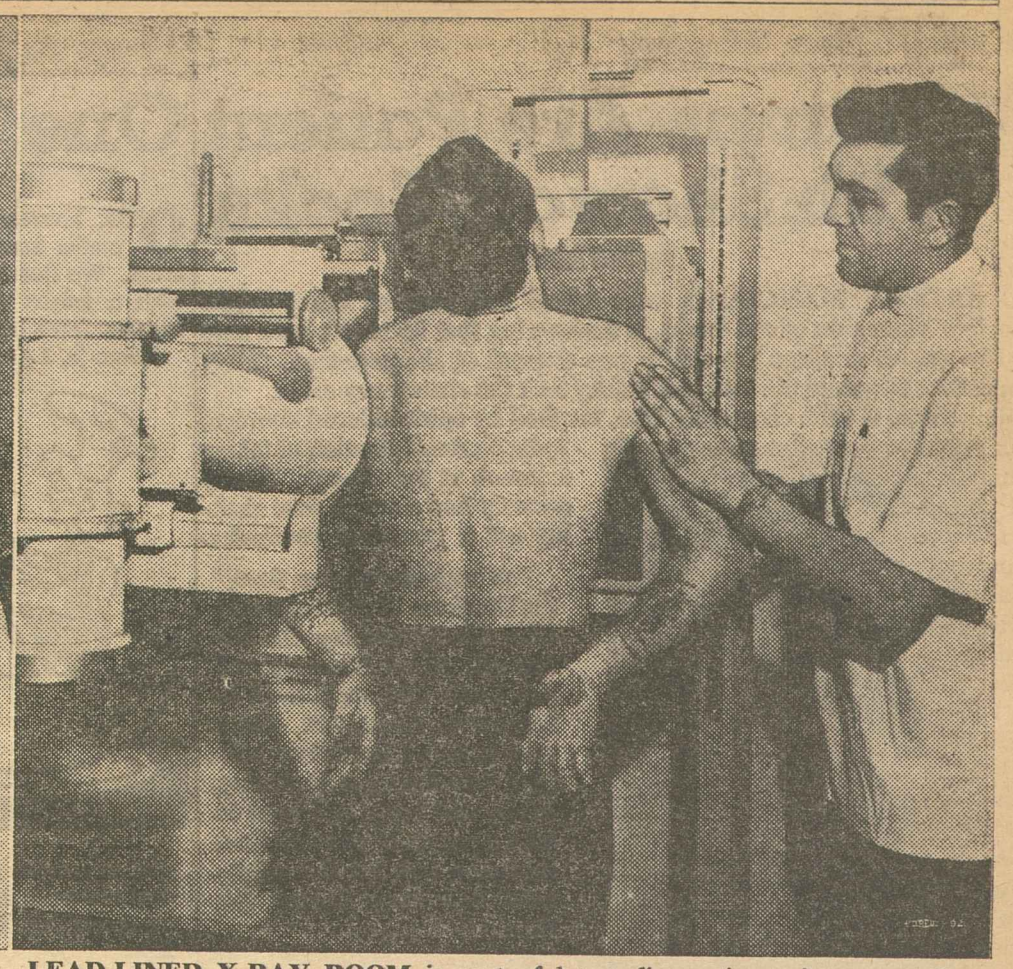
There are many people in prosperous nations, even in the United States, who would benefit if they had available to them needed medical services.

WHO provides countries with expert consultants, teachers, teams of trained demonstrators and health workers—all of whom in turn train the people of each nation in the newer methods of modern sanitation, preventive and rehabilitative services.

Part of the challenge is met by WHO with an educational attack, including the exchange of knowledge and skills through fellowships which permits professionally trained health workers to perform scientific research in countries other than their own and to attend teaching institutions, conferences and seminars. They then bring back and apply the newly gained knowledge to the people in their own countries.

HIGHER THINGS OF LIFE were much in evidence when these three union-sponsored students at Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, talked over the basketball title they helped win. Among 25 Emporia students supported by AFL-CIO bodies in the interest of beating the teacher shortage, they are (left to right) Norman Holthouse, 6 ft.-4 in. sophomore sponsored by Carpenters Local 1445, Topeka; Darrell Blachly, 6-4 freshman whose scholarship was made possible by Packinghouse Workers Local 94, Wichita, and Jim Smith, 6-6 sophomore sponsored by Plumbers Local 165, Topeka.

AT NEW SEAFARERS HEALTH CLINIC, Seaman George Berry gets an ear examination as part of head-to-toe physical check-up now offered members by the Seafarers welfare plan medical department. The Brooklyn center is the first of four being established by the SIU Atlantic & Gulf District welfare plan.



LEAD-LINED X-RAY ROOM is part of latest diagnostic equipment used to examine Seafarers at the Pete Larsen Memorial Clinic. Other health centers, all devoted exclusively to preventive aspects of medicine, are being set up near SIU halls in Baltimore, Mobile and New Orleans.

Larsen Clinic for Seamen Begins Service

Brooklyn—The first joint union-management health center in the U.S. maritime industry is now serving seamen here.

Hailed by Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) of the Senate Commerce Committee as an outstanding example of "responsible unionism," the new Pete Larsen Memorial Clinic is one of four being set up by the Seafarers Welfare Plan Medical Dept.

The Brooklyn center, as well as three others to be located in Baltimore, Mobile and New Orleans, will be administered by the Seafarers Welfare Plan under the terms of a contract negotiated between the SIU Atlantic & Gulf District and the steamship companies in November 1955. A shipboard safety program, already in operation, is also part of the agreement.

All of the health centers, devoted to the preventive aspects of medicine, will provide Seafarers with complete diagnostic services designed to detect and check incipient illness. They will offer no therapy but will refer members needing treatment to the nearest U.S. Public Health Service hospital, or their own physician.

Some 500 federal, state and municipal officials, representatives of other AFL-CIO unions, the medical profession and officials of the maritime industry attended the ceremonies opening the Brooklyn center, at which Magnuson spoke.

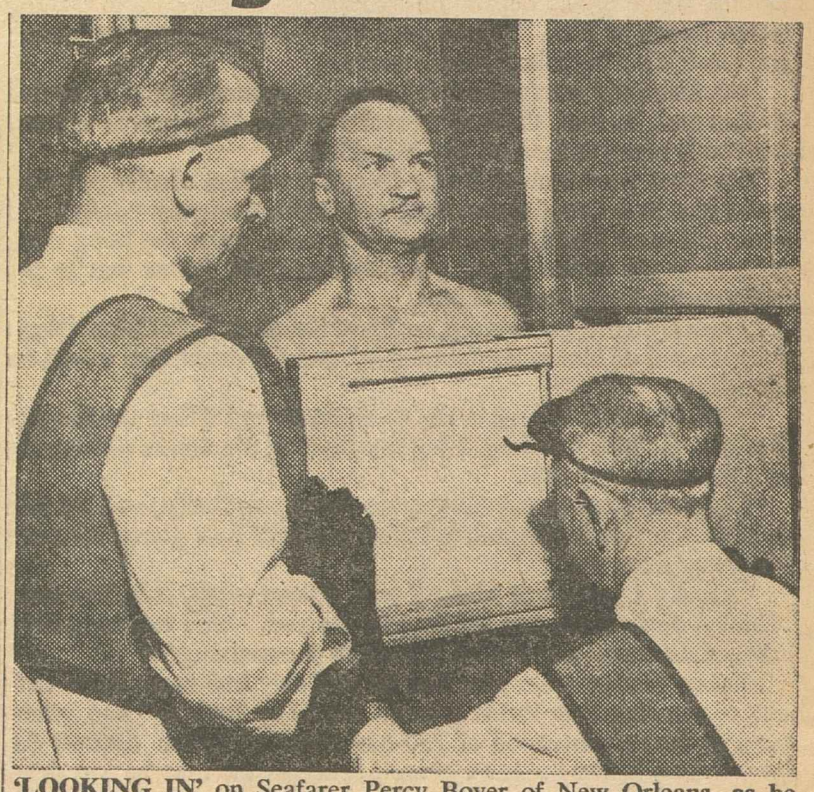
The center was named in honor of a deceased SIU member. Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall said Larsen's name had been chosen "not because he was a hero, but because the membership thought that he was typical of the good sailor and union man."

Located at 685 Third Ave., one block from the A&G District headquarters, the one-story building acquired by the Seafarers Welfare Plan has been completely equipped with doctors' offices, medical laboratories, examination and reception rooms, an X-ray room, an electro-cardiagraph room, and other facilities, including those for eye examinations.

The most modern diagnostic equipment has been installed and 20 to 25 examinations a day can be given with a minimum of waiting. The centers will be under the supervision of Dr. Joseph B. Logue, retired vice-admiral, who is director of the Seafarers Welfare Plan Medical Dept.

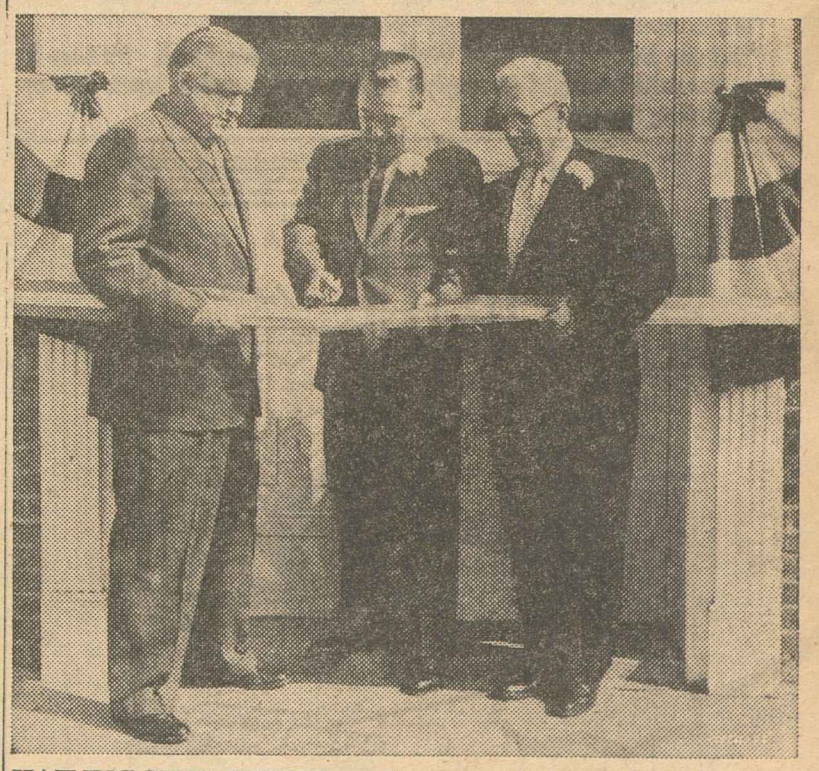
Each center will be staffed with several doctors, as well as a corps of medical and laboratory technicians and clerical workers. The Seafarers Welfare Plan, set up in 1950, is jointly administered by the SIU A&G District and its more than 70 contracted shipping companies.

The plan, financed by shipowner contributions on the basis of days worked per man, regardless of companies worked for, also provides a $4,000 death benefit, $21 weekly hospital benefits, $35 weekly disability benefits, and other benefits covering seafarers' wives and children.



'LOOKING IN' on Seafarer Percy Boyer of New Orleans, as he undergoes a fluoroscope examination, is Dr. Joseph B. Logue, right, medical director of the SIU Brooklyn health center. One of several other doctors on the staff, which also includes laboratory technicians, is at left.

APPOINTMENT CARDS for medical examinations are distributed to a group of Seafarers at the union's headquarters one block from the center by SIU Welfare Rep. Al Tanner (second from left). The seamen, from left, are Bob Eaton, Harry Kaufman, Percy Boyer and Bjorn Wagones. If incipient illness is detected, seamen are referred to U.S. Public Health Service.



HAILING NEW CENTER as "a concrete example of responsible trade unionism," Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) of Senate Commerce Committee, cuts the ribbon at dedication ceremonies. Paul Hall, secretary-treasurer of SIU Atlantic & Gulf District, left, and Dr. Aaron Kottler, president of Kings County Medical Society, at right, provide assistance.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

BELATEDLY, APPARENTLY RELUCTANTLY, Pres. Eisenhower is going to try to salvage his budget, his programs and his leadership by appealing over the head of Congress to the people. It is so late that he has almost conceded the game.

It is entirely appropriate for a chief executive to make a direct appeal to the people for support of his proposals. Indeed, in the opinion of many it is his duty.

In no other way can he explain issues as he sees them so as to command popular understanding and widespread endorsement that will be reflected to Congress.

He is going to make a television speech on foreign aid, apparently, to prevent the "economizers" from slashing his $4.4 billion proposal to $3 billion or less.

He may make television appeals on other programs, too. He used an unusual forum—a social audience in the White House rose garden—to begin expressing himself forcefully on foreign aid.

The trouble is that four months of Congress have passed and the initiative has passed to the "economizers."

Chamber of Commerce assaults on the budget have had their effect. Mail continues to rain down upon members—not in great floods but in steady, persistent and significant volume.

Sen. Styles Bridges (R-N. H.), GOP dean in the Senate, shows his disregard of what Eisenhower says and does by a comment that he didn't expect to change his own ideas. The Senate Republican leader, Sen. William F. Knowland (Calif.), chose a Chamber of Commerce forum to announce undying opposition to Eisenhower's $1.3 billion school aid program.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) violently attacked Budget Dir. Percival F. Brundage as a "spender" and told the Chamber of Commerce he should be ousted. Brundage is actually only the President's agent, of course, but Democrats still assail Eisenhower by indirection.

The votes in the House on appropriations show that the President cannot count more than one-fourth of the members as true "modern Republicans." In the Senate it would be hard to find one-fourth.

His leadership powers have been allowed to trickle away through disuse—and his decision to try to reassert his influence and prestige is welcome but must be recognized as offering at best an outside chance of success.

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WITH ONE EXCEPTION, it is difficult to quarrel with the proposal of Clay, Calhoun and Webster, Robert M. LaFollette and Robert A. Taft as five "outstanding" senators whose portraits will be added to the Capitol gallery.

This group is "balanced" politically and sectionally. Clay, Calhoun and Webster dominated decades of Senate history, LaFollette was surely an authentic voice of midwestern liberalism and social protest, Taft the ablest exponent of conservative opposition to the enormous changes of the New Deal and Fair Deal.

What is missing from the group is an exponent of the New Deal-Fair Deal philosophy that produced these enormous changes.

George Norris of Nebraska fought predatory capital as vigorously and as tenaciously as LaFollette; he also lived to see his protests turned into affirmative victories such as the magnificent triumph on the Tennessee Valley Authority. Sen. Robert F. Wagner of New York gave his name and prestige to much of the great social legislation such as the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

It seems a pity that a senator symbolizing the New Deal era was not among the honored and chosen five.

THE LABEL of the Intl. Glove Workers Union of America is either stamped in unlined dress gloves or printed on the size label. A cloth label is sewed in the work gloves and mittens, made of leather, palm and canvas, or leather work gloves.

Vandercook Says:

Aqaba Test for Western World

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDST.)

ONE of the still unsettled problems of the evermore unsettled Middle East is whether the ships of Israel are to be allowed to ply the waters of the sun-blasted, 100-mile-long Gulf of Aqaba, in the pursuit of their lawful business.

It is true that the right of "innocent passage" of that narrow sea passage, lying to the east of the Sinai peninsular, is one which Pres. Eisenhower has publicly supported. But, as the Israelis, the Arabs, our allies, and the wide world knows, the United States has lately expressed its faith in many other desirable objectives, and has seen none of them come true.

Vandercook

Just at present, as a practical matter, there is nothing to stop ships flying the Israeli flag, or chartered by Israel, from voyaging peaceably to Israel's seaport at the mouth of the Gulf. The Egyptian shore batteries which for many years effectively closed the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba have been demolished, scattered, cast into the sea. Those gunsites are now occupied by the United Nations Emergency Forces.

But meanwhile Col. Nasser has not for one moment relinquished his claim that he will re-close the Gulf of Aqaba whenever he's so minded. Since four nations, Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, all have what the real estate men would call "frontages" on the Gulf, Nasser can scarcely claim it is an Egyptian lake.

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WHEN four nations share the shorefront of one body of water, however small, that body of water is clearly international. Therefore, in groping for some excuse to perpetuate the wrong against his neighbor, Nasser has persuaded King Saud to join him in asserting one of the most preposterous doctrines ever to raise the hackles of whatever common sense mankind may still possess.

The Gulf of Aqaba, those two despots assure us, is strictly for the use of Arabs! If that doctrine were, unthinkably, ever to be established for the Gulf of Aqaba, then it would be just as proper, and no more ridiculous, for France and Britain to proclaim that the English Channel was for the exclusive use of Christians.

Or, for it to be ordered that none but Nordics might sail the Baltic Sea. That we permit that kind of claim about the Gulf of Aqaba to go almost unnoticed is another symptom of a prevailing moral sickness.

Having, in the western world, discovered and regretted our own faults, we have become strangely blind to exactly those same faults in others. The civilized world, in its own house, rejects racial, religious and nationalistic prejudice. Yet the same enlightened fold who most gallantly fight those stupidities at home often are the first to forgive them elsewhere.

Morgan Says:

Polio Vaccine Program Lags

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDST.)

TWO years ago this spring the country received a wonderful present. It was the Salk vaccine against poliomyelitis. Since then the vaccine and the techniques of making and administering it have been improved and countless thousands have undoubtedly been able to escape the paralysis of the once dread disease as a result.

Morgan

But sadly and ironically enough the present has not been put to its best use. There is still suffering where there need not be, there is still maldistribution of the vaccine where there should not be and there remains a vast lack of coordination among government agencies, the drug manufacturers, the medical profession and the public at large, which must not be if the country is to enjoy the maximum benefits to which it is entitled.

It is easy to say and it can be said with some real truth that we all are to blame for this state of affairs —the bureacrats, the doctors, the drug people and the rest of us.

But here is a classic case, I think, in which leadership supplied by the federal government could have turned a mediocre and in some respects an alarming performance into a stunning success. But this leadership did not come.

The original fiasco of the haste, lack of planning and refusal to exercise authority by the then Sec. of Health, Mrs. Hobby, capped by release of those bad batches of vaccine all planted doubt, confusion and fear in the public mind from which it is only now beginning to recover.

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HEALTH experts have urged mass inoculation programs but these have got virtually nowhere except for elementary school children. The vaccine costs 63 cents a shot. Private doctors widely charge $5 a shot and are vigorously discouraged from charging less by medical societies.

The AMA, in the opinion of knowledgeable observers, had been dragging its feet so heavily that drug houses had to cut production to keep inventories from getting clear out of hand.

A House subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Congressman Fountain of North Carolina, uncovered a practice of "identical bidding" by drug companies to supply vaccine in the federal purchase program. This has become the subject of a federal grand jury investigation in Trenton, N. J.

Meanwhile Fountain wrote Pres. Eisenhower urging that federal agencies start mass vaccination programs for their personnel. So far only three have or are about to have them, the Railroad Retirement Board in Chicago, the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics and the Dept. of Justice.

Why, you may ask, hasn't the medical profession itself taken the lead in driving the polio vaccine campaign to a fully successful conclusion?

It may or may not fairly reflect its state of mind but the AMA has under advisement some suggested changes in its code of medical ethics. From the opening statement that "the prime object of the medical profession is to render service to humanity," one of these suggestions would delete the following secondary declaration, "reward or financial gain is a subordinate consideration."

As We See It:

Budget Cutting 'Hysterical'

MUCH of the congressional budget cutting has been "hysterical" and ill-advised, Hyman Bookbinder, AFL-CIO legislative representative, declared on the national radio program, As We See It, broadcast on the American Broadcasting Co. network.

"We are hopeful that the Senate will see that some of the cuts (made by the House) are unwise and that at least some will be restored," said Bookbinder.

"I think this depends in part upon the American people beginning to realize that cuts are not made in a vacuum. Specific programs are cut, specific projects. Once the people realize just what is happening, they will let their Congressmen know they are opposed to such cuts."

Bookbinder gave cuts made in the budgets for the Dept. of Labor as an example.

"The House passed a bill that contained eight or nine significant cuts in the Labor Dept. budget," he said. "Significant in terms of the activities involved, but actually saving the American taxpayer practically nothing. Only $1 million or so was saved, for example, in cutting appropriations for six divisions in the Dept. of Labor.

"For example, they saved $20,000 proposed for atomic radiation control. Twenty thousand dollars, enough to hire two people to work in the department to develop information on hazards due to atomic radiation.

"A few hundred thousands was cut from the Wage and Hour Division and for the office of the solicitor. These two divisions are responsible for the effective implementation of our labor laws, for the enforcement of the minimum wage law, and the public contracts law.

"Without adequate funds we are simply making a sham of our labor legislation. Not only is it unfair to the workers who are being deprived of their dollar minimum wage, for example, it is unfair to the honest, conscientious employer who wants to obey the law but finds a chiseling competitor cheats on the law."

The economy bloc actions also threaten the school construction program, aid for depressed communities, a program to meet the problem of juvenile delinquency, to provide medical education assistance, etc., Bookbinder said.

1957 SOCIAL JUSTICE AWARD for "leadership in race relations and other socially progressive causes" is given to former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.), left, by John G. Ramsay, co-chairman for labor of the Religion and Labor Foundation, at annual luncheon in New York.

LEADER OF MONTGOMERY, Ala., bus boycott, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., right, receives 1957 Social Justice Award from AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James B. Carey, member of the Religion and Labor Foundation executive board. A third award went to Father John La Farge, S.J.

Pilots Charge Air Safety Threatened

Chicago — The Air Line Pilots Union has filed formal complaints with the Civil Aeronautics Board charging four major air lines with publishing "unrealistic and impractical" flight schedules which threaten air travel safety.

Named were American Airlines, Eastern Air Lines, National Air Lines and Trans-World Airlines. Pres. C. N. Sayen of the pilots' union said they were selected at random and that other carriers also indulge in the practice of advertising flight schedules which it is impossible to maintain for even a small percentage of the time.

"These air lines," the union brief alleged, "have for a considerable period of time, and still do, file with the CAB and publish flight schedules for public consumption which, in many instances, are so erroneous, misleading and unrealistic as to constitute a deceptive practice."

The complaint asked the board to institute proceedings to require the four lines to comply with standards of true scheduling which the CAB itself has proposed.

5 State Groups Hold Welfare Meet

Lincoln, Neb.—Recent developments in unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, and health and welfare legislation were analyzed by the 20 delegates representing the state bodies in North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Wyoming and Nebraska.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security cooperated in the organization and staffing of the conference called under the auspices of the Nebraska State AFL-CIO. The discussion sessions were led by Lane Kirkland and Ray Munts from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, and Leonard Zubrensky, Milwaukee attorney.

This was the sixth such regional meeting on social insurance held since 1955.

IUD Is Publishing Service Fact Sheet

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has begun publication of the IUD Fact Sheet as a service for the staffs of affiliated unions.

Done in four letter-size pages, the first issue briefly covered developments in industry and commerce, economic indicators, collective bargaining developments, NLRB and the courts, the status of pending legislation in Congress and miscellaneous items. The department expects to publish it monthly.

Hotel Union Supports Labor's Ethics Codes

Chicago—The ethical practices stand of the AFL-CIO was given the unanimous backing of the Hotel, Restaurant Employes and Bartenders in the closing hours of their 34th general convention.

The 440,000-member union, the federation's seventh largest affiliate, emphasized its concern lest anti-union forces seek to distort findings of corruption in a few cases to mark all labor as bad in the public mind.

Per capita tax payments were boosted by the almost 1,000 delegates from 40 to 60 cents per month. At the same time they raised minimum dues from $2.50 to $3.00 a month and reaffirmed a long-standing policy under which a very small local union may petition the international for relief in the form of dues under the constitutional minimum.

Debate on Tipping

Debate waxed lively on the subject of tipping, a concern of a high percentage of the union's membership. The point may be academic in view of present social security rulings but discussion was heated on the question of whether waiters, bellmen and other service workers on tipping jobs should report their tips to the boss so he can make social security payments based on these earnings.

Workers from New York City and the East favored the international pressing for an amendment to present laws, arguing that the protection would provide aid in a worker's "sunset years." Westerners contended it was none of the boss' business what the customer gives for tips and that it would only make more difficult the job of getting higher wages from employers.

The compromise was a mandate to the international to frame an amendment to social security allowing a worker to report tips as earnings in the same manner that self-employed persons may now make contributions into their social security accounts.

At least one speaker denounced the entire tipping system and urged in its stead a living wage for service workers based on coverage under the minimum wage law.

Position of Trust

The ethical practices resolution defended the right of any person to the use of the Fifth Amendment and made a point of requiring full disclosure before a union hearing should any union member choose to invoke the privilege in a "fair and proper" investigation.

Delegates asserted that to keep the confidence of the rank and file and to aid public support against union-haters, organized labor must take the lead in keeping its house in order.

"A labor union official occupies a position of trust and this imposes upon him the added duty of accounting for his trust fully and candidly," the resolution declared.

The union's Anti-Prohibition committee recommended continuance of the affiliation with the National Coordinating Committee of the Beverage Industry. A stand against further extension of the 20 percent tax on cabaret checks was adopted.

Jack Dempsey, onetime ring champion and now a New York City restaurateur, was condemned in a resolution for failing to negotiate with the union in a strike now more than nine months old.

Upholsterers Score Victory At Streit Co.

Cincinnati, O.—A three-year fight against the union-busting attack of the Streit Manufacturing Co. has ended in complete victory and a full union shop for Upholsterers Local 156.

A nationwide union boycott of the chairs the company makes was instrumental not only in the local's victory, but in having the former management replaced. The chairs are now fully union made by 100 members of the local, with employment expected to rise to about 300 as promotion and expansion plans bear fruit.

"We are grateful to union people all over the country for their aid in whipping a Taft-Hartley attack," said Business Rep. J. E. Chapman of the local. "Now we feel a moral responsibility to urge with the same vigor a positive labor consumer action in the patronage of Streit chair products."

In addition to the union shop, the new agreement calls for union wage scales, grievance procedure and seniority provisions. It also provides for vacations of one week after one year and two weeks after three years; and participation in the UIU health and welfare program not later than May 1958, with reopening for the UIU pension program thereafter.

Meany to Air Legal Findings for Council

The findings of legal representatives from 55 international unions on the effect of three recent Supreme Court decisions and of pending legislation on no-man's land jurisdiction will be presented to the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who called the meeting, invited "general agreement" for council guidance on the "no-man's land" where the NLRB does not take jurisdiction and the states may not.

Alluding to the current congressional investigations and the annual Chamber of Commerce meeting in Washington, Meany said "the Chamber of Commerce is not interested in clean labor unions because clean labor unions are effective labor unions."

J. Albert Woll, AFL-CIO general counsel, presided at the sessions and explained that three decisions rendered by the Court March 25 left the undefined area of jurisdiction. Legislation is pending, he said, that would permit states to take jurisdiction in some cases and the effect of such legislation was discussed at length.

Speakers included Thomas E. Harris, associate AFL-CIO general counsel, Robert Mayer, associated with Woll, David Feller of the Steelworkers legal staff, Moe Ratner, counsel for the Meat Cutters and Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the Dept. of Legislation.

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WITH THE NEWS

CLOSING SESSION of the two-day, semi-annual conference of AFL-CIO research directors is addressed by Joseph Senturia, Shoe Workers' research consultant. Others in the head-table panel on migration of industry are, from left, Solomon Barkin, Textile Workers; David Lasser, Electrical Workers; Sec.-Treas. Marx Lewis, Hatters; Lazare Teper, Ladies' Garment Workers; and Peter Henle, who chaired the conference. Other panels discussed pensions and wage-price relations and Executive Dir. Grover W. Ensley of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee addressed a dinner meeting. The conference was held in Washington.

State Mergers Seen Bolstering Labor's Political Strength

Boston, Mass.—Broader political interest "would retire congressmen from industrial areas who consistently vote against the interest of workers," Dir. James L. McDevitt of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education told the first COPE area conference here.

By Mid-June nine such conferences will have given COPE leaders an overall picture of the strong and weak points for the 1958 political campaigns, McDevitt said. COPE's head made it plain that he was "out of patience with those in our ranks who block the efforts of COPE."

Urges Speedy Mergers

He urged speedy merger of state and central bodies where this has not already taken place, pointing out that labor's political effectiveness is heightened by united action.

Merger figured prominently in the remarks of several other speakers, among them AFL-CIO Reg. 1 Dir. Hugh Thompson who declared: "Any leaders who think they are bigger than merger will find they represent a minority opinion. There is a deadline on merger and those who fail to merge will have to say how and why they failed.

"The rank and file is going to look with suspicion on leadership which cannot agree when there is a constitution and by-laws from which to operate."

The pattern adopted for this conference will be followed in succeeding ones. Leaders from each state meet separately with COPE officials on the first day. Each congressional district is examined individually.

The second day features short talks by COPE staff members on various phases of activity during the morning session with the afternoon given over to questions from the floor.

Highly Encouraged

COPE officials said they were highly encouraged at the Boston parley where nearly 500 leaders and rank and file from the six New England states evinced such interest that the sessions ran far past the expected adjournment hour.

McDevitt told the gathering that COPE's record was a good one in the 1956 campaigns and noted that the federation's political arm distributed nearly 30 million pieces of literature including about 10 million copies of the congressional voting record on key issues.

He warned that recent developments may be "conditioning the public mind in the same manner that in 1946 got us the Taft-Hartley Act a year later." There is danger, McDevitt went on, that current investigations may result in restrictions against unions where there is not the slightest hint of wrongdoing.

Legislation which will afford "gold-fish-bowl scrutiny" of health and welfare funds will be good and has been advocated by the AFL-CIO, McDevitt added, but there is a real threat that reactionary politicians could "imagine a mandate from the people" to bar political education by unions and take other punitive steps.

Labor can do a job when properly aroused and educated, J. William Belanger, New England director of the Textile Workers, said. He cited the activity in 1948 by AFL and CIO unions "when what we know as the 'right-to-work' law was defeated by the electorate by totals higher than that given the President of the United States or the governor of this commonwealth (Massachusetts)." Belanger predicted defeat of a sales tax proposal now being considered by Bay State lawmakers.

Sec.-Treas. Joseph M. Rourke of the Connecticut Federation of Labor introduced a resolution which was adopted unanimously pledging each conferee to work in his local union, state central body and international union for "a full and effective political education program."

Speakers at the conference included Assistant COPE Dir. Al Barkan, Henry Murray, William McSorley, Jr., Mrs. Esther Murray and Philip Weightman of the COPE staff.

Wagner Warns Labor Must Protect Gains

By Gene Zack

New York—Labor's "great strides" at the collective bargaining table must be protected against political elements who want to "turn the clock backward," Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City told delegates to an area meeting of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Addressing the 300 persons from all over New York State who attended the discussion session, Wagner said "labor is under attack" because of disclosures of racketeering on the part of a few labor leaders.

Majority Are Honest

"It is time for everyone to raise up his voice," Wagner said, "and point out that the vast majority of labor people are honest and sincere. The few should not tear down the labor movement, and we won't let them."

The primary job facing COPE, the mayor said, "is to continue the political education of its membership so that they will cooperate with those elected officals and candidates who are honestly interested in the great benefits received through trade unionism."

Presiding at the working session, in which delegates discussed the minority problem, women's activities, registration and voluntary COPE contributions, COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt warned that the country is going through "a conditioning period similar to that in 1945 and 1946 to make the country accept Taft-Hartley."

He cited Sen. John McClellan's action in introducing a "right-to-work" amendment to the civil rights bill in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

"This is a period of danger," McDevitt said. "It points up the need for unity within our own ranks—and we should take speedy action to achieve it."

Without mentioning names, he attacked "local labor leaders" who "issue personal endorsements of candidates who are active in opposition to the legislative programs of labor."

Roy Reuther, coordinator of political education for the Auto Workers, said that unless labor stays active in the political arena, "politicians in some state capitals can tell us that the contracts we won with sweat and toil at the bargaining table—programs like supplemental unemployment benefits — are not legal in their states."

He pleaded for those attending the COPE session to "build a strong organization of trade unionists who are conscious of their responsibilities of citizenship." Such an organization, he said, should be built at the ward and precinct level, with shop stewards taking responsibility for political education and political action in their own neighborhoods.

Wide Participation

Also taking part in the all-day session were Louis Hollander, president of the New York State Industrial Union Council; Harold Garno, IUC secretary-treasurer; Thomas Murray, president of the New York State Federation; Harold Hanover, secretary-treasurer of the Federation; Esther Murray, eastern director of women's activities for COPE; Al Barkan, COPE deputy director; Philip Weightman, COPE special representative, and leaders of local central labor bodies.

Sec. Mitchell, Barden Clash On Disclosure

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and Rep. Graham Barden (D-N. C.) tangled in a dispute over whether existing law allows the Labor Dept. to "publish" financial reports filed by unions.

Barden said the Taft-Hartley Act, which proscribes the filing of union reports, was intended "beyond the shadow of a doubt" to require public disclosure.

Mitchell fired back a retort pointing to three items of legislative history to show that public disclosure was not intended.

The Taft-Hartley Act does not literally require unions to file financial reports. It merely says they must do so to qualify for using the machinery of the National Labor Relations Board. If they don't choose to use the NLRB they need not report to the Labor Dept.

VOLUNTARY COLLECTION of dollars for COPE brought bucks from the several hundred leaders and rank and file attending Boston area conference sponsored by AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. At left are COPE Assistant Dir. Al Barkan and Dir. James L. McDevitt.

VETERANS ABOUNDED when the District of Columbia Central Labor Union celebrated its 60th anniversary with a gala dinner in Washington. Left to right are John Geiger, retired member of Bakers Local 118 but still a delegate, who attended the CLU founding meeting in 1897; Pres. Clem F. Preller, business manager of Local 26, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Frank Lee, vice president of the City Bank and a Machinists' member, who holds the record as the CLU delegate with the longest uninterrupted service.

Morse Warns Labor's Friends to Fight Hard

A drive for labor legislation "with many proposals purposely designed to injure the rights of labor" was reported by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) at the 60th anniversary celebration of the Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union.

"This is the time for the legitimate friends of the rights of labor to stand up and be counted in the Senate," Morse said, adding that he has received labor support and is "not one of those politicians who takes the support of labor and then soft pedals it."

Lashes NAM

He lashed out at the president of the National Association of Manufacturers and declared that group "is out to set labor back a quarter of a century."

A pledge that the AFL-CIO will continue to work with organized labor and other liberal groups in the district until the citizens of Washington have home rule was given by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

"The district will not achieve the legislation it badly needs and badly wants," he said, "until its citizens are taken out of the second-class category and are given the right and privilege which every American must have—the ballot.

Praises CLU

"We cannot expect members of Congress, whose first interest and major duty is to the nation as a whole and their own constituencies in particular, to devote the proper time, the proper interest, the proper enthusiasm to the affairs of the District.

"The AFL-CIO considers home rule for the District and a full voting franchise for its residents to be a vital legislative necessity."

Schnitzler was warm in his praise of the CLU's weekly newspaper, the Trades Unionist, lauding it for having done "a continually fine job of reporting the news and the position of the trade union movement."

The CLU celebration was attended by 350 members and guests. Honored at the event were John Geiger, a retired member of Bakers Local 118 and Frank Lee of the Machinists. Geiger is still a delegate to the CLU which he helped to form and in which he has been active almost continuously. Lee holds the record for the longest period of uninterrupted service as a delegate and is a director of the City Bank.

Carpenters Local Gets AFL-CIO News

Tucson, Ariz.—Carpenters Local 857 here has voted to subscribe to the AFL-CIO News for its 669 members.

The local has also ordered an additional 25 copies to be placed in the local union office for passers-by and others who do not see the News on a regular basis.

Pay Coverage Sought for Phone Girls

Wage-hour law protection for 22,400 telephone switchboard operators, now specifically exempted from minimum wage and maximum hour legislation, has been called for by Ben Blankenship, legislative director of the Communications Workers of America.

Testifying before a House Labor subcommittee, Blankenship said the original reason for exempting operators in exchanges with less than 750 telephones was to aid small companies employing only one or two operators.

The CWA spokesman asserted: "The public does not expect a small group of women to subsidize communities to assure them low-cost telephone service."

Blankenship produced figures to show that the $1 billion General Telephone Company—second in size only to Bell—pays as little as 90 cents an hour to operators in exchanges in highly-industrialized Ohio.

This, he said, is "a far cry" from the image of the small rural company which Congress had in mind when it enacted the exemption for 750-station systems in 1939.

Canadian Labor Suspends Operating Engineers Union

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor Congress and the old Canadian Congress of Labor merged at a unity convention in Toronto last year.

In his opening address to the General Board, CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin expressed regret that it was necessary to have taken such drastic action. He emphasized, however, that affiliated unions are bound to respect the jurisdictional lines they set up when they adopted a constitution.

No-Raid Agreement

In the resolution suspending the Operating Engineers, the Executive Council cited the constitutional proviso that "each affiliate shall respect the bargaining relationship of every other affiliate, and no affiliate shall raid the established collective bargaining relationship of any other affiliate." The labor movement in Canada has a no-raiding agreement such as exists in the U.S.

"Every effort was made by officers of the CLC to impress upon the Canadian ranking officers of this union, through meetings and communications, the seriousness of the complaints," the resolution said.

"The Canadian ranking officers have twice appeared before the Executive Council of the Congress to answer to the complaints of raiding and non-compliance with the obligations of membership, without providing satisfactory explanations of past action or assurance of their future action. In compliance with the constitution of the Canadian Labor Congress the Executive Council does suspend the Intl. Union of Operating Engineers from membership."

Complaints against the operating engineers' tactics included two each from the Auto Workers, Steel Workers; Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers; Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, Oil Workers, Building Service Employees and Packinghouse Workers.

The Glass Workers, Machinists and Woodworkers filed one complaint each. The National Union of Public Employes had four, and the CLC itself filed three.

The Executive Council called in Rowland G. Hill, IUOE Canadian director, at its January meeting and discussed 12 specific complaints, involving nine unions, which had been filed up to that time.

A council statement said Hill agreed to abide by the CLC constitution, but added that "since the January meeting 12 additional complaints have been received by the CLC involving 10 different unions.

Trading Stamps Termed Gouge

Ottawa, Ont.—The use of trading stamps in retail stores adds 2 to 3 percent to the prices the consumer has to pay, the Executive Council of the Canadian Labor Congress declared in a statement voicing strong opposition to the lures.

"There is nothing about trading stamps to commend them to any honest, conscientious and impartial person," the statement said. "The system is merely an attempt to levy tribute on the retail trade and force retailers to pass the cost of it on to their customers."

INTERNATIONAL affairs were the topic of discussion when (left to right) Sec. Joseph D. Keenan; George Brown, Labor member of the British Parliament, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany got together after an AFL-CIO luncheon in the visitors' honor in Washington. Brown, former organizer for the Transport & General Workers Union and one of Britain's most outspoken anti-Communists, is in the U. S. under the State Dept.'s exchange program.

Jodoin Finds Merger Earns More Respect

Montreal—Satisfaction with the accomplishments of the first year of unity was expressed by Pres. Claude Jodoin in his keynote address to the first general board meeting of the Canadian Labor Congress.

He noted a "changed attitude" made obvious by "indications of greater respect for labor by both government and the public," emphasized that "this doesn't mean all our problems are solved," and said that "we can still expect opposition from some quarters outside the labor movement."

Can Handle Problems

"The readiness with which some people try to use circumstances outside Canada against the Canadian labor movement is evidence of this," he said.

"I am confident the AFL-CIO in the United States can handle any problems they will have, and in the second place, it is not for us to make any comments on things that are none of our business.

"The CLC constitution provides ample authority to deal with any abuse of democratic trade unionism in organizations affiliated to the CLC. Anyone who wishes to follow racketeering policies or abuse their office is as unwelcome in the CLC as are organizations following the Communist or Fascist philosophy.

Organizing Key Item

"This is not to say that such conditions exist. Most emphatically, we do not know of any such conditions. If they are found, at any time, your officers and your executive council will not have the slightest hesitation in using the powers provided by the constitution to deal promptly and effectively with such circumstances.

"We are quite able and quite prepared to keep our own house clean."

The main item on the General Board's agenda was organizing, with CLC Dir. of Organization Joseph Mackenzie leading the discussion.

Also up for "advice and counsel," the constitutional role of the General Board, were education, public relations and publications, international affairs and political education.

Labor Hopes to Bolster Positions In Denmark and Norway Elections

By Max Awner

There will be new national elections this year in Denmark and Norway, and the labor movements of the two Scandinavian countries are hoping to strengthen their dominant positions in the governments.

Danes will go to the polls May 14. Norwegians, however, must wait until the fall, when the full four-year term of the present Social Democratic government expires. The Social Democratic party of Denmark has dismissed the Folketing (Parliament) and called for elections half a year before the expiration of its four-year mandate.

There is at least one other important difference between the situations in which the labor parties of the two countries find themselves. Whereas Norway has had an absolute majority Labor government since the end of World War II, the Danish Labor Party, while it has by far the largest representation in Parliament, actually exercises a minority mandate in that it is slightly outnumbered by the combined representatives of the other five parties.

Cause For Concern

The issues in the Danish election campaign are mostly domestic and economic in nature—though inter-European trade and defense policies also occupy a significant place. The Social Democratic government, has carried out in the last few years a domestic program frankly dedicated to bolstering its welfare state conception of government.

Though there are still many left-wing Socialists and Marxists in Labor Party ranks, the party has long since abandoned its radical orientation and now stands for a mixed-economy type of government, with emphasis on fair distribution of profits and maximum social services for everyone.

Some of the issues in the campaign, now approaching its peak include tax reform, twin problems of how to increase productivity and cope with a rising unemployment trend and the ever-present inter-party battle over how far and how fast the social services are to be advanced.

Though Denmark still enjoys general prosperity, a sharp rise in unemployment over the past few years has given cause for genuine concern.

Thus, average joblessness was estimated at about 11 percent for the year of 1956, compared with 9.7 percent for 1955 and 8 percent in 1954. Today there are some 150,000 unemployed out of a working force of about 1½ million—by American standards an alarming figure.

Together with the jobless problem goes the goal of increased production. All parties are agreed that productivity and production must rise—they differ only as to methods. Though automation is not yet of any significance in predominantly agricultural Denmark, it is already much on the minds of government leaders and economists. Trade union economists especially are studying its possibilities and problems for future economic development.

Ponder Customs Union

In addition to the general questions of European and even world economic cooperation, Denmark is much interested at the moment in the possibility of setting up a Scandinavian customs union, as the forerunner of an eventual close integration of its entire economy with those of Norway and Sweden, and perhaps also Iceland and Finland, somewhat along the lines of the Benelux agreement. Denmark and Sweden have been pressing for action on this project, but Norway, for historic and psychological reasons of its own has been rather hesitant.

Though the Social Democrats profess to have high hopes of making a substantial gain in representation, and even perhaps of achieving that much-to-be-desired goal, an absolute parliamentary majority, most objective observers foresee little change in the political balance after the election.

In Norway the political picture has not yet jelled, but it seems likely the Labor government will maintain and perhaps improve its position. It has enhanced its prestige generally, in the 12 years it has been in power, by solid economic and social achievements, while the opposition parties are badly split among themselves.

Yet, though the Norwegian Social Democrats enjoy an absolute majority in Parliament, in the last election four years ago they fell 2.3 percent short of a popular majority among the voters. They will be out this fall to correct this discrepancy and establish themselves as the true majority party of the nation.

Among other things, the Norwegian Social Democratice party can point to an important accomplishment in the field of the social services—a provision for payment of up to 90 percent of a worker's wage while he is off sick. In effect since Feb. 15 of this year, the provision strongly supplements the general Norwegian national health insurance. It will affect initially about 200,000 wage earners, and eventually at least 300,000, or about 25 percent of the Norwegian work force.

Sweden has no election this year, but the labor movement and the Social Democratic government have been busy. Perhaps the most noteworthy achievement was the conclusion in February between the Swedish Federation of Trade Unions and the Employers Association of a two-year national agreement embodying a general average wage increase of 2 percent this year and another 2.5 percent from Jan. 1 next year, together with a one-hour reduction in working hours, from 48 to 47 weekly, to go into effect next Jan. 1.

This is regarded as the first step in the Swedish trade unions' long-range goal of reducing the 48-hour work-week (general in the Scandinavian countries) to 45 hours. Though the upcoming one-hour reduction in working hours was achieved by collective bargaining and not by legislation, the Social Democratic regime has before Parliament a proposal for an annual one-hour cut in the work-week until the 45-hour goal is attained in 1960. This will also be pushed by the trade union movement in cooperation with the Social Democratic party.

Labor, State Depts. Urge Boost for ILO

The Labor and State Depts. have joined forces to urge a boost in the U.S. contribution to the Intl. Labor Organization from the present $1.75 million ceiling to a $3 million top.

Assistant Sec. of Labor J. Ernest Wilkins said the U.S. "cannot find any reasonable and prudent alternative to wholehearted and effective participation in" the ILO. The influence of the exposure of Communist lies in the world forum it offers, he said, is "incalculable," especially on the uncommitted and neutralist nations.

Assistant Sec. of State Francis O. Wilcox pointed out that the present maximum was set several years ago and said the proposed ceiling probably will not be reached for several years. He said the increase is justified because the U.S. "cannot, without grave loss, abandon the ILO to the encroachments of Communist members."

Kaplansky Appointed To Canadian Post

Ottawa, Ont.—Kalmen Kaplansky, associate secretary of the Canadian Labor Congress' Committee on Human Rights and national director of the Jewish Labor Committee, has been named CLC director of international affairs.

A member of the Typographical Union, he has represented the CLC on the Canadian Welfare Council's Committee on Hungarian Refugees, and has been active throughout the country in protecting the rights of minority groups since joining the JLC in 1946.

He is a native of Poland, and served his ITU local as a delegate to the Montreal Trades & Labor Council and at conventions. He was recording secretary of the Quebec Labor Party from 1935 to 1938, and has served on both the provincial executive committee and the national council of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation.

Also announced at CLC headquarters here was the appointment of Paul Malles of Montreal, a writer on economic and labor affairs for the Canadian Broadcasting Co.'s international service, as executive assistant to Organizational Dir. Charles H. Millard of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Malles was born and educated in Vienna, and has had journalistic and educational experience in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Canada. He is a member of the Association of Radio & Television Employes.

New Japanese Labor Program Is Opposed

San Francisco—AFL-CIO state labor organizations in California called on Congress to end "the Japanese farm labor importation scheme under which both American and Japanese workers are abused for employer profit."

At House Judiciary subcommittee hearings here, labor spokesmen branded the labor contract, under which 1,000 Japanese have already been imported for work on California farms, "a shocking document of labor exploitation which recalls the indentured servant practices of colonial times."

Rep. Patrick J. Hillings (R-Calif.), subcommittee chairman, carrying the ball for the big farm operators, assailed labor objections to the Japanese program.

Discrimination Hit

Bruce Barber, chief of the local Immigration and Naturalization Service bureau, heartily endorsed the program. Another spokesman for the Immigration Service claimed the project would give Japanese workers an understanding of the "advantages of the American way of life."

Sec.-Treas. C. J. Haggerty of the California Federation of Labor pointed out, however, that farm employer groups "this very month" opposed a labor-backed FEPC measure in the state legislature which would outlaw discrimination because of race, color, creed or national origin.

"We act here in defense of both the American and Japanese workers," Haggerty said. "We are bound to the Japanese worker by a common cause and a common humanity.

"By terms of their servitude in the agricultural slums of California, they will bring back to Japan a frightening picture of American life."

Haggerty charged that the contracted workers were "shackled to a contract that no civilized nation should tolerate."

"That the government of Japan should join in the pact is a disappointment to all who hope for the rise of a democratic Japan," he declared.

Outline Objections

Union spokesmen detailed the following major objections to the Japanese program, which was set up by California growers with the backing of the Immigration & Naturalization Service over Labor Dept. protests last year:

1—Japanese workers remain "indentured servants" until they serve out the cost of round trip transportation between Japan and the U.S.—requiring at least six and up to ten months of work at current wage scales.

2—The wage scale is fixed by the government of Japan and California employers with no guarantee of a "prevailing wage" minimum.

3—Japanese workers have no right to representation, or to select their own spokesmen in dealings with employers.

4—Workers have no right in grievance procedures, which, under the contract, can be resolved only by a representative of the government of Japan and farm employers.

5—Japanese workers must contribute 5 percent of earnings to a welfare fund over which they have absolutely no control and which goes largely to finance the administrative costs of the program.

6—The Japanese must contribute 50 percent of all weekly earnings above $20, after deductions, to a fund which becomes the property of the Japanese government in the event the worker dies in the U.S. or fails to return to his homeland.

7—Japanese workers may be forced to work as strikebreakers against American workers.

"The impossibility of organization leaves the Japanese prostrate before a ruthless employer bloc," Haggerty said. "This means the Japanese worker will be reduced to that degradation which has been the plight of American workers on California farms — men, women and children—during the past quarter of a century."

AN ANALYSIS OF THE McCLELLAN committee and its activities by Willard Shelton (standing), assistant editor of the AFL-CIO News, was a highlight of the Intl. Labor Press Association's Executive Council meeting in Chicago. Shelton has been covering the committee investigation into corrupt practices by labor and management for the News since its inception.

ILPA to Convene in Miami Beach; Sweet Elected to Press Council

Chicago—The Intl. Labor Press Association will hold its 1957 convention in Miami Beach on Dec. 2-3-4—on the eve of the AFL-CIO Convention, Pres. Gordon H. Cole announced at the spring meeting of the ILPA Executive Council here. The Executive Council will convene on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1.

The council accepted the resignation of Pres. Paul L. Phillips of the Papermakers and Paperworkers, tendered because of increased duties following the merger of these two organizations. Frederick B. Sweet, editor of Catering Industry Employe of the Hotel and Restaurant Union, was elected to serve out Phillips' remaining term.

The election of 30 additional member publications since the last convention of ILPA was approved by the council. Membership is now nearing 300 publications, Sec.-Treas. Bernard R. Mullady reported.

Willard Shelton, assistant editor of the AFL-CIO News, who has been covering the McClellan investigation, made a report to the council on news problems relating to the coverage of the committee. The council adopted a resolution commending the AFL-CIO News for its objective coverage of the probe.

Arnold Beichman, ICFTU representative in the United States, told the council of plans for a labor editors meeting in Tunis on July 3 in connection with the Fifth World Congress of the ICFTU. He invited representation of the American and Canadian editors. A resolution encouraging the sending of editors to the meeting was adopted. The council directed Cole to represent the organization at the Tunis meeting.

Other business included discussion of an ILPA scholarship, the publication of a membership roster of American and Canadian Labor publications, and plans to maintain a listing of job opportunities and applicants in the labor press field. Mullady reported 299 entries in the ILPA journalistic award contest.

California Labor Hopes to Swing Key Education Board Victories

Los Angeles, Calif.—With one major victory in the primary election tucked away, the AFL-CIO-supported Better Schools Committee has launched a final drive aimed at a second key win in the important Los Angeles Board of Education campaign. This city's board campaign has attracted national interest because of the widely-publicized, stiffly reactionary actions of two incumbents seeking re-election.

Dr. Ralph Richardson, English profesor at a local university, and a BSC-supported candidate, defeated one of the incumbents, Mrs. Ruth Cole, in the primary election by some 30,000 votes.

Outpaced Incumbent

BSC's second entry, Mrs. Mary Tingloff, civic leader, is favored to oust the other incumbent, Mrs. Edith Stafford, in the May 28 finals. Mrs. Tingloff's strong primary vote, combined with that polled by a comparative unknown running without organized support, outpaced the incumbent by almost the same 30,000 total separating Dr. Richardson from his opponent.

A smear-attack against UNESCO conducted by Mesdame Cole and Stafford, under the guise of opposing the use of the organization's material in the city schools as "propaganda" was a thinly veiled attack against the United Nations, itself, and brought them national publicity.

While beating Mrs. Cole and bringing Mrs. Stafford to the brink of defeat, BSC chalked up at least three significant political developments in the thickly-populated Los Angeles area:

1—Classroom teachers emerged as a well-organized, politically-hep group, to be reckoned with seriously in future elections in which they maintain a unified interest.

The AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers played a major role in this development. The rapidly-growing union for classroom teachers backboned the campaign when hundreds of working teachers responded to AFT requests for voluntary precinct workers.

Also credited with a major role in the campaign was the independent Associated Teachers of Los Angeles, which reached additional hundreds of educators and won their support for BSC candidates.

Dealt Stunning Blow

2—The reactionary Los Angeles Times, long an undefeated power in local board elections, and strident supporter of Cole-Stafford, was dealt a stunning blow.

3—The comparatively heavy turn-out of voters indicated the long-patient public was fed up with outlandish actions of reactionary board members, and their do-nothing policies in the face of overcrowded schools and teacher shortages.

BSC attracted the broad support of both Democrats and Republicans, organized labor, every major teacher organization in Los Angeles, business, religious and professional groups, civic and welfare leaders and ethnic and cultural groups.

Representatives of AFL-CIO Region 22, Los Angeles AFL Central Labor Council, Greater Los Angeles CIO Council, AFT and several other AFL-CIO internationals served on the BSC. Honorary Chairman was Methodist Bishop Gerald H. Kennedy.

Mrs. Dawson Rejoins D. C. Building Trades

Mrs. Thelma N. Dawson has resigned as assistant director of women's activities for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education to become administrative secretary of the Washington Building Trades Council.

Mrs. Dawson was employed by the BTC before joining the staff of one of COPE's predecessors, the old Labor's League for Political Education.

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Senate Racket Probers Recall Beck

Additional Information To Be Presented May 8

The McClellan special Senate committee ordered Teamsters Union Pres. Dave Beck back to its witness stand on May 8.

In a telegram Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) told Beck that "further derogatory information" involving his affairs would be presented before the committee and directed him to attend to testify a second time himself.

"We will give him a chance to make good" his alleged statement that if he talked he might "blow the lid right off the Senate," McClellan said.

Repudiated Quotation

Beck has repudiated as a wrong quotation a "lid-blowing" statement attributed to him in Galveston, Tex., by the New York Times.

McClellan told reporters that "some eight or 10 witnesses" were expected to testify May 8 in addition to Beck himself.

"The committee has received additional information regarding Mr. Beck's activities and the use of the power of the union to further his own financial interest," the Arkansas senator said.

Reminded that Beck in a previous two-day hearing invoked the 5th Amendment against self-incrimination some 117 times in refusing to testify, McClellan said:

"It is very important that any information the committee has regarding Mr. Beck's misuse of union funds, or misuse of his position as president of the largest union should be developed publicly; that Congress and the public should be made aware of these improper practices and activities so that a determination may be made as to what legislation is appropriate and necessary."

In addition, he said, the committee's information "should be made known to organized labor and particularly to the Teamsters Union and its executive board."

'Four Missing Witnesses'

Beck was recalled after committee chief counsel Robert F. Kennedy disclosed that the committee has been unable to serve subpenas on four "missing witnesses" he said were involved in Beck's business affairs.

After several weeks, Kennedy said, the committee had not found Fred Verschueren, Sr., Teamsters auditor in 11 western states, Dave Beck, Jr. and two relatives of Mrs. Beck — Joseph McAvoy and Norman Gessert.

The counsel said he had failed in an attempt to interview the four during a recent Seattle trip and that "no trace" had been found of them by committee staff members seeking to serve subpenas.

Verschueren is the most important of the "missing" four, Kennedy said, because in addition to auditing union accounts he also handled personal accounts for Beck. The other three, he said, are officers of "half a dozen or so" companies that had dealings with the union.

Committeemen Disagree

The committee temporarily closed its Scranton, Pa., hearings with McClellan and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), the counsel's elder brother, in disagreement about whether funds allegedly paid by Earl P. Bettendorf, a contractor, to Scranton Teamsters business agents were "bribes" or "extortion."

Bettendorf, a manufacturer in Virginia and McClellan's home state of Arkansas, appeared after he requested a hearing to answer Sen. Pat McNamara's charge that the giver of bribes was "much more guilty" than the bribe-taker.

Bettendorf denied paying "bribes," claimed he was forced to pay $4,100 to business agents Robert Malloy and Joseph McHugh to get his trucks unloaded.

He flatly denied under oath testimony from the committee's own star witness, Paul Bradshaw, that he had initiated an attempted bribe of $200 a week to get his trucks cleared without hiring Scranton union drivers.

He claimed that the Navy Dept., which controlled the Signal Corps building project for which he furnished material, approved his adding $18,000 to his price for added transportation and unloading costs, including $13.12 per truck to Teamsters officials.

He said these payments were made "with the knowledge and consent of the U. S. government" and pictured himself as highly "cooperative" with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a businessman who needed other businessmen "to put their neck on the block and you won't have any trouble stamping out union activities."

The committee never obtained information about exactly when Bettendorf began "co-operating" with the FBI.

Claims Loss on Contract

He did acknowledge, however, that he never told the government that he substituted a flat $175 a week payment to McHugh in lieu of $13.12 per truck or his "suspicion" later that McHugh was "pocketing" the money instead of transferring it to unemployed Teamsters.

Bettendorf acknowledged, also that at the time of the Scranton alleged payments "all" of his business was on government contracts and that on one contract he had "lost $20,000" partly because the 1956 minimum wage law forced him to "raise wages from 75 cents to $1 an hour."

He said he had never had a contract with any union in his business affairs.

McClellan said after the hearing that if Bettendorf was telling the truth money had been "extorted" from him.

PAGE ONE BALL HONORS of New York Newspaper Guild went to Dir. Leo Perlis (left) of AFL-CIO Communities Services Activities for "successfully identifying the just cause of labor with the good of the total community," and to Pres. A. J. Hayes (second from left) of the Machinists, also chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, for "leadership in organized labor's fight for morality and responsibility in the trade union movement." They are shown with Sec.-Treas. M. Michael Potoker of the New York Guild and ANG Pres. Joseph Collis (right).

Farm-Labor Rift Debunked At Conference

Huron, S. Dak.—The attempt by government officials to split labor and the farmer by insinuating that increased labor costs are causing the current farm depression was termed "deplorable" by an AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education official here.

Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh, co-director of women's activities for COPE, told the fourth annual Farmer Worker Educational Conference that, "the truth is that General Motors alone paid $95 million in bonuses to its executives in 1955 and paid to their president, Harlow Curtice, $575,000 as a bonus in addition to his $201,400 salary.

"The $95 million in bonuses would have reduced the purchase price of each GM car by $30 had these bonuses been passed on to the car buyer rather than the General Motors executive staff."

The two-day conference, sponsored by the State Federation of Labor and the South Dakota Farmers Union, was addressed by both farm and labor organization officials.

This year's theme was "Prosperity for All—When"?

Meany Rejects Beck's Protests On Ethical Practices Hearing

(Continued from Page 1)

Committee hearing and the committee was following "procedures in conformity with the constitution."

"I sincerely hope the Teamsters brotherhood will be present on May 6 (at the Ethical Practices .Committee .hearing)," Meany wrote. At that time the union "can be represented by counsel and can submit any and all material pertaining to this case that it sees fit to present."

He told Beck, however, that the committee "will process this case" and make a report to the Executive Council "whether or not the Teamsters brotherhood avails itself of the opportunity presented to it on May 6."

Based on Actions

On Beck's appointment of a five-member committee of Teamsters official to "discuss" his suspension with an AFL-CIO committee, Meany replied:

"The action of the council in suspending you was based on your personal actions and not on any action taken by the Teamsters brotherhood."

Meany said he would "convey your request" to the council on May 20 and again reminded Beck that the "full day" had been "set aside" for discussion of his case.

Beck, in a personal letter, had challenged the constitutional power of the Executive Council to suspend a member elected by the convention. He said the suspension was a "nullity" and said the AFL-CIO constitution was not an "ex poste facto law having retroactive effect."

This suggested that Beck might challenge the authority of the AFL-CIO to question him regarding any event that took place prior to Dec. 5, 1955—the date the constitution was adopted.

Hearings of the McClellan special Senate committee have involved alleged use of Teamsters Union funds involving earlier years.

Meany pointed out that Article 8, Sec. 2 of the constitution "in unmistakable language" empowers the council "to take such actions and render such decisions as are necessary to safeguard and promote

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the best interests of the federation . . . "

Familiar With Reasons

He said Beck was "undoubtedly completely familiar" with the "reasons" causing the council to conclude at its Mar. 29 meeting that "certain actions on your part very definitely endangered the AFL-CIO itself and jeopardized the best interests of the general membership of the trade union movement."

The five-member Teamsters Union committee named by Beck included these vice presidents: Einar O. Mohn, chairman, William A. Lee, James R. Hoffa, Thomas L. Hickey, Joseph Diviny.

Beck's protest of Executive Council actions was contained in three letters to Meany dated Apr. 18. Meany replied to each in letters dated Apr. 25.

In finally agreeing to attend the Ethical Practices Committee hearing, Beck wrote Hayes that "we are somewhat confused" by Meany's letter and "it would be futile" to "request" a hearing unless the Teamsters Union knows "in advance what specific matters are being investigated."

The board would attend the hearing, however, to learn if its "rights" would be "accorded recognition by your committee and without prejudice to such rights," he said.

ILGWU Finances Homes For Air Force Families

New York—Pres. David Dubinsky has announced the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union is investing approximately $20 million from welfare fund reserves to finance hundreds of homes for U.S. Air Force personnel.

The investment is in line with the ILGWU policy to put reserve monies into government bonds, FHA and veterans administration housing.

Approximately $10 million is being put into a housing development for 645 Air Force families at Stead Air Force base outside of Reno, Nevada. The ILGWU is providing the construction mortgage for these single family units.

Earlier this year, but announced for the first time, a similar type of investment was made by the ILGWU together with the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The Garment union provided half of $21 million mortgage taken by both organizations. This is financing the construction of 1,535 single family homes at the Little Rock Air Force base in Arkansas. It was placed by American Security and Trust Co.

To date, the ILGWU has made available approximately $40 million for veterans' and Air Force housing. It has also invested $15 million in the ILGWU cooperative village, which houses more than 1,600 families in New York City.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, May 11, 1957

No. 19

Ethics Group Cites Record On Teamster Corruption

HEARINGS TO DETERMINE whether Teamsters Union is "dominated, controlled or substantially influenced by any corrupt influence" were opened in Washington by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee. Teamsters officials include Pres. Dave Beck, all board members except Vice Pres. Frank W. Brewster, and various lawyers. Committee members include, left to right: Joseph Curran, Jacob Potofsky, George M. Harrison, Chairman Al J. Hayes, David Dubinsky, with Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg (second from right).

Beck's 'Misuse' of Union Funds, Influence Revealed at Probe

By Willard Shelton

The McClellan special Senate committee reopened hearings into what it labeled "improper" use of union funds and union position by Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck.

Beck himself, recalled to the witness stand, invoked the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination 31 times in refusing to answer questions. This included refusal to say whether he "knew" his son, Dave Beck, Jr., a "missing witness" the committee has been unable to find and serve with a subpena.

Beck also invoked the Fifth Amendment in declining to say whether he had told reporters that in refusing to answer questions in his first appearance he was acting "to protect a lot of fine people" and that if he talked he would "blow the lid off the Senate."

Beck was quoted by two reporters as having made the "lid-blowing" statement in Galveston, Tex. He later repudiated it but declined to tell the committee under oath whether he had made the statement or not.

He acknowledged that Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) was "giving him an opportunity to embarrass the fine people and blow the lid off the Senate" —but indicated he didn't desire "to take advantage of it."

Witnesses Tell of Influence

The committee presented witnesses and documents to show that Beck:

- **Used "influence" to obtain an Anheuser-Busch beer distributorship for a Seattle firm, K & L Beverage Co., in which Beck, Jr. obtained stock and became an officer.**
- **Used influence with Anheuser-Busch to get the K & L territory extended to the largest in the United States.**
- **Intervened in management of the K & L company although ostensibly stock was held only by Dave Beck, Jr., and in a liquor-distributing firm by Mrs. Beck.**
- **Assigned a Teamsters' em-**

(Continued on Page 16)

House Group Votes Slash In School Aid

Bowing to the "economy" hysteria sweeping Congress, the House Education Committee has voted to cut its proposed school construction measure to $1.5 billion.

The cutback came on a 23 to 3 vote as the committee completed action on the legislation.

Originally the committee had tentatively approved a "compromise" $2 billion program—$400 million a year for the next five years. Before reporting the bill to the floor, the committee cut the program by $100 million a year to provide $300 million annually over the same period.

In the first test of sentiment for the so-called Powell Amendment,

(Continued on Page 2)

Session on May 24 Set for Union Reply

The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee on May 6 spelled out the "public record" on the basis of which the Executive Council ordered it to determine whether the Teamsters Union is "dominated, controlled or substantially influenced by any corrupt influence."

The Teamsters executive board, with Pres. Dave Beck saying the union "could not anticipate the nature" of the material, asked for and was granted until May 24 to reply.

Al J. Hayes, chairman of the Ethical Practices Committee and president of the Machinists, said that on May 24 the committee would "consider any material the Teamsters Union desires to present."

Chance to Respond

Earlier, Hayes in an opening statement had said that a summary staff report from the "public records" involved matters which are, "of course, not news to anyone" but promised the Teamsters "full and adequate opportunity to respond to these materials."

The summary staff report included matters drawn from the hearings of the McClellan special Senate committee, from court records, from the New York Times and other newspapers, from the transcript of a telecast by Beck on Mar. 17.

It included disclosures, allegations and facts involving Beck, Teamsters Vice Pres. Frank W. Brewster, Vice Pres. Sidney L. Brennan and lesser officials. The study repeatedly remarked that "so far as is known" the union had taken no action to "investigate, remove or suspend" any of the officials.

Hayes in his opening statement strongly rejected earlier protests by Beck challenging the constitutionality of the Ethical Practices Committee proceeding.

He cited AFL-CIO constitutional clauses declaring that the labor movement must be protected "from any and all corrupt influences" and authorizing the Executive Council to conduct investigations.

He cited the resolution on ethical

(Continued on Page 4)

Bipartisan Group Hits 'Wreck' Bill

Washington — Powerful bipartisan opposition has arisen to the so-called "right-to-work" rider offered by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) as an amendment to the civil rights bill.

In quick succession the Republican Senate leadership and influential Democrats denounced the McClellan proposal.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), GOP floor leader, said that approval of the McClellan rider would "certainly kill" civil rights legislation now pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Knowland also served notice that unless the committee approved the bill for Senate action by June 1, he would join others to force the measure to the floor by bypassing the committee.

The Democratic National Committee's Advisory Council denounced the "right-to-work" (open shop) rider despite the fact that McClellan, a Democrat, sponsored it. The council pointed out that the party's 1956 platform had condemned mislabeled "right-to-work" laws.

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo.), chairman of the subcommittee that reported the pending civil rights bill, generally called the "right-to-vote" bill, said he was "encouraged" both by the Knowland and Advisory Council statements.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. An-

(Continued on Page 2)

Missing Spring Upturn Marks Uneasy Lull in U. S. Economy

An uneasy lull has settled over the American economy and may continue for the next six months unless there is a sharp upturn in consumer spending and home building.

If the present lull continues, says Economic Trends, published by the AFL-CIO Committee on Economic Policy, unemployment "will probably rise slowly."

Widespread small layoffs and reduced production schedules have resulted in a slight increase in joblessness in the first three months of 1957.

The usual spring upturn in economic activity has failed to materialize, the report says and "there is no expectation if significant expansion in the coming three to six months."

The current lull has resulted, the publication says, from a decline in home building, a halt in accumulation of business stocks of goods on hand, a tapering off of business expenditures for new plant and equipment and continuing poor markets for the sale

(Continued on Page 3)

Don't 'Sell Our Nation Short' With Budget Cuts, Labor Pleads

The AFL-CIO wants no part of the "great hue and cry" raised about the "huge" budget Pres. Eisenhower has submitted to Congress, Legislative Rep. Hyman H. Bookbinder told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee.

"Of course, it is huge," he said. "But so are our responsibilities—and so are our capabilities. Those who have tried to scare America on this matter have done a disservice to the President, to Congress and to the people at large.

Labor Has Confidence

"Let those who are ready to sell America short wail and moan and predict hair-curling depressions. The AFL-CIO will not join the hysterical 'cut-the-budget-at-any-price' crowd. We have confidence in America's ability to meet its tremendous responsibilities both here and abroad."

Bookbinder told the subcommittee that the great national debate about the size of the budget will do the country good in the long run. But he warned that in the short run great harm can be done to the "many vital programs" for which federal appropriations are required.

"One does not have to like a $71.8 billion budget in order to support it," he said. "One just has to understand why it is so big.

"The President made an important contribution to the national debate on Apr. 18 in his letter to House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.). He pointed out that the greatest portion of the proposed budget is just not cuttable — either because of fixed obligatiosn or because of considerations of national survival.

"Fixed obligations for such things as veterans' pensions, public assistance and interest on the national debt aggregate about $17.6 billions, or 24 percent of the budget. Moreover, about 63 percent of the entire budget will support programs related to the protection of the country."

Erring on Low Side

Bookbinder on behalf of the AFL-CIO disclaimed "any expert judgment on the size of the military establishment," but said it shares the general apprehension that "we may be erring on the low side rather than the high." So far as foreign aid is concerned, he went on, "we have made no better investment in world understanding and world peace."

"We cannot permit budget-balancing pre-occupation to weaken our efforts for peace and against world communism," he declared.

Bookbinder appeared before the Appropriations subcommittee dealing with the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, both of whose budgets have been cut sharply in the House.

He gave both a general outline and detailed reasons why the amounts sought by Eisenhower for such activities as the Bureaus of Labor Statistics, Employment Security and Labor Standards, the Office of the Solicitor, Wage-Hour Div. and Mexican farm labor program in the Labor Dept. should be granted, and cited specific H-E-W operations which should be strengthened rather than weakened.

AGREEMENT to invest about $10 million of union funds in a housing development for Air Force personnel near Stead Air Force Base, outside Reno, Nev., was signed by Pres. David Dubinsky (seated, center) of the Ladies Garment Workers as officers looked on. Col. Burton E. McKenzie, commanding officer of the base, is at Dubinsky's left, and Howard F. Sunshine, vice president in charge of real estate for the Manufacturers' Trust Co., New York, is at the right.

Bipartisan Opposition Hits 'Wreck' Measure

(Continued from page 1)

drew J. Biemiller in letters sent to 350 members of Congress called the "right-to-work" rider a "transparent maneuver to line up friends of labor" with the "traditional anti-civil rights bloc."

"We are confident that friends of civil rights and of labor will not be misled by the crude tactic. A vote for a 'right-to-work' amendment is not a vote for civil rights; it is a vote to destroy the effectiveness of the labor movement," Biemiller said.

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.), vice chairman of McClellan's special Senate investigating committee, said he was opposed to "right-to-work" legislation for two reasons.

First, he said, he believed that workers benefiting from collective bargaining "have an obligation to support their bargaining agent," and second, he feared that elimination of the union shop "without first endeavoring to insure democracy in labor organizations . . . might prove disastrous to labor-management relations."

Filibuster Certain

Senate leaders suggested that they "hoped" the civil rights bill would reach the floor in June, but in the meantime it was tied up both in Senate Judiciary and House Rules Committees by slow-paced proceedings.

House Republican Floor Leader Joseph Martin (R-Mass.) predicted action by the Rules Committee shortly. The bill will face a certain southern filibuster, predicted as lasting perhaps three to five weeks, when it reaches the Senate floor.

Hennings warned it would take "more than pious hopes and statements" to get a bill passed this year.

"Proponents of civil rights legislation have a clear majority in the Judiciary Committee," he said, but "week after week" he has been unable to get a "date certain for voting a bill out of committee."

Wilson 'Disgusted' At C. of C. Squawk

Defense Sec. Charles E. Wilson has struck back at Chamber of Commerce criticism of the Administration's defense budget, saying that the business group's "squawking" over Pentagon expenditures "gives me a pain."

Asked at his press conference to comment on statements at the Chamber's 45th annual convention critical of alleged Pentagon "waste," Wilson at first declined, and then said he was "sort of disgusted," adding:

"My friends in the Chamber of Commerce represent some of the richest people in the country. They have never been more prosperous."

Bill Would Give Tax Relief to Handicapped

A bill to provide income tax relief for physically handicapped workers has been introduced in the House by Rep. Eugene J. Keogh (D-N. Y.).

The measure would permit handicapped individuals to deduct expenses up to $600 incurred in transportation to and from work, in order to offset extraordinary costs involved.

House Penny Pinchers Slash School Funds

(Continued from page 1)

the committee voted down, 16 to 10, a proposal to cut off federal school construction funds to school districts operating segregated schools.

The amendment was offered by Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R-N. Y.)

Rep. Adam C. Powell (D-N. Y.) did not attend the committee meeting, but announced that he will offer the same amendment when the measure reaches the House floor.

The President has asked Congress not to complicate the school construction program by tying the segregation issue to it. The AFL-CIO opposed the Powell Amendment when it was offered last year, urging instead the enactment of a separate civil rights bill.

The amendment to cut the program was offered by Rep. Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R-Pa.), who said that he did so in the face of the runaway "economy" drive in Congress. He declared that the committee, in agreeing with his proposal, felt that the smaller program would have a better chance at passage "with the feeling the way it is on the floor."

Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) said the action had been agreed to by many Democrats "as an attempt to get a bipartisan bill that would completely meet with the President's approval." The committee, he added, expects that Pres. Eisenhower will support the $1.5 billion total.

Eisenhower originally had asked for a $1.3 billion program authorizing $325 million a year for four years. Most Democrats on the committee called this inadequate and originally proposed a program of $600 million a year for six years for a total of $3.6 billion.

Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D-Pa.), author of the Democratic substitute, said that he "accepted" the $1.5 billion program "in the interests of unanimity."

McConnell said that, so far as he knew, the White House had not contacted any member of the committee to express opposition to the $2 billion program it had approved a week earlier.

He said he acted after a bipartisan discussion in the committee showed that supporters believed the smaller program had a better chance of passage.

Under the formula approved, the funds would be allocated to the states in two parts.

One-half of the appropriation would be apportioned on the basis of school age population, and the remainder would be distributed on the basis of this population in relation to income per school age child.

AFL-CIO Urges Congress Put TVA on Self-Financing Basis

The Tennessee Valley Authority must be put on a self-financing basis and be allowed to handle its own financial affairs, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

In a statement for the House Flood Control subcommittee, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said that it is "beyond dispute" that the Eisenhower Administration "has not assumed the burden of adequate planning for the future of TVA." "It is apparent that TVA can no longer rely on the federal government to propose and provide the funds necessary for its future development," he said. "To provide funds for expansion—and expansion essential to the economic well-being of the Valley itself and in part to the nation as a whole—TVA must be authorized to enter the private money market."

Endorses Bills

Biemiller endorsed pending bills to grant TVA authority to finance its own necessary expansion by issuing interest-bearing bonds.

"Considering TVA's record of service and the low rates which it charges for electric power," he said, "its record of repayment (of plant costs) clearly shows that TVA has been a sound investment for the federal government in the past and would be a sound investment for private individuals and financial institutions in the future."

Calling TVA's record "spectacular," Biemiller pointed out that its beneficial effect upon the Tennessee Valley area has benefited the nation as a whole. TVA purchased more than $1 billion worth of goods and services in the 41 states outside the seven in its service area, during the period 1934 to 1956, he said.

"This means that workers and manufacturers in the rest of the nation benefited directly through the creation of more jobs and in the increase in sales which otherwise would not have come about," Biemiller declared.

In addition, he said, TVA, through bringing greater economic prosperity to the valley, has paid for itself many times over by helping increase income tax revenues. He estimated that added income to the government amounted to $5 billion in the same period.

Truman Hits Administration

Meanwhile, former Pres. Harry S. Truman bitterly assailed Administration power policies in an address to the Electric Consumers Information Committee.

Truman indicted the Administration for its "efforts to cripple rural electricfication, to hamstring TVA, to turn Niagara power over to the private utilities and this 'partnership policy' for building hydro-electric projects."

Terming the Administration's decision giving the Idaho Power Co. permission to build dams at Hells Canyon "outrageous," Truman predicted the Administration "may have overreached themselves again in the Hells Canyon controversy—as they did in Dixon-Yates. This may very well turn out to be another time when they are trying to make off with more than they can get away with."

Assailing the recent approval of rapid tax write-offs for the Idaho Power Co. dams, Truman said that they amounted to "a big interest-free loan at the expense of the taxpayer."

"I don't know whether this last excess of kindness toward the Idaho Power Co. will turn out to be the straw that breaks the camel's back or not," he said. "I hope it will. I hope it will bring about such a wave of revulsion that the whole scheme of giving away Hells Canyon will be upset."

Biemiller told the ECIC conference that 20,000 letters have gone out to labor leaders urging them to support pending legislation for a federal high dam at Hells Canyon in place of the Idaho Power Co. project. The Senate Interior Committee has approved this measure.

John Edelman, Washington representative of the Textile Workers, underscored the meaning of the power controversy to workers. He told the conference that 1,000 textile mills have been closed and that 350,000 people are unemployed as the result of a lack of low cost power for the textile industry.

Legal Futility:

Darlington Ruling Shows T-H Flaw

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has ruled that the Darlington Manufacturing Co. was guilty of violating the Taft-Hartley Act, but that its decision to liquidate rather than bargain with the Textile Workers leaves the union without any means of redress. The examiner's report, which recommended only that the company promise to "cease and desist," from unfair labor practices, was assailed by TWUA Pres. William Pollock, who charged that "it dramatically illustrates the failure of the present law and the present NLRB to protect workers against economic discrimination by employers."

Clear Violation

"The trial examiner agrees that this company, a subsidiary of the Deering, Milliken textile chain, was liquidated solely because the workers voted to form a union," Pollock said. "The examiner agrees that this was a clear violation of the law.

"But he then says that because the company did indeed liquidate, no back pay or other remedy can be granted to the 550 workers, since no one can prove how long the mill would have stayed open if the law had been observed."

Terming the ruling "a classic example of legal futility," Pollock recalled that when the company's directors voted to liquidate within a week after the union won the election, the NLRB general counsel had rejected the union's request that he seek an injunction to delay the liquidation until the union's charges of unfair labor practices could be heard.

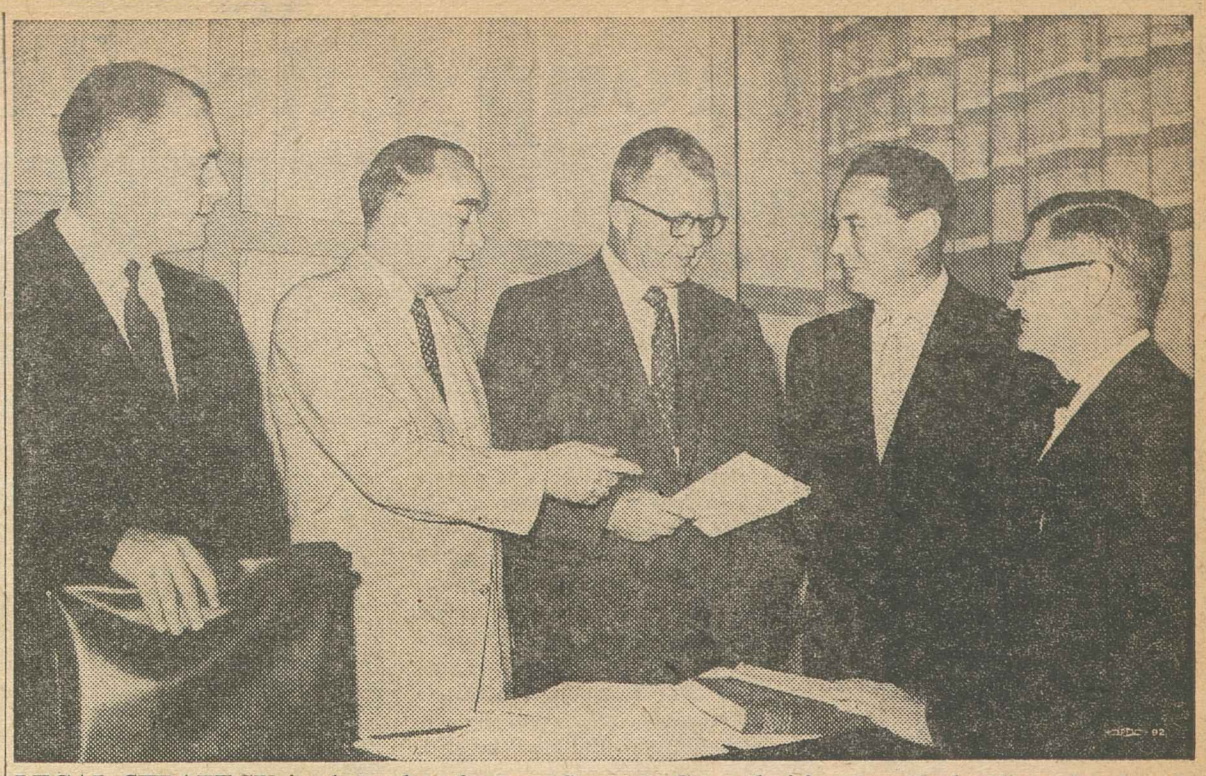
"The general counsel also refused to recognize the connection between Darlington Manufacturing Co. and Deering, Milliken & Co., although the same man, Roger Milliken, headed both companies," Pollock said.

Legalistic Excuse

"The Darlington plant was operated as a part of and in conjuncton with the Deering, Milliken chain. But the general counsel took refuge in the legalistic excuse that Darlington had a separate corporate entity."

Pollock said that the administration and interpretation of the law were largely to blame for the failure of the company to be penalized although it was found guilty of violating the Taft-Hartley Act on three counts.

"A different ruling on the first point might well have prevented the liquidation," he pointed out. "A different ruling on the second would have opened the way to a real remedy for the displaced workers and would have identified the real culprits—not the paper defendant, Darlington Manufacturing Co.—but Deering, Milliken and Roger Milliken himself."



LEGAL STRATEGY in the wake of recent Supreme Court decisions was under discussion in this group, part of the 55 union legal representatives gathered in the AFL-CIO Washington headquarters. From left are Robert Mayer, associate general counsel of the AFL-CIO; J. Albert Woll, general counsel of the AFL-CIO; Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the Dept. of Legislation; Atty. Henry Kaiser and Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel of the AFL-CIO.

Auto Workers Open Drive To Cut Hours

Detroit—The Auto Workers have opened their campaign for a shorter work week by proposing that managements join in setting up a pre-bargaining committee to explore the "many phases of the problems" presented by the "new technology."

The offer to set up the machinery for a "joint consideration of the facts of the practical problems involved" as a help toward "constructive, equitable and enlightened negotiations" was made in a letter sent by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther to the heads of the six major auto manufacturers—General Motors, Chrysler, Ford, American Motors, Studebaker-Packard and Willys.

Two Rejections

The formal suggestion was made in accordance with resolutions on the collective bargaining program and the shorter work week adopted at the recent UAW convention.

General Motors rejected the proposal as "unrealistic" and accused the union of trying to jump the gun on negotiations. American Motors also turned it down as the "beginning of industrywide bargaining."

"We of labor and management have an obligation to the whole community for jointly finding solutions to the problems presented by the new technology," Reuther wrote the six auto company presidents.

Narrow Controversy

"We must find ways and means to assure realization of its full potential for a better life while avoiding the hardships and dislocations for families and communities that our new production tools could create if we fail to plan wisely and responsibly for their use."

Reuther made it clear that it was not the union's intention to begin bargaining now, a year before contracts expire.

"To the extent that we succeed, prior to negotiations, in establishing the facts and in identifying the problems to be solved," he wrote, "we will have narrowed the area of controversy to be settled over the bargaining table."

Ninth Anniversary Of Israel Hailed

The American labor movement believes the U. S. can promote eventual peace with freedom in the Middle East "by following an honest and consistent course," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in hailing the ninth anniversary of the establishment of the state of Israel.

"America, with its long-time history as a haven for those seeking to escape from religious, political and economic oppression, is and should be frankly sympathetic to Israel," he said.

"That does not mean, however, hostility to the legitimate desires of the Arab world, including the North African peoples, for national independence, freedom from the evils of colonialism and opportunity for acutely needed economic advancement."

Americans Wiser On Business Gyps

New York—Americans are getting wise to business gyps and are exercising greater caution to avoid being bilked, the annual report of the Better Business Bureaus indicates.

On 2.25 million occasions during 1956, they made inquiries of local Better Business Bureaus throughout the country, or filed complaints, according to the annual review of activities by Pres. Victor H. Nyborg. Nearly half of the total—1.1 million—originated in the same 10 business classifications which have lead the bureau's parade of "bad boys" for the past four years.

NLRB Vote a Tie; Retail Union Stays

Buffalo, N. Y.—A National Labor Relations Board election at the Great Bear Spring Co., where the bargaining rights of Retail-Wholesale Local 446 were under attack, ended in one of the rare ties in NLRB history.

The vote was exactly even, with no void, blank or challenged ballots. The NLRB regional director ruled that as a result of the tie, no union had won bargaining rights.

But RWDSU Intl. Rep. Thomas G. Evans appealed to the national board on the ground that the status of Local 446, which had held bargaining rights since 1946, was unchanged.

When the company decided to go along with the regional ruling, the employes set up a picket line. Before the day was out, the local management had conferred with its top brass in New York, reversed its position and signed a stipulation recognizing Local 446 as bargaining agent.

Teamster, Clerk Case In NLRB Jurisdiction

The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that the National Labor Relations Board cannot refuse to take jurisdiction over a dispute involving a trade union acting as an employer. In a 5 to 4 decision the court held that the board's refusal to take jurisdiction in a case involving the Teamsters and the Office Workers "was arbitrary and beyond its power."

Unions Are Employers

The basis of the board's refusal to take the case involving unfair labor practice charges was that the Teamsters union is a non-profit organization not engaged in commerce.

Justice Tom C. Clark for the majority declared said that the board's action in effect gave a blanket exemption to all labor unions as employers.

The court held unanimously that there was no question but that unions were employers under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Charge Unfairness

The case involved the Portland, Ore., local of the Teamsters and Local 11 of the Office Employes Intl. Union. The Office Workers sought collective bargaining status for 23 clerical workers at the Teamster local headquarters. During the campaign the Office Workers filed unfair labor practice charges claiming the Teamsters had illegally discouraged membership in the office workers union.

The NLRB refused to assert jurisdiction and dismissed the complaint.

The court did not rule on the unfair labor practice charge. It sent the case back to the board for a decision on the issue.

Clark said in his majority decision that the Teamsters union more than met the board's own yardsticks in terms of operating in interstate commerce and that having met this test and qualifying clearly as an employer the NLRB must take jurisdiction in the case.

Ike Tells Morse U. S. Will Aid ILO

Continued support of the United States for the Intl. Labor Organization and its good work was pledged by Pres. Eisenhower at a White House conference with ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse.

A White House press release said Eisenhower called the ILO an important forum for the maintenance of world peace, and declared it is imperative that the free nations do all in their power to assist the newer and less developed countries in their efforts to grow in freedom.

Merged Paper Union Scores 2 to 1 Victory

The fruits of merger are being reaped by the new United Papermakers and Paperworkers, first AFL-CIO affiliate to be created from merger of former rival international unions.

Election Victory

The UPP has scored a 2-to-1 election victory in a National Labor Relations Board poll at the Oxford Paper Co., Rumford, Me., where both the old CIO Paperworkers and AFL Paper Makers had failed during previous campaigns to defeat the Mine Workers' Dist. 50.

The union is also challenging Dist. 50 at the huge New York and Pennsylvania Paper Co. mill in Johnsonburg, Pa., where a majority of workers have already signed AFL-CIO application cards.

New England AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson and UPP Gen. Vice Pres. Frank Grasso, speakers at a rally of Oxford employees, forecast that the coal miners' subsidiary organization would soon be out of the paper industry as a result of losing its largest single bargaining unit at Rumford.

More Elections Due

There are some dozen paper firms with which the UMW affiliate still has bargaining relations. Over 700 companies are under contract to UPP.

Meanwhile, the NLRB is considering the "schism" case of paper mill employees of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., Mechanicville, N. Y., where the local union membership voted unanimously to disaffiliate from Dist. 50 and join UPP.

Elsewhere, a majority of workers at the Eastern Tablet Co. in Albany, N. Y., signed up for UPP, petitioning the NLRB for an election. A similar move is underway at Illchester, Md., where employees at Bartgis Bros. are seeking to join UPP.

Uneasy Lull in U. S. Economy

(Continued from page 1)

of autos, television sets and other hard goods and textiles.

The lull, the report says, is reflected in the fact that the number of non-farm wage and salary jobs has remained the same from November through March. The number of production and maintenance jobs in manufacturing has been declining since last November, spreading through most industries.

However, the report says there "are no present indications of a sharp decline in economic activities in the months immediately ahead. Moderately rising consumer and government spending will tend to offset all or a large part of the declines in the other parts of the economy in the spring and summer months."

The economic analysis concludes that "an improvement in after-tax personal incomes and repayment of a large part of consumer debts—especially among low and middle-income families—are required before any significant increase in consumer activities can be expected."

Ethics Group Cites Teamster Record

Union Gets Until May 24 To Reply to Committee

(Continued from page 1)

practices adopted at the AFL-CIO merger convention in December 1955, and accepting labor's "responsibility for keeping its own house in order." He recalled the creation of the committee at the direction of the Executive Council, and the council's Mar. 29 order for the committee to investigate the Teamsters.

Chairman Hayes reminded the Teamsters executive board that the proceeding was a "trade union hearing" and "not a trial," and he expressed hope the investigation would be a "cooperative endeavor rather than an adversary proceeding."

The committee had reached "no judgment" in advance, Hayes noted. But the "published materials" raise a question whether "there have been violations of the standard of trade union ethics prescribed by the AFL-CIO constitution," he said.

All members of the committee were present. In addition to Chairman Hayes these are: Pres. David Dubinsky, Garment Workers; Pres. Jacob Potofsky, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Pres. George M. Harrison, Railway Clerks; Pres. Joseph Curran, National Maritime Union.

Counsel for the committee is Arthur J. Goldberg, AFL-CIO special counsel.

All members of the Teamsters executive board attended except Brewster, whose absence was attributed to conflicting meetings and transportation difficulties. The board was accompanied by counsel.

Beck's Reply

Beck replied by reading a statement in behalf of the Teamsters board charging that the expression of a "belief" that the union might be controlled or influenced by corrupt influence raised an "unjust and extensive implication."

"We deeply resent and we vigorously deny this malicious and unfounded slander of our membership and our official family," the statement said.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council's publication of the "baseless" order for a hearing was "in violation of every basic principle of decency, fraternalism and justice," Beck maintained.

It would be "unseemly and ill-advised" for the committee to be "arbitrary" and "hypertechnical" and try to get the Teamsters to "request to be heard," he continued.

Such a proceeding "smacks of a medieval inquisition and witch-hunt," Beck said, and under the AFL-CIO constitution and under "fundamental principles of decency, fair play, due process and fraternalism" the committee was "obligated to afford us better treatment."

He specified that the Teamsters board was not "here requesting a hearing" but solely to find the "particulars" upon which the Ethical Practices Committee was proceeding.

Teamsters Board Denies Beck to Quit

The Teamsters Union executive board has denied published reports that Pres. Dave Beck is being asked to retire or that the board is considering supporting another candidate at the union's convention next September.

Release Resolution

The board released the following resolution adopted "unanimously" at a May 6 meeting:

"At no time has there been any discussion about the general president resigning or any request that he resign and the board goes on record as cooperating and supporting the general president as it has in the past."

At Teamsters headquarters an authoritative spokesman said that Beck would appear before the AFL-CIO Executive Council on May 20. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany previously had "invited and requested" him to attend this hearing on his suspension as a council member and AFL-CIO vice president.

Blast Reuther

In a May 4 meeting the Teamsters board "vigorously protested" an alleged statement by Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther that he favored formation of a "new, clean" union of truck drivers. The board said it would "protect our membership against Reuther or anyone else who attempts to defame us or to break up our organization."

On Apr. 21 on the CBS television program, Face the Nation, Reuther said, "I am not in favor of throwing the Teamsters out. I think the parent organization, the AFL-CIO, and affiliated unions are obligated to help the decent elements."

In response to another question he added, "If that fails, and corrupt leadership continues to hold positions of power, the parent organization has no choice other than to kick out the whole organization. But having kicked them out, I am for taking aggressive action to create a union that can be clean, to which the membership can be attracted."

Text of Beck Statement

(The following statement was issued by Dave Beck, president of the Teamsters Union, after the union's executive board met with the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.)

"We could not and did not anticipate the nature of the matters which you have now presented. Some of the references are to hearsay and secondary sources. Others raise serious legal and policy questions affecting personal and constitutional rights of some of our individual officers and members, and some involve the interpretation and application of our own international constitution.

"Under the circumstances and because of this committee's delay in providing us with any information until this meeting, it will be necessary for us to fully consider all of the matters which have been presented before we can state our position with respect thereto.

"We shall attempt to do so within a reasonable period of time and advise your chairman accordingly."

ETHICAL PRACTICES COMMITTEE Chairman Al J. Hayes, president of the Machinists, enters the Conference Room in the AFL-CIO building for the Teamsters Union hearing. Behind him are (left to right) Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck, Vice Pres. Einar O. Mohn, and Vice Pres. Sidney L. Brennan of Minneapolis, Minn.

AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Group Releases Staff Report on Beck

The summary staff report on the Teamsters released by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, based on McClellan committee hearings, court records, newspaper reports and transcripts of a telecast, include the following points:

• The McClellan committee hearings and Beck's television appearance "seem to remove all controversy" from the fact that Beck "used at least $300,000 of union funds for personal purposes" and that "at the time the money was so used, no records were kept of the fact that they were so used."

• The McClellan committee testimony "tends to show" that Beck used some of the money to pay a contractor for work done on his home and property; some to pay Nathan Shefferman, a Chicago "labor relations" consultant, to pay personal bills of Beck and Dave Beck, Jr., and some to pay Beck's "personal loans" or to be used otherwise.

• Documents "allegedly signed by Beck" showed that Beck in an "accord and satisfaction" agreement in July 1954 stated his "indebtedness" to the Teamsters Western Conference and Joint Council 28 Building Association at $200,000, which was raised in December 1954 to $250,000. The amount was raised again in December 1955 to $270,000.

• The Senate hearings contained testimony by its auditor consultant that no "loans" to Beck were found in Western Conference or Joint Council 28 records until after the Internal Revenue Service "became interested (in Beck) and interviewed him in March of 1954."

• The Senate committee then drew "the inference that the whole concept of 'loans' was an afterthought, developed as a defense against a potential charge that Beck should have reported as income the union moneys which he used for personal purposes in prior years." The method, testified the auditor consultant, was to "plug the figure" of "accounts receivable" when Joint Council 28 Building Association later filed its tax returns with Internal Revenue.

• Senate Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy in effect charged that in a "circular" transaction, Beck "misappropriated" funds to pay for construction and improvement of his property; "when income tax problems threatened, he retroactively created a debt to the union" through the "accord and satisfaction" document; "he then used a company with which his union did business (the Frueholf Corp.) to borrow the sums needed to pay the union; and, finally, he sold his home to the union (for $165,000) in order to repay the company."

• On Vice Pres. Brewster, the Senate committee record showed that Brewster "conceded that union funds had been diverted to his own use" in addition to loans, evidenced by notes and secured against loss, of $77,650.

• The record also showed that Brewster had profitable business relations with George Newell, an insurance broker, who makes substantial commissions by handling union welfare and pension accounts.

• Teamsters officials failed to "take action" with regard to Vice Pres. Brennan, convicted of taking a "bribe" to "break the strike" of United Mine Workers at the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. Brennan's conviction was upheld by an appellate court and review was denied by the Supreme Court.

• Teamsters officials also have "failed to take action" with officials of eight locals in the New York area indicted on extortion and conspiracy charges. Some have pleaded guilty and one is serving a prison term, but "so far as is known," no action has been taken to "investigate, remove or suspend" the officials.

• The Teamsters Union also has failed to investigate matters involving Scranton Local 229, three officers of which have been indicted on extortion charges, although the Teamsters constitution allows a trusteeship and investigation of charges that local or other officers are "dishonest or incompetent."

Text of Hayes Statement

(The following statement was issued by Al J. Hayes, chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, after the committee met with the Teamsters executive board.)

"The Ethical Practices Committee met and reviewed a detailed staff report based entirely on public records, and approved this report as summarizing the materials under investigation by the committee.

"The committee presented this report to the international executive board of the Teamsters Union in connection with the committee's hearing and investigation, directed by the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO.

"At the conclusion of this hearing, the international executive board of the Teamsters Union requested additional time to consider the staff report and other documents represented by the Ethical Practices Committee.

"The committee then recessed, to meet again on the Teamsters case on May 24 in Washington, D. C., to consider any material the Teamsters Union desires to present."

Labor Opposes Pay Television

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has wired the Federal Communications Commission expressing opposition to pay television.

"We believe the granting of licenses for this purpose would be against the public interest and greatly curtail the use of the valuable medium of TV," Meany said. "We urge the FCC deny the applications now pending."

Labor Broadens Role in Communities

Work Outweighs Harmful Effect of 'Few Leeches'

By Gene Zack

Atlantic City, N. J.—Organized labor's consistent contribution to social and welfare work through its community service activities far outweighs the harm done by "a few cheap, chiseling leeches" in the labor movement, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne declared here. Beirne, chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee and president of the Communications Workers, spoke in connection with the second annual Community Services Activities Conference.

Attending the week-long session are more than 150 full-time labor staff representatives with community welfare agencies across the country.

Attacks Racketeers

The AFL-CIO Executive Council member attacked labor racketeers as "perverts of good trade unionism," declaring their misdeeds are in "sharp contrast to the constructive, wholesome work of the labor movement" as exemplified by the community service work.

"The list of labor's community contributions is infinitely longer than the list of harmful things performed by a few leeches in the labor movement," he said.

"The McClellan committee shows the country only one side of labor's coin. The other side—the brighter side—is the consistent daily work of dedicated men and women in making their communities better places in which to work and live.

"The labor movement is plagued with headlines and investigations which show the dark corners of labor's house. But our house is built on solid foundations, and so the illumination of these misdeeds is healthy. From it will emerge a far stronger labor movement."

Beirne singled out for praise those community service representatives in half a dozen cities who have been instrumental in establishing mass inoculation clinics for distribution of Salk anti-polio vaccine.

Major Scandal

But despite their efforts, he said, "a scandal of major proportions" still exists, and "the total picture stands in urgent need of improvement." Sharply critical of the federal government's "continuing blunders" in this field, he said this reflects "the domination of the Administration by the leadership of organized medicine."

The CSC chairman urged a full-scale union assault on the Salk vaccine situation, declaring that hard-hitting action within the community will "create such pressures" that doctors will be forced to establish mass inoculation programs "without regard to the selfish control of national medical leaders and the tragic blunderings of the National Public Health Service."

Earlier, Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, discussed the Salk anti-polio vaccine in a keynote speech which placed the responsibility for "mismanagement" directly on the doorstep of the medical profession.

AMA Contradictory

"It is now two years since Dr. Jonas Salk presented America with the vaccine," he said. "Since that time, every man, woman and child in this country would have been inoculated if there had only been some system of production, allocation, distribution and inoculation at no cost or at a minimum fee.

"This has not been done.

"Instead, the American Medical Association tells us one day that production of the vaccine was halted because of public apathy. The next day, we're told the shortage exists because of unprecedented demands by the American people.

"Why shouldn't the people demand the vaccine to protect themselves and their families from this dread disease? And why couldn't the medical profession have seen that such a demand would inevitably result from the production of the vaccine"?

Perlis disclosed publicly for the first time that some social service agencies in the country have been "extremely reluctant and in some instances have refused outright to allow their employes to organize unions." Expressing amazement at such attitude on the part of agencies which solicit labor support, he declared:

"It's time that the national boards of these agencies declared clearly and emphatically that employes have a right to join a union of their own choosing for collective bargaining purposes."

Failed Refugees

With Camp Kilmer set to close in mid-month because of failure of Congress to act on a bill to admit the remaining 70,000 Hungarian refugees still in camps in Austria, the CSA director declared that the country had failed in its responsibility to these freedom fighters.

"America could have opened its doors to 100,000 Hungarian refugees in the past six months," Perlis said, citing labor's experience in helping 32,000 refugees already in this country as "proof that they can be integrated into the community."

He added that "this country is large enough, free enough and economically strong enough to welcome them. We will grow even more powerful through the wholesale admission of those who fought for liberty."

On the subject of aiding retired workers, Perlis cautioned against blind acceptance of social service programs merely because they have been used in the past. "Let's not be too quick to assume that social agency people are right in wanting to segregate older people." He said. "Let's take an independent view, and have enough courage to criticize existing programs if they seem too antiquated."

Arch Mandel, director of the labor participation department of the United Community Funds and Councils of America, hailed the "partnership" which exists between social agencies and all segments of the AFL-CIO. "This partnership must be maintained and strengthened for the good of the larger community," he asserted.

Building Trades Rate Shows Slight Raise

The average wage rate of building trades workers was boosted to $3.09 an hour by an increase of four-tenths of one percent during the first quarter of 1957, according to the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Slightly more than 10 percent of the union members in seven major trades in 100 cities received pay hikes during the period, the quarterly survey showed.

Big Man--Little Man!

Senate Group Votes Broader Pay Coverage

A compromise minimum wage bill extending coverage to an additional six million workers has been cleared by a Senate Labor subcommittee.

The measure was cleared by a subcommittee headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and sent to the full committee without recommendation.

The subcommittee had been considering an Administration proposal that would norminally extend coverage to 2.5 million workers but deny them overtime protection, and a bill introduced by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) to extend wage and hour protection to 9.6 million workers.

The AFL-CIO testified before the subcommittee on behalf of the Morse bill.

The compromise measure, drafted by Kennedy would extend coverage to 3.6 million retail and service trade employes and a group of other businesses and industries now exempt from federal wage and hour protection.

House Kills Federal Flood Insurance Law

The House of Representatives has killed the new federal flood insurance law voted by Congress last year.

In voting 127 to 97 against granting Pres. Eisenhower's request for $50 million to start the program, the House also turned deaf ears on the Administration's warning that such action meant forcing the nation's flood victims to "rely solely on charity or relief measures."

The AFL-CIO had supported the original program as "necessary" protection for victims of disasters, when the legislation was enacted last July. Labor's efforts to secure appropriation of funds to implement the program, however, went down in the face of the current "economy" drive in the House.

The House vote upheld the prior refusal of the House Appriations Committee to include the flood insurance funds in a supplemental appropriations measure. The committee rejected the program as "too indefinite and costly" and recommended that the Flood Indemnity Administration use $325,000 it now has to develop a "more workable" plan.

Representatives from states ravaged by floods in recent weeks took the floor to plead for the program. They supported an amendment by Rep. Edward P. Boland (D-Mass.) to restore only $14 million of the amount requested, contending that this would permit the program to get underway.

Commented Rep. Gordon Canfield (R-N. J.), who supported Boland's effort to restore the flood insurance funds:

"What we did today was to repeal the flood insurance law the Congress enacted last year."

Omaha Labor Boasts Daily Radio Program

Omaha, Nebr.—Organized labor has a daily radio news program here as the result of a station owner's desire to "be in the best possible competitive situation."

Harold Soderlund, owner and manager of the new Omaha station KOOO, decided he could best reach that goal by featuring labor news when working families are at breakfast or listening to their car radios on their way to work.

In launching KOOO, Soderlund located his studios in South Omaha, the industrial section of this city of 300,000. He called in Phil Allen, a labor-sponsored TV commentator, to help plan the morning show. It was the first time an Omaha station offered a straight across-the-board daily block of time to organized labor.

Ford Will Train Seniority Workers

Detroit—The Auto Workers and the Ford Motor Co. have reached agreement on permitting older seniority workers to be trained to qualify as skilled craftsmen under the apprenticeship training program.

UAW Ford Dir. Ken Bannon said the upper age limit for entry into the program would be waived for seniority employes. The agreement also provides that the employes accepted and placed on the eligibility list will receive shop hour credit and the privilege of taking related classroom instruction at company expense.

Bannon said the move will help to alleviate the shortage of trained personnel required in industrial plants. He added that the shortage will grow more acute as technological changes due to automation become more prevalent.

Observing 'Due Process'

PERHAPS TO THE DISMAY of those who like a new sensation every day, the Ethical Practices Committee's hearings in the Teamster and Bakery union cases produced no fireworks.

Nobody was prosecuted . . . or persecuted. Nobody was suspended nor expelled.

Of course, there never was the slightest chance that the Ethical Practices Committee would take any one of these actions. The Committee is not policeman, district attorney, jury and judge—all wrapped in one.

The committee's function, in cases such as this, is to seek to get the facts; to weigh those facts; and to report its findings, with such recommendations as it cares to make, to the Executive Council.

As Committee Chairman Hayes pointed out, "This is not a trial. This is a trade union hearing. Our procedures are flexible and informal. . . . We earnestly solicit the cooperation of all parties in an effort to sit down, as fellow trade unionists, and in an atmosphere of free and full disclosure, examine into the situation."

Procedures such as these do not produce lightning-fast decisions —and so they lead to newspaper headlines about "action deferred."

But, more important, these procedures guarantee due process of law; they assure orderly presentation of the facts; and they suggest that the results will be both well thought out and in the best interests and traditions of a free trade union movement.

Undermining Leadership

READING THE DAY-BY-DAY accounts of congressional assaults on the budget, it is hard to remember that a cardinal point of our bipartisan foreign policy is the fact that America must be the strong leader of the free world in the global struggle with communism.

For a decade, we have asked our friends and allies to make sacrifices to build their military strength and the strength of their free societies.

Yet today, here at home, no governmental program is safe from the axes of the economy bloc.

No matter how much it may cost—in terms of strength and spirit —the economy group is out to cut the President's budget.

This is false economy, most of it, for it will cost us money and security. It threatens the necessary development of military programs. It threatens the future of adequate schools and decent housing and security against natural disasters like floods.

This kind of false economy has as its illogical goal the return of government to the state of impotency and ineffectiveness that existed before Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal rescued the nation from the calamity of depression.

The vast majority want economy, of course, but not by sacrificing worthwhile government programs, military strength and prestige abroad.

It's time for Congress to hop off the Chamber of Commerce cha-cha line and look around at the realities of life, in America and the world.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Walter P. Reuther	George M. Harrison	Harry C. Bates
Wm. C. Birthright	James B. Carey	Wm. C. Doherty
David Dubinsky	Chas. J. MacGowan	David J. McDonald
Emil Rieve	Herman Winter	Wm. L. McFetridge
James C. Petrillo	Joseph Curran	Dave Beck *
M. A. Hutcheson	A. J. Hayes	L. S. Buckmaster
Jacob Potofsky	Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph
Richard F. Walsh	Joseph A. Beirne	Lee W. Minton
O. A. Knight	James A. Suffridge	

* Suspended

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Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II **MAY 11, 1957** **No. 19**

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The Coattail That Got Away

McCarthy 'Died' Three Years Ago When Senate Voted His Censure

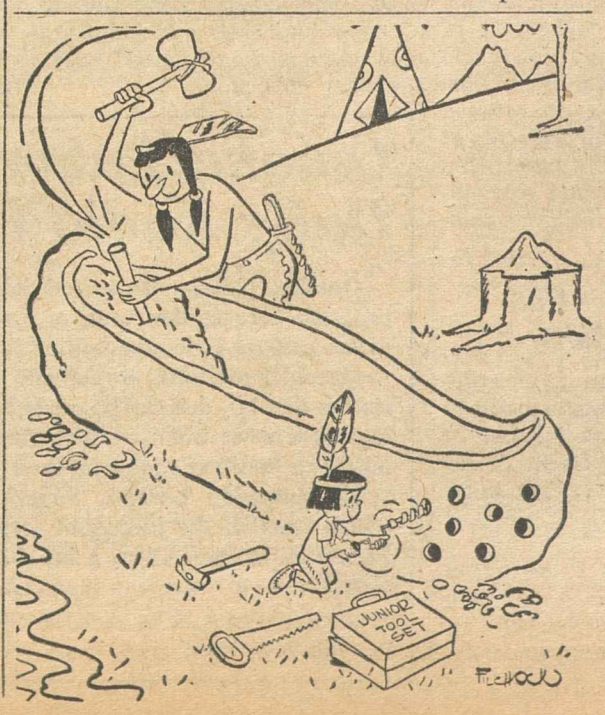
(The following commentary on the career of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) was broadcast on the night of his death by Eric Sevareid, radio news analyst for the Columbia Broadcasting System.)

Some will be saying, "Things will not seem the same with Joe McCarthy gone." For his friends this will be true; for Washington as a whole it will not be true, for McCarthy, the political force and symbol, as distinct from McCarthy the human being, died three years ago; when his fellow senators formally passed their adverse judgment on his conduct.

One of those many men with no friendly memories of Joe McCarthy, former Sec. of State Dean Acheson, would state only this, a Latin maxim, "Say nothing about the dead unless it is good." But history cannot adopt this pleasant rule of grace; nor may those who write and speak the first draft of history; they must, as they will, put it all down, the good and the ill.

Sen. McCarthy had a certain manic brilliance about him; his I.Q. must surely have registered very high; but his brilliance outran his knowledge; and his ambition outran them both; he was a sudden rocket in the sky, enrapturing some, frightening others, catching millions in a kind of spell that dissipated only when the rocket itself, as a rocket must, sputtered, went cold and fell.

What drove him on and on at reckless speed his intimates and the psychologists may one day piece together. McCarthy could never wait; at the start of his career he leaped from one political party to another for faster results; always he took the short-cuts, so that, as a lawyer, he got in trouble with the organized bar of his state; as a judge with the organized bench.



He won a Marine commission direct from civil life; he was restless in his Pacific Ocean intelligence job and flew bombing missions in the rear gunner's seat; the very war was too slow for the pace of his life and he quit the war before it was ended to run for office; his shortcuts were risky, could have ruined a lesser man.

But the Senate seemed to smother his drive and it was pure accident, in 1950, that shot him to fame as Communist hunter number one. He had not the slightest proof of his original charges; but he fought it through, won the support of millions, broke distinguished careers, had whole departments of government almost at his mercy—but never once did he uncover a person in government proved to be a communist.

Yet millions believed with him that "where there's smoke, there's fire" and the devil-theory of politics was established—for a time.

This capital respects power and power alone. When McCarthy had power, the highest officials attended his wedding; when his power was gone, though the human being was the same, he was cut socially dead.

If history finds that McCarthy used his strength in a wrongful manner, it will find that the weakness of others was part of the fault.

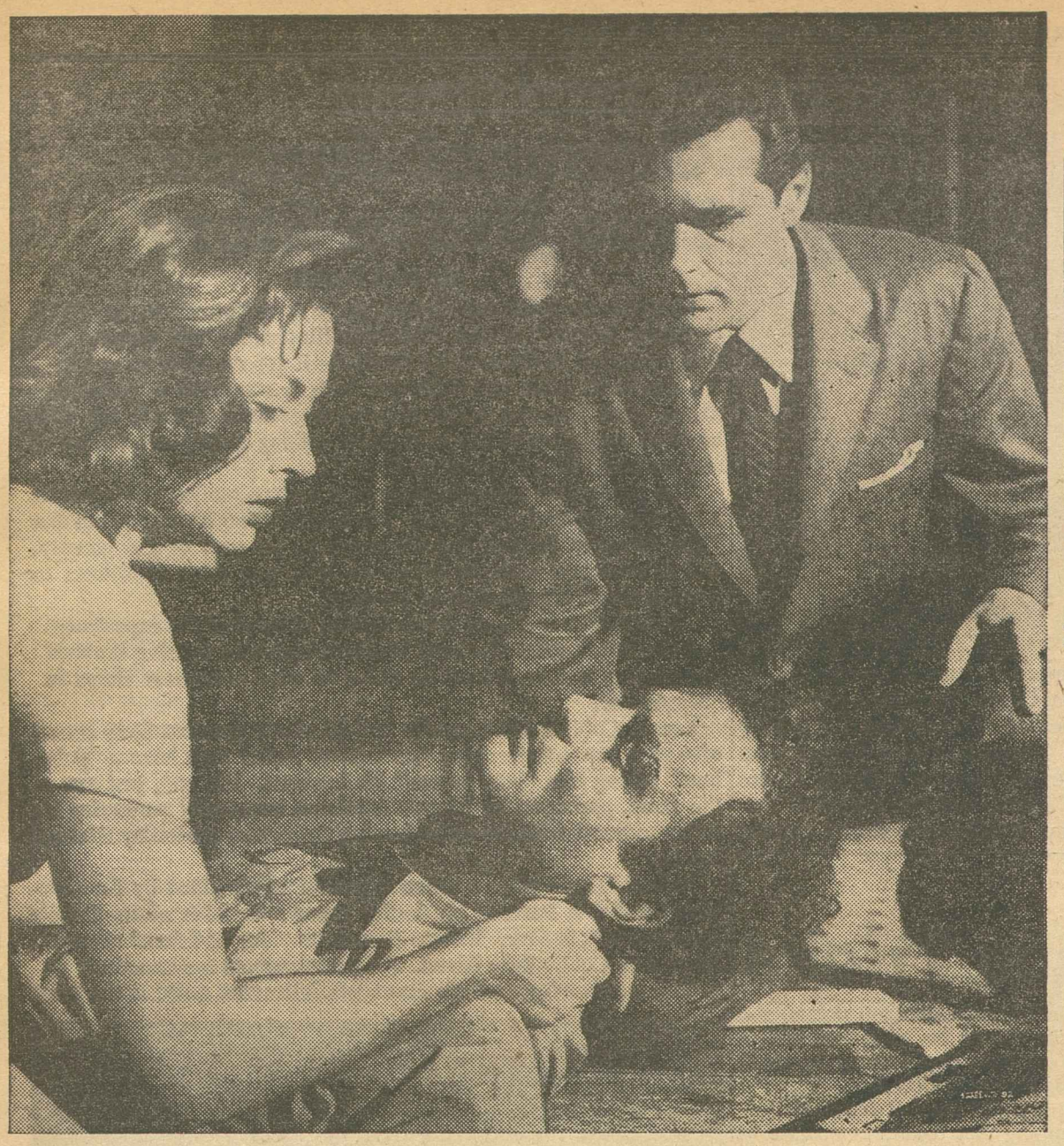
Communism Dealt Death Blow By Labor Unions

In her comment on the death of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), Columnist Doris Fleeson made these observations, as printed in the Washington Star:

"History will show that Sen. McCarthy was a failure as a symbol of the fight against communism. The historians will find nothing tangible in all the long record of his bombast.

"The truth is that the death blow to the influence of American communism was dealt by the labor unions. The day that American labor kicked out the Communists, they were through as a political force. At one fell swoop they lost money, organization and the cover of a respectable purpose."

AFL-CIO News
MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION
AFL-CIO NEWS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Saturday, May 11, 1957



DEATH COMES TO AN ILGWU ORGANIZER, portrayed by Robert Loggia, as his film wife, Gia Scala, and boss' son, Kerwin Mathews, arrive too late to save him from violence at the hands of hoodlums in "The Garment Jungle," Columbia Pictures' new expose of racketeering in the garment business. The film is just being released to neighborhood theaters.

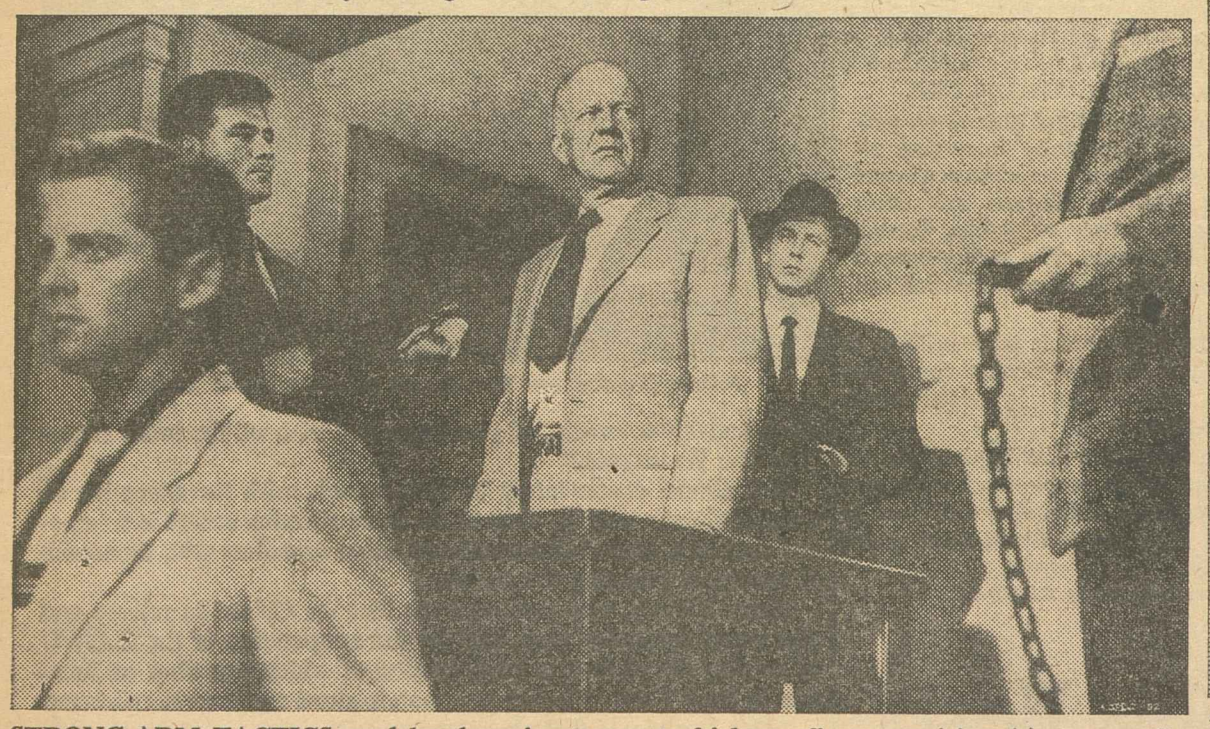
'The Garment Jungle' Film for All to See

Hollywood—"The Garment Jungle," Columbia Pictures' new feature-length motion picture dramatizing the experiences of the Ladies Garment Workers in fighting crooked employers and racketeers in New York's clothing industry, has just been released to movie houses.

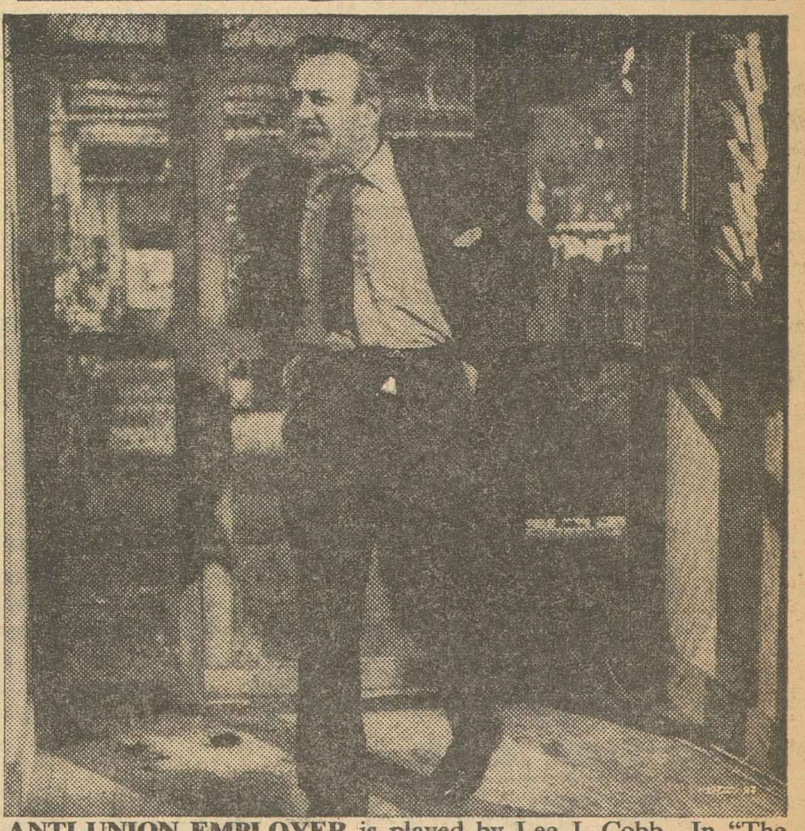
The ILGWU's official publication, Justice, in the current issue, hails the production as "a film for all to see!"

"At last!" Justice's appraisal declared, "An honest, exciting, realistic movie about unions. Shows heroism of ILGWU organizer in the fight on corruptors."

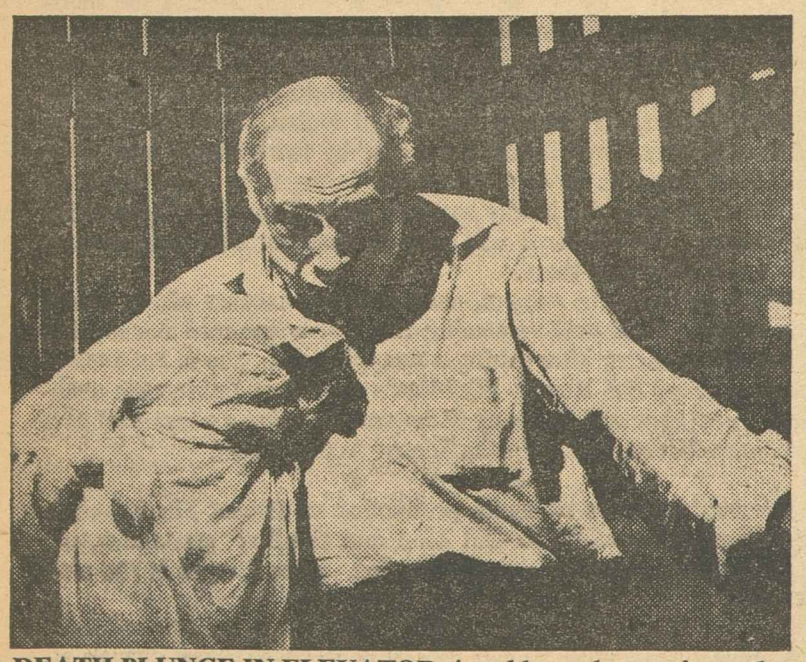
The film, parts of which were filmed in the garment center and ILGWU offices in New York, is reviewed by Paul Patrick in his "Hollywood Observer" column on Page 8.



STRONG-ARM TACTICS used by thugs in attempt to frighten off an organizing drive are realistically depicted. The union leader, Willis Bouchey, is interrupted as gangsters invade the union hall with threats of beatings, later carried out when union refuses to call off campaign. The full-length feature is entirely a Hollywood product, but parts were filmed with ILGWU cooperation in New York.



ANTI-UNION EMPLOYER is played by Lee J. Cobb. In "The Garment Jungle" he buys "protection" against the union, runs into opposition from his son when he returns from army to become his business partner. The film makes clear he represents a minority of employers in an industry where unions are usually welcome.



DEATH PLUNGE IN ELEVATOR rigged by racketeers is another dramatic incident. Such melodrama does not detract from the film's faithful representation of the garment industry and its people and their problems. Worked into the film are actual newsreel clips of the funeral procession of William Lurye, ILGWU organizer slain by gangsters, and other "documentary" views.

CONFESSION THAT HE WATCHED husband's murder without trying to stop it is wrung from actor Joseph Wiseman by Actress Gia Scala. The film is fairminded to both management and labor by showing how both suffer from, and must fight against, unethical practices in industry. The film contains documentary footage on the ILGWU Cooperative Village.

NEW EQUIPMENT in the Dental Rehabilitation Center for handicapped patients in Camden, N. J., is inspected by members of the AFL-CIO Municipal Hospital Dental Clinic Committee, who raised the funds for its establishment. In usual order are Pres. Frank Weaver of Teamsters Local 676; Pres. Frank E. Meloni, South Jersey Council; Exec. Sec. George E. Norcross, Union Organization for Social Service; Chairman Albert K. Plone; Pres. William J. Banke, Camden Building Trades Council; District Dir. Daniel Arnold, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Dr. Milton B. Asbell, of the clinic. Camden unions acted when they learned city lacked handicapped dental facility.

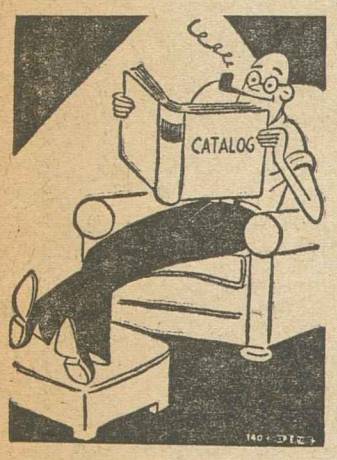
How to Buy:

Guard Against Finance Tricks

By Sidney Margolius

SOME state governments are finally moving to give the public at least a little protection against the many installment rackets that have sprung up in recent years.

U. S. families have been subjected to an extraordinary bilking. The federal government is almost powerless to stop credit rackets because most installment purchases take place within state lines. Only state governments are in a position to blow the whistle on these gouges.



The shame of the states is that unknown to the general public, their laws permit sharp practices that can expose you yourself to severe financial damage when you buy a car, household equipment, home repairs, jewelry, and other goods on time-payment plans.

What buyers rarely realize is that most sharp practices are perfectly legal in most states, and even where state laws limit the amount of finance charges on cars, quite high fees are still allowed.

Only 13 states limit finance charges on cars, and only Ohio limits the charge on all goods, with a new law in New York State also limiting the credit charges on all goods beginning Oct. 1.

But only eight of these 13 put real muscle in their finance law by requiring that finance companies be licensed so an outraged buyer has a place to air his grievance, and the state a way to make lenders comply with the law.

These eight are Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

States that put a ceiling on finance charges on cars, but forgot to license the finance companies are California, Kentucky, Nevada, Ohio and Utah.

In other states, consumers have little or no protection at all. There have been increasing attempts by some of the more scrupulous finance companies, Better Business Bureaus and other civic organizations to secure legislation barring the more flagrant overcharges. But such proposals are fought hard by other finance companies and merchants.

In addition to the high-enough legal ceilings in regulated states, wily dealers and finance companies find other ways to skirt the laws by adding credit "investigation" and other fees.

Thus even in the states that now regulate finance charges and practices, while people have more protection than in unregulated states, they still need to realize they pay a high fee and still must guard against tricks.

(Copyright 1957 by Sidney Margolius)

Making Ends Meet:

Fresh Fruits, Vegetables Best

By Nancy Pratt

THIS is the time of year when fresh locally-grown produce begins to come to market. Prices may be extra high one day before a new crop has come to market in large scale, and then drop quite sharply as supplies increase. Frozen foods then often shift in price to keep in competition with the local produce. It's a good time to compare prices carefully because there can be wide variations.

Nutritionwise, the vitamin content of fresh fruits and vegetables is generally higher than that of frozen ones. Frozen food inevitably loses some of its vitamin content in processing and in addition the frozen food now on sale is from last year's pack.

For the very best in fresh produce, make it a habit to stop at roadside stands whenever you're out driving in the country. But pick a stand with a farm near it. Roadside stands have been so commercialized in some areas that they are little more than an outdoor super market. The produce may be shipped in from miles away and prices are likely to be even higher than in city markets.

EARLY summer is the best time for outdoor cooking—before the nights get too hot and the mosquitoes too thick.

If you've never cooked a meal over an open fire don't invest in lots of expensive gadgets until you're sure it's your cup of tea. You may find the charcoal flavor in the meat isn't worth the traipsing in and out of doors that barbecues almost always involve.

You can pay as high as $100 for a snazzy outdoor stove, but a $5 porfable grill will broil meat just as tastily as the most expensive equipment. And for those without backyards, the less expensive and simpler equipment is much easier to pack in the back of the car for a cookout at a public beach or state park.

For obvious reasons, a piece of equipment you should invest in, if you plan to do some outdoor cooking, is a pair of asbestos gloves.

Don't think that you must limit yourself to steaks in outdoor cooking. Chicken broilers, spareribs and ham can be grilled just as easily as steak. Fish, such as bass, salmon or swordfish is also a natural for the grill.

You can grill vegetables along with the meat. Potatoes, tomatoes, corn-on-the-cob and zucchini squash are good choices for grilling.

Use aluminum foil to wrap corn and potatoes. It provides a natural roaster.

Remember, when cooking over an open fire always wait until the flames die down and you have a good bed of hot coals. The glowing coals provide the cooking heat. Never try to cook over the flame itself.

Hollywood Observer:

'Garment Jungle' True Union Story

By Paul Patrick

Hollywood—Everyone should make it a "must" to see "The Garment Jungle," a new Columbia Studios feature picture now being released in the nation's theatres—if for no other reason than it's excellent adult entertainment with a modicum of education about what happens when anti-union racketeers hook up with crooked employers to hinder a union seeking to improve the lot of the workers. (See pictures on Page 7.)

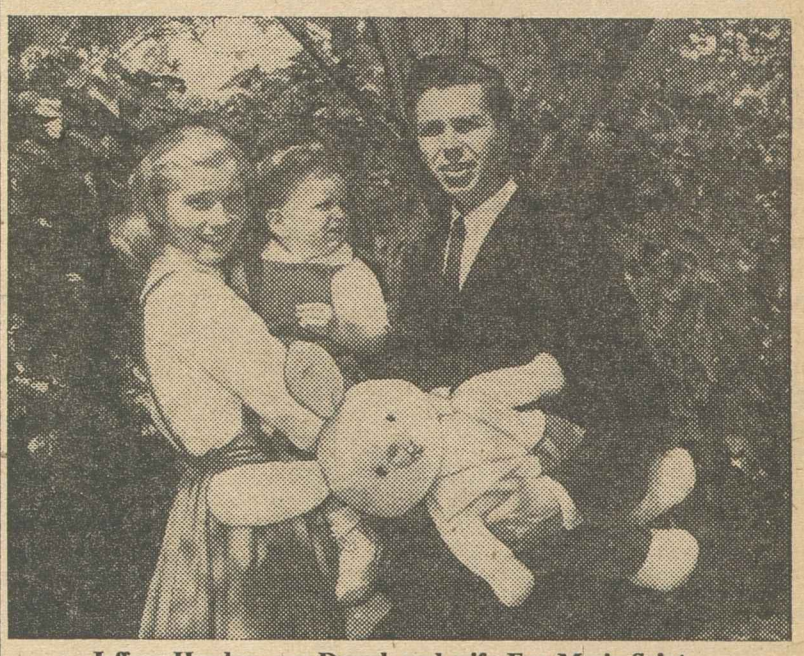
The production and exhibition of a feature motion picture costs a lot of money and qualifies as "big business," so it's refreshing that "The Garment Jungle" has the nerve or the guts or the honesty, call it what you wish, to depict an employer using racketeers to prevent union organization of his plant.

This picture is a good dramatization of some of the experiences of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union in fighting crooked employers and racketeers in order to wipe out sweat shops in Manhattan.

Lee J. Cobb is the ruggedly individualistic garment shop owner who pays the racketeers for "protection" rather than have a "union boss" telling him "how to run" his business. His son, just out of the army, portrayed by Kerwin Mathews, eventually persuades his father to break with the union-busting thugs who are led by Richard Boone.

Robert Loggia plays a union organizer who's killed by the racketeers and Gia Scala is his earthy young wife with whom Cobb's son later falls in love. Valerie French provides additional romantic interest as Cobb's lady friend. All performances are excellent.

This is an earthy, realistic drama reminiscent of some of the great



Jeffrey Hayden, son Darrel, and wife Eva Marie Saint.

black-and-white movies of years ago and also of the more recent "On The Waterfront."

It is almost documentary in its approach, with the exception of a melodramatic ending. One of the most effective scenes is a newsreel shot of a funeral of a murdered union organizer with thousands of mourners jamming the streets.

Harry Kleiner, who produced the film for Columbia release and also wrote the screen play, had the full cooperation of the ILGWU in making the picture, a large portion of which was shot on location in New York. Vincent Sherman is given credit as the director.

This is a movie that all unions and all union members should attempt to sell by word-of-mouth advertising to their friends and neighbors. Let's make sure that it does well at the boxoffice. Be sure to go see "The Garment Jungle."

★ ★ ★

MOTHER'S DAY reminds me to report that one of the happiest mothers and happiest actresses in Hollywood is Eva Marie Saint, who's just completing a good role in "A Hatful of Rain" with Don Murray, Anthony Franciosa and Lloyd Nolan. She's married to Director Jeffrey Hayden and has a chubby two-year-old son, Darrell. The Haydens have moved their home from New York to California to keep the family together while Eva Marie is working in pictures. But all three will visit in the East this summer and mama will do a play there.

While we're on the subject, another happy mother whom movie fans of the 30's should remember has just announced resumption of her acting career after raising a strapping son. She is June Clayworth, wife of Sid Rogell, 20th-Fox's executive production manager. June appeared in many films and Broadway plays and is a welcome addition back into the Screen Actors Guild.

★ ★ ★

Warners' on-again-off-again production of Ernest Hemingway's prize-winning novel, "The Old Man and the Sea" starts shooting again in June. Spencer Tracy is starred. John Sturges is the new director.

★ ★ ★

Margaret Hayes (in private life Mrs. Herbert Swope, Jr.) has just been signed to co-star with Keith Andes, Jeffrey Stone and Gene Evans in U-I's "Damn Citizen."

★ ★ ★

Lew Ayres has been appointed by Secretary of State Dulles to a three-year term on the United States National Commission for UNESCO.

I'm Often Wrong:

Firpo Knew Value Of Yankee Dollar

By Joe Miller

THIS corner's recent column about the huge paynights enjoyed by Joe Louis and Jack Dempsey has prompted a Cleveland reader to write in some remembrances of the toughest man with a buck that the ring has ever produced—Luis Angel Firpo, the "Wild Bull of the Pampas."

In all boxing's history, there has been no gladiator, foreign or domestic, who ever had a better understanding of the word, "dollar," than Firpo. And the Argentinian could hardly speak English.

The "Wild Bull of the Pampas," who actually was a Buenos Aires drug store clerk, arrived in the U. S. A. in February 1922. He stepped off the boat dressed in his celluloid collar, a straw hat, carrying a cardboard suitcase, and bearing one barely negotiable asset—the heavyweight championship of South America.

The latter apparently wasn't worth much—witness the boredom of the promoters he contacted. But Firpo did get himself booked into the Broad Athletic Club of Newark, N. J. to fight an unknown named "Sailor Tom" Maxted.

The fight, held on a cold, lonesome March night, attracted only a few hundred fans. It wasn't much of a scrap either. During the battle, as Maxted was carelessly ducking Firpo's wild right hand, he was startled to notice someone taking motion pictures of the fight—something that had never happened to "Sailor Tom" or the Broad A.C. before.

In the seventh round the Sailor became so fascinated with watching the film-taking that he failed to watch Firpo's hairy right. It knocked him cold.

Firpo then threw the films—which had been made at his expense—into his cardboard suitcase and took off for home. For the rest of 1922, the pictures of the Firpo-Maxted "classic" were shown in theatres from Colombia to Cape Horn. Maxted's billing was that of "a man who is North America's greatest fighter, next to Dempsey." The claim was slightly exaggerated, but communications were poorer in those days and no one south of Panama knew the difference.

When Sailor Tom began hearing box-office reports from the south, he sued Firpo for his share of a take that he estimated in court at $50,000. There were two things wrong with the Sailor's suit: (1.) He never collected, and (2.) He underestimated the loot. Firpo made $100,000—not $50,000—from that dismal night at the Broad A.C.

The Wild Bull could hit. And he could take it—away.

★ ★ ★

SCORE A SOUTHPAW JOHNSON? Cleveland's nifty lefthander, Herb Score, has been widely touted as the "new Walter Johnson."

"But," says Indian General Manager Hank Greenberg, "Score hasn't even shown his fast ball yet."

To listeners who scoff at Greenberg, he replies: "Listen, I'm not kidding. He was faster the first day I saw him—as a high school kid in Florida—but there was no control to it. To get control, he's had to sacrifice some of his speed.

"Wait until he becomes sure of his control. Then he'll be fast enough to throw a lamb chop past a wolf. Right now he's still learning how to pitch—pitching to spots, setting up hitters, and the like."

Score is smart because it takes more than a high, hard one to succeed in baseball nowadays. Speaking of fast-ballers, what happened to Billy Loes? To Rex Barney? And to many another kid who came up with a fast ball that could splinter an inch-thick board?

There's more to pitching than meets the eye. Of all fast-ballers, only Walter Johnson could depend solely on his speed. Even the great Grover Cleveland Alexander said:

"Just keep throwing nothing but fast balls and after awhile the hitters will whistle them back at you. You could fire at them with a rifle and they'd start hitting the bullets past your head . . . if you were lucky."

The first time Ross Young hit against Walter Johnson, somebody asked him:

"What does the ball look like coming up to the plate? A pea?"

"No," Ross said, "You can see it and it's as big as a baseball. But when you swing at it, it ain't there."

Johnson pitched almost two decades . . . and never threw anything but fast balls. But there never was another like him.

A fast ball still is demanded of a young pitcher aspiring to the majors. If he doesn't have it, the scouts will turn him down with a blank stare. But he must have plenty of guile to go with it—and a good curve and change of pace, too.

Some—like Herb Score—realize the perils they face every time they go to the box and learn how to pitch. Others never learn, but manage to hold on because the shortage of topflight pitchers is so great. Still others sputter out quickly and either go back to the minors or, as in the case of Brooklyn's hapless Rex Barney, simply get lost.

Soup to Nonsense:

Vive la Difference!

By Jane Goodsell

IT is an easy business to divide the world into two kinds of people. You can start anywhere.

Some people, for instance, dote on storms. Thunder and lightning thrill them to the core, and they tear around like the Valkyrie living every glorious moment to the full.

Other people spend these same exciting moments under the bed with their fingers in their ears.

Then there are people who feel strongly that a house is not a home without a dog. And other people, with equal conviction, feel that dogs are troublesome, dirty and a threat to flowering shrubs and broadloom carpeting.

Some people adore the soft, romantic glow of candlelight, and others prefer to see what they are eating.

Some people's idea of a really bang-up vacation is a sleeping bag under the stars, a sparkling mountain stream and meals cooked over an open campfire. Other people refuse to go any place that doesn't teem with elevators, bellboys and lobster thermidor.

Some people count their change and demand itemized bills, and others cure their blues by making mad, whimsical, expensive purchases.

Some people leap from their beds, flexing their muscles and thumping their chests. And other people hail each new day with whimpers.

Some people stay fat on diets of cottage cheese and spinach leaves sprinkled with lemon juice, while others grow lean by slopping down mashed potatoes and gravy and butterscotch sundaes.

Some think a custard pie in the face is the funniest form of humor, and others disdain anything but New Yorker cartoons and shaggy dog stories.

Some people get all nervous and twitchy if they notice a wrinkle in the rug, and other people never pick anything up or put anything away, and set wet glasses down on Duncan Phyfe tables.

There can be two points of view on almost anything. If one person likes it hot, there is another person who likes it cold.

And, for some inexplicable reason, they usually marry each other.

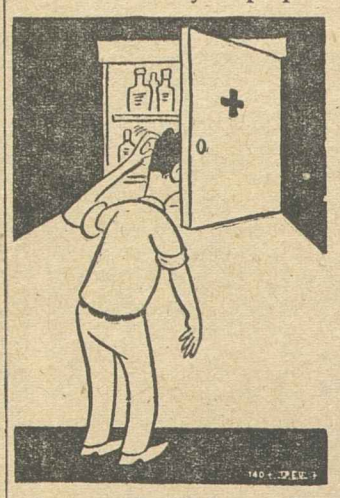
For Your Health's Sake:

Adequate Nutrition Vital

By Dr. Morris Brand

BECAUSE food, if it is the proper kind, properly prepared and in proper quantity is important to everyone, the World Health Organization chose the important relationship of food to health maintenance as the theme for the 1957 World Health Day.

The sufficiency of proper foods for people should be of vital concern to every nation not only from a nationalistic point of view but also with regard to the people of other countries.



Hungry, undernourished children cannot become normal adults. Underfed adults cannot be happy and cannot contribute effectively to their families' and their communities' needs.

Dr. Fred L. Soper said: "Only an adequately nourished population can be a strong population, resistant to disease and able to carry on its daily activities efficiently, thus contributing to peace, stability and security."

Proverty is not the only reason that people don't eat the right kind of food. Ignorance and prosperity are also major reasons for poor nutrition.

A great deal has been said and written about the effect of excessive weight upon posture, upon the heart, upon the veins in the legs, upon the liver functions and upon the general well-being of the individual.

Recently the relationship between the consumption of animal fats to the development of arteriosclerosis and therefore to the incidence of coronary artery disease has been well publicized.

It is said that two-thirds of the world's people are undernourished. Malnutrition from underfeeding is a leading cause of infant death in the Americas. In the face of existing surpluses of food in some parts of the world, the vast potential of our earth's soil and our modern technology, this is beyond comprehension.

It has been said that the world has the knowledge and power to produce food for more than twice its population. No matter the reason, it is an unconscionable blot upon the living "who have" the ability to give life, strength and a degree of happiness to those "who have not."

However, money or the lack of funds to buy foods is not the only cause of malnutrition. There is still a great deal of ignorance collectively and individually in knowing modern techniques for raising abundant crops which would provide the best nourishment; and in eliminating time-honored, but still current, myths about food preparation and the varieties of foods that would best serve nutritional needs.

It will be a long and difficult task to change habits and customs regarding foods but modern scientific knowledge must be brought to people who need it.

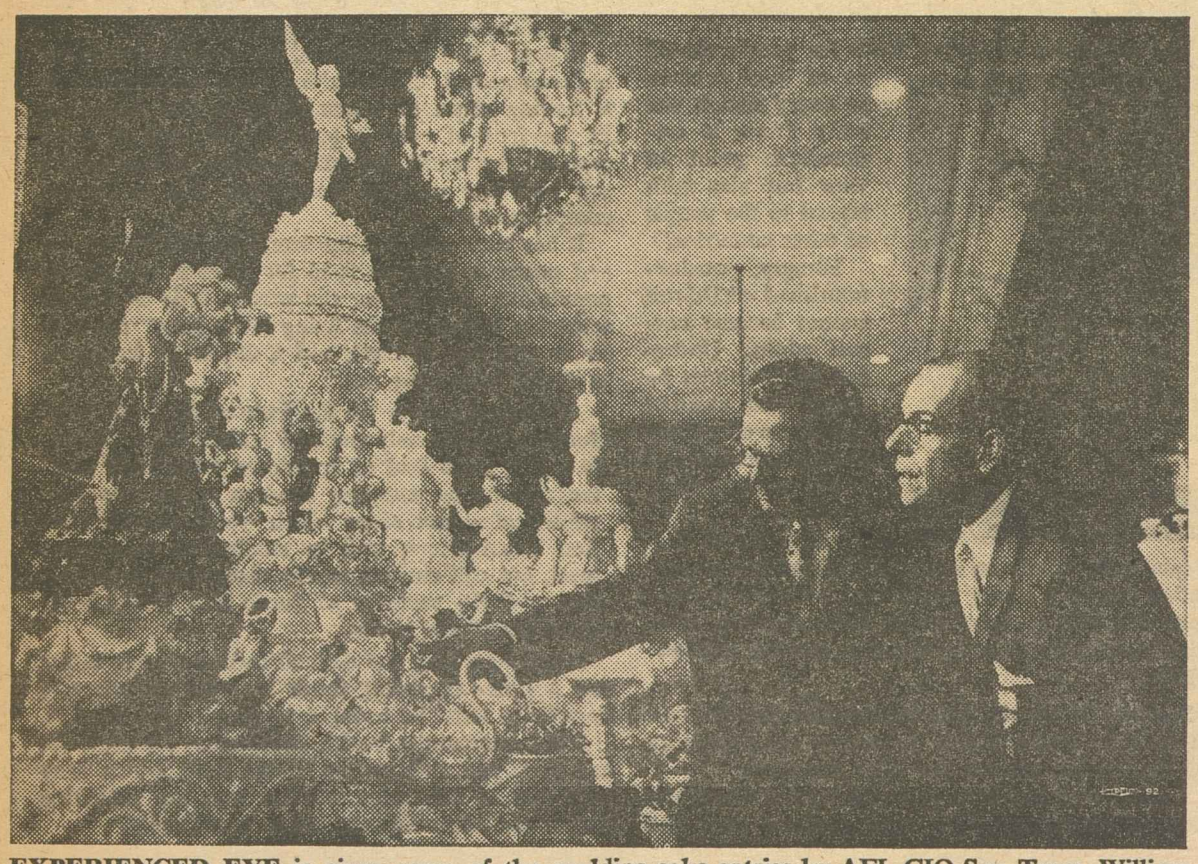
Your community health department's nutritionist can give you information about food which may help you to determine whether you are providing proper and adequate nutrition to your family.

PLAQUES OF THANKS to Detroit Federation of Musicians for helping to stem juvenile delinquency in the motor city are presented by representatives of the Bosco Community Family Center, where the Musicians have played at dances without charge over the past seven years. From left, Mrs. Arne Hoyer, official of the center, and Rev. John Finnigan, its founder, hand the citations to DFM Sec. Howard "Hud" Greene and DFM Pres. Eduard Werner.

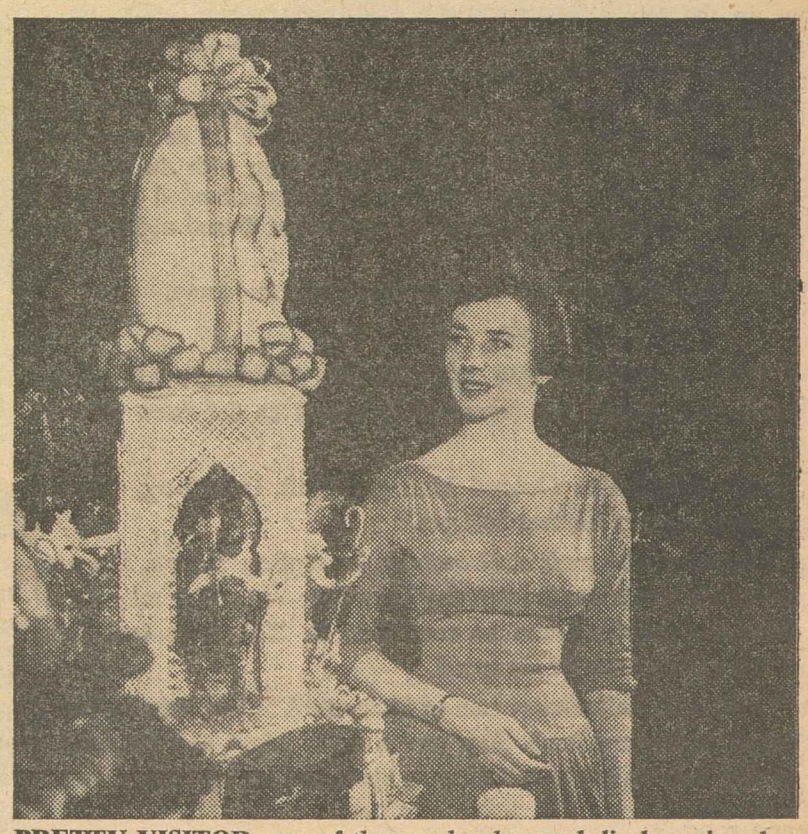
Chefs Create 'Dreams' For Convention

ICE CARVING of Easter rabbit is sketched by Katsuko Tsuji, a member of Local 88, at the spectacular culinary display conducted as a feature of the 34th convention of Hotel & Restaurant Employes in Chicago. Miss Tsuji, whose parents run a cooking school in Japan, is employed in the Palmer House kitchen. The other icing on cakes didn't melt—except in one's month.

PERCHED ATOP table among gorgeous confections, Mary Frances Albi almost looks as if she also were spun out of sugar as she eyes the creations of some of the union's master chefs and pastry cooks on display at the convention.

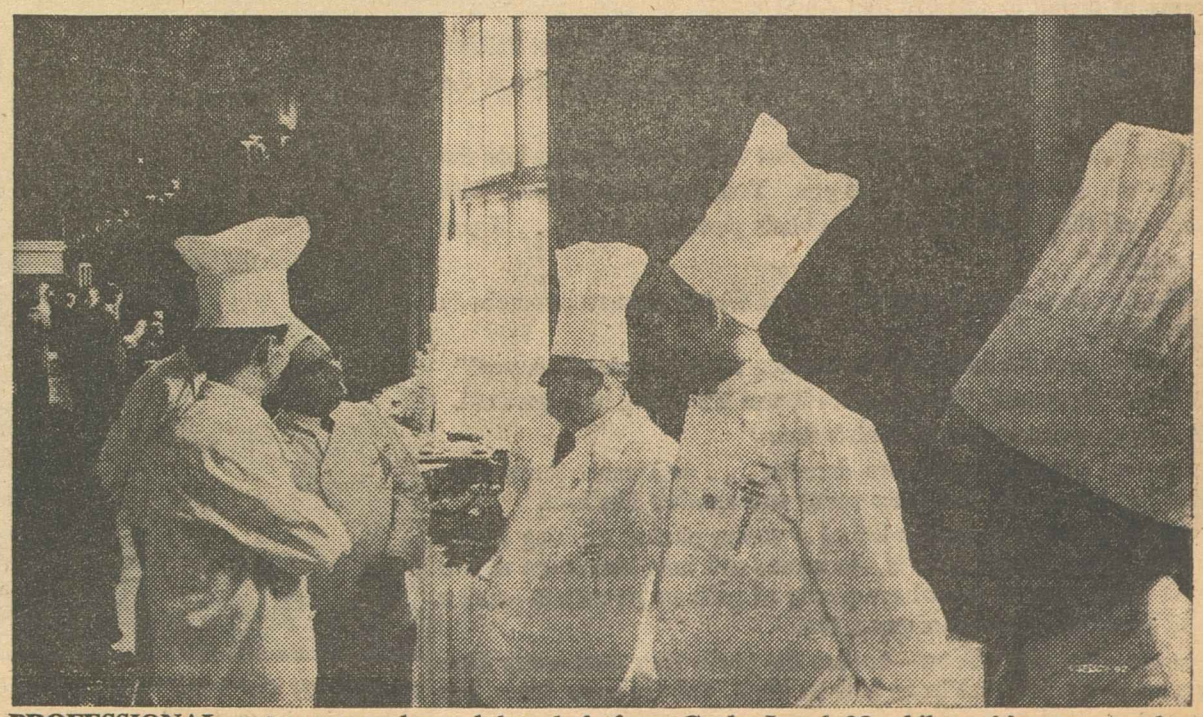


EXPERIENCED EYE is given some of the wedding cake entries by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who once worked as a baker. His guide is Union Pres. Ed. S. Miller, who beamed with pride at skill of his members. Who said cooking isn't a fine art?



PRETTY VISITOR, one of thousands who eyed display, gives her full attention to a giant Easter egg, the confectionery entry from one of more than the 50 exhibitors among hotels, clubs and restaurants. The smile indicates she liked it.

YUMMY DELIGHTS awed visitors to the block-long display. Nibbling was discouraged and health regulations swept lovely dishes into garbage cans when the eye-filling display closed.



PROFESSIONAL notes are exchanged by chefs from Cooks Local 88 while waiting to pose beside their displays for television cameras. The exhibit was described as a "once in a lifetime" affair and received national attention.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE BEST WISECRACK at the three-day Democratic Party conclave here was Minnesota Gov. Orville Freeman's prediction that if Pres. Eisenhower actually went on television to defend his $71.8 billion budget "the Republicans would demand equal time" to attack it.

The best fighting speech was former Pres. Truman's ripsnorter before the Electric Consumers Information Committee, when he suggested that the Eisenhower Administration may have "overreached" itself in the Hells Canyon controversy as it did with Dixon-Yates.

Truman lashed the Administration's "partnership" policy on public power as a deal in which "the electric company gets the power house and the government gets the fish ladder."

On Hells Canyon, where the Idaho Power Co. got a Federal Power Commission license for three low-level dams, Truman charged that the company was "not developing the Hells Canyon site . . . just messing it up."

The Administration's "overreaching," Truman suggested, may have come in fast tax writeoffs granted Idaho Power—the equivalent of a taxpayers' interest-free loan to a company that had claimed it wanted to build dams with "its own money."

Some congressional committee might find it useful to invite former Interior Sec. Douglas McKay to give his personal opinions on the Morse-Pfost bills to override the FPC and order a high-level federal dam in Hells Canyon.

McKay perhaps would consider that his lips were still sealed on his experiences as an Eisenhower subordinate. He lost an election contest to Sen. Wayne Morse last November substantially because Morse accused him effectively of having sold out the federal interest in public power.

But there is an interesting story in this town that McKay came here in 1953 prepared to defend the federal interest in Hells Canyon—and was shocked and disappointed when he was overruled by the White House.

White House meddling in the Dixon-Yates controversy helped blow up the Dixon-Yates scheme to ruin the Tennessee Valley Authority. White House meddling in the Hells Canyon issue, if exposed, could have a comparable effect.

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TRUMAN KEEPS LOOKING LARGER as a President as the years pass. Every basic foreign policy decision still in effect, every jet plane or guided missile now operational or in prospect, was initiated during Truman's eventful seven years, when America learned to face the fact of Soviet aggressiveness and prepare to master it.

The Auto Workers made a graceful and pleasant tribute to the former President when UAW Reg. 5 bought and turned over to the State of Missouri the tiny six-room house in which Truman was born May 8, 1884.

UAW spokesmen told Gov. James T. Blair, Jr., that the house was offered for the "use of the people and as a shrine to Mr. Truman, the first American President born in Missouri." The Missouri Park Board said the house would be restored and maintained "as close to the original as possible."

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WHEN TRUMAN COMMENTED that Pres. Eisenhower spent a good deal of time away from Washington, White House Press Sec. James C. Hagerty suggested that the records of Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower be compared.

The comparison showed that Roosevelt spent more time away if Eisenhower's long illnesses were ignored and that Truman, too, spent a good deal of time away.

The observation may be made that when Roosevelt was President, no one ever doubted who was running the government no matter where FDR was. And no one thought about Truman in terms of trying to identify and name either an "assistant President" or a "council of regents" who might be identified as "keeping the store."

Morgan Says:

McClellan Cynical on 'Wreck' Bill

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDST.)

THE Administration says it wants improved civil rights legislation. Belatedly, last year—an election year—it submitted to Congress a four-point program which got nowhere and now many practical Republican politicians reportedly want to hold off until next year—a congressional election year—in hopes of heightening the traditional north-south split in the Democratic party on the issue.

Partly to avoid that, partly due to slowly swelling public pressure, a number of non-Southern Democrats, and some Republicans, are pushing for action now.

Every citizen has a constitutional right to vote. The trouble is there are many places in the land, notably in the deep South, where he is not free to exercise it.

The heart of the pending legislation would be federal protection in advance to insure a citizen's freedom to vote. This might involve hailing a county official into a U.S. court on charges of contempt for failing to allow a Negro voter to register.

Against this a clever, deceptive and ironic argument has been raised, to wit that the contempt proceedings deny a defendant his rights to a jury trial. Long before the Easter recess, the anti-civil rights bloc was insisting on amendments assuring a jury trial, a gambit which under the almost universal southern system of all white juries would defeat the civil rights safeguards in the very process of their application.

Then in an obviously cynical move to split liberal votes a spate of amendments emerged on the Senate side as riders to civil rights legislation in the form of federal "right-to-work" or "union-busting" measures.

As to the play with the "right-to-work" riders, one is forced to examine the consistency if not the sincerity of men like Sen. McClellan of Arkansas. As chairman of the committee investigating labor-management racketeering he undoubtedly will urge some new restraining laws when his inquiry is finished, but he had counseled caution against tossing in punitive measures prematurely.

Now, he himself comes along with a "right-to-work" amendment, which he may or may not believe in, in a transparent attempt to block the civil rights bills which he is against. And if there was any fear that the Democratic leadership in the Senate would carry the fight for civil rights, Lyndon Johnson dispelled it with his statement that there is "no point in raising deep divisions."

If the senior senator from Texas is not careful he may find himself sued for plagiarism by Pres. Eisenhower who is plainly in no mood to raise deep divisions on the subject either. His last recorded opinion was expressed to an interracial conference in Nashville. He urged "new plans and effective programs to make service of God and neighbor meaningful." He didn't say what meaningful plans he had to pressure Congress to get on with the programs already before it.

Vandercook Says:

World Watching Open-Sky Deal

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDST.)

THE Russians unexpectly have offered to meet us, not halfway, but at least part of the way, in accepting what Pres. Eisenhower has called his "open sky" proposal. Chunks of eastern Siberia and parts of western Russia and of the satellite areas would be unveiled to the sharp eyes of U.S. reconnaissance planes, if, in exchange, we let Soviet aerial snoopers freely study all of Alaska and most of the American mainland from the Pacific coast to the Mississippi.

On the face of it, the deal is an unequal one. But then, all first offers from the diplomats of any power are tough offers. They are meant to be argued. They are meant, if they can, to be compromised.

It's very easy to say, because there is such enormously ample reason to say it, that the Russian offer was made in bad faith and that there is no course for sensible men to take but to reject it out of hand.

But, the world is watching. Our enemies, the "neutrals," and even many of our friends have felt for a long time that the USA has developed such an instinctively unfavorable reaction to all Soviet suggesting, that we scarcely trouble to examine them.

To say "no" too quickly, and too often, to everything the Russians put forward, in the minds of the carefully ill-informed, gives Moscow a constant propaganda advantage, one which we hand it on a silver platter.

The Russians' intention in making the part-open sky proposal should be studied with special care for a special reason. That reason is simply put. A great many people have never believed that we are any more ready to follow through with a genuine aerial inspection scheme than are the Russians.

The Russians, in fact, are quite plainly playing on that doubt. After all these years of intense security-consciousness here, will we, on any imaginable exchange basis, so far forget our fears as to offer hospitality to hundreds of highly trained Red Air Force technicians? Could we adjust ourselves, without shock, to seeing the Red Star glinting from the wings of Soviet Aircraft as they fly above our camps and cities and atomic energy plants?

Long-sealed-up Russia would agonize over so radical a change, far more than we would. In no case, can we now simply let the matter drop.

As We See It:

Hells Canyon Prospects Better

SEN. WAYNE MORSE (D-Ore.) declared "there is a very, very good chance" of legislation for a national dam at Hells Canyon at this session of Congress.

Morse declared on the American Broadcasting Co. national radio network program, "As We See It," that, "the disclosure of what this Administration is up to in regard to this tax give-away has increased the chances of our passing it."

"Do you know what this Administration has done?" asked Morse. "The responsibility rests on the shoulders of just one man and his name is Dwight D. Eisenhower.

"They've just given away to the Idaho Power Co. millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money through a little gimmick known as accelerated tax amortization. The Office of Defense Mobilization has authorized a grant to the Idaho Power Co., a tax amortization certificate amounting to $65 million in quick tax write-offs during the next five years instead of depreciation over 50 years.

"This means they have given millions of dollars to the Idaho Power Co. by way of an interest-free loan. Suppose you took this same amount and loaned it out at 6 percent interest on a 50-year basis. Do you know what it would total? It would mean $329 millions in savings to the Idaho Power Co."

Morse declared that the Eisenhower Administration is thus giving a "handout to the Idaho Power Co. of a large percentage of the cost of building the dams." This means that "the taxpayers are paying for a large percentage of the cost of building these dams owned by the Idaho Power Co."

The high-purpose dam, built by the government, on the other hand, would be owned by the people, he said. Such a dam would also mean irrigation, navigation, recreation and flood control.

Morse said that it was not only likely that the Congress would pass a bill in this session to provide for "full development of the Snake and Columbia Rivers," but that it also will pass a bill to "stop this accelerated tax amortization program and make it retroactive."

UNION GBBA MADE

GLASS CONTAINERS for food, beverages, household and pharmaceutical needs are 100 percent union made in plants under contract with the Glass Bottle Blowers Association, whose label is shown above.

Hosiery Workers Challenged To Find Help For Industry

Atlantic City—The Hosiery Workers Union was challenged to help its industry find the answers to what Pres. Alexander McKeon told the 44th convention was "a very, very serious situation."

McKeon cited the mounting problems of the hosiery industry as he prepared to leave the office he had held since 1939. He declined nomination for another term as head of the union to which he has belonged for more than 47 years. His health, he said, made it impossible for him to continue to serve.

Two Nominees

The nominees for the union's top office were Sec.-Treas. Andrew Janaskie and John J. McCoy, editor of the union publication and AFHW research director.

Ninety delegates from 22 states attended the convention of the 15,000-member union.

Although there is no national bargaining any longer, branches of the union were encouraged in separate resolutions to press for a 15 cents an hour wage increase and a shorter work week.

"The 40-hour week is no longer necessary," a resolution said, "because most of our finishing shops have averaged less than 40 hours . . ."

Another resolution referred to the executive board, with authority to act, was the matter of moving the international union office from Philadelphia to a city of its choice within 90 days after the convention's adjournment.

Many Problems

Confronting the union are such problems as overproduction in the ladies' full-fashioned hosiery field, the booming expansion in the use of seamless hosiery by women, relocation of new plants in rural and anti-union areas of the south and the threat of automation.

AFHW members have every reason to be proud of their union and its traditions, the delegates were told by Dr. George W. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania.

"The first real arbitration procedures were developed by the hosiery workers. Ninety percent of the arbitration clauses in labor agreements are based on the procedures evolved by this union," he said.

"You younger delegates also ought to know that the idea of unemployment compensation was developed by your union. And that the first election conducted under the old NRA involved your union, with 30 hosiery mills in Reading, Pa. and you should know that no union ever fought the yellow-dog contract harder than yours did," the well known arbitrator continued.

Today, the Hosiery Workers are subsidizing the relocation of the industry and too little thought has been given to "the human cost involved," he declared.

Taylor said that he felt it was proper "for labor unions to have a higher standard of morality than most other groups."

WOODWARD IRON SETTLES

Birmingham, Ala. — The Steelworkers and the Woodward Iron Co. have signed a new three-year contract covering 700 employes which ended a 162-day strike that also idled about 1,800 iron ore and coal miners.

VIGOROUS EDUCATION of shop stewards so they can carry the message of political action into the plants was urged by Pres. Paul Krebs (speaking) of the New Jersey CIO Council at a four-state COPE conference in Philadelphia. National COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt may be seen standing at the left, partly hidden by the microphone, with Assistant Dir. Al Barkan seated at the right.

Meany Pledges Labor To Help Handicapped

The AFL-CIO is determined to do all that it can to see that a handicapped person is not denied the opportunity to earn a living, Pres. George Meany told the annual awards dinner of the Goodwill Industries of America.

"Let me assure you that this attitude is not only felt at the top level but reaches all the way down to the local unions throughout the country," he said in a message read at the dinner by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

Objectives Admired

Meany pointed out that "the objectives and accomplishments of the Goodwill Industries in providing rehabilitation, training and employment of the handicapped have long been admired by the AFL-CIO."

"The AFL-CIO is built on the trade union tradition of working for the general welfare of all people—and that includes, of course, the handicapped," he said.

He outlined the AFL-CIO program for aiding the handicapped. This includes the extension of rehabilitation services, improvements in state legislation, increased job opportunities through collective bargaining agreements, creation of union-management committees for the handicapped at the plant level, and extended participation in community programs.

Remarkable Progress

"The program the AFL-CIO has developed in this field," Meany added, "has not been designed with any feeling that these handicapped need to be 'coddled' by our society.

"On the contrary, the program is based on the principle that, if given adequate rehabilitation services and an opportunity for a decent job, the handicapped individual himself will eagerly utilize his own resources to become an active, productive worker.

"The doctors, the scientists, the technicians have made remarkable progress in this field. We have the tools and the 'know-how' that are necessary. It is up to us—all of us—to translate this knowledge into practice for the benefit of the handicapped as individuals and for the ultimate benefit of all."

Union Label Show Draws 300 Exhibits

Kansas City, Mo. — For the first time in history, every available square foot of space in the huge Kansas City Auditorium will be used for one event when the AFL-CIO Union Industries Show is held there May 16 through 21.

The craftsmanship of union workers will be shown at more than 300 exhibits during the show, which is sponsored and produced by the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept.

Promotion for the display has included a Mother's Day contest conducted by the Kansas City Labor Beacon in which the entrants spotted union labels in the paper and told in 25 words or less why they planned to visit the show. Prizes included Mother's Day corsages for weekly winners, an electric range donated by the Stove Mounters for the grand winner, a table floral piece and a huge Mother's Day cake decorated by the Bakers.

Merger Aided COPE In 1956 Campaigns

Philadelphia—The political fruits of labor unity were held out before more than 600 delegates attending a four-state regional conference of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Action.

Pres. Joseph A. McDonough of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor told of the gains made in Philadelphia, where 67 years of Republican reaction were overthrown with the aid of united labor support in 1951. The Democrats since 1948 have lost only one election, that of 1953, he said, "when labor decided to sit on its hands" and did not endorse any candidate slates.

Cites '56 Battle

Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania CIO Council cited united labor's defensive battle last year, when, despite the Eisenhower landslide, Democratic Candidate Joseph S. Clark was elected to the U. S. Senate and the GOP majority in the State House of Representatives was held to 123 to 87. The latter compared to a 170 to 38 margin in a similar Republican sweep in 1946.

James L. McDevitt, national director of COPE and former president of the PFL, told the delegates, who came from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, that the meeting was "the greatest turnout in the history of COPE conferences."

He foresaw two major results from the Senate investigation into union administrative practices. One was a law regulating welfare funds, on which he said the AFL-CIO "long ago" made written proposals to Congress. The other was the "real danger" of a national 'right-to-work' law.

Hits Management

While everybody with a grievance against a union, no matter how unwarranted, has been asked to "please write" the Senate investigating committee, he said, "no such plea has been sent out across the country for grievances against management."

"No one has asked General Electric about the questionable people it employes as part of its business practice," he continued. "No one has asked the insurance companies and the employers about the bribes they have offered labor representatives, or of management efforts to get licenses in order to collect welfare fund insurance commissions."

Assistant Dir. Al Barkan of COPE, pointing out the benefits of merger at the state level, called attention to "outstanding results" such as the election of Sen. Wayne Morse (D) in Oregon.

The effectiveness of in-plant registration was described by Pres. Joseph T. Kelley of the Philadelphia CIO Council, and of the role of minorities in electing liberals by Philip Weightman, COPE field director. The success of women in COPE work was detailed by Betty Doto, of Delaware; Rep. Julia Miette of the Clothing Workers in "anti-union" in Altoona, Pa., and Mary Callahan, of Philadelphia.

PROCLAMATION setting aside "Lithographic Week" is accepted by ALA Local 1 Pres. Edward Swayduck (right) from New York City's Mayor Robert F. Wagner. The occasion was the 75th anniversary of the Amalgamated Lithographers.

Lithographers Observe Their 75th Anniversary

New York—The 75th anniversary of the Lithographers was marked by a banquet in the Waldorf Astoria ballroom under the auspices of Local 1, the 7,500-member largest unit of the international.

Mayor Robert Wagner proclaimed "Lithographic Week" in honor of the occasion and commended the union for its 35 years without a strike and its acceptance of automated processes in an expanding industry.

A special feature of the celebration was the presentation of honorary membership in Local 1 to Victor Reisel, labor columnist, by Pres. Edward Swayduck.

A number of publications saluted the union and its local, among them The New York Times and Business Week magazine. The ALA record, The Times said editorially, is a chance "to give accent to the positive" of "union rectitude."

"If there might be a Senate committee to investigate the good in labor unionism the public might get a far more balanced view. The Amalgamated would surely welcome a chance to testify," it said.

Business Week cited the ALA as "an AFL-CIO union that hasn't called a strike in 35 years and has gone out of its way to encourage labor-saving automation techniques that have helped boom lithography into a billion-dollar industry."

Negro Labor Group To Study Schools

New York—A conference on "Labor's Responsibility towards Integration in the New York Public Schools" will be held at the Harlem Labor Center May 18 under the sponsorship of the Negro Labor Committee.

Four panel discussions, in which local educators, civil rights and labor leaders will participate, will seek to spell out the role labor's 1.5 million-members in the metropolitan area must assume to implement the decision of New York City's Board of Education ordering integration of schools.

Meany Tells Boilermakers Convention Additional Punitive Laws Are Unwise

By Eugene A. Kelley

Philadelphia—New and punitive legislation against the labor moment is unwise and unnecessary, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the 20th Consolidated Convention of the Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Blacksmiths.

"Those who would exploit trade unionism would not be hampered by more laws because they don't respect the present laws, but the clean, decent majority of the movement could be hurt," he said.

Code Dominating Factor

Boilermakers Pres. William A. Calvin described his union as "North America in work clothes . . . vibrant, energetic and dynamic" as he reported on his term of office that began in July, 1954 when he succeeded Pres.-Emeritus Charles MacGowan.

He told delegates representing 150,000 members that the AFL-CIO ethical practices code principles "have been the dominating factors in the administration of this brotherhood since the date of its creation in 1880."

Meany told a press conference later that the job of "cleaning house" was up to the membership of the international unions. "There are more than 68,000 local unions in the AFL-CIO and if we were to take on the job of policing the morals and ethics of these locals we would have to have a bigger staff than the FBI or the Justice Dept."

He conceded that the AFL-CIO had little disciplinary power over unions under "corrupt control" but suggested that the membership of such unions might "change the leadership" if it was demonstrated that the leadership was corrupt.

"Big labor means power and we accept this, but it also means big responsibility and we intend to discharge that responsibility to make America a better place in which to live and work," Meany said to the 900 delegates to the convention.

Lauds Boilermakers

He lauded the record of the 77-year-old union whose members are building for the future with the erection of nuclear power plants in this country and Canada. Meany called it a "tried and true American trade union" and praised the leadership of Pres. William A. Calvin and Pres.-Emeritus Charles MacGowan.

"We will fight," Meany promised "legislation to hamper and impede unionism. We are not going to allow the U. S. Chamber of Commerce to pose as the friend of labor and advocate punitive legislation. We don't trust the Chamber of Commerce and we don't like their record. And that goes for the National Association of Manufacturers as well."

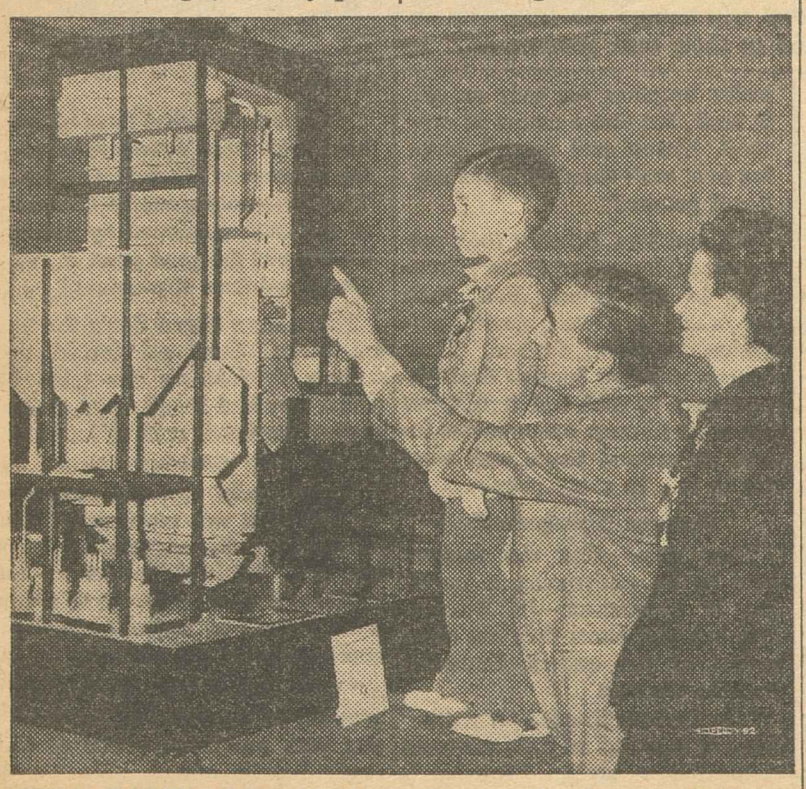
Pres. James A. Brownlow of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. reported that the outlook in the shipbuilding industry for the next three years is encouraging. Employment is increasing, he said, and is up 18 percent over a year ago.

Problems Still Remain

Brownlow made it clear that jurisdictional problems still remain to be solved, especially between unions organized basically along craft and industrial lines.

Dr. John Dunlop, chairman of the joint board for settling jurisdictional disputes in the construction industry, advised the union that the only way "to solve in a workable way" jurisdictional problems is "by the consummation and administration of a national agreement."

BROAD SMILES WERE IN ORDER as Pres. William A. Calvin (left) pinned a badge on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany during the convention of the Boilermakers in Philadelphia. Apparently amused at the process are Sec.-Treas. William J. Buckley and Charles J. MacGowan (right), president emeritus of the union and a vice president of the AFL-CIO.



THEY DON'T LOOK LIKE grandparents, but here are Delegate J. F. Eberle of Los Angeles Local 92 and Mrs. Eberle showing their four-year-old grandson, Stephen Harris, a steam boiler exhibit at the Boilermakers' convention in Philadelphia.

Shoe Workers Hear Meany Hit Rackets

New York—The American labor movement rejects the idea of trade unions controlled by racketeers or gangsters "and by those who say they are trade unionists but who use the trade union movement for personal profit and gain," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said here. He spoke before 350 delegates at the biennial convention of the United Shoe Workers now celebrating the 20th anniversary of its founding.

Purpose Is Better Life

"Every activity of the labor movement" he said is directed to one purpose—securing a better life for those we represent. That is the reason for the picketline. That is the reason for political activity.

"We oppose company unions because we know that they are detrimental to workers because the major purpose of company unions is other than our purpose. We rejected the company union because workers must be free to make their own decisions.

"We rejected the idea of unions controlled by a political party. We rejected government control of unions because such unions couldn't carry out the wishes of free workers. A union must be free if it would give effect to its purposes and there can be no other control of a union except its general membership."

Meany said that government had every right to step in to apprehend and prosecute criminals and that there can be no objection to government stepping into the field of crime and rackets. "It is our responsibility to see to it that unions stick to the purposes for which they were formed and to see to it that our organizations maintain high moral and ethical practices."

Pledges Action

"It may not be illegal," he said, "for the officers of a union to buy property in their own name and then to sell it to the union at a ridiculously large profit but it is against the trade union movement and its philosophy. It may not be illegal to 'borrow' money from a trade union, but substitute the word 'steal' for the word 'borrow' and maybe it's illegal.

"We're going to move on these cases, not along the lines of a court or an FBI, but, along the lines of traditional trade union purposes. We're going to come to our decision on the basis of trade union morals and ethics and I'm quite sure that those charged with this responsibility have no intention of walking away from the constitutional mandate of the AFL-CIO constitution—to keep the movement free of corrupt influences.

"It may mean disassociation of a union from the family of labor. That may not be a good idea and will cause us difficulty. But we have no choice if a union allows its officers to conduct the union in a manner detrimental to the trade union movement. We have no choice but to disassociate that union from the AFL-CIO."

Mrs. Dilworth A Boilermaker

Philadelphia — Attractive Mrs. Richardson Dilworth drew almost as many cheers as her husband, Philadelphia's mayor, when she was introduced to the Boilermakers convention as a former member of that union.

Dilworth revealed this fact during his welcoming speech. He learned she was joining the union through a letter from her while he served in the Pacific during the war.

"I knew she weighed 104 pounds and she didn't fit my conception of a boilermaker swinging a 12-pound sledge until I read further. It turned out she was going to be a welder in a war plant where the boilermakers had bargaining rights," the mayor explained.

Ike Nixes Pay Increase for U. S. Workers

Pres. Eisenhower's flat stand against a pay increase for government workers brought charges from union spokesmen that his Administration is "devoted to pauperizing the nation's postal and federal employes."

The President made known his strong opposition to pending pay increase legislation through a letter from Budget Dir. Percival Brundage to Chairman Tom Murray (D-Tenn.) of the House Civil Service Committee.

Brundage said that the President's objections were based on the fear that the pay increase might be inflationary.

Phony Excuse

"Such an excuse for opposing a just increase is as phony as a four dollar bill," E. C. Hallbeck, legislative director of the Post Office Clerks, said when informed of the Administration's stand.

"Only one small pay increase in the past six years, and that only after two Presidential vetoes of more generous bills, is not inflation—it is a grave injustice threatening to destroy the nation's postal service."

The NFPOC spokesman said he "defied" the Administration to explain away the rise in living costs in recent years and the 11 percent increase for workers in private industry on the grounds of pay increases granted to postal employes.

Thomas G. Walters, operations director of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, also called the Administration position "unreasonable."

"It is absurd," Walters declared, "to infer that a pay increase to the relatively small number of workers involved would have any inflationary impact."

1.5 Million Passed By

Walters pointed out that 600,000 blue-collar workers for the government—more than 25 percent of the present 2 million federal workers—have been getting regular increases each year under Wage Board orders.

"The other 1.5 million federal and postal workers have just been passed by," he said. "The fact is that the one pay increase they have had in six years just isn't enough to keep them level with rising living costs."

The union officials said it appears likely that the only way pay raise legislation can be brought to the floor this year is through action on a discharge petition. Rep. T. Ashton Thompson (D-La.) has introduced such a petition to force the postal pay increase measure out of the House Civil Service Committee.

In another statement, Walters assailed a House Appropriations Committee proposal to pay federal employes once a month instead of every two weeks. He pointed out that such action would return to a method "in effect 25 to 50 years ago," whereas private industry is rapidly adopting weekly pay periods.

"I am wondering if perhaps people who make $20,000 and more per annum forget how people live who are making from $3,000 to $5,000," he declared.

Hallbeck said that "more than 50 percent" of postal workers have been forced to take on part-time jobs in an attempt to stay in the postal service and "piece out a bare living."

Canada Labor Reviews Unity–Likes It

Consolidation Exceeded Expectations, Says Jodoin

By Gervase N. Love

Montreal—The Canadian Labor Congress looked back on a year of unity as its general board met for the first time and liked what it saw.

After 12 months of life under a merged trade union movement, leaders and rank-and-file alike noted with satisfaction that in six of the seven provinces where the former Trades & Labor Congress and the Canadian Labor Congress had rival federations, there are now united organizations.

In 30 of the 39 cities where, until a year ago, there were separate local councils, there is now one.

The CLC itself has chartered 45 new locals. A substantial but undetermined number have been formed in addition by the national and international affiliates.

Integration on Schedule

Integration of the One Big Union, which voted to affiliate during the merger convention in Toronto, has been proceeding on schedule. All trade units in the OBU—which is concentrated in the Winnipeg area—but one have been slotted into the appropriate national or international union.

The Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, with 10,000 members in Canada, and the Air Line Dispatchers voted to affiliate and have become integral parts of the CLC.

"Progress toward consolidation has far exceeded expectations," said Pres. Claude Jodoin. "All indications are that this program will be completed well in advance of the deadline of the 1958 convention."

"It has been just incredible," commented Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald. "Nobody dreamed it would work out this way. It exceeded our fondest expectations."

"The success of the merger is shown by the speed with which the provincial federations and local councils have come together," declared Executive Vice Pres. Gordon G. Cushing.

A recapitulation showed that merger at the provincial level has been completed without a hitch in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. This represents between 90 and 95 percent of the CLC's about 1.1 million members.

In Newfoundland and Manitoba, where there were no CLC federations prior to merger, the former TLC federations have been reconstituted.

No Serious Problems

In the remaining province, New Brunswick, merger will be completed at a convention scheduled for this summer. It became the last to unite not because of any great difficulty, but merely because there seemed no overwhelming reason for haste.

"There hasn't been a serious problem anyplace," said Jodoin.

Local councils have merged in practically all of Canada's great industrial centers. Workers are now represented by one body in Toronto, Hamilton, London and Port Arthur-Fort William, Ont.; Vancouver City and Vancouver Island, B. C.; St. John, N. B.; Quebec City, Que.; Winnipeg, Man., and Saskatoon, Sask., among others.

Largest cities still unmerged are Montreal; Halifax, N. S.; Ottawa, Ont.; Moose Jaw and Regina, Sask., and Edmonton, Alta.

CLC leaders are confident that by July 1, no more than one or two cities will lack a united labor voice. The only difficulties have been encountered in the Niagara Peninsula, where overlapping jurisdictions under the pre-merger setup will probably be resolved by a shifting of boundary lines.

Thomas Ward, CLC director of federations and councils, expressed the view that merger has progressed so rapidly in the cities because some of the big ones, like Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg, "acted as pace setters and the rest followed."

LABOR UNITY IN CANADA has been an unqualified success, these three top officers—and most of their followers—of the Canadian Labor Congress agree after a year of merger. From left, they are Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald, Pres. Claude Jodoin and Executive Vice Pres. Gordon G. Cushing.

Canada Labor Throws Full Weight To Steelworkers in Quebec Drive

Montreal, Que.—The Canadian Labor Congress has thrown its full weight behind the battle of 1,000 members of the Steelworkers to strengthen their beachhead of industrial democracy in a feudal enclave in the heart of the scenic Gaspe Peninsula. The situation is reminiscent of what the same union went through in the United States in the 1930's—armed company goons, closed company towns, company legalisms and terrorism and delaying tactics which the workers had to beat down before gaining a foothold.

Tells of Struggle

The community is Murdochville, Que. It sits in the middle of a grant of 23 square miles given Gaspe Copper Mines, Ltd., by the Province of Quebec—big enough to keep out all but the most determined unionists.

It is built around copper mines and a smelter, and is named for James Y. Murdoch, one of Canada's richest men, head of the powerful Noranda copper combine, the owner of industrial and other properties in Nicaragua and Africa as well as his native land.

The story of the bitter struggle of the Gaspesian fishermen and farmers to build their union was told by CLC Vice Pres. William Mahoney, USWA Canadian director, at the first meeting of the CLC's general board here.

Briefly, it is this:

On June 6, 1956, nearly 11 months ago, USWA Local 4881 petitioned the Quebec Labor Relations Board for certification as bargaining agent of the employes of both mines and smelter.

It presented signed application cards and evidence of dues payments, as required by the provincial Labor Relations Act, for 756 of the then 940 employes. Since then union membership has grown to 95 percent of the approximately 1,000 workers now employed.

On Aug. 1, nine months ago, the company went to court and got an injunction which prevents the NLRB from proceeding in the usual manner. The writ has been in the courts since. Mahoney said that if the company wants to, it can stall for years, "buying time . . . it does not seek justice."

On Mar. 5, 1957, the company fired the president of the local union. That was the finishing touch. Five days later the workers, fed up with months of frustration and futility, and flaming with resentment at the discharge of their elected spokesman, walked out on strike.

The firm has tried everything to get them back.

Hire Strikebreakers

"The latest of these efforts was the hiring of so-called private detectives as strikebreakers," Mahoney said. "In reality, this is a gang of hoodlums and plug-uglies recruited from the back alleys of Montreal.

"Since their arrival these bully-boys have been openly attempting to provoke physical violence. They have not succeeded because of the calm cautioned by union leaders and the good sense of the Gaspe workers themselves."

Police have closed down the union picket lines and forced the strikers to fold up the tents in which they had found scant shelter against the fierce cold of late winter and early spring.

Three weeks ago, the company announced it was reopening. The provincial police distributed leaflets, and the firm bought up all available time on radio stations for miles around so union spokesmen could not alert the workers.

"With this virtual blanket suppression of the voice of the workers; with provincial police at the ready, heavily armed; with private detectives urging the men to return to the job; with no picket line whatsoever," said Mahoney, "less than 20 of the 1,000 responded."

East Germans in 'Mortal Terror' Of Government, Says U. S. Unionist

The people of Communist-dominated East Germany live in "mortal terror" of the government, John J. Schulter, American union organizer, reported after a recent trip behind the Iron Curtain.

"Between 80 and 90 percent of the East Germans are opposed to their own government," he wrote in a series of articles printed by the Birmingham (Ala.) News.

"Their opposition not only takes the form of objection to specific policies which affect a personal vested interest, but finds expression in the most violent hatred of communism and the dictatorship it breeds.

"They will speak candidly only to trusted friends or foreigners. Twelve years of Hitler and now 12 years of Stalinism have imbued them with a healthy respect for the concentration camps of both East Germany and Russia."

Hopeless Resignation

Schulter formerly was on the staffs of the Intl. Union of Electrical Workers and the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, and now is trade union consultant to the European Productivity Agency of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation.

He wrote that the East Germans demonstrate a "hopeless resignation" to a fate they feel can be changed "only at the price of another and even more destructive war."

"The revolution in Hungary has at least momentarily stilled any hopes for a successful revolution in East Germany," he wrote.

Schulter found the standard of living to be lower than during the Hitler regime, with only enough food and clothing available to maintain a minimum level of existence.

"The official political climate decrees that every American is an imperialist spy," he wrote, "and to ask the most banal questions could be interpreted as 'political and economic espionage.'

"Hence, all discussions must be approached with a degree of informal indirection and caution. An American cigarette or a glass of beer or schnapps makes for an invaluable introduction. Often a gesture or an impersonal answer connotes a deep-rooted feeling.

"No notes are kept. No names are mentioned. The conveyance of the double meaning in conversation becomes not only an art in itself, but also a means of survival. Casual and careful looking over one's shoulder is the national gesture."

Mr. and Mrs. Schulter took prewar roads, instead of Hitler's autobahn, to the Leipsig Fair, their goal when they were denied permission to travel further. Their progress was slow because the highways were in such bad repair, but they went through communities instead of around them, and were able to talk to many people.

Farmers 'Russianized'

They noted that the farmers seem to be undergoing a transition in appearance—in Russian-style cap and boots they are more typical of the eastern European than the German.

"We are now Russian Germans," Schulter reported an irate salesman at the fair as saying. "Russian is now compulsory in the schools, and our children know more about Lenin than they do about Goethe and Schiller."

Jodoin Rejected Coveted Honor

Ottawa, Ont.—Pres. Claud Ottawa, Ont.—Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress has repeatedly rejected one of the most coveted honors in Canadian public life—a $10,000-a-year lifetime appointment to the Senate, it became known here.

For more than a year, or since before the merger of the Trades & Labor Congress, which he formerly headed, and the Canadian Congress of Labor into the CLC, he has turned down a series of offers couched in the most persuasive language the ever-persuasive Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent has at his command.

Had he accepted, at 44 he would have been the youngest man ever summoned to the upper house of parliament. He formerly was a member of St. Laurent's Liberal party, which elected him, at 29, to the Quebec Legislature. Later he broke with the party and ran again as a labor representative from a Montreal district, but was defeated.

Host of Candidates Seek McCarthy Seat

Madison, Wis.—The death of Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.) has plunged this state into what may turn into the hottest political campaign of the year.

Verbal brickbats were exchanged by leading Republican and Democratic officials, and a host of candidates began scrambling for McCarthy's Senate seat as soon as word of his death May 3 reached the state.

State law permits—but does not require—vacancies in Congress to be filled by a special election. There is no provision, as in most states, for an appointment by the governor to fill Senate vacancies.

Suggest New Law

Some Republican lawmakers immediately suggested that the state legislature, which the GOP controls, enact legislation to give Republican Gov. Vernon Thomson such powers.

The governor gave this proposal a boost May 5 when he said he was "concerned" about the costs of a special election to fill the term that expires at the end of next year. Thomson estimated the price at "one-half million dollars or more."

After a meeting of Wisconsin Democratic leaders here, State Democratic Chairman Philleo Nash said the group had discussed the possibility of such a move and would fight it.

Thomson, regarded as a leading contender for the Republican nomination for McCarthy's seat even before the latter's illness, declined to say anything about his possible candidacy. If he were authorized to appoint a successor, he could name himself.

Other GOP possibilities, who earlier had indicated that they might run against McCarthy for their party's nomination in 1958, include former Gov. Walter J. Kohler and former Rep. Glenn R. Davis of Waukesha.

The latter unsuccessfully ran against Sen. Alexander Wiley (R) last year with the backing of the state GOP organization and an estimated $300,000 in campaign expenditures.

Record Unfriendly

All of the leading Republican contenders have records unfriendly to labor. Observers predict that "there is no chance that someone friendly to labor will be nominated on the state Republican ticket."

Leading Democratic contenders include Rep. Henry Reuss of Milwaukee, State Sen. Gaylord A. Nelson of Madison and William Proxmire, Madison, former candidate for governor. All have run with COPE backing in past races.

Other Republicans mentioned as possible candidates include former Rep. Charles J. Kersten, a McCarthy supporter, and Reps. Melvin R. Laird, John W. Byrnes and Alvin O'Konski.

The latter, immediately after McCarthy's burial in Appleton, proposed that Jean Kerr McCarthy, the senator's widow, be appointed to complete his unexpired term. He suggested that the legislature give the governor power to appoint her on condition that she agree in advance not to run for re-election.

Meanwhile, there was speculation in Washington as to what McCarthy's death would mean in terms of Senate committee assignments. McCarthy was ranking minority member in line for the chairmanship, if the GOP recaptured a Senate majority, of the Government Operations Committee. Sen. Karl Mundt (R-S. Dak.) is in line for this spot.

Through this post, McCarthy attained membership on the McClellan Special Senate Committee investigating labor-management racketeering. Next in line to succeed him in this spot could be either Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me.) or Sen. Chapman Revercomb (R-W. Va.), depending upon whether or not his successor is picked from the full committee or the Special Investigations subcommittee.

McCarthy's death also will create vacancies on the Senate Appropriations Committee and the Rules Committee.

ILO Investigation Rejected by Kadar

United Nations, N. Y.—The Intl. Labor Organization's proposal that it conduct an impartial on-the-spot investigation of trade unionism in Hungary has been summarily rejected by the Communist puppet government of Premier Janos Kadar.

The ILO request grew out of the aftermath of the October revolution and the Kadar regime's merciless suppression of the Central Workers' Council, which was the core of the uprising during the final days when Russian tanks and cannon were crush the movement for freedom.

The brief spurt of liberty the unions gained during the uprising was quickly stamped out after the Soviet government, using armed force, put Kadar at the head of the government.

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WITH THE NEWS

Nixon Restaurant Chain Organized

Whittier, Calif.—The Hotel & Restaurant Workers have pasted the union label on three restaurants operated here by the family of Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon.

The union was recognized by F. Donald Nixon, head of the chain and a brother of the Vice President, on the basis of a check of union membership application cards by Commissioner Edward Peters of the State Conciliation Service. The check showed that more than 80 percent of the 175 employes, after a year of experience with a so-called independent union, favored the AFL-CIO affiliate as their bargaining agent.

The Hotel & Restaurant Workers also organized other employes and turned them over to the Bakers, Meat Cutters and Retail Clerks Unions.

Capital Airlines, Machinists Agree

A threatened strike that would have grounded all Capital Airlines planes was averted when an all-night bargaining session ended in agreement on a new contract that gives 2,300 members of the Machinists a package estimated at 25 cents an hour.

The settlement is being voted upon by the workers covered, who are spread over much of the country.

It yields wage hikes of 18 cents an hour to cleaners, 21 cents to mechanics and 24 cents to lead mechanics and inspectors, boosting rates to a range of $1.63 an hour for cleaners to $2.94 for lead inspectors.

Pres. Robert T. Quick of IAM Dist. 144 said the contract also provides that the company furnish and clean foul-weather clothing.

Labor Press Sponsors Columbia Scholarship

New York—The Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia University has announced a one-year scholarship for writers on industrial and labor relations. The scholarship, sponsored by the Intl. Labor Press Association will pay complete tuition for the academic year 1957-58 and a portion of the student's living expenses. It has a cash value of $1,520.

Open to Students

This scholarship assistance for graduate study in journalism is open to any graduate student with a good grounding in economics and with an interest in labor reporting and industrial relations.

Final selection will be made by the faculty of the Columbia School of Journalism with the advice of the officers of ILPA.

Persons interested in applying for this scholarship should write for appropriate application forms for scholarship assistance and admission forms to: Office of the Dean, Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.

The Labor Press Scholarship, the first of its kind in the field of journalism, was voted by the ILPA Executive Council as a first step in a program to help meet the growing need for trained labor editors and labor reporters.

Details of this year's ILPA scholarship program were worked out with Dean Edward Barrett of Columbia by an ILPA committee including ILPA Vice Presidents Kenneth Fiester and Leon Stein, and Ed Fischer and Harry Crone, all of New York City.

Growing Opportunities

Whether the person benefiting from this scholarship winds up on the staff of a union publication or as labor reporter for a commercial daily, the labor movement will benefit, Gordon Cole, ILPA president said.

"At the present time, few if any journalism students are being trained to specialize in reporting the vital news of labor-management relations. Too often labor news in the dailies is covered by a graduate of the police beat rather than someone with an understanding of the policies and problems of trade unions.

"At the same time, we feel that the advertising of this Labor Press Scholarship will help to call attention of undergraduate students intending to enter newspaper work to the growing opportunities that exist in the labor press field."

Oklahoma Labor Wives Sway Solons

Oklahoma City—Organized labor unveiled a new and effective "weapon" on the legislative front here—trade union wives.

Over 160 of them attended a "ladies day" session at the state legislature and in 24 hours helped kill, for the time being, a city sales and wage tax bill and aided passage of four labor-backed measures.

The lobby was organized by the Oklahoma Industrial Union Council and the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor.

Convening shortly after the visits from the trade union wives, the Senate passed and sent to the governor bills to increase workmen's compensation benefits and three other improvements in the law.

1957 AFL-CIO Convention Calendar

(Following is a list of conventions scheduled for this year by national and international unions and state federations of labor and industrial union councils under the banner of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.)

Date	Organization	Place
May 13	Plasterers & Cement Masons	Long Beach, Calif.
May 13	Laundry Workers	Chicago, Ill.
May 15	Georgia State Fed.	Brunswick, Ga.
May 20	Insurance Agents	Cleveland, Ohio
May 20	Marine Engineers	New Orleans, La.
May 20-24	Aluminum Workers	Vancouver, Wash.
May 23	Kansas State Fed.	Wichita, Kans.
June	New York State Fed.	Buffalo, N. Y.
June 2	New Jersey State Fed.	Atlantic City, N. J
June 3	Mississippi State Fed.	Biloxi, Miss
June 3	American Flint Glass Wrkrs.	Miami, Fla.
June 3	Utah State AFL-CIO	Salt Lake City, Utah
June 3-6	Maryland-D. C. Fed.	Washington, D. C.
June 6	South Dakota State Fed.	Watertown, S. D.
June 7	Massachusetts State IUC	Boston, Mass.
June 10	Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers	Atlantic City, N. J.
June 10	American Federation of Musicians	Denver, Colo.
June 10	Office Employes	Minneapolis, Minn.
June 10	Connecticut State Fed.	Hartford, Conn.
June 10	Idaho State Fed.	Coeur D'Alene, Idaho
June 11	Glove Workers	Knoxville, Tenn.
June 17	Communications Workers	Kansas City, Mo.
June 21	Montana State AFL-CIO	Great Falls, Mont.
June 24	Plate Printers	Ottawa, Canada
June 24	Michigan State Fed.	Detroit, Mich.
June 24	Texas State Fed.	Houston, Texas
July 1	Operative Potters	New Orleans, La.
July 8	American Newspaper Guild	St. Louis, Mo.
July 8	Washington State IUC	Seattle, Wash.
July 10	Insurance Workers	Buffalo, N. Y.
July 22	United Garment Workers	Seattle, Wash.
July 22	Brotherhood of Longshoremen	Chicago, Ill.
July 29	Texas State IUC	Austin, Texas
Aug. 1st Week	Oregon State Labor Council	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
Aug.	Nevada State Fed.	Reno, Nev.
Aug. 5	Massachusetts State Fed.	Boston, Mass.
Aug. 12-16	Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 17	Typographical Union	New York City
Aug. 19	Photo Engravers Union	Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 19	Wisconsin State Fed.	Green Bay, Wisc.
Aug. 19-23	American Fed. of Teachers	Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 26	Ohio State Fed.	Dayton, Ohio
Sept.	Florida State IUC	Miami, Fla.
Sept. 1	North Dakota State Fed.	Grand Forks, N. Dak.
Sept. 2-6	British Trade Union Congress	Blackpool, England
Sept. 2-7	Illinois State Fed.	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 3	Asbestos Workers	New Orleans, La.
Sept. 9	Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employes	Washington, D. C.
Sept. 9	Stereotypers & Electrotypers	Toronto, Canada
Sept. 9	Woodworkers	Portland, Oreg.
Sept. 9	Missouri State Labor Council	St. Louis, Mo.
Sept. 16	California State Fed.	Oakland, Calif.
Sept. 23	Amalgamated Lithographers	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 30	Teamsters	Miami Beach, Fla.
Oct.	National Maritime Union	New York City, N. Y.
Oct.	Tennessee State Labor Council	Nashville, Tenn.
Oct.	Alaska Fed.	.....
Oct.	Utility Workers	Philadelphia, Pa.
Oct.	New Mexico State AFL-CIO	Roswell, N. Mex.
Oct. 4	Delaware State Fed.	Rehoboth Beach or Wilmington, Del.
Oct. 14	Chemical Workers	Detroit, Mich.
Oct. 14	Nebraska State AFL-CIO	.....
Oct. 15	Commercial Telegraphers	Buffalo, N. Y.
Oct. 21	Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers	Detroit, Mich.
Oct. 20-25	Transport Workers Union	New York City, N. Y.
Oct. 26	Rhode Island State Fed.	Providence, R. I.
Nov.	Allied Industrial Workers	St. Louis, Mo.
Nov.	Florida State Fed.	Miami Beach, Fla.
Nov.	Leather Workers	.....
Dec. 1	Horseshoers	San Francisco, Calif.
Dec.	New Jersey State IUC	Atlantic City, N. J.

Beck's 'Misuse' of Union Funds, Influence Revealed at Probe

(Continued from page 1)

ployе, who in 17½ months was paid $12,000 in salary and $3,000 in expenses from union funds, as auditor of the K & L books and worked solely for that company.

• Used influence with Anheuser-Busch to get extra carloads of beer shipped to K & L.

• Had a "relationship" with the company and with K & L which made Anheuser-Busch officials feel "acutely unhappy."

• Had a relationship with Anheuser-Busch that impelled him to arrange settlement of a jurisdictional strike in Los Angeles involving other unions — not Teamsters.

• Used obstruction of K & L unloading operations to get Dave Beck, Jr. made president of the firm although the majority stockholder, Irving J. Levine, didn't want Dave, Jr. as president.

• Arranged resale of the Beck, Jr. and Mrs. Beck stock to Levine at a total of $165,000—giving Beck family interests a possible capital gain of $88,000 for an eight-year investment.

McClellan said in an opening statement as Beck was recalled that he felt strongly "that conflict of interest is as improper when practiced by a labor official as when it involves a government official."

"We agree wholeheartedly" with AFL-CIO ethical practices concepts, he said, that "no union official should use his position of trust for financial or personal gain."

The committee, he stated, would also "go into practices of certain businessmen who are willing, for the sake of a few dollars, to make 'deals' of a highly improper nature."

Carroll Was Contact

Beck's "contact" at Anheuser-Busch, according to Levine's testimony, was the late James J. Carroll, then executive vice president of the company. Levine, Beck and Beck, Jr., visited Carroll in St. Louis in 1946, and Levine emerged with the distributorship for Anheuser-Busch's Budweiser beer.

A number of Anheuser-Busch interoffice memos and letters placed in the record showed the later "acute unhappiness" of the firm with Beck's association with K & L Beverage Co.

Dwight D. Ingamells, Anheuser-Busch general counsel, conceded that although the memos showed a desire to get Beck out of the K & L operation, the company hesitated to do it. He couldn't recall any comparable case where the company had hesitated in like manner.

He also conceded that special favors to K & L, sometimes at Beck's direct request, were "obviously" motivated partly by Beck's position as Teamsters Western Conference chairman and general president.

John L. Wilson, Carroll's successor as Anheuser-Busch executive vice president, acknowledged, under persistent questions from Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), that the brewery's relations with K & L were "apparently not normal" but he refused to admit anything "improper" in his own approach to get Beck's "advice" on settling the Los Angeles jurisdictional strike or another approach to find out whether Anheuser-Busch competitors were "strongly" opposed to a proposed Teamsters contract.

He said that his company considered the wage demand "substantial" and "too high." But he defended his approach to Beck to learn how Anheuser-Busch competitors felt as "normal" business procedure.

Denounces 'Favors'

Sen. Kennedy, brother of Committee Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy, denounced the long list of "favors" to Beck and Wilson's effort to find out from Beck how the brewery's competitors might feel about wage rises.

As a member of the Senate Labor Committee, he said, he thought this was "not to Becks' credit nor to the credit of your company."

Stewart Krieger, accountant for the K & L company who was paid with union funds, is now an auditor of Teamster welfare and pension books.

He testified that he twice warned Beck that he thought Teamsters money paid him could be charged to Beck as personal income for tax purposes but that Beck said, "Don't worry. I will repay it."

Chief Counsel Kennedy said Beck's own records show no evidence of repayment.

Beck was asked whether he had received an Apr. 15 telegram asking "help" in "finding" Dave Beck, Jr. and three other "missing witnesses"—Fred Verschuren, Sr., Teamsters auditor, and two relatives of Mrs. Beck, Joseph McAvoy and Norman Gessert.

• The Teamsters president invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer and also refused to say whether he "knew" any of them, knew where they were or knew they were actually "living in your compound."

The reference was to Beck's Seattle property including the house he later sold to the union and other houses built for associates.

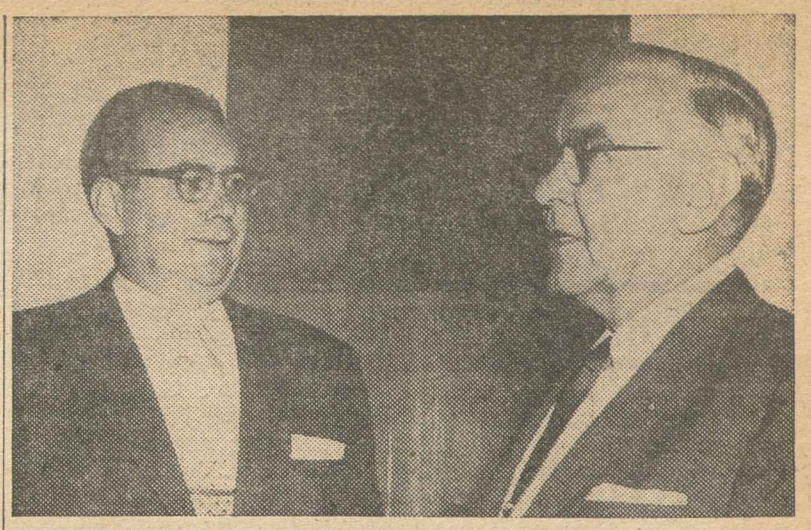
Validity of Probe Group Challenged

Edward Bennett Williams, new counsel for Teamsters Union Pres. Dave Beck before the Senate labor-management investigating committee, challenged the "valid constitution" of the committee in view of the death and temporary unfilled vacancy of the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.).

Williams, who was counsel for McCarthy in the famed Watkins committee hearings that led to McCarthy's "condemnation" by the Senate, argued that the committee was supposed to be "bipartisan" but was operating with four Democratic and only three Republican members.

The Senate parliamentarian assured Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) that the committee was still "validly constituted" despite the vacancy. Committee questions to Beck continued.

Williams, in addition to replacing former Sen. James H. ("Big Red") Duff as Beck's attorney before the McClellan committee, is counsel for Teamsters Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa, indicted on bribery, conspiracy and obstruction charges in relation to McClellan committee operations.



CONFERRING BRIEFLY before the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee's hearing are Al J. Hayes (right), committee chairman, and Bakery Workers Pres. James C. Cross. Charges against Cross touched off the investigation.

CURTIS SIMS (left), suspended secretary-treasurer of the Bakery Workers, whose charges started the probe of possible corruption in the union, goes into a huddle with his lawyer, Henry Kaiser.

Hearing on Bakery Union Resumes May 25

The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee opened hearings in Washington May 7 to determine whether the Bakery & Confectionery Workers are "dominated, controlled or substantially influenced" by corrupt forces.

After a day-long session the committee announced that the hearings would be continued on May 25.

The Ethical Practices Committee was asked to look into the case by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. A preliminary inquiry was held Mar. 15.

Number of Charges

A number of charges were levelled against Pres. James G. Cross of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers by Curtis Sims, suspended secretary-treasurer of the union. These charges against Cross were filed with the committee by Meany.

Sims was suspended by the union's board after the group had exonerated Cross of the charges. Sims had also accused George Stuart, the union's director of organization, of corrupt practices. Stuart was likewise cleared by the board and later resigned.

Al J. Hayes, Ethical Practices Committee chairman, opened the hearing with a statement reviewing the scope and authority of the committee and procedures outlined in the AFL-CIO constitution.

Sufficient Cause

At its conclusion Hayes said "the investigation in this case has not been completed. It will be continued. In furtherance of that investigation there will be another formal hearing here in Washington May 25."

In his opening statement the president of the Machinists noted that the committee's preliminary inquiry on Sims' charges found "sufficient cause" to undertake a formal investigation.

"Available information," said Hayes, "raised a serious question as to whether there have been violations of the standard of trade union ethics prescribed by the AFL-CIO constitution."

Hayes added that the hearing "is not a trial" but a "trade union hearing," with the procedures flexible and informal so as not to limit the presentation of facts.

Rail Welfare Commissions Only $4,948

Cincinnati—The nationwide welfare agreement covering a half-million rail workers cost a total of only $4,948 in commissions in its first year of operation—or 2 cents on every $100 of premiums.

The $4,948 was paid to insurance consultants hired by the railroads and the 15 rail unions for technical service and writing contracts.

A detailed report on the plan's first year of operation was distributed to all rail workers affected via their union publications under the direction of George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. Harrison was the chief negotiator for the rail unions in setting up the plan.

A total of $29,187,664 in insurance premiums was paid during the year to finance hospital, surgical and medical care for rail workers and their families.

The report, prepared by the Travelers Insurance Co. noted that besides the $4,948 "no fee or other remuneration of any kind has been paid directly or indirectly to any representative of the parties."

The welfare plan agreement was negotiated by the unions in the fall of 1955 with the employes and the roads each paying one-half the cost. Since then the rails have taken over full payment.

Oil Company Admits Price Records Destroyed

Alexandria, Va.—The Phillips Petroleum Co. has admitted the recent destruction of 1955 pricing records in accordance with what it said is a "continuing" policy of doing everything it can to save storage space.

The company made the disclosure after the Dept. of Justice asked U. S. District Court here to enjoin 35 major oil companies, including Phillips, from destroying such records. The department claims the papers are vital to the pending grand jury investigation of possible criminal anti-trust violations, and cited one unnamed company which it said had eliminated them during the last two months.

Meantime, in Washington Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), chairman of the Senate Anti-Trust and Monopoly Subcommittee, said that if the Justice Dept. had issued the proper subpoena in the first place, any company which destroyed the pricing records would be in contempt of court.

He said the request for an injunction was "an attempt to cover up for the unsatisfactory way they have handled the case from the beginning."

The department instituted a grand jury investigation of possible anti-trust violations when virtually all big oil companies —and many of the small ones—boosted prices soon after the Suez Canal was closed. Since then, Horace L. Flurry, in charge of the case, has resigned in protest over the department's "policy in handling" the probe.

Dr. Mott Heads Detroit's New Health Group

Detroit—This city's new Community Health Association has announced the appointment of Dr. Frederick D. Mott as its first full-time executive director.

Mott, since 1952, has been medical administrator of the Memorial Hospital Association established by the Mine Workers, and senior medical consultant of the union's welfare and retirement fund. He will take over his new duties here on Sept. 1.

A native of Wooster, O., he was educated at Princeton University and received his medical degree at McGill University, Montreal.

His father was the late John R. Mott, international head of the Young Men's Christian Associations and church leader, who received the Nobel Prize for his work for peace, relief and rehabilitation during and after World War I.

The Community Health Association is a community-sponsored effort to provide prepaid low-cost, adequate medical and health care. Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers is president.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, May 18, 1957

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No. 20

Probe Reveals Close Ties Between Beck, Truck Firms

Teamster Group Acts On Charges

Top officials of the Teamsters Union have begun consideration of possible reforms arising from AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee charges against the union and the AFL-CIO Executive Council's suspension of Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck.

A five-member committee of Teamsters vice presidents met all day at union headquarters in Washington. Headed by Vice Pres. Einar O. Mohn, it included James R. Hoffa, William A. Lee, Thomas L. Hickey, and Joseph Diviny.

At Mohn's request, the committee next day conferred with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler on "general problems" of the union. Meany rejected Mohn's request for a "discussion" of Beck's suspension by the Executive Council.

Individual Matter

Mohn told reporters later that Beck's suspension was an "individual matter." This was in reply to a question about Beck's conduct regarding the Executive Council hearing scheduled for him May 20.

The Teamsters five-man panel originally was appointed to meet with a requested similar committee from the AFL-CIO on the

(Continued on Page 16)

Ethics Cases Top Agenda Of Council

Ethical practices cases will have a major place on the agenda when the AFL-CIO Executive Council convenes next week in Washington for a scheduled four-day meeting.

The council meets first on May 20, for a "special" session for further consideration of the case of Pres. Dave Beck of the Teamsters.

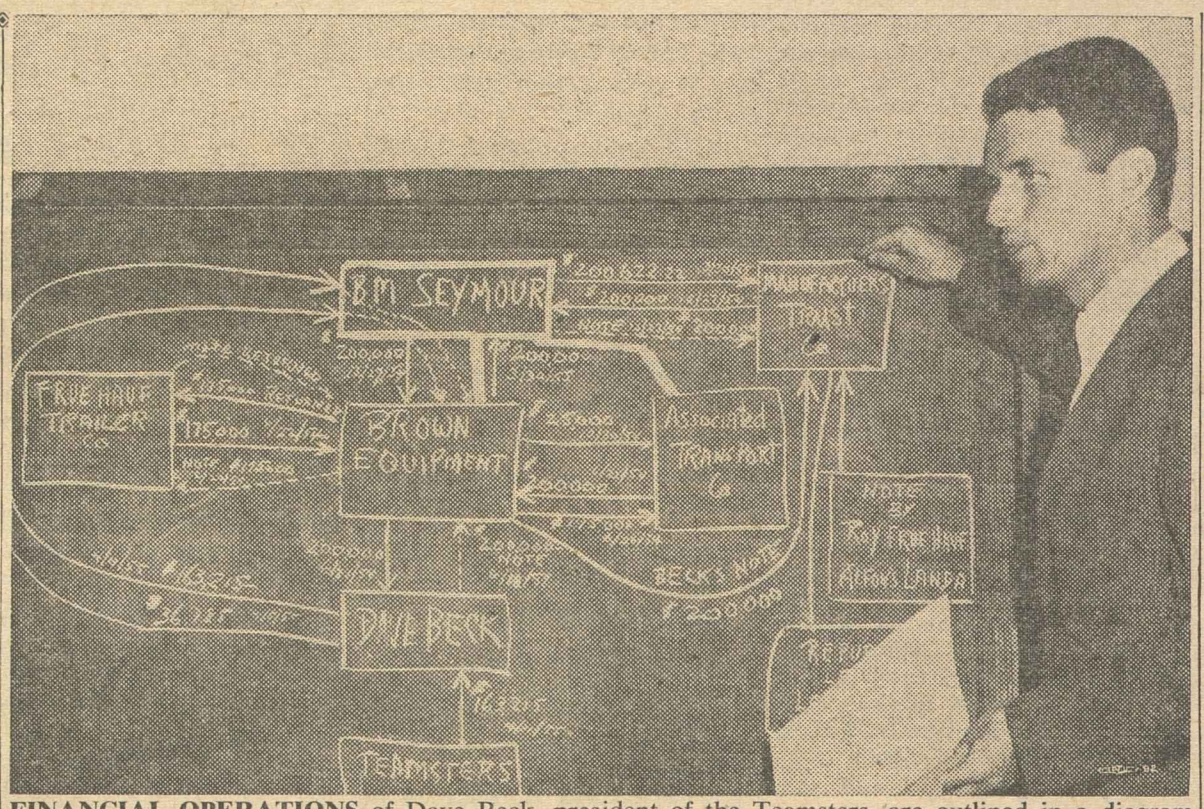
Beck was suspended as a member of the council and an AFL-CIO vice president at a special meeting on Mar. 29. In filing charges of "maladministration" and "malfeasance" against him, the council offered Beck a hearing at the May 20 session.

To Act Three Unions

Absent from the last meeting, Beck has not yet indicated whether he will show up May 20.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has refused to meet with a five-man committee named by the Teamsters to "discuss" the suspension action.

(Continued on Page 2)



FINANCIAL OPERATIONS of Dave Beck, president of the Teamsters, are outlined in a diagram based on testimony before the McClellan Special Senate Investigating committee. Here, Robert Kennedy, committee counsel, points out some of the complex dealings Beck had with various business firms and individual industrialists.

26 Percent of Retail Workers Earning Under $1 an Hour

More than one out of every four employes in retail trade earns less than $1 an hour, a comprehensive U.S. Labor Dept. survey of the industry reveals.

Bills to extend coverage of the $1 minimum wage law to a large portion of these workers are now pending in Congress. A Senate Labor subcommittee has reported a bill by Sen. John Kennedy (D-Mass.) which would extend coverage to 3.3 million retail and service workers among others. This bill awaits action by the full Senate Labor Committee. The House Labor Committee is holding hearings on a similar bill by Rep. Augustine Kelley (D-Pa.)

Wide Range of Pay

The new study of retail workers' earnings was undertaken by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics last October. Its findings, just released, show a wide range of earnings for men and women, variations in weekly hours of work, and other differences based on the size of the community or the region where they are employed.

Based on information obtained from 28,000 retail establishments, the survey of non-supervisory workers found that average hourly earnings at straight-time for the industry as a whole were $1.41. Overall, men averaged $1.58 and women $1.11

By region, average earnings for both men and women ranged from a low of $1.16 in the South to a high of $1.68 in the West.

An estimated 611,000 employes, or 10 percent of the total, earned less than 75 cents an hour, the survey showed. Those earning less than $1 hourly totalled 1,588,000, or 26 percent, and 3,044,000 workers, or more than 50 percent, were paid less than $1.25.

At the upper end, some 900,000 workers, or 15 percent, earned $2 or more an hour. Those earning $2.50 or more hourly totalled 337,000 or 6 percent.

The BLS found "substantial variation" in the hours worked by individual employes. It found that almost one-fourth worked less than 35 hours a week, about the same number had a 40-hour workweek, and approximately 45 percent worked more than 40 hours.

Lowest earnings were received by part-time employes, with some 486,000 working from 1 to 14 hours at an average wage of $1.03 an hour. Approximately 1,005,000 worked from 15 to 34 hours and averaged $1.08.

Regional variations were even more pronounced. Proportions of

(Continued on Page 2)

Civil Rights Parley Called for May 23

An AFL-CIO Conference on Civil Rights has been called by Pres. George Meany. It will be held May 23 at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington.

National and international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO will be represented by two delegates each. Civil rights committees established by AFL-CIO state organizations also will be represented.

Dealing with the problems of internal administration of non-discrimination policy by affiliated unions and with the ways and means of effectuating non-discrimination in employment under collective bargaining, the conference will be limited to accredited delegates.

Profitable Loan 'Deals' Disclosed

By Willard Shelton

The McClellan special Senate committee uncovered a complex network of mutually profitable deals between Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck, the powerful Fruehauf trailer-making company and the East Coast's biggest trucking firm, Associated Transport Co. of New York.

- **A $1.5 million loan in Teamster funds to aid Fruehauf officials in a corporation proxy fight.**
- **A later $200,000 loan to Beck personally that involved a complex "circular" transaction bringing in Fruehauf, Associated Transport, the latter's president, and an Associated subsidiary, Brown Equipment Co.**
- **Personal profit by Fruehauf's Washington lawyer, Alfons Landa, as a result of the Teamster loan in the proxy fight—profit that Landa offered to split with Beck but that Beck rejected.**
- **Intervention by Landa through his partner, Arthur D. Condon, and Teamster officials to save Associated Transport from Teamsters pickets at Associated terminals.**

The committee also revealed a long list of deals in which Beck profited personally with associates through the use of union funds as a "pool" of interest-free capital.

Profit on Land Deal

These included an alleged $8,000 profit on the Teamsters' purchase of ground in Washington for their headquarters building and a $5,200 profit on the sale of real estate contracts to the widow of the late Raymond Leheney, a long-time associate of Beck in the Teamsters. Beck previously had led in the raising of about $75,000 from unions and individuals for the benefit of Mrs. Leheney.

Beck, recalled for a third time as a committee witness, invoked

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White Councils Called Anti-Union by Meany

New York—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has charged that the people behind the White Citizens Councils in the South are "the same people who have fought the trade union movement most viciously over the years."

"In other words," he said, "the forces dominating this setup are against not only equal rights for Negroes, but equal rights for labor."

Meany's remarks were made in a speech accepting the second annual Philip Murray Award from the Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples.

The AFL-CIO leader struck out especially at those "elected public

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26 Percent in Retail Trade Earning Under $1 an Hour

(Continued from page 1)

men earning less than $1 ranged from 6 percent in the West to 33 percent in the South. Similarly, the proportion of women earning less than $1 ranged from 18 percent in the West to 62 percent in the South.

Although the South accounted for only 28 percent of employment in retail trade industries, the BLS said it had 47 percent of all employes in the nation who earned less than $1 and 62 percent of those earning less than 75 cents.

Highest earnings were found in the metropolitan areas where two-thirds of retail trade employment is concentrated and lowest earnings were in communities of less than 5,000 population. Nationwide, the former reported straight-time hourly earnings averaging $1.50 with 20 percent getting less than $1.

In communities under 5,000 population, where 43 percent earned less than $1 an hour, the straight-time average was $1.11.

Men made up 60 percent (3,620,000) of the workers in the retail trade. About 7 percent earned less than 75 cents an hour and 17 percent less than $1.

Hourly earnings of the 2,413,000 women were under 75 cents for 16 percent, while 41 percent earned less than $1.

The survey revealed little difference in the earnings of employes according to the number of stores their employers operated. Single store retailers accounted for 56 of the employment in the industry and chains of 11 or more stores for 27 percent.

Senate Group Okays Better Housing Bill

The Senate Housing Subcommittee has approved a housing bill which cuts FHA down payments on lower-cost homes, boosts them on higher-price dwellings and provides for 270,000 public housing units over the next two years.

The FHA down payment plan, proposed by Chairman John Sparkman (D-Ala.), proposes 2 percent of the first $12,000 and 35 percent of the remainder. It is more liberal than any of the proposals the House considered and the one the lower chamber approved—3 percent of the first $10,000, 15 percent of the next $6,000 and 30 percent of the appraised value between $16,000 and $20,000.

The present FHA rate is 5 percent of the first $9,000 and 25 percent above that.

The Senate bill also authorized the spending of $1 billion over the next four years for slum clearance and urban redevelopment, with the federal share of such projects raised from two-thirds to 75 percent.

In the House, a last-minute amendment offered by Rep. O. Clark Fisher (D-Tex.) would limit occupancy of public housing to communities certifying that it is needed for relocation of families dispossessed as a result of federal, state or government action.

In addition, it restricted new units to the number the Housing and Home Finance Administrator determines to be needed to house such displaced persons.

The House defeated a so-called compromise bill sponsored by Rep. Henry O. Talle (R-Ia.) which the AFL-CIO opposed.

Chairman Harry C. Bates of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, in a telegram to Chairman Albert Rains of the House Housing subcommittee, said the Talle proposals lack "the most effective features" of the committee's bill and "would therefore completely fail to assist the much needed revival of the critically depressed housing market."

Rail Clerks Install Model Auditing

Cincinnati, O.—A model union auditing system "more thorough than that of any bank or railroad in the country" is being installed by the Railway Clerks, Pres. George M. Harrison has announced.

It is aimed, Harrison said, at keeping the brotherhood and local lodges "clean and free from any irregular or objectionable financial practices." The system will be headed by M. L. McAllister as general auditor. He formerly was an Internal Revenue Service senior examiner and has been head of the union's welfare activities.

Chrysler Corp. Disputes Settled

Detroit—Normal operations resumed at Chrysler Corp. plants after agreement was reached with the Auto Workers on disputes over moving dies and fixtures to Twinsburg, O. The transfer had been protested by UAW Local 212 and there were several unauthorized walkouts.

Discussions between UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and L. L. Colbert, head of Chrysler, resulted in the firm dropping its $5 million damage suit against the local and its request for $500,000 additional daily penalties.

The company also agreed to take back 15 suspended or fired employes, to give the union notice of its plans to transfer work and to extend the company-wide transfer and seniority agreement to the automotive body division.

N. J. Food Workers Seek 36-Hour Week

Atlantic City—The 8,000 member Amalgamated Food and Allied Workers Union has launched a drive to establish the 36-hour week throughout New Jersey's food industries.

Leon B. Schachter, Vice President of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen and president of Local 56 since its organization in 1941, headed the slate of officers unanimously re-elected by the 1,000 delegates attending the union's annual membership convention.

AFL-CIO Building Designer Honored

The man who designed the AFL-CIO headquarters building has won highest honors from the architectural profession.

He is Ralph T. Walker of New York—and he is being given a special medal by the American Institute of Architects as the "architect of the century."

The honor was given for making the "most significant contribution of any living American architect to humanity and the planning of human environment."

Fellow architects, attending the Institute's convention here, regard the AFL-CIO building as "impressively simple without being plain."

Walker, in turn, had compliments for AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, whom he described as a "grand client" who understands the citizen's responsibility in building an edifice in harmony with the architectural atmosphere of the nation's capital city.

ENDORSEMENT of proposed amendments to Railroad Labor Act which would increase unemployment compensation benefits and extend their duration was voiced by Pres. George M. Harrison (above) of the Railway Clerks before a Senate Labor subcommittee. The railroads are opposing the amendments, which were introduced by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), subcommittee chairman.

Mitchell Sees Danger In Anti-Union Laws

St. Louis—Labor Sec. Mitchell warned here that "legislation that harms the ability of unions to organize and bargain" would be to the "lasting detriment of the whole nation." In a speech entitled "The Challenge of Labor Racketeering" delivered before a meeting of the Catholic Press Association, Mitchell said that any "headlong legislative plunge" that might seem to effect a temporary cure in the labor racketeering situation would seriously impair collective bargaining and result in injury to the national welfare.

Any legislation based on revelations of labor racketeering, he said, should be "directed toward helping good labor leaders help themselves."

He urged again passage of legislation requiring detailed reporting and public disclosure of all health, welfare and pension plans and a measure to make union financial statements filed with the Labor Dept. available to the press and public.

Mitchell declared that "the more legislation regulating union affairs the weaker unions will become; because it is a certainty that as unions depend on government for help, so their reason for being diminishes.

"It behooves labor unions," he said, "to take every possible action themselves to rid the labor movement of corruption and gangsterism."

Ethics Cases Top Agenda Of Council

(Continued from page 1)

Meany, however, met May 15 with the same group on general Teamster problems.

The "regular" spring meeting of the council will start after the special meeting and hearing on the Beck matter.

A major determination will be whether or not to suspend three international unions which were given "clean up or else" orders by the council last February.

The three unions are: the Distillery, Rectifying & Wine Workers Intl. Union; the Laundry Workers Intl. Union; and the Allied Industrial Workers.

All three had figured in hearings on welfare funds conducted two years ago by a Senate committee headed by veteran liberal Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.).

In the case of each union, the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee held hearings and filed reports in February finding that the unions were controlled, dominated or substantially influenced by corrupt elements.

Internal Changes

Since that time there have been a certain number of internal changes in all three unions, and the Executive Council will determine whether these have been sufficiently substantial and in good faith to justify lifting the suspension threats.

The council is scheduled to receive also a report from AFL-CIO secretary-treasurers on establishing a standardized procedure for the handling and reporting of union funds. The council had instructed the union fiscal officers to meet and report back with a recommended program.

Also scheduled is the election of a new vice-president to fill the vacancy created earlier this year by the death of Willard S. Townsend of the United Transport Service Employes.

During the week, too, the Intl. Labor Relations Committee of the AFL-CIO is scheduled to meet.

On May 24, the day after the council session, the Ethical Practices Committee will resume its hearing on the case of the Teamsters union. The next day it will hold a second session on charges against the Bakery & Confectionery Workers Union.

Apprentices' Deferments Increased

Deferment of the military services of apprentices has increased by more than 14 percent since October 1956, according to figures just released by Edward E. Goshen, director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.

Goshen said that the number of apprentices in deferred draft status was 4,024 on Mar. 31, up from a total of 3,765 last October.

Pres. J. A. Brownlow of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., pointed out that a Presidential order now provides for the deferment of apprentices on a basis similar to the deferment of college students.

"It is important," Brownlow said, "that all apprentices realize that they can postpone their induction into military service in order to complete their training. Such deferment will make easier their return to civilian life as qualified craftsmen, eligible for higher wages."

BOX SCORE ON CONGRESS

CIVIL RIGHTS

H. R. 6127, the civil rights bill, moved one step closer to the House floor when the House Rules Committee agreed to vote on the bill May 21. Rules Committee Chairman Howard Smith (D., Va.), who opposes the bill, has conceded that a majority of the members on his committee are for the bill and will report it out.

On the Senate side, the Senate Judiciary Committee is continuing its minute examination of the bill. The committee meets only once a week, and efforts to force a decision on the bill have failed so far.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

The federal aid to school construction bill, H. R. 1, has been reported favorably by the House Education and Labor Committee and is awaiting action by the Rules Committee. The bill now provides $1.5 billion in grants to states over a five-year period.

STATES RIGHTS

S. 337, a bill which would validate state laws in fields where federal law does not specifically bar state jurisdiction, has been given priority on the agenda of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The bill threatens to open a Pandora's box of legal difficulties in many areas now covered by federal statutes, including regulation of labor relations, power and transportation.

HOUSING

A subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee has reported favorably a bill authorizing construction of 135,000 public housing units and special aids to elderly persons and those displaced by urban renewal projects. The bill is a substantially more liberal bill than one recently passed by the House. Included in the Senate bill is an authorization of $250 million to encourage middle-income cooperative housing.

Fairer Share!

Oil Workers Contract Nets 18c Hourly Gain

Denver—Wage, vacation and holiday improvements worth 18 cents an hour for the average oil worker have been negotiated by Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Intl. Union and are spreading rapidly through the oil industry.

Pres. O. A. Knight announced that several major oil companies have agreed to pay general wage increases of 6 percent (which averages out at 16 cents an hour); to grant four weeks' annual vacation after 20 years of company service (compared to a past practice of four weeks after 25 years); and to increase to eight the number of paid holidays, with pay at double-time-and-a-half for those employes working on holidays.

Settlement Authorized

Previously, holiday provisions varied from plant to plant, but typically provided for seven holidays with pay at double-time for those working. The cost to employers of the improved holiday and vacation terms is conservatively estimated as 2 cents an hour.

Knight revealed at the same time that the union's national bargaining policy committee, had authorized settlements on this basis. At the time of its meeting, the committee had declined to make public its decision on the grounds that negotiations would be more flexible if no public announcement was made.

Among the oil companies which have agreed to the 6 percent wage increase and the improvements in holidays and vacations, at one or more of their plants, are Gulf, Texas Co., Phillips, Warren, Magnolia (a Socony Mobil subsidiary), Carter (a Standard of New Jersey affiliate) and Atlantic. The "pattern" is spreading rapidly through various companies.

Average $2.81 An Hour

Directly affected by OCAW's negotiations will be approximately half the union's 200,000 members. In addition, at least 300,000 other oil industry employes, including supervisory workers not represented by the union, will receive the same increase sooner or later in line with a custom usually followed by the oil companies.

The wage increase raises basic wage rate of hourly pay of workers to an average of $2.81 an hour.

The union embarked on its campaign for wage increases last December, with an announced goal of 27 cents an hour increases. The policy committee in its meeting last week agreed to revise this goal downward by one-third to the 18-cent package now negotiated.

In prosecuting its campaign, many of the union's locals took strike votes, but the only actual strikes occurring on the wage issue involved approximately 1,000 men working for the marketing divisions of seven companies in the Detroit, Mich., area. These strikes have been settled.

Seventh Victory For Papermakers

Johnsonsburg, Pa. — Bargaining rights for more than 900 workers at the New York & Pennsylvania Paper Co. here were won by the Papermakers and Paperworkers in an NLRB election May 14. The plant has been represented by Mine Workers Dist. 50 but since this group was ineligible to appear on the ballot the tally was 556 for the AFL-CIO affiliate and 311 for "no union."

It was the eighth straight victory for the UPP since the merger of the two unions took place in Chicago Mar. 6. About 5,000 workers were involved in the elections.

HEEL CHECK to spot O'Sullivan heels which are on the don't-buy list is conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Smith (left) and Asa Smith whose seniority totals 77 years at plant of O'Sullivan Rubber Co. in Winchester, Va., where the Rubber Workers have been on strike for more than a year.

O'Sullivan Workers Confident Of Winning Year-Old Strike

By Eugene A. Kelley

Winchester, Va.—Four hundred valiant Rubber Workers on strike against the O'Sullivan Rubber Co. are confident and determined they will win their year-long battle against the firm's vicious anti-labor policy. The first anniversary of the strike, May 13, was marked by no special notice in this quiet Shenandoah Valley city but there was a quickening of the union's boycott against the company's products.

Fighting Term

"Don't Buy America's No. 1 Heel" posters and leaflets are making their appearance in more and more union offices across the country as the URW campaign is stepped up. The poster's reference is to O'Sullivan's famous slogan, now unfortunately a fighting term for the strikers.

No settlement to the dispute is in sight. URW officials instituted the boycott in January after all attempts at negotiation had failed. Many international unions and scores of state and city central bodies have backed the boycott.

In hundreds of cities, union members have visited neighborhood shoe repair shops and Master Shoe Rebuilder Association in an effort to have them discontinue the use of O'Sullivan products until the strike is over.

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster declared, "If there ever was a strike that was a justifiable strike, this one is it. Seldom in my years in the labor movement have I seen a group of strikers more loyal to their union, more determined to fight until their strike is won."

The wage scale at O'Sullivan's has always been about 50 cents an hour below the rest of the rubber industry. After the workers voted to join the URW and the shockingly low wage level was called to management's attention the answer came back a cold and distant "So what?"

The company turned down the union demand for a 15-cent hourly wage increase and six paid holidays. Instead, they offered a five-year contract with no pay raise the first year and only two cents a year after that.

Every effort to arbitrate the strike issues has been rejected by the firm.

They refuse to reinstate veteran employes, some of them with 25 and more years of service.

Arthur Smith, one of the pickets, helped to build the plant 31 years ago and is at the top of the seniority list. His brother, Asa Smith, with 28 years of service, is in the number two spot with 28 years seniority.

Employment Dips Noted Along Industrial Fronts

By Gervase N. Love

Industrial employment dropped more than seasonally in April and jobs in construction showed less than a normal increase, the Depts. of Labor and Commerce reported.

Non-agricultural employment, up by 400,000 over March to 64.3 million, set a record for April thanks to gains in most outdoor work and the pre-Easter pick-up on trade and service.

Jobs in factories dipped by 130,000 to a level to 16.8 million, principally because of layoffs in plants producing consumer durable goods. Industrial employment was about 160,000 less than in December, on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Auto Plants Hit

Between March and April, the largest drop in factory jobs was in auto plants, where about 35,000 layoffs raised the industry total to 60,000 less than in January.

Cutbacks continued in plants producing refrigerators, home laundry equipment and radio and television sets. With some decline in industrial machinery employment, job cuts in the primary metals industry followed.

Total unemployment was reduced by 200,000 to 2.7 million, about the same as in April 1956 and a decline of about 8 percent from March. However, the "hard core" of the unemployed—those who have been jobless for 15 weeks or longer—remained unchanged at 700,000. The two departments expected the figure to stay high until the late spring pickup in outdoor work.

Factory Work-Week

The factory work-week declined by .2 hours to 39.9 hours, mainly because of a drop in overtime. However, higher wage rates kept earnings above the levels of April 1956—$81.80 a week compared to $79 last year.

The 2 million high school graduates and students who will be seeking fulltime or summer jobs this year shouldn't have much trouble in most of the country, according to Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell.

"With the economy strong and further job gains ahead," he said, 'young job seekers will find labor market conditions generally favorable with many employers looking for both full-time and temporary workers.

"Continued economic strength, coupled with seasonal expansion in agriculture, construction and other seasonal industries, should push job totals to all-time highs this year.

Time Lost Through Strikes at Minimum

Ithaca, N. Y. — Working time lost through strikes has amounted to less than one-half of 1 percent in the past 10 years, Deputy Under Sec. of Labor Millard Cass told a Cornell University audience.

Every year, he said, about 100,000 collective bargaining agreements are settled but in the last decade there has been an average of only 4,212 work stoppages per year.

"We sometimes tend to forget the large and relatively unpublicized amount of labor-management cooperation in this country," Cass said.

Fishermen's Union Joins With NMU

New York—Affiliation of a new union, Fishermen and Allied Workers, with the Maritime Union was announced by NMU Pres. Joseph Curran.

The new group whose headquarters is in Biloxi, Miss., comprises shrimp and oyster fishermen working out of Mississippi Gulf Coast ports.

With an initial membership of 1,600 and a potential of 30,000 members, the new group unanimously voted affiliation with the NMU several weeks ago. NMU membership approved the affiliation at meetings in 28 port headquarters recently by a total vote of 3,193 to 11.

Curran said the new union plans a vigorous organizing drive to enlist fishermen, cannery workers, unloaders and others in the seafood industries throughout the Gulf area.

The fishermen will retain autonomy under the affiliation terms. President of the group is Oswald Chatham, Sr., and Edward Hanson is secretary-treasurer. Both are from Biloxi. A charter member is Biloxi's Mayor LazQuave, a former fisherman.

U.S. Requested To Improve Migrant Laws

The U.S. Section of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee has told Congress that "improved administration of the program for importing Mexican contract labor is essential if our government is to meet its responsibilities under the international agreement with Mexico."

In a letter to all members of the House and Senate Labor and Agriculture Committees, Serafino Romualdi, committee secretary, hit at "recent action by the House in voting to deny the funds requested in the President's budget to provide sufficient staff to the Department of Labor for improved enforcement of the protections which Congress clearly intended when it approved the law setting up this program."

"Such improvement can only come about," he said, "if Congress provides the funds to the Labor Department for proper administration of this law."

Romualdi enclosed a copy of an article in the current issue of Jubilee magazine which calls the lack of enforcement "a national scandal."

He said that while it is true that most farm employers are not guilty of the worst abuses charged, "nevertheless that such abuses do exist on a considerable scale, and to an extent which cannot be tolerated, has been established, we believe, beyond reasonable dispute."

DEBORAH HUMANITARIAN AWARD for 1957 is presented to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right) by New York Gov. Averell Harriman (D). The citation, from the Deborah Sanitarium and Hospital, honored Reuther's "long and devoted service to the advancement of the working people of this country."

'Profitless Prosperity' Myth Upset by Wall Street Journal

New York—The cries of "wolf" that industry has been raising about a "profitless prosperity" have been effectively answered by the Wall Street Journal.

That organ of the financial and business world has reported that its quarterly survey of profits covering the first three months of 1957, portrayed a rosy world.

The details: A total of 536 companies in 28 business classifications whose operations the Journal studied had a net income of $200 million more in the first quarter of this year than in the comparable period of last year—$2.9 billion compared to $2.7 billion.

Foremost Mourners

This is a gain of 7.8 percent, a substantial increment that a few years ago would have been regarded as downright impressive.

The newspaper asserted that the "satisfactory" gain "somewhat overstates" the actual improvement because of "special circumstances" in two industry classifications. It cited petroleum and electrical manufacturing.

The former was one of the foremost mourners about "profitless prosperity." Things were so tough a few months ago, it claimed, it just had to boost prices to keep change in the till, what with the Suez trouble and all. What the increase, plus stepped-up sales growing out of the Suez closing, actually did was to raise its net profit by a thumping 17.9 percent, the Journal survey showed.

The electrical manufacturing industry did even better—a fantastic 97.4 percent improvement. But the Journal attributed this not to a sensational improvement in business, laying it instead to the fact that Westinghouse was in the red in the first 1956 quarter because of a strike.

Groups Show Increase

If these two groups were eliminated, the Journal said, the remaining 512 companies would have showed an average jump in net profits of $58 million, or almost 3 percent. This is about what savings bonds, bought by workers, paid, if held until maturity, before the rate was changed a few months ago—and it was paid each year, not increased by that much each year.

The Journal survey showed that 17 of its industrial groups registered gains in net profits, while 11 reported drops.

Among those showing improvement, in addition to petroleum and electrical equipment, were autos and auto equipment, iron and steel, aircraft manufacture, railroads and utilities. Groups which didn't do as well this year as in 1956 included chemicals, building materials, air lines, mining and metals, radio and television, and textiles.

The Journal, peering into the future, predicted that "the second quarter might produce little if any improvement over a year ago" for two main reasons. One is the "special circumstances" in petroleum and electrical equipment, the other the fact that "some big industries now are showing signs of softness."

High Interest Policy Haunts U. S. Financing

The Eisenhower Administration's high interest rate policy has come back to haunt it.

The U.S. Treasury is having trouble refinancing its short-term notes. Banks and other financial institutions are not going for the new issues because the interest rate isn't high enough.

The Treasury tried recently to exchange for $4 billion in short-term 1⅝ percent notes 11-month notes bearing 3½ percent interest or notes maturing in four years, 11 months at 3⅝ percent.

A large percentage of the holders of the old short-term notes refused the new offerings, demanding cash instead although the interest rate on the new issues are the highest in 25 years for that type of note.

Further evidence of how the Administration's high interest rate policies are making the refinancing of $75 billion in short term notes over the next 12 months more and more difficult can be found on the bond market.

The 1⅝ percent notes were selling at a discount a week before their maturity, and the 11-month issue offered in exchang is already selling at a discount on a when-issued basis.

Textile Industry Needs Government Assistance

New York—Government intervention is necessary if the six-year illness of the textile industry, unrelieved by palliatives and now spreading to the supposedly impregnable South, is to be checked. In a letter to Pres. Eisenhower setting forth a nine-point program, Textile Workers Pres. William Pollock said "government action—your action—is needed and needed now."

Pollock called for hearings on a bill introduced by Sen. Margaret Smith (R-Me.) which would permit U.S. mills to buy surplus raw cotton under certain conditions at the world price instead of at the artificial "support" price.

Other points called for in the TWUA proposal:

Government purchase and distribution of textiles and clothing to the needy at home and abroad;

A "consistent and sensible" tariff policy with special protection for woolen and worsted goods and hard fiber products;

A federal research program to stimulate growth of the industry;

A 35-hour basic work-week at 40 hours' pay;

Federal aid in the redevelopment of distressed areas;

Special aid to workers victimized by the curtailment, liquidation or migration of industry;

Revision of federal tax laws to eliminate capital gains and carry-over provisions;

An investigation by the President to "perfect and enlarge" the program.

Furniture, Upholsterers Merger Talks Slated Soon

New York—Official talks which may lead to merger between the Furniture Workers and the Upholsterers are scheduled to begin very soon. UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer reported that the general executive board of his union met in Atlantic City and authorized official merger discussions with the Upholsterers. He indicated that similar action had been taken by officiers of the UIU.

Realization of the merger would result in an organization of more than 100,000 AFL-CIO members in the furniture, bedding and allied fields.

The two unions acted several months ago to form the Confederated Upholsterers and Furniture Workers of America. This agency was established to conduct joint organizing campaigns and engage in other activities reflecting their mutual interests pending achievement of organic unity.

Pizer reported that the UFWA board gave unqualified endorsement to the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code. They also authorized an organizing drive among white-collar employes of furniture manufacturers now under contract with the union and inclusion of white-collar workers in future organizing drives.

Labor Finds Nation Will Benefit From Investigation of Food Prices

The AFL-CIO told the House Agriculture Consumers' Study subcommittee that it expects "results of great benefit to the entire nation" to come from its current study of food prices.

In a letter to Rep. Victor L. Anfuso (D-N.Y.), chairman of the subcommittee, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said that "no sector of the economy is more important to the welfare of the public than the food industry, and none is beset with more problems that require critical study and, then, action."

Fair Return Imperative

The industry "vitally affects the life of every American," Biemiller said. He stressed that while labor shares "a natural desire to fulfill our food needs at the lowest reasonable prices," it recognizes that "the nation also has an obligation to those whose work provides the food for our tables."

"Surely, they, too, deserve and must have a fair return for their contribution to our welfare," he said. "No evaluation of the successes and shortcomings of the food industry can be complete without weighing the needs of consumers and producers alike."

Biemiller said that labor is "justly proud" of the part it has played in raising family earnings throughout the nation, "thereby raising the capacity of millions to buy more food."

The AFL-CIO spokesman noted, however, that many farm operators and hired agricultural workers have not kept up with improved living standards won by other segments of the economy.

Cites Farm Distress

"A million men and women who plant and harvest in the fields still work for wages that mock the concept of an American standard of living and an American wage," he said. "And among our farm proprietors—except for those who operate the largest and most highly mechanized enterprises—economic distress now appears to have become chronic."

Biemiller suggested that the committee should determine, at the very outset, whether the output of American agriculture is "excessive or, indeed, enough," in view of population growth, the goal of an adequate diet for all U.S. families, emergency food stockpiles, and the potentially greater distribution of food through foreign trade and "to advance the cause of democracy overseas."

He also asked the group to look into the plight of the millions of workers in the food industry who "do not receive an adequate income in return for their contribution," and to study the potential for greater food consumption in the U.S.

"Even in the midst of today's unprecedented 'prosperity,'" he wrote, "we are all aware that millions of Americans still suffer from substandard diets. The relationship of family income levels to current family food expenditures should be carefully considered."

Merger of Nevada Labor Set for Aug. 1

Reno, Nev. — Merger of Nevada's AFL and CIO state organizations will take place at the Riverside Hotel here August 16-18.

Details of the merger were worked out at a meeting in Las Vegas attended by representatives of the two groups. Pres. James Ryan and Sec.-Treas. Louis Paley of the federation of labor and Pres. Van Englested and Sec.-Treas. William Friel of the industrial union council headed their organization's delegations.

Air Line Stewards Ask Attendants Be Licensed

Chicago—The AFL-CIO Air Line Stewards' and Stewardesses' Association will seek legislation in Congress to license cabin attendants in major airlines. Basic safety training would be made a prerequisite to obtaining a license.

Rowland K. Quinn, of Bangor, Me., re-elected president at the union's biennial convention here, said most airlines train their stewards and stewardesses in emergency evacuation and other safety essentials, but some do not.

"We want to standardize the requirements so that they all will be good," he said.

Quinn, a former purser with Eastern Airlines, has led the union since 1953. At 32, he is one of the oldest members. Average age of the stewards and stewardesses in the union is 22. Rapid turnover due to matrimony is a problem peculiar to this international.

Other officers re-elected at the convention were Mary Lou Bryan, of Michigan, vice president; Helen H. Chase, of Boston, secretary, and Helen D. Givan, of Oak Park, Ill., treasurer.

Quinn told the 100 delegates attending that the union now has agreements with 28 of the 30 major airlines. The contracts cover 7,500 employes. Major gains of the organization included wage increases, limitations on flying time, and improved grievance procedure.

Quinn said prohibition of liquor service on planes is another legislative objective. The ALSSA is represented on the AFL-CIO aviation legislation committee, and believes support of all organized labor will help to improve airline safety.

Labor Backs U.S. Employes' Pay Fight

Meany Says Government Should Set Example

By Milton Plumb

Over 2,000 delegates from 23 postal and federal employe unions were pledged "full AFL-CIO support" as they launched a drive to win pay increases, retirement improvements and union recognition legislation at this session of Congress.

Keynoting the national legislative conference called by the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany emphasized that such action is needed "so that the government worker may come into his own again." He stressed that government workers were asking "no special favors" but "only a fair share" in demanding an immediate pay hike.

Should Set Example

"I do not subscribe to the theory that there is a special favor conferred upon the government worker for which he, in turn, should subsidize his neighbors by working for less than a decent standard of wages," Meany declared.

"On the contrary, he continued, "Our government should set the example for other employers—not trail behind those in private industry. Our government should be the ideal employer and pay the best wages."

Meany said that a pay increase for postal and classified federal workers is "long overdue." He pointed out that private industry adjusts its wages every year, or two, and that over the last 10 years the income of business executives, and stockholders as well, has been "definitely upward."

Workers in private industry also are able to make similar adjustments every year or two through the efforts of their unions, he said. Today's average wage in industry is over $5,000 a year.

"It would take $1,500 a year in the postal service to bring the minimum up to that level," Meany pointed out. "Is this too much? Well, the Heller Committee reports that a minimum budget needed for a family of four is now $5,849 a year. This is not luxury, but a minimum standard.

Last Ditch Battle

GEC Chairman William C. Doherty told the rally that the meeting was "a last ditch proposition" and that "use of the discharge petition is the only route we have" to get pay raise legislation before the House.

Pres. James A. Campbell of the American Federation of Government Employes noted that the Inter-State Commerce Commission has just approved a 15 percent hike in passenger fares for the railroads.

"I've been searching to find someone in the Administration to call this inflation, but apparently that word is only used when government employes want pay raises," he said. "We never had a better case for a pay raise than we have today."

Msgr. George C. Higgins, director of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, told the delegates that while he supported their immediate objective of a pay increase, "in the long run, your other objective of getting enactment of union-recognition legislation is probably the most important."

Dodging Responsibility

The government has failed to carry out its responsibility to guarantee government workers the right to union representation, he said, adding that "the right to organize and bargain collectively does not depend on the kind of work you do."

Pres. J. A. Brownlow of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., which represents many of the government's "blue collar" workers, also stressed that "the great majority of government employes do not enjoy union recognition."

"Certainly the government should at least observe the same regulations it has established for private industry," he declared.

During their visit to Washington, the delegates, who came from every state, called on representatives and senators from their districts to press their demands.

The theme of the conference, stated in a large banner across the stage of Lisner Auditorium and frequently referred to by speakers was:

"One small pay raise in six years 'ain't' enough!"

Pay Excuses Won't Convince Wives

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Government Employes Council pay raise rally that the Eisenhower Administration's consistent opposition to pay increase legislation might be "summed up" as follows:

"When prices are rising 'it is inflationary to increase pay.' When prices are falling, higher pay 'might add to unemployment.' However, when prices are stable, then you better not 'rock the boat.' "

Meany added that "this may be 'sound economic thinking' to business organizations, but I suggest you try and convince your wife with this kind of reasoning."

FEDERAL WORKER UNION OFFICIALS discuss their pay raise objectives with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (center) at the opening of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council national legislative conference. In the usual order are Pres. Harold V. McAvoy of the Mail Handlers, Pres. James A. Campbell of the Government Employes, GEC Operations Dir. Thomas G. Walters, Meany, Pres. J. Cline House of the Post Office Clerks, Pres. Paul A. Nagle of the Postal Transport Association, and Pres. William C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers, who is GEC chairman.

Meany Brands White Councils As Leaders in Anti-Labor Drive

(Continued from page 1)

officials, especially in the South and from the South, who have violated their oath of office to uphold the Constitution of the United States by wilfully obstructing and flouting the Supreme Court's ruling" against segregation. He also scored "the failure of Congress thus far to overcome the hurdles blocking enactment of civil rights legislation."

In Washington, the House Rules Committee finally has agreed to vote May 21 on clearing the Administration-backed rights measure for floor action. It has bottled up the bill ever since it was approved by the House Judiciary Committee Apr. 1.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, however, this week again turned down an effort by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo.) to get the group to vote on a similar measure.

Meany stressed that respect for, and compliance with, the law is the obligation of all citizens, and that "public officials, elected to uphold and administer the law, are doubly bound to discharge that responsibility."

Presentation by Potofsky

He called the continuing denial of equal civil rights to millions of Americans because of race or color "a blot that must be erased, with more than deliberate speed."

The award, given annually "to an American who has contributed in great measure to the betterment of race relations in our country," was presented on behalf of the NAACP fund by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers.

Potofsky praised Meany for "his devotion to the American ideal that every citizen is entitled to be treated as an individual, not as a member of a racial, religious or national group."

"George Meany knows," he said, "that no labor movement worth its salt can compromise with the fundamental principles of democracy. By word and deed, he made clear his understanding that the rights of labor and the rights of all minorities are identical rights."

Meany said that he accepted the award "not as a personal honor, but as a testimonial to the steadfast devotion of the trade union movement to the goal of justice, fair play and civil rights for all Americans.

He called the award "all the more gratifying because it is graced with the name of the late Philip Murray, a man of faith, humility and kindliness, to whom the cause of civil rights was God's cause."

Public Will Continue to Support Honest Labor, Meany Tells JLC

Atlantic City—The labor movement is not likely to lose its standing with the American public because of the current Senate investigation of corruption in labor and management, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the biennial convention of the Jewish Labor Committee here. "There is no justification for fear that the labor movement will be seriously weakened by the exposure or the punishment of a few transgressors," he said. "In the long run our cause will be strengthened by getting rid of these enemies from within.

Force for Good

"Nor, in my judgment, will labor suffer any real loss in public esteem. The trade union movement has been able to grow to its present high state because public opinion has supported it. The people of this country realize that the labor movement has been a force for good in the life of our country. We intend to keep it that way. And as long as we do, we are going to enjoy favorable public opinion."

Meany's remarks, recorded in advance of the convention, stressed the contributions labor has made to general improvement of the American way of life.

"Largely through the result of our efforts, the working standards and the living standards of the American people today are the highest in the world," he said. "It is obvious that because of the great contributions made by labor to the national economy, any real damage to the trade union movement today would hurt the entire nation."

The 400 delegates, representing 500,000 Jewish workers in the AFL-CIO, adopted resolutions urging Pres. Eisenhower to "go to the people with a radio and TV appeal" on behalf of his civil rights program and calling on the Soviet Union to "give an accounting of what has happened to Jewish cultural life under Soviet rule."

Perpetuating Genocide

Nathan Chanin, chairman of the JLC administrative committee, told the convention that the Soviet Union is perpetuating the Stalin pattern of genocide against Jewish culture. "Jewish institutions," he said, "are kept closed and Jews are prevented from leaving Russia to join their families beyond Soviet borders."

Emanuel Muravchik, director of the committee's anti-discrimination department, reported that a survey of 100 of the 2,500 union locals in the South found "considerable support for the White Citizens Councils among union members" but that "those members, nonetheless, are consistently loyal to their union locals and will not disaffiliate from the AFL-CIO."

"The southern union members," his report said, "who support the White Citizens Councils are in sharp contrast to the southern labor leadership, which strongly maintains that the councils' purpose is to fight the unionization of southern workers and who utilize the race issue as a weapon."

So far, only 50 locals have reported the race issue as a serious problem, he said.

Steelworkers Fund To Honor Grant

Boston—New England locals of the Steelworkers are establishing a $100,000 scholarship fund in memory of Sidney S. Grant, prominent labor attorney who died Apr. 14.

Interest from the fund will be used to provide scholarships for six sons of Steelworkers interested in the study of labor law.

Another scholarship fund is being set up at Boston University Law School in Grant's memory by friends of the late attorney who began the practice of labor law in partnership with Sam Angoff in 1929.

Social Services Group To Help Juveniles

New York—The chaplains committee of Special Social Services have opened a handbag shop at the State Training School for Girls at Hudson, N. Y., to aid in the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents.

It is the first shop under a clergy-labor-management experiment. Vice Pres. Edward Friss of the Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers assisted in setting up the shop which has the approval of the national authority of the ladies handbag industry.

Emotion Warps Rights Judgment

New York — AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the NAACP Philip Murray Award dinner here that emotional stresses of the civil rights issue sometimes are so strong that they "warp the good judgment even of veteran trade unionists."

"I have received letters from union members saying they regarded themselves as southerners first and trade unionists second," he said.

"I told them they had things a little twisted—that under the philosophy of our movement a man first has to be a good citizen before he can be a good union man and that the first duty of a good citizen is to obey all the laws of the land."

Wishful Thinking?

SEN. BARRY GOLDWATER (R-Ariz.), who has been palming himself off with increasing frequency as an expert on labor-management matters, undertook earlier this month to tell the U.S. Chamber of Commerce about the Auto Workers' strike at the Kohler plant.

"The union," he told the chamber, "first asked for a strict union shop—this despite a Wisconsin 'right-to-work' law."

People with far fewer pretensions of expertise than the junior senator from Arizona are well aware that Wisconsin does not have a "right-to-work" law. We can only conclude that Goldwater's lust for this kind of anti-union legislation out-ran his reason.

Life, indeed, must be difficult for those who dwell in this kind of world where fantasy becomes fact and fiction becomes reality.

Talking of Strategy . . .

THE MILITARY DISPUTE between Gen. Eisenhower and the late Gen. Robert E. Lee over the strategy of the battle of Gettysburg is not one for humble civilians to talk about with any air of knowledge.

But we can look at Pres. Eisenhower's present strategic difficulties with the "economy at any cost" group in Congress over the present budget . . . and feel he's wide open to criticism.

- **The best defense is a good offense. Pres. Eisenhower seems, in this case, to have forgotten what he learned at West Point.**
- **He offered the new budget earlier this year with an air of apology.**
- **He spoke softly, and with a little stick, when his Secretary of the Treasury sounded the call for hacking his chief executive's budget by several billion dollars.**
- **He agreed with just about everybody that the budget could and should be cut a "little bit here" and "a little bit there."**

In other words, he was defensive when he should have taken the offense against the Chamber of Commerce and the big business lobby that wants to reduce the federal government to impotence. Now the "militant" TV speeches are too little and too late.

Support the Union Label!

THE UNION LABEL—that reliable hallmark of fair working conditions and good craftsmanship—is being honored this week at the AFL-CIO Union Industries Show at Kansas City, Mo.

Under the sponsorship of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., the big exhibit is attracting scores of thousands of visitors, who will gain a new appreciation of the broad scope of harmonious, constructive relationships between labor and management throughout American industry.

The union label is a symbol of these fine relationships. Its increasing use on products of every shape and description attests to the steady growth of our democratic labor movement.

And, most of all, the label is a reminder to union members that they should buy union, as well as work union.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II **MAY 18, 1957** **No. 20**

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Sh-h-h- He's Busy!

Msgr. Higgins Takes NAM to Task For Stand on Welfare Fund Bills

(The following is excerpted from The Yardstick, a weekly column written by Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept., National Catholic Welfare Conference.)

Pres. Eisenhower has publicly urged speedy congressional action on long-pending Administration proposals to regulate union health and welfare funds.

While he did not mention any specific bill by name, the President was undoubtedly referring, among other proposals, to the so-called Ives bill, introduced by Republican Sen. Irving Ives of New York.

This bill, and a similar bill introduced by Democratic Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois, would require all employe welfare funds to register and to file periodic financial reports with a government agency.

Both bills would apply to company—as well as union-administered funds. It is estimated that approximately 90 percent of all employe benefit plans are of the former type. Only 10 percent are administered by unions.

Should Be Completely Safeguarded

"We have long favored legislation even more sweeping than the pending Administration bill," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared after Pres. Eisenhower's statement had been released to the press. "These health and welfare plans," Meany continued, "whether operated by unions, by management, or both jointly, are funds held in trust for the benefit of workers and should be completely safeguarded from any and all corruption and mismanagement."

Ironically, however, the National Association of Manufacturers—unless it has a change of heart between now and the time of the Senate hearings—will probably testify against the Ives and Douglas bills and will do everything it possibly can to defeat them.

The NAM has already blasted the Douglas bill as a "sleeper," "shrewdly conceived" by Douglas as an attack on "the healthy parts of American industry's whole structure of employe benefits."

This is very unfair to Douglas. There are no "sleepers" in the Douglas bill. The purpose of the bill is very simple, and its language is perfectly clear. As we have already indicated, the senator's proposal would merely require all employe welfare funds to file and to register financial reports with a government agency.

Opposition Is Indefensible

What's wrong with that? Nothing at all—except that the Douglas bill would apply to company- as well as union-administered funds. This seems to be the only reason the NAM is opposed to the bill.

According to the NAM, it's perfectly all right for the federal government to regulate union-administered funds, but the regulation of company-administered funds should be left to the states.

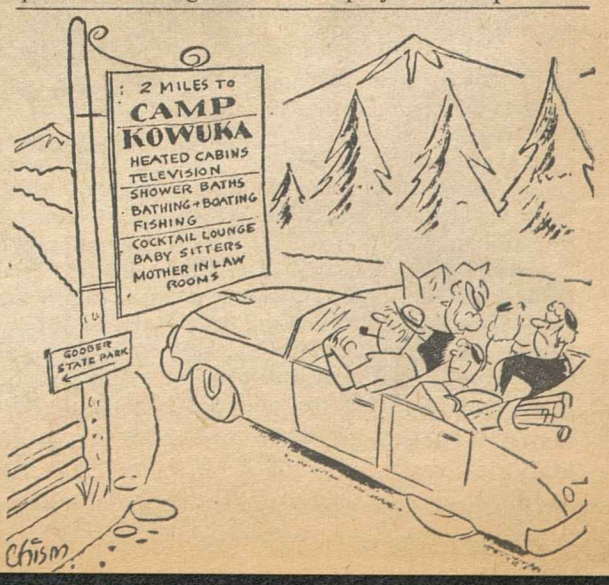
As of this writing, the NAM has confined its opposition to the Douglas bill, presumably for political reasons. The fact is, however, that the Ives bill—as previously noted—would also apply to company-administered funds. Sooner or later, therefore, spokesmen for the NAM will probably have to take a vigorous stand against the Administration, which is known to be in favor of the Ives proposal.

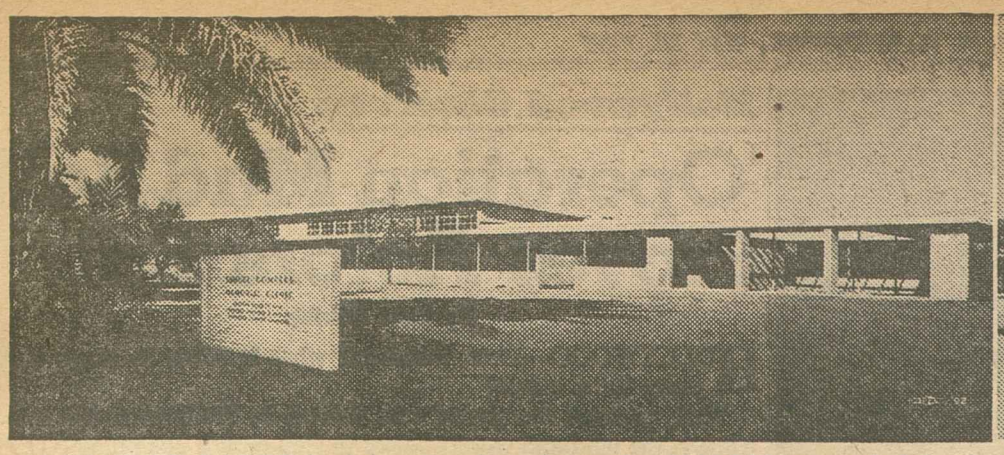
We have no desire to pick a quarrel with the National Association of Manufacturers, but it must be said in all honesty that NAM's opposition to the Douglas-Ives proposals is illogical and indefensible. The NAM has a long history of opposing labor legislation and social welfare legislation in the name of free enterprise.

The NAM is entitled to its own opinion about the meaning of free enterprise and its application in the field of labor and social welfare legislation. Nevertheless the NAM should not expect to be taken seriously when it arbitrarily changes the meaning of free enterprise to suit its own convenience or its own particular purposes.

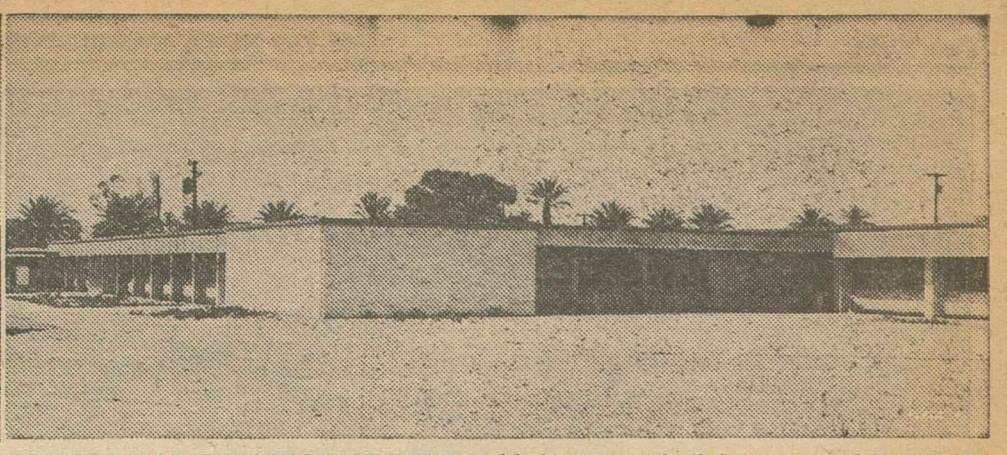
That is to say, if it is a violation of the principles of free enterprise for the federal government to regulate company-administered welfare plans, then it is also reprehensible for the federal government to regulate union-administered funds. The NAM cannot have it both ways.

In a sense this is probably much ado about nothing, for the chances are that the majority of responsible businessmen in the United States will support the Ives bill or an adequate substitute, regardless of NAM's stand. Let's hope so, for the business community in the United States has everything to lose and nothing to gain by standing in the way of adequate federal regulation of employe benefit plans.



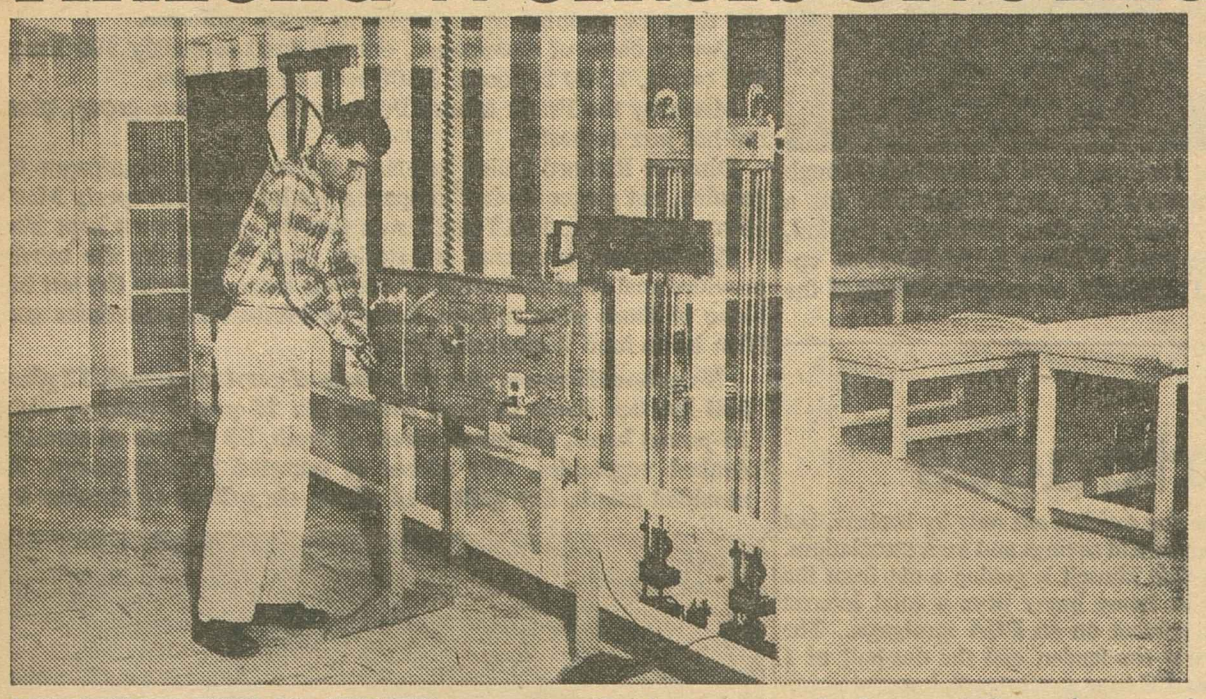


ORGANIZED LABOR in Arizona undertook to raise $100,000 to match federal funds and enlarge the Samuel Gompers Memorial Clinic it built in Phoenix in 1953 for treatment of the handicapped. Front view is shown.

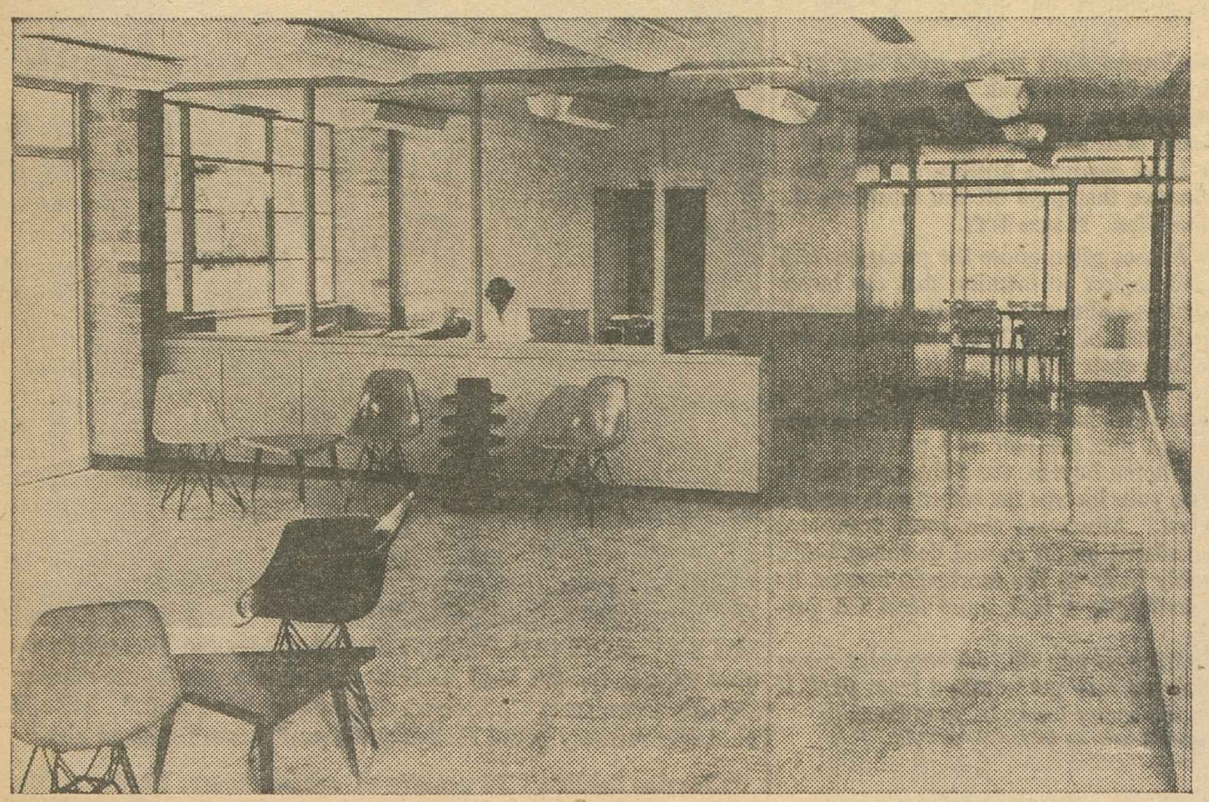


NEW REHABILITATION CENTER, added to rear of clinic supported by Maricopa County Society for Crippled Children and Adults, is shown just prior to its dedication on May 5. Clinic honors memory of founder of the AFL.

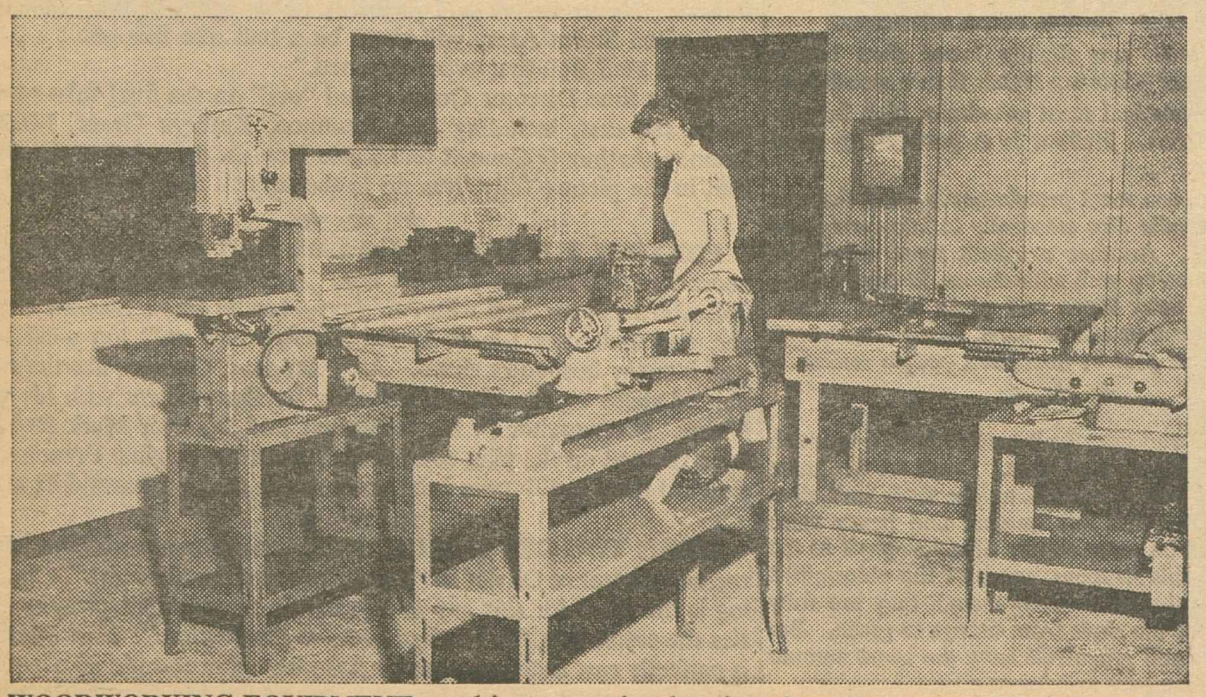
Arizona Workers Give Aid to Handicapped



DEMONSTRATION OF ABILITY to use an artificial arm is given by Raymond Hernandez, one of the first adults to take advantage of the clinic's program. By capitalizing on capacities within physical disabilities, the clinic undertakes to restore the handicapped to productive life.



IMPRESSIVE ENTRANCE has executive offices nearby and leads into a conference room which will be used for extension courses in special education, given by Arizona State University, and as a seminar room for clinical affiliations in rehabilitation and allied medical fields.



WOODWORKING EQUIPMENT, used in prevocational testing of work tolerances, is being set up by Marjorie Evert, one of many rehabilitation technicians at the Gompers Clinic. Much of the money for the day-to-day operation of the memorial comes from Easter seal sales.

Pledge Hour's Pay a Year For Rehabilitation Center

Phoenix, Ariz.—Because organized workers in Arizona were willing voluntarily to give up an hour's pay a year, physically handicapped children and adults will be given a new lease on life and be prepared to make their own way as useful members of the community.

Members of AFL-CIO unions have pledged themselves to raise the $100,000 needed to take advantage of a matching federal grant of Hill-Burton Act funds to Arizona. The result is a new total rehabilitation center at the Samuel Gompers Memorial Clinic, built by Arizona workers in 1953 in honor of the founding president of the former AFL.

Addition Trebles Working Space

The $200,000 addition encompasses 15,000 square feet of space and gives the Maricopa County Society for Crippled Children and Adults, which supports the clinic, a total of more than 22,000 square feet.

The new facility was formally dedicated on May 5. Present at the exercises were Gov. Ernest McFarland (D) of Arizona, Vice Mayor Clarence Shivers of Phoenix and Mrs. R. C. O'Hara, chairman of the board of directors of the Easter Seal Society. A large delegation from organized labor included AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. E. P. Theiss and R. E. Barrett, chairman of the unions' building committee.

The addition has expanded the clinic's prevocational testing, which is one of the important elements of total restoration of the handicapped. Woodworking equipment, for instance, is used to test work tolerances as well as to get a line on the abilities of those undergoing treatment.

Individuals and Community Share Benefits

Three private treatment areas have been set up in the physical therapy department for use as needed. A new conference room will be used for extension courses in special education given by Arizona State University, and as a seminar room for specialists.

The handicapped who are helped through the memorial clinic to achieve the dignity of labor and become self-supporting are not the only ones to benefit from the program.

There is an economic advantage to the community, too. A recent survey, according to the Easter seal committee, shows that the handicapped person who is given the advantage of total rehabilitation through medically-oriented team service returns $10 to the community in his complete restoration to useful living for every $1 spent on his rehabilitation.

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CLEANING UP CHICAGO, 8,000 workers, led by Chicago Flat Janitors Local 1, marched through the rain this year in the annual parade sponsored by Mayor Richard J. Daley's Committee for a Cleaner Chicago. Shown here as they reviewed the marchers are, from left, Gen. Richard J. Smykal, honorary parade marshal; Nathaniel Leverone and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William L. McFetridge, co-chairmen of the parade committee; Mayor Daley and Raymond T. O'Keefe, cleanup chairman of the Chicago Association of Commerce & Industry.

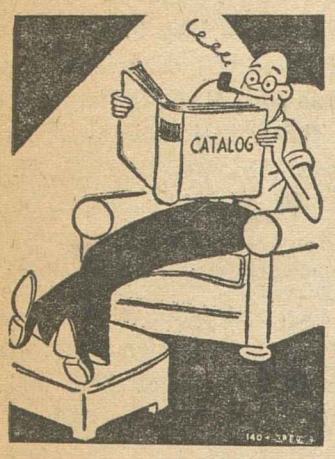
How to Buy:

Gray Market in Mortgages

By Sidney Margolius

BOTH families who want to sell their houses and home buyers and builders now pay tribute to a widespread gray market in mortgages which charges extra fees above the established FHA and VA interest rates.

Like the old black markets, the new gray market in money operates in semi-secrecy. Like the black market, it thrives on scarcity, in this case, the scarcity of money caused by the government's tight-money policy. There's one difference: the gray market in mortgage money at present is perfectly legal.



The mortgage gray market operates by exacting a premium for loans called a "discount." This is not the kind of discount you get when you shop at a cut-rate store. It's quite the reverse.

In this case, the family that wants a mortgage, say for $10,000, agrees to pay a discount of ten percent. It gets the $10,000, but signs a mortgage contract for $11,000. It pays this extra $1,000 premium in addition to the usual interest rate of 4½ or 5½ percent or whatever the agreed-upon rate is.

Often it is the home buyer himself or builders, who must pay the "discount." If the builders pay it, the cost must be passed on to you when you buy a house. Discounts are being exacted not only by brokers, but by reputable banks and savings and loan associations.

Even Uncle Sam himself is getting a cut from the gray market. A home buyer pays a total interest charge of 5½ percent on an FHA mortgage. The 5 percent goes to the lender, and the one-half of 1 percent goes to FHA as a mortgage insurance premium, to insure the lender (not you) against any loss. Thus when a loan of $10,000 is raised to $10,500 or $11,000 through the device of the discount, FHA, too, collects an additional one-half of 1 percent on the bonus.

Many home buyers don't realize until they get their monthly bills from the bank that they have to pay this additional fee. Even then they are still confused. Some even believe, reader letters indicate, that the FHA mortgage insurance is like the mortgage insurance that pays off the mortgage if the breadwinner dies. It sure isn't.

Ads for new houses often quote the mortgage rate at 5 percent and neglect to mention that the buyer will have to pay this additional one-half of 1 percent. During the first year of a $12,000 mortgage, this mortgage premium costs you $60.

Actually, in one way you're better off getting a conventional non-FHA mortgage at 5½ percent than the FHA 5 percent plus one-half of 1 percent. Unknown to many home buyers, the FHA premium is not deductible on your income tax return as is straight mortgage interest. Moreover, the FHA insurance premium is calculated on an annual declining basis, not on a monthly basis as the mortgage interest itself, so you actually pay a little more than 5½ percent.

Eventually, after you pay off your mortgage many years from now you may get a refund from FHA if it doesn't have too many losses in your area.

(Copyright 1957 by Sidney Margolius)

Making Ends Meet:

Low-Cost Meals Can Be Found

By Nancy Pratt

IN a period of rising food prices, consumers need to be especially selective in buying meats for low-cost meals. You can hold the line on your meat buying by choosing meats and other protein foods where prices have not been rising too rapidly.

Poultry and egg prices have been steady throughout the year. Currently egg prices are lower than a year ago. Frozen turkeys are also moderately priced, reflecting record high supplies and a heavy volume of birds coming to market this month.

Price tags on lunch meats, canned meats, and frankfurters have, by and large, also remained unchanged in most parts of the country.

Pork prices are gradually inching upward as they always do at this time of year, but watch for bargains on sausage, cured hams, and shoulders. Sausage is a better buy than high-price bacon for breakfast. Scrapple and dried beef are other possible bacon substitutes.

Prices of lamb are slightly lower than before Easter. But beef prices are higher than a month ago.

A good economical meat substitute, high in protein value, is fish. Halibut is a particularly good buy right now.

Cheese, too, can meet protein needs—and the cost of cheese generally dips seasonally in late spring and early summer. Another excellent meat substitute, one which teams up well with cheese, is dried beans, especially the baby limas and pinto beans. Combined with cheese or a little meat, beans are a much richer source of protein than most people realize.

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ORANGES and grapefruit tend to have a greenish tinge at this time of year. Don't let the green color mislead you into thinking the fruit isn't ripe. It simply means that hot weather and heavy rains have produced an extra supply of chlorophyll in the trees. When this happens, some of the chlorophyll backs up into the fruit—even though they are fully ripe—and turns the rinds from orange to green. But green oranges and grapefruit have the same amount of Vitamin C, and are as juicy as ever.

Incidentally, here's a storage hint for oranges and grapefruit. In hot weather, they dry out quickly if exposed for long at room temperatures. Store them in the refrigerator.

Hollywood Observer:

'Operation Mad Ball' Proves Actors Eat

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—Ever wondered what it takes to stage a gay party for a movie?

Well, perhaps the gayest one thrown in Hollywood for a long while is the wild and woolly soiree in Columbia's upcoming comedy, "Operation Mad Ball," which has to do with the hilarious antics of a bunch of GI's who defy military regulations against fraternizing with Army nurses.

To get this particular party on film, the studio mixed the following ingredients:

One hundred fifty of Hollywood's prettiest girls in evening clothes and the same number of male players in GI uniforms.

Twenty cases of champagne, enough food to satisfy 300 hungry film extras, 1,500 balloons, 7,500 rolls of serpentine.

Music by the Frank Moore Four, well-known jazz group, plus a red-hot jazz orchestra.

Director Richard Quine insists on realism, so the champagne was genuine, not ginger ale in champagne bottles. And Property Master Harry Hopkins and staff made sure that the glasses were kept filled.

Phil Weston, a veteran at catering party scenes for the movies, provided real food that could be and was eaten down to the last bite. None of those prop turkeys, hams or lobsters as sometimes used. Here is the food Weston supplied:

Six prime rib roasts plus 60 pounds of roast top round, 12 giant bull lobsters flown in from Maine, six 25-pound turkeys, eight 15-pound hams, six crown roasts of lamb, 50 pounds of assorted cooked vegetables, 300 pieces of assorted French pastry, 12 moulded salads, five gallons of olives, six gallons of cherries for

MICKEY ROONEY DISCOVERS that Marilyn Hannold's open-toed slipper doesn't lend itself to the champagne-in-the-slipper bit for this scene from Columbia's "Operation Mad Ball." Miss Hannold was recently voted Hollywood's most beautiful show girl.

"Cherries Jubilee," 30 pounds of cream cheese, 12 dozen hard-boiled eggs, three crates each of celery and lettuce, 20 silver trays of canapes, and 25 loaves of French bread.

The script of this Jed Harris production describes the party as follows: "Never before and probably never again in the history of the United States Army will there be a ball like this one . . . the maddest Mad Ball that ever happened."

By the time Director Quine called "cut" on the final take at the party, the cast, including Jack Lemmon, Kathryn Grant, Mickey Rooney, Arthur O'Connell and Ernie Kovacs, agreed that the Mad Ball in the picture fully lives up to the script's description of it.

★ ★ ★

PREVIEW TIP: MGM's "The Little Hut" is a naughty French bedroom farce laid on a desert isle. Ava Gardner is the gorgeous doll who's shipwrecked with two guys—her husband, Stewart Granger, and their dear friend, David Niven, who's only too willing to step into the husband's shoes. As it happens, Granger has the only pair of shoes on the isle, so naturally he shares them with his pal, Niven. Screenwriter F. Hugh Herbert and Director Mark Robson have cleaned up the play considerably from the original French version but there's still more fun than you can shake a grass skirt at.

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WHEN YOU GET THE CHANCE, be sure to see Marilyn Monroe and Laurence Olivier in "The Prince and the Showgirl." Charming is the word for this gay and romantic comedy that proudly carries the credit line, "A Marilyn Monroe Production." Miss Monroe is perfectly cast as the curvesome American chorus cutie who catches the eye and the heart of a European grand duke in London in 1911, played magnificently as usual by Olivier who also directed what's turned out to be one of the most delightful light films seen in many a day.

I'm Often Wrong:

'Sophomore Jinx' Heckles Managers

By Joe Miller

MANY big league managers are going to lose more than a little sleep between now and September as they worry about the well-known "sophomore jinx." The harsh soph spotlight already is on the 1956 rookie sensations — Cincinnati's Frank Robinson, Ken Boyer of the Cardinals and others who set the big leagues on fire their first time out.

What is it that causes a great rookie to slip off to a mediocre second season? The question has been kicked around in baseball circles for years. Probably the best explanation was made by Casey Stengel.

Said the 'Ol' Perfesser': "In the first year, a rookie player has the opposing pitcher on the defensive. In looking for this newcomer's weakness, a pitcher will experiment and offer all kinds of pitches. By the time the second season comes around, these same pitchers have a better line on the rookie and, instead of fiddling around, will throw only to the rookie's weakness. So his hitting naturally slumps."

A case in point, somebody pointed out, was big Walt Dropo. When Walt broke in with Boston in 1950, he pulverized everything thrown at him, outslugging Ted Williams and ending up with well over 30 home runs and a tie for R.B.I. leadership.

In 1951 big Walt plummeted downwards into the ranks of very mortal hitters. The soph jinx? Well, perhaps. But, more to the point, the American League's pitchers had discovered that Walt was a sucker for pitches just outside the plate. So they fed him nothing else, and he became an ordinary batsman.

Somebody asked Stengel about second-year pitchers who suffered the same letdown. The New York Yankees' manager ruminated for a minute, then said: "The first season is an easy one for the rookie pitcher. He's hardly noticed. His good and bad days are forgotten as the writers concentrate on the regular chuckers. As a result, the rookie can gradually work himself into a starting role. But, next season, the same rookie has created headlines, and his every move is publicized. A little slump here and there will cause the rookie star of the previous season to worry and fret. So his slump continues all year."

Remember Joe Black? In 1952 the big rookie righthander was the toast of the baseball world as he almost singlehandedly pitched Brooklyn to the pennant, winning 15 games, losing only two, and saving at least a dozen more.

Yet in 1953 Black had trouble getting anybody out. Finally, the Dodgers gave up on him and traded Joe to Cincinnati and from there he drifted down to the minors. Like many other ball player, he was a one-season sensation.

Examples like Black are legion. In 1947, for example, the Yankees won the pennant strictly on the efforts of a stocky righthander named Frank (Spec) Shea. He posted a 14-5 record and pitched brilliantly in the World Series. That same season a slender rookie third baseman, Spider Jorgensen, was a tower of strength in Brooklyn's successful pennant drive. So was Harry Taylor, a freshman curveballer who won 10 and lost five. All three freshmen appeared to be headed for long, successful big league careers.

But not one of them ever came close to matching his fine freshman season.

Sometimes a star rookie who flops in his second season bounces back. Al Dark, after batting .322 to lead the Braves to the 1948 flag, tailed off so badly in 1949 that he was traded off to the Giants. But he bounced right back to become one of the game's recognized stars. So have many others—Richie Ashburn, Bobby Thomson, Roy Sievers, Art Houtteman are a few names that come to mind.

Just as many others, however, never regain their freshman form and drift into baseball obscurity.

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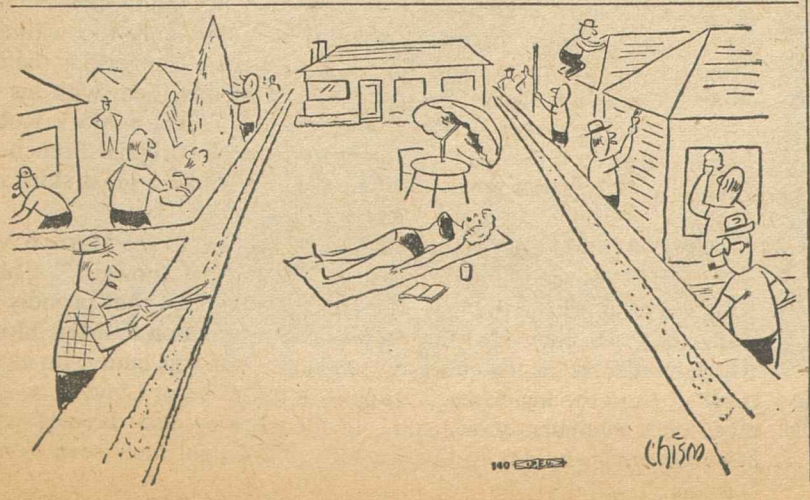
BLUE-PLATE SPECIAL: You want an explanation of all that frenzied hilarity which you saw in Sugar Ray Robinson's corner after he kayoed Gene Fullmer? The Sugar man has three managers, several handlers and an assortment of hangers-on—all of whom collect when the meal ticket comes through.

Add boxing notes: Ralph (Tiger) Jones, the Yonkers, N. Y., middleweight, probably won't ever win any titles, but he has two distinctions already earned. He's given Sugar Ray the worst beating of his career, and he's been on TV more times than any other fighter —31 in all. . . . With five kayoes in a row, Bob Satterfield is ready to return to the TV cameras. On the other hand, Bob Baker has signed for six fights in two months away from video exposure to regain his fighting edge.



Soup to Nonsense:

Villain McMillan Bigger Villain

By Jane Goodsell

THE time has come for a progress report on Villain McMillan, the butterball desperado of whom I am custodian.

It would be nice to report that she has mended her ways, and is now a sober, useful and cooperative member of society. But, in truth, I cannot report any such thing. The fact is that she is completely unrepentant and, if anything, more a peril to the community than ever.

To begin with, she is bigger. And she has perfected a knee-level flying tackle that the Notre Dame football squad would do well to study. Furthermore, she is armed at all times with one or another weapon from her limitless arsenal of building blocks, toy carpet sweepers, egg beaters and pot lids.

Unlike terrorists of the John Dillinger type who shrivel without their Thompson sub-machine guns, this fugitive from justice can make a weapon out of anything. She can strike terror simply by appearing on the scene carrying a bottle of ink.

In moments of crisis she is always armed and ready, and any moment can become a crisis when you are dealing with an unstable personality like Villain McMillan.

She will defend to the death her inalienable right to accompany anybody who is going bye-bye, and she flies off the handle at the sight of somebody else eating a banana or if her dinner is five minutes late.

And then, of course, there is the language barrier. Villain McMillan speaks fluently, and she states her opinions at length and in the most positive terms, but she does so in a foreign tongue. However, by sprinkling a word of English here and there, and by delivering her commands like a drill sergeant, she usually gets what she wants. She gets what she wants or else—and "or else" from Villain McMillan is terrible to contemplate.

Yet she is never blamed for her outrageous behavior. Her worst offenses are attributed to the fact that she is (a) tired; (b) hungry, or (c) cutting teeth.

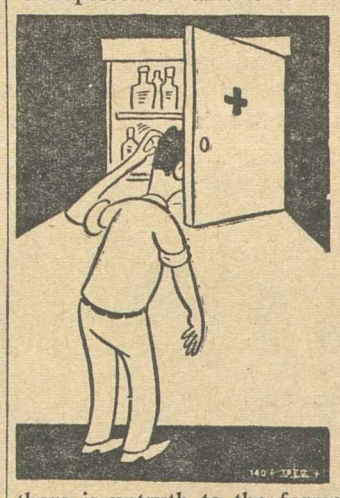
Sometimes they are even blamed on (d) me. I am asked: "How could you let her do such a thing?"

For Your Health's Sake:

Group Medical Care Rates High

By Dr. Morris Brand

IT has been often said by those who wish to detract from the value of direct service type of medical plans, particularly one which is organized as a group practice unit such as is found in labor-sponsored medical centers, that the medical care rendered is impersonal—that it is medicine on a chain-belt basis.



Of course the implication is that the quality of medical care provided is of limited value and that a personal relationship between physician and patient can be established only when the patient is permitted to select his or her own physician and pays fees directly to the physician.

There has been ample evidence that there is untruth to the former, as well as the latter statement. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that the quality of medical care provided depends on the physician's professional training, experience, continued hospital affiliations, and the freedom from deterrents—financial or otherwise—that hamper the adequate and proper use of the laboratory, X-ray units, consultants, medical technicians and nurses.

The interest and attention that a physician gives a patient often depends on the medical condition—particularly one that challenges his knowledge and skill and to a lesser extent on the patient's personality.

Quality of medical services does not depend on the physician's personality or the method of paying for his services.

Every year thousands of union members and dependents receive medical care in labor-management sponsored centers, such as the Sidney Hillman Health Center in New York City.

Thousands of persons receive medical care of high quality in private group practice units throughout the country where the physicians are on a salary or retainer basis.

The personal interest and attention given the patients in these centers are at least equal to that found given by physicians who serve patients on a fee basis. Direct medical service plans permit a more personal relationship — one not based on prospects of additional fees—because the physicians can make use of their knowledge and skills freely and because they have available to assist them all the diagnostic and therapeutic services the patients may require.

In those group centers where the medical staff is serving on a part or full-time basis with tenure of position, paid vacations, sick-leave time, social security and other benefits for their services, the physicians have an added motivation to serve the patients more effectively, loyally and conscientiously and to integrate their knowledge and skills with the rest of the professional team.

CHECK FOR $500 "to purchase books to interpret organized labor to the general public" is presented by Carpenters Local 105 Pres. Charles Leiby (right) to Mrs. Ralph S. Silver, trustee of the Cleveland Public Library. Looking on at the ceremony, marking one of four gifts made by the local to mark its 50th anniversary, are the local's business agent, Alexander Brackenridge and Raymond C. Lindquist, director of the library.

Clothing Workers Open Center for Retired

Potofsky Stresses Union's Community Service Goal

New York—The Clothing Workers New York Joint Board has opened the first center of its kind in New York State for its retired members and their wives or husbands.

Occupying the full sixth floor of the Sidney Hillman Health Center—named in honor of the union's first president, whose goal it was—the center offers a wide range of recreational facilities to the joint board's 7,000 retired members.

When it is running at full speed, arts and crafts facilities will be added; extension courses will be offered under the direction of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University, Ithaca; the retired will have the chance to acquire new skills, and those whose hobbies were neglected during a lifetime of devotion to the industry will be able to pursue them.

The recreational facilities include a play room containing chess and checker sets, a library and reading room, high-fidelity tape and disc record players, color television and radio, and space for dancing. A kitchenette provides coffee, tea and other light refreshments.

The joint board officers—Co-managers Louis Hollander and Vincent La Capria and Sec.-Treas. Abraham Miller—are responsible for the new center, though La Capria and Miller claim Hollander should be credited for conceiving the idea. All three of them regard it as another evidence of service to the members—retired as well as active—and to the community.

ACW Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, at the dedication ceremony, stressed the union's ideal of service to the membership and the community. He congratulated the joint board and its employers, who helped furnish the center, for establishing it.

"What we are doing here," he said, "we are not doing for publicity. We are doing it out of our own philosophy of responsibility. We are proud of the largest joint board in our national organization."

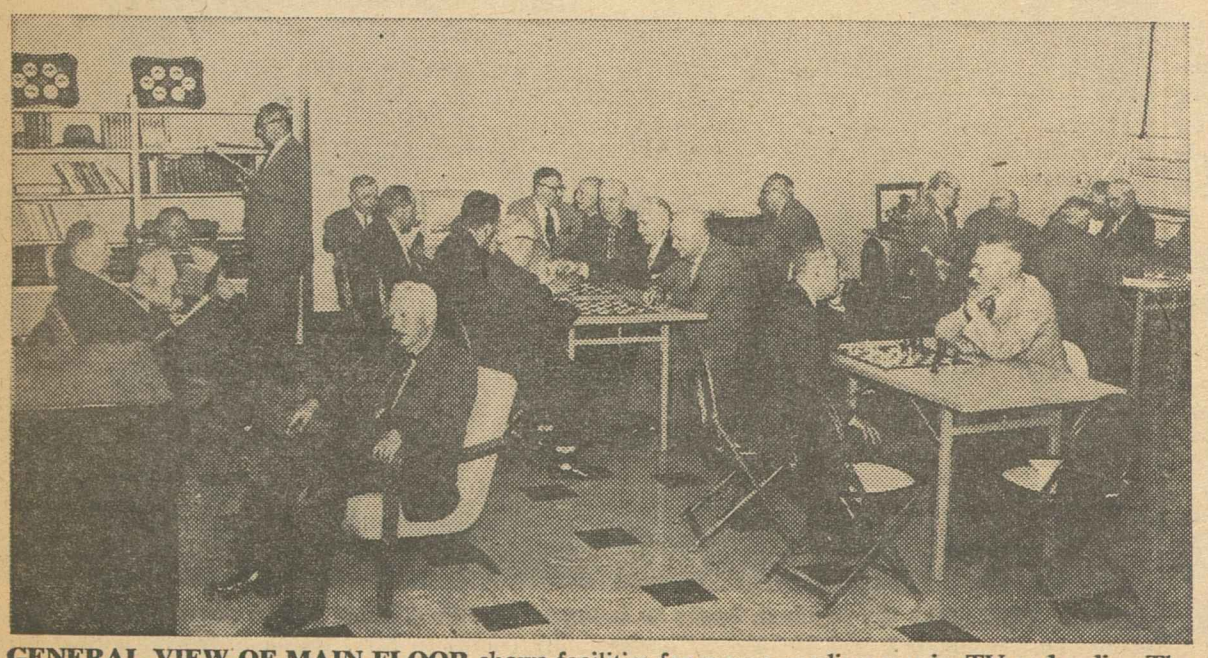
Mayor Robert F. Wagner praised the union for pioneering the kind of labor-management relations that serves as an example to others. Those who criticize organized labor, he emphasized, should remember that the great majority "is honest and clean."

The retirement center is another "first" for the ACW. It also pioneered in housing, health centers, social welfare and other programs for the benefit of members outside their actual working hours.

FIERCE COMPETITION at the checkerboard was a highlight when the Clothing Workers New York Joint Board opened a recreation center for retired members. Competitors are ACW Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Sec.-Treas. Abraham Miller (right) of the joint board. Standing behind Miller are (left to right) Mayor Robert Wagner and Louis Hollander and Vincent La Capria, joint board co-managers.

LINED UP FOR COFFEE after the dedication are (from left) Harry Scheppes, Alex Friedberg, Joseph Barloff and William Feder. Serving is Judy Greenberg, director of the center, which occupies a floor of the Sidney Hillman Health Center and is the only one of its kind in the state.

DEDICATION ceremony found Potofsky, the principal speaker, hailing the new center as "a flower in the garden." The center represents only one phase of the ACW's service to its members and the community at large.



GENERAL VIEW OF MAIN FLOOR shows facilities for games, reading, music, TV and radio. The center for retired members was a goal of the late Sidney Hillman, ACW's first president, who looks down from a photo on the checker players in top picture. Arts and crafts facilities will be added.

REMINISCENCES are part of the daily conversational stock-in-trade at the oldsters' center. Here Joe Gold, a union member for more than 60 years, shows some of his early membership cards to Miss Greenberg.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IF PRES. EISENHOWER wants to make a success of the rest of his administration, there are a few rules to be recommended, principally negative.

One is to avoid any reference, on television or in press conference, to the alleged mistakes of Democrats in 1950 in "writing off" South Korea as beyond our "defense perimeter."

Another is to chain up Arthur Larson, head of the U.S. Information Agency, whose intellectual capacities have led him into debater's thrusts that make Democrats in Congress love to hit him back.

Another is to chain up White House Assistant Sherman Adams, who misread so grossly a few days ago the problems of the Eisenhower Administration that in effect he rebuked the people for having elected a Democratic Congress while re-electing Ike.

What happened to Larson's USIA budget in the Senate Appropriations Committee, on the very day the President made his first of two speeches appealing for his $71.8 billion budget, should have been a warning.

The Senate committee slashed Larson's budget even more deeply than the House had sliced it.

The Senate committee acted on the basis of the report of a subcommittee headed by Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), the Democratic floor leader. What Johnson does has the stamp of the whole Senate upon it.

There is fury for Larson's recent remark that Democrats at one time succumbed or were about to succumb to an "alien philosophy."

The Senate can tolerate, for a time, forces like the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy. But there are men in the Senate as clever as Larson, and they will not unnecessarily tolerate a Larson talking like a McCarthy.

Larson's book, A Republican Looks at His Party, was an obvious "answer" to Dean Acheson's earlier volume on Democrats.

Dean Acheson is in high favor with Democrats, just now, as he always deserved to be. Democrats are not likely to be easy on people who deny Acheson his correct status as a onetime secretary of state who worked bravely and boldly for his country.

Eisenhower compounded the Larson errors by repeating the 1952 Republican campaign cry about the "perimeters" of American defense.

In this town, that phrase means just one thing: it refers to a January, 1950, speech by Acheson saying merely that U.S. military power couldn't solve all problems on Asia's mainland.

Acheson didn't "write off" Korea or by his speech "invite" attack on South Korea. And Democrats are sick of hearing any Republican suggest that he did or meant to.

AS FOR SHERMAN ADAMS, his complaints about Democrats in Congress practically asked the Democrats to flay him and flay all Eisenhower programs.

Is it Democrats who have voted against defense "spending" that the President says is essential? Not at all. They forced him, during the 84th Congress, to take bigger Defense Dept. appropriations than he requested.

Is it Democrats who object to federal "spending" for schools and welfare? Nonsense. Democrats saved whatever was rescued in the House, even this year, in appropriations for the Labor and Health, Education and Welfare Depts.

Affirmatively, a suggestion can be made to the President. He should forthwith fire Treasury Sec. Humphrey and every other Administration subordinate who has challenged and maltreated him on the budget while pretending to be "loyal."

The shock of the firings might be enough to make Republicans, Democrats and the country believe that Ike is running the Executive Dept. and means what he says.

THIS UNION LABEL of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers Intl. Union is printed on buff-colored paper or cloth and is sewed into men's hats and caps under the sweatband.

Vandercook Says:

McCarthy Lost Chance For Growth

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDST.)

MOST of the official comment on the passing of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy consists of the usual treacle. President and Mrs. Eisenhower's telegram of condolence was at least ingenious. They extend their "profound sympathy to Mrs. McCarthy in the grievous personal loss she sustained."

Vandercook

McCarthy's career, from poverty and obscurity, to the towering position of notoriety he for a time assumed in the U.S. Senate, might have been a great American success story. It was not, because, from the beginning, McCarthy, as nearly all of the American people were in the end convinced, was sorely deficient in moral, human and judicial standards.

He had great force. Under certain circumstances, he could even manifest a certain charm.

History, if it remembers him at all, will probably conclude that the greatest service he did his nation was to remind a basically liberal, but too often complacent, people that, even in our own land, justice and truth must be eternally and vigorously defended: that even good causes, such as the one McCarthy tried to make his own, can have bad advocates.

It is tragic, of course, that Sen. McCarthy died so soon. Life is good and death is pitiable. What is worst of all is that whatever chance of growth he may have had has now been taken from him.

★ ★ ★

If political parties could be embarrassed, the present hot debate over Pres. Eisenhower's request for $72,000,000,000 to be spent during the next fiscal year should set the Republicans squirming like a basket of eels.

A part, a large part, of their return to power in 1952 resulted from the GOP claim that Democrats, in matters of finance, were a lot of light-headed—nay, even light-fingered amateurs who were flinging away billions with little perception of what they were getting for them.

The GOP, and its candidate, assured the voters that by "cutting out waste," and by firing superfluous hired help, truly gigantic savings could be affected. What we needed, we were smugly informed, were businessmen.

Now, after five years of Republican Administration, Eisenhower has drawn up the largest peace-time budget in our history. There is hardly a department or an agency of the federal government which isn't running up bigger bills than were being charged against the Treasury during the administration of Harry Truman.

By and large, as many newly appointed GOP bureau chiefs discovered, to their amazement, when they returned to Washington after 20 years of exile, most government offices are run with great skill, by men and women whose take-home pay is often sadly below the national average.

Morgan Says:

Fast Tax Write-Offs Are 'Gifts'

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDST.)

REPRESENTATIVES of the extreme-liberal and and the extreme-conservative wings of the Democratic Party, in the persons of Oregon's Wayne Morse and Virginia's Harry Byrd, have joined hands in the Senate to denounce the continuing administration practice of favoring big business with fast tax write-offs.

Morgan

Want to know who joined them in principle? Man named George Humphrey, secretary of the treasury.

Humphrey told the Senate Finance Committee, of which Sen. Byrd is chairman that the fast tax write-off program in effect the last six years was going to cost the government, meaning the taxpayers, three billion dollars, and the secretary supported a bill which Byrd is pushing to end this program except where the production of direct military equipment is involved.

The rapid amortization plan was applied in World War II to encourage industry to expand its defense production quickly. It was reactivated at the start of the Korean War in 1950 and although hostilities there ceased in the first year of the Eisenhower Administration, the program has continued.

What it does is to let a company deduct from its income for tax purposes part or all the capital investment in a new plant in five years; the normal period for such a write-off is 20 years or more.

So what the privilege amounts to is an interest-free loan to the company. That was what Sec. Humphrey was talking about; he translated that three billion to mean interest charges on money the Treasury has to borrow to make up for tax collections deferred by the write-off.

The Administration has been bestowing these write-off plums in an interesting fashion. The most recent recipient of its generosity, which is supposed to be motivated solely by defense needs, is the Idaho Power Company which won out in a long fight with public power advocates and is in the process of building two dams in Hells Canyon on the Snake river between Oregon and Idaho.

The Office of Defense Mobilization granted quick tax write-off certificates to the company amounting to more than $65 million. ODM did this in spite of the fact that a joint Congressional committee on taxation had recommended last year that the fast write-off law be repealed and in spite of sharp protests by senators, raised long in advance, about the claims of the Idaho Power Company that its Hells Canyon projects could classify as essential to defense and therefore eligible for the rapid write-off.

As We See It:

Labor in Malaya Gains Strength

THE trade union movement offers the most practical means of defeating communism and building democracy in Southeast Asia, Tom Bavin, ICFTU plantations director, declared in an interview at AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington.

Bavin, who has been working for the Intl. Confedation of Free Trade Unions in Southeast Asia for four years, was on his way back to Brussels to report on the situation. He brings to the task, a long experience with the National Union of Agricultural Workers in Great Britain.

Malaya, which has three languages, is being used as the pattern for the rest of the area. Trade union leaders, developed there, have been aiding in organization elsewhere, especially at this time, in Ceylon, he said.

"The average income of the members (in Malaya) has risen from an average of about 50 cents a day, Malayan, to $4 a day for tappers and $3 for weeders," Bavin said on the AFL-CIO radio program, As We See It, broadcast over the American Broadcasting Co. network.

"In addition, we have at both state and national levels negotiating machinery which is fully recognized and which can serve as a pattern for all the area."

"Many employers took the view that a Communist revolution was in progress and they were determined to get all they could while they could," he said. "They were thus taking a position that would make the position of the west eventually untenable."

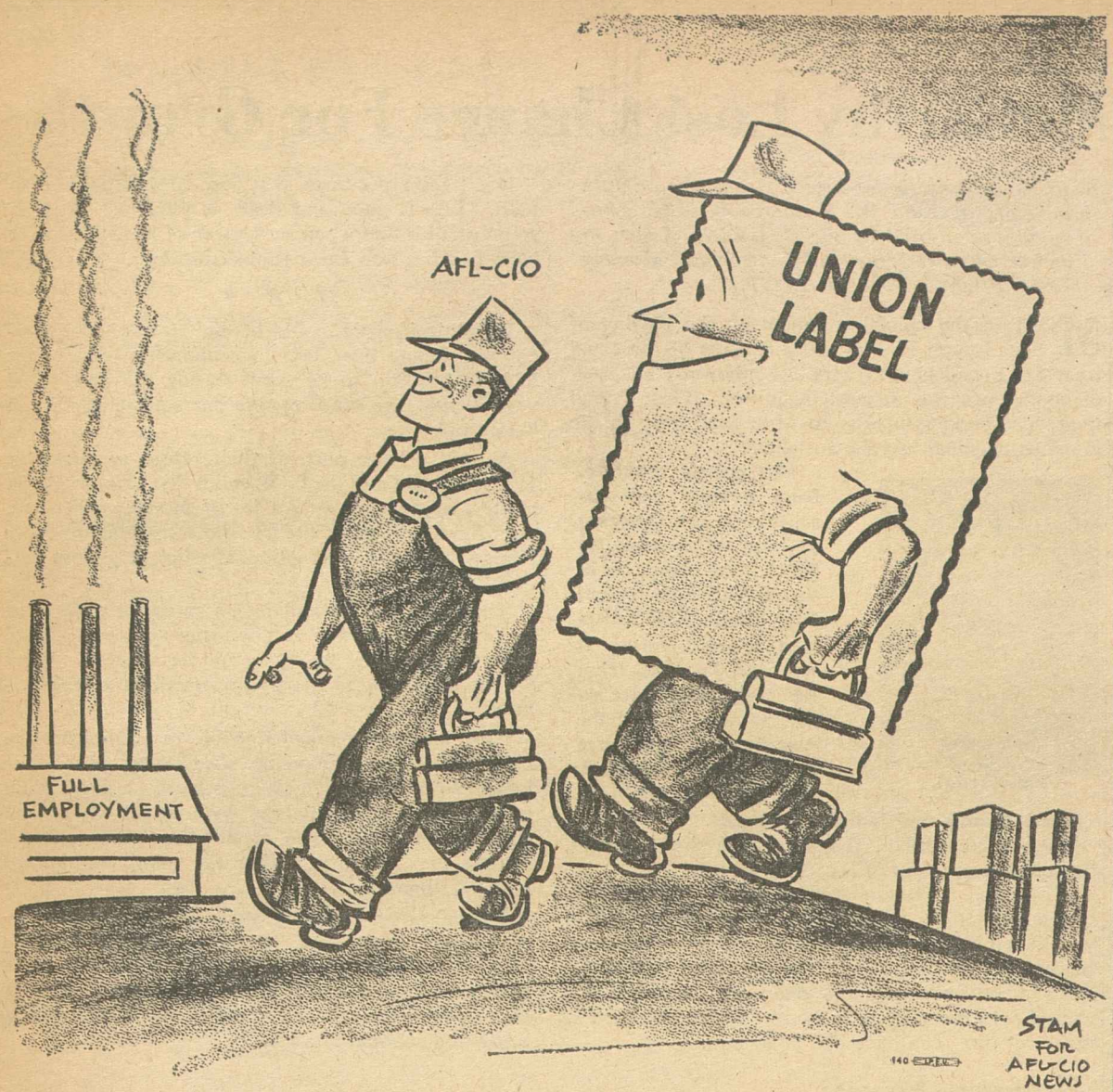
A meeting of these employing interests was called in London with Sir Vincent Tewson, secretary of the Trades Union Congress, as chairman, Bavin reported.

"Here we pointed out that they had a simple choice to make. They could, if they wished, recognize that the revolution in values, which was sweeping Asia, was primarily one of change and not of politics. This had been fully realized by the Communists and used by them, but we had not shown the same realization of the situation.

"They could, if they wished, by plowing back into their industry good will, by taking reasonable profits, and convincing the workers that they, the workers, had a vested interest in continued employment by such companies, insure a long-time future in Asia."

After the London meetings, Bavin, P. P. Narayanan, now general secretary of the Malayan National Union of Plantation Workers, and others made an intensive tour of the plantation area, meeting with each group, considering the three basic races and three languages.

In the process, not only a strong trade union movement was built, he said, but leaders for the government also were developed.



Ike, Mitchell Opposed To Federal 'Wreck' Bill

Philadelphia—Pres. Eisenhower and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell are "categorically" opposed to any national "right-to-work" law and will oppose its passage by Congress.

Mitchell told the 20th consolidated convention of the Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders & Blacksmiths the Administration "will always fight for the preservation of the rights of a union to enter into a contract with an employer which provides for a union shop."

The cabinet member did not identify the sponsor of the proposed legislation but it was obvious he meant Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), who tacked the right-to-work rider on a civil rights bill.

"In spite of all of the moral statements that are made, (we know) that the essential motivation of the 'right-to-work' law proponents is anti-labor," Mitchell declared.

Mitchell was applauded several times during his statement by the 1,000 delegates. He said the Administration would support only proposals to regulate welfare and pension funds and to cause publication of union financial reports.

Pledges 'Reflective' Study

These proposals, he went on, have the support of the AFL-CIO. Any other legislation which might result from the present Senate probe will be submitted after "reflective" study and "not in a moment of hysteria such as we have now," Mitchell said.

Pres.-emeritus Charles J. MacGowan took a familiar position to direct the convention activities while Pres. William A. Calvin was elected to his first full term.

Calvin succeeded MacGowan as head of the union July 1, 1954. In his acceptance speech Calvin noted that in 1940 more than half of the union's membership was in the railroad field. Today, he pointed out that less than 11 percent of the 150,000 members are employed in that area.

"We are moving ahead all the time but we are not transgressing on the jurisdictions of other unions," Calvin said.

Officers Re-elected

Also re-elected without opposition was Sec.-Treas. William J. Buckley.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) told the convention that $10 billion could be lopped off the record Eisenhower budget of $71.8 billion without endangering the peace of the world or the U.S. economy. The major cuts should come out of foreign aid and military spending, he said.

There is "shocking" waste in the armed services, Morse declared, "but what can you expect from a man steeped in military waste?"

Morse called on the President to tell the U.S. if he opposes the proposals to amend the Taft-Hartley Act introduced by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.). He said the amendments were introduced "with White House approval. They are the most vicious proposals to come before Congress in half a century."

'Shocking' Waste

Pennsylvania will not have a "right-to-work" law "as long as I am governor," the state's chief executive, George M. Leader, promised the Boilermakers convention. He added:

"That doesn't mean I'll pass the buck to the Republican legislators and simply refuse to sign the bill into law—which is what happened in Indiana. I mean that I will veto.

"The same thing goes for any other piece of legislation, punitive in intent, which is designed to weaken the structure of collective bargaining, or aimed at setting management against labor or labor against management."

Janaskie President Of Hosiery Union

Atlantic City, N. J.—Andrew J. Janaskie of Philadelphia, secretary-treasurer of the Hosiery Workers for six years, was elected to the AFHW presidency at the union's 44th convention.

Janaskie won by a vote of 52 to 36 in a contest with John J. McCoy, editor of the union organ and research director. He succeeds Alexander McKeown, president since 1939, who declined office because of his health.

Major Banachowicz, Milwaukee, was elected secretary-treasurer to succeed Janaskie. Adolph Bennett of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Ted Benton, Athens, Ga., were named first and second vice presidents respectively.

Fecteau Sees Shoe Union Merger Soon

New York—Pres. George Fecteau of the United Shoe Workers has reported that merger negotiations with the Boot and Shoe Workers "are going well."

In an interview during the course of his union's 10th biennial convention, he said that unity committees of both organizations would meet again next month to discuss the constitution submitted by the former CIO affiliate.

"I am optimistic about the results," said Fecteau. "Merger will not take place immediately but we have made progress and we will continue to make progress."

Earlier at the convention, Al Whitehouse, director of the Industrial Union Dept., criticized Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), for supporting state "right - to - work" laws and proposing federal "right-to-work" legislation.

John Livingston, AFL-CIO director of organization, said that there are 26 million workers to be organized into the American labor movement with an approximate 10 million in the southern states alone.

Only One Vote Cast Against UAW at Ford

Nashville, Tenn.—Only one vote was cast against representation by the Auto Workers in an NLRB election at the Ford Motor Company's new glass plant here. The vote tally was UAW, 379; no union, 1.

Red Cross Post To Schnitzler

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has agreed to accept nomination as a governor - at - large of the American Red Cross to succeed AFL-CIO Pres. George S. Meany.

In a letter of acceptance, he expressed regret that he would be unable to be present for the formal election on May 23 due to the fact that the AFL - CIO Executive Council will be meeting the full week of May 20.

Labor Told 'Step-Up Community Activities'

Atlantic City, N. J.—Charging that few communities in the nation have kept abreast of "the highway age and the suburban age," Wesley Reedy, assistant to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, called on AFL-CIO Community Services Activities representatives for stepped-up activity on the community level.

Addressing the second annual community services conference here, Reedy said few communities have developed public health services to "a point of maximum utility to all citizens," and that not many community chests raise all the money needed "to provide A-1 standards for voluntary agencies."

Directly relating the community service work of the labor movement with its bread-and-butter activities around the bargaining table, Reedy declared:

Wages Not Enough

"We all know that winning better wages for workers is not the full answer, if they must continue to live in the slums.

"It is not enough to win more leisure, if that leisure cannot be fully enjoyed.

"Medical insurance for a worker's family is a wonderful improvement, but not wonderful enough if there aren't enough doctors, or not enough hospital facilities, or, in fact, no hospital at all."

The anti-union hysteria that has arisen in some quarters following revelations of corruption and wrong-doing on the part of a few in the labor movement poses a major challenge to community service workers, Reedy told the more than 150 full time labor representatives serving with community welfare agencies in major cities in the country.

Labor's "sinister" enemies, he said, are using the disclosures to return to the "propaganda wars with added zest and vigor," adding: "if these evil forces are successful, labor will have received a major set-back in America."

The best antidote, said Reedy, is the day-to-day example of union members "doing praiseworthy, constructive work" in the community, and CSA representatives therefore are "front-line ambassadors from the labor movement to the public as a whole."

Work Draws High Praise

This community service work drew high praise, too, from Kenneth Johnson, dean of the New York School of Social Work at Columbia University, who said of CSA representatives: "The highest compliment that can be paid you is that you are good neighbors."

Ellsworth Smith, secretary treasurer of the Cook County Industrial Union Council, called for greater labor representation on the boards of social agencies, declaring that without it, "labor is just a convenience to them at fund-raising time."

In a strong plea for federation of all possible health and welfare agencies in the nation, Ralph H. Blanchard, executive director of the United Community Funds and Councils of America, said experience "has driven home the profound truth that effective health and welfare programs must be tackled on the national level if they are to be solved at all." He said labor had "helped make federation possible through its stimulation and through its actual work."

Rocky Mountain Labor Leaders Meet

Brighton, Utah—Some 50 AFL-CIO leaders from eight Rocky Mountain states will consider leadership training and regional labor problems at the Rocky Mountain Labor School here May 26 to 31.

At the closing graduation luncheon, Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers will discuss the benefits of merger. Instructors during the training period include Dir. George T. Brown of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs; Dir. John D. Connors of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, and Margaret Thornburgh and Henry Zon of the Committee for Political Education staff.

Workshop sessions will consider the functioning of city central bodies, economics for bargaining, automation, public power, and farm and regional organization problems.

THREE-DAY PARLEY of the executive council of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept. opened in Washington to review issues affecting the department and the industry. At the head of the table are Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio (left) and Pres. Richard J. Gray.

Laundry Workers Name New Officers to Avert Suspension

Chicago—Ralph T. Fagan, of Chicago, was elected president of the Laundry Workers Intl. Union in a move to avert suspension from the AFL-CIO for ethical practice abuses. He is vice president of the Chicago Local 46.

Sam J. Byers, 67, president of the union since 1945, and Eugene C. James, who was fired as secretary-treasurer by the international executive board last November, both turned down offers of renomination from the convention floor.

Act for Good of Union

They told the delegates to the union's convention in the Congress hotel that they felt they should step down for the union's sake. The Laundry Workers have been given an ultimatum that they would be suspended unless they could prove to the AFL-CIO Executive Council on May 21 that they have corrected abuses.

The convention approved an office of president emeritus for Byers at the same salary he had been receiving as president—$18,000 a year.

James, who had remained as secretary-treasurer of Local 46 after his dismissal from international office, said he would resign from union membership entirely and look elsewhere for employment. He owns a sumptuous estate west of Chicago.

Fagan, who is 58, is a vice president of the Union Label Council of Chicago. He has been associated closely with James in Local 46 affairs.

Fagan for Compliance

Fagan denied he had ever possessed knowledge of unethical practices by James during the years of their association in Local 46. In a formal statement after his election, Fagan said:

"I intend to exert my utmost efforts to the future well-being and progress of the international union in strict compliance with all principles, codes and laws of the AFL-CIO, with which organization we are and intend to remain affiliated.

"I am satisfied that this international union, by action of its delegates has taken all possible steps to bring itself into compliance with recommendations of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee and of the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO."

In a closed meeting preceding the convention, the international's executive board voted to "do everything possible" to live up to the AFL-CIO Executive Council's requirements, according to Byers.

No resolution taking cognizance of the AFL-CIO action or of the ethical practices code was brought up by the convention, however.

Gainini Elected

Mildred Gainini, a delegate from Portland, Ore., was elected to James' former position as international secretary-treasurer. Other officers elected were Charles Naddeo, of Philadelphia, first vice president; Lawrence Palacios, of San Francisco, second vice president; Ray Nicholson, of Seattle, third vice president; Charles Goldstein, of Los Angeles, fourth vice president; E. L. Abbercrombie, of Miami, fifth vice president; Mike Minaden, of Cleveland, sixth vice president, and Sam Gross, of St. Louis, seventh vice president.

A U.S. Senate subcommittee, headed by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) has accused James and Louis B. Saperstein, Newark insurance broker, of unethical practices in misuse of more than $1,000,000 of the union's welfare funds. A federal grand jury is investigating.

In other actions, the convention voted to take in dry cleaning workers, change the name of the international to the Laundry and Cleaning Workers Intl. and institute an expansion program. The union is 57 years old, and has 72,000 members.

ORDER OF THE SILVER BEAVER, one of the most coveted honors of the Boy Scout movement, is presented to Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., business manager of New York Local 3 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, right, by U.S. Attorney Paul Williams. Van Arsdale was cited for organizing 11 scout units in less than three years.

Finances No Longer Subordinate to AMA

An American Medical Association committee has come up with a new "Proposed Principles of Medical Ethics" that would scuttle the century-old AMA principle that "reward or financial gain is a subordinate consideration" for a physician.

The proposed medical ethics code to be submitted to the AMA House of Delegates at its June meeting in New York deletes the above phrase which has been part of the statement of ethics since the AMA was formed in 1847.

The medical ethics code now in effect declares:

"The prime object of the medical profession is to render service to humanity; reward or financial gain is a subordinate consideration."

The same section in the proposed revision says:

"The principal objective of the medical profession is to render service to humanity with full respect for the dignity of man."

Medics' Stand on Fees Scored by Cruikshank

Boston—Physicians' attempts to maintain solo practice on a fee-for-service basis as the only proper relationship with their patients is pure "escapism," Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security told the Massachusetts Hospital Association.

"It will not work," he declared at the association's annual meeting. "Our problem is not as simple as how to maintain solo practice on a fee-for-service basis or even as simple as how to destroy it.

"Our problem is how to develop arrangements under which the personal and social values which were associated with it can be preserved in the practice of 20th Century medicine."

Cruikshank discussed labor's interest in medical care. He emphasized the need of integrating the knowledge of medicine, hospital administration, the labor movement, economists, insurance experts and others in seeing that everything which contributes to the health of the great mass of people is made available to them at prices they can afford to pay.

"The solution lies, in large part, outside the area of the union-management agreement," he said.

"The organizational and collective bargaining process must be extended into a new dimension through negotiations, agreements and arrangements with third parties—the providers of medical services and facilities. Only in this way can the job of translating health and welfare funds into better medical care be effectively accomplished."

He explained that the most effective practice of medicine, in the light of modern learning, involves more than the skills of physicians, and that the labor movement, as well as other elements, can help.

Railroad Trainmen, 140 Roads Agree

Chicago—Agreement has been reached between the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and 140 of the nation's railroads calling for a 26½ cents an hour wage boost over the next three years.

Labor's Demand For Price Probe Supported By Harvard Professor

By Gene Zack

Newark, N. J.—Strong endorsement of labor's proposals for public hearings on price increases allegedly growing out of collective bargaining was given here by John Kenneth Galbraith, professor of economics at Harvard University. Principal speaker at a dinner marking the tenth anniversary of the inauguration of the Institute of Management and Labor Relations at Rutgers University, Galbraith expressed concern at the rising inflationary spiral in the country.

Right to Be Heard

Noting that organized labor—often tagged with responsibility for the increased cost of living—had proposed public hearings "when a collective bargaining contract promises to involve a price increase," Prof. Galbraith asserted:

"Since the public pays, it has a right to be heard. There would be a better understanding of whether the price increase is occasioned by the wage negotiation or whether the latter is serving merely as an excuse."

In the modern-day business community, he continued, the conception that labor and management "negotiate over their division of the revenues" has been replaced by the "common understanding that the occasion of a wage increase is the best possible time to get something for the company, too," since "the public will attribute it to labor."

Four possible courses of action can be taken in the face of this situation, Galbraith declared. The first is to continue to follow the present policy of "denying that any problem exists."

As alternatives, he said the country can strive for "a little more unemployment;" it can just accept the fact that inflation is here to stay, or it can search for "new ways of reconciling high prices with price stability."

Honor Gov. Driscoll

During the dinner, a framed citation was presented to Alfred E. Driscoll, former New Jersey governor, who occupied the executive mansion at the time the institute was organized 10 years ago. It was Gov. Driscoll who signed the enabling legislation for its establishments.

In a panel discussion during the afternoon session, William Karpinsky, chairman of the industrial relations committee of the New Jersey Manufacturers Association, detailed what he said were the "11 major developments" in labor-management relations in the last decade. Among them were "the acceptance of labor as a permanent part of the economy," "management's belief that labor should share in the fruits of higher productivity," and "management's more factual approach to bargaining processes."

Karpinksy was sharply challenged by Joel R. Jacobson, executive vice president of the New Jersey industrial union council. "Management's 'take-it-or-leave-it' attitude in far too many negotiating sessions is hardly indicative of a 'factual approach to bargaining,'" he said. He also cited the vigorous efforts by the National Association of Manufacturers behind legislation to wipe out industry-wide bargaining and its support of "right-to-work" laws as indicating a climate of opinion against trade unionism.

Shoe Industry Benefited Greatly by $1 Minimum

Boston—Analysis of a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey by the economic research division of the Boot & Shoe Workers Union shows that the shoe industry, as a whole, "benefited greatly" from the $1 hourly minimum wage.

The study said that, in the first year after the new minimum went into effect on March 1, 1956, low-wage shoe manufacturing areas had a larger percentage of wage increases than higher wage areas.

"The result has been to bring about a more equalized wage balance between high and low wage areas," it declared "Much of the competitive advantage held formerly by manufacturers in low-wage areas has been reduced substantially.

Prior to the $1 minimum, the union said, wages in the South's shoe factories averaged 21.8 percent below the national average of $1.34. One year later, the differential had dropped to 16.9 percent below the new national average of $1.45. The South's average, it found, increased 14 cents or 12.7 percent as compared with an increase of 11 cents or 8.2 percent for the nation as a whole.

The union added that no unemployment whatsoever resulted from the $1 minimum,

Green Fund Grant Awarded Rutgers

Newark, N. J.—A $50,000 grant from the William Green Memorial Fund to the institute of management and labor relations at Rutgers University was announced here at a dinner marking the institute's 10th birthday.

Disclosure of the special grant from the fund set up to honor the former AFL president, came in a telegram from AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler to Lewis Webster Jones, president of Rutgers and Ernest E. McMahon, dean of the university college and university extension division.

Downfall of Rojas Triumph for Labor

The downfall of the dictatorship of former Pres. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla in Colombia "signifies the triumph of free trade unionism," Justiniano Espinosa, general secretary of the Union of Colombian Workers (UTC), has advised the AFL-CIO.

The UTC, he added in a cable to AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi, participated actively in the "heroic battle" that ended with Rojas turning the reins of government over to a five-man military junta and fleeing to exile in Spain.

In a reply, Romuladi asked Espinosa "to convey to the workers and people of Colombia our admiration and praise for the national struggle which ended with the downfall of totalitarian tyranny."

"We now hope that Colombia will rapidly revert to her historic role of a free democratic nation," he added.

Espinosa also is a member of the executive board of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), which during the struggle issued a statement condemning Rojas' totalitarian regime and expressing its solidarity with the revolt of the people.

Many of the more than 200 lives lost during the uprising, in which students also played an important role, were those of UTC members, particularly in the city of Cali.

Colombia has a long tradition of civil government, with the armed forces playing a much less important role than in most other Latin American countries. Only in the last half-dozen years, since Rojas took over the government, has the army been a factor in what has always been a progressive and democratic-minded nation where civil and union rights were respected.

While Colombia has had revolutions throughout its history, they have come less often than in most other Latin American countries, and have had civil rather than military leadership.

Local 4 Lithographers Win New Contract

Chicago — A two-year contract covering 4,600 members of Lithographers Local 4 provides an $8.75 wage increase through its life. All workers will get a hike of $4.75 a week this year and another $4 weekly effective May 1, 1958.

Other contract improvements included an additional paid holiday, four weeks vacation for workers with 25 or more years of service and an increase in welfare plan benefits.

Webb Is Elected Conference President

Chicago—Daniel Webb, business representative of Precision Optical Workers FLU No. 24659, Rochester, N. Y., was elected president of the AFL-CIO National Optical Workers Conference at a meeting here.

The conference represents more than 3,000 members of nine locals. It was organized in 1953 to coordinate action on wages, working conditions and other problems of the industry.

25 Unions Eligible For COPE Awards

Twenty - five AFL - CIO unions have reached 100 percent in their campaigns for contributions to the Committee for Political Education averaging $1 per member.

The locals, affiliated to 19 international unions and located in 20 states, are eligible to receive 1957 honor awards individually signed by COPE Chairman George Meany, Sec. - Treas. William F. Schnitzler and National Dir. James L. McDevitt.

Whitehouse Backs Douglas Area Aid Bill

A bill introduced by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) to aid and eliminate distressed areas is "considerably more effective and practical" than the Administration program, Dir. Albert Whitehouse of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. told a Senate subcommittee.

He called for a "comprehensive program encompassing federal loans and public works" to assist communities with substantial and chronic unemployment.

Whitehouse told the Subcommittee on Production and Stabilization that although the U.S. economy is at "unprecedented heights," there are 19 major labor areas and 39 smaller areas listed by the Labor Dept. as having substantial unemployment.

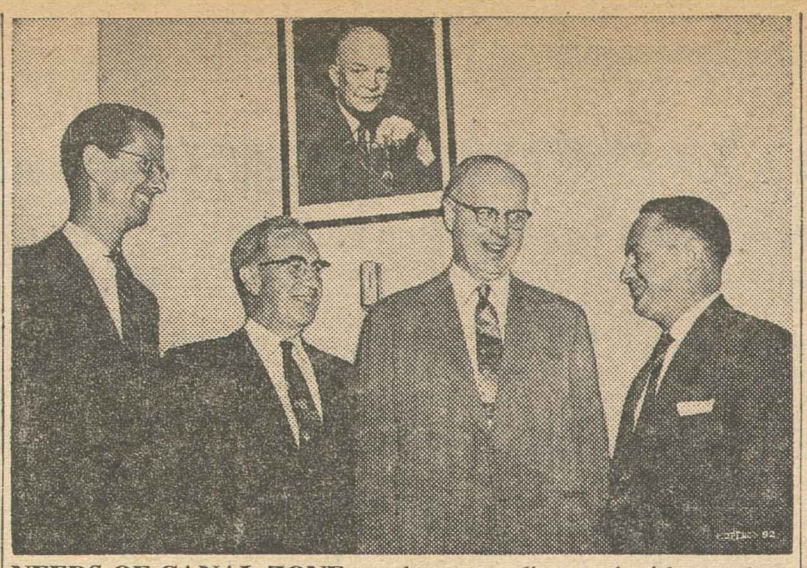
The Douglas measure would mean a greater initial outlay of funds, Whitehouse testified, "but the federal government will be in no sense a loser. Much of its loans and grants will be returned to the public coffers through increased tax receipts from expanded purchasing power and employment.

"New industry generated by federal assistance will result in enlarged public receipts. And the over-all wealth from increased investment will directly and indirectly find its way to the public vaults."

Whitehouse scored the Administration proposals for putting direction of a depressed area relief program under the Commerce Dept., failing to authorize funds to bring new industry to blighted areas, lack of inclusion of a public works program and denying aid to jobless workers during retraining periods.

Institute on Rights Set at Boston College

Boston—The seventh annual Labor Institute on Human Rights will be held at Boston College May 25 under the joint sponsorship of the Massachusetts Labor Committee for Human Rights and the state and Boston AFL-CIO organizations.



NEEDS OF CANAL ZONE employes are discussed with members of the U.S. Civil Service Commission by Louis S. Damiani, legislative representative of the Canal Zone Central Labor Union (right). Commission members, from left, are Christopher Phillips, Frederick J. Lawton and Harris Ellsworth, chairman.

'Standing Room Only' At Detroit COPE Rally

Detroit—It was "standing room only" at the regional COPE meeting here when a record crowd of more than 700 delegates from six states heard national AFL-CIO political action officials and others discuss the necessity for a stepped-up political education campaign.

James L. McDevitt, national director of the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE), warned the rank-and-file delegates that the anti-labor climate is "really bad" in state and national legislative halls. COPE's deputy director, Al Barkan, reported that vicious anti-labor bills were being introduced in legislatures all over the country.

Urged to Fight

The delegates, who came from Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia, also heard from former COPE Co-Director Jack Kroll, who declared that labor will "get licked if you don't take off your coats and fight."

Kroll himself was doing just that. Although he is retired, he couldn't get himself to stay away from the conference.

McDevitt said the unions' answer to threats of anti-labor legislation must be intensified political education.

"You can't meet these threats through economic action," he asserted. "The NAM doesn't care if we have 90 million members, if these members don't express themselves politically."

He urged greatly expanded registration drives and mailing of voting records directly to the homes of union members "so the whole family can look at them."

McDevitt also called for increased contributions to the voluntary dollar drives.

"Get your members to take out that 'insurance policy' for only $1," he advised. "There's nothing else they can get so cheap that will guarantee that their collective bargaining gains will be protected."

Barkan deplored the fact that none of the states represented at the meeting had merged their state and local bodies as yet, and he noted that, with the exception of Michigan, COPE scored its greatest successes in those states where mergers have been completed.

"Don't waste time," he pleaded. "Don't wait until you have to have a shot-gun marriage."

Gains Threatened

Roy Reuther, the UAW's political action coordinator, answered criticism of labor's role in politics by pointing to events in Ohio and Indiana, two major industrial states where legislative action has or is threatening to wipe out labor's gains at the collective bargaining table.

The conference, held at the Fort Shelby Hotel, also heard from Mrs. Esther Murray, co-director of the COPE Women's Activities Div. She chided the delegates from some of the states present for not having a women's program in their areas, while such small states as Vermont and Delaware have effectively used their organized womenfolk to help defeat anti-labor legislation.

Labor in North America Seen Example for World

"The democratic labor movement of North America is an example for the entire world," Sen. Manuel Pavon, Mexican trade union leader, told an AFL-CIO luncheon in his honor. Here on a 60-day visit as the guest of the U.S. government, Pavon is secretary-general of the Confederation of Workers of the state of Campeche. He has been chief of the legal department of the National Union of Sugar Cane Products since 1955 and is a member of the political action committee of the Mexican Confederation of Workers (CTM).

Brings Greetings

Pavon brought greetings to the AFL-CIO from CTM Sec.-Gen. Fidel Velazquez; Sen. Jesus Yuren, head of the Mexican delegation to the recent U.S.-Mexican Trade Union Conference in Nogales, and the national committee of CTM.

"They have asked me to express to you the solidarity of Mexican workers in all the problems of North American labor which relate to Mexico," he said.

Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO inter-American representative, welcomed Pavon on behalf of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs. He praised the work Pavon has done as a frequent representative of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) in special missions to Central and South America.

Labor Is Stronger

"His recent efforts in Colombia were highly successful," Romualdi told the luncheon, "and now we have a labor movement there stronger than ever and devoted to the ideals of democracy."

R. J. Thomas, special assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, told Pavon that the AFL-CIO is aware of the CTM's "great work in Mexico," and looks forward to "still greater collaboration."

Labor Urges ICC Stick By Migrant Law

The Interstate Commerce Commission was urged by organized labor to hold fast "out of sheer human decency" to the rules it has promulgated to regulate the transportation of migrant agricultural workers, despite strong farm employer objections.

Hines Testifies

Lewis G. Hines, Chairman of the Labor Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, told an ICC hearing that failure of the commission to stand firmly behind its new regulations would violate the clear intent of Congress when it passed the law giving it powers to regulate interstate transportation of migrant workers last spring.

Hines, who also appeared on behalf of the U.S. Section of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee, recalled that the legislation, passed with AFL-CIO backing, grew out of discussions with Mexican unions on transportation abuses in the Mexican contract labor program.

He pointed out that failure of the commission to insist on decent transportation of U.S. workers would leave them without protections guaranteed to Mexican workers under the international agreement with Mexico.

Regulations Reasonable

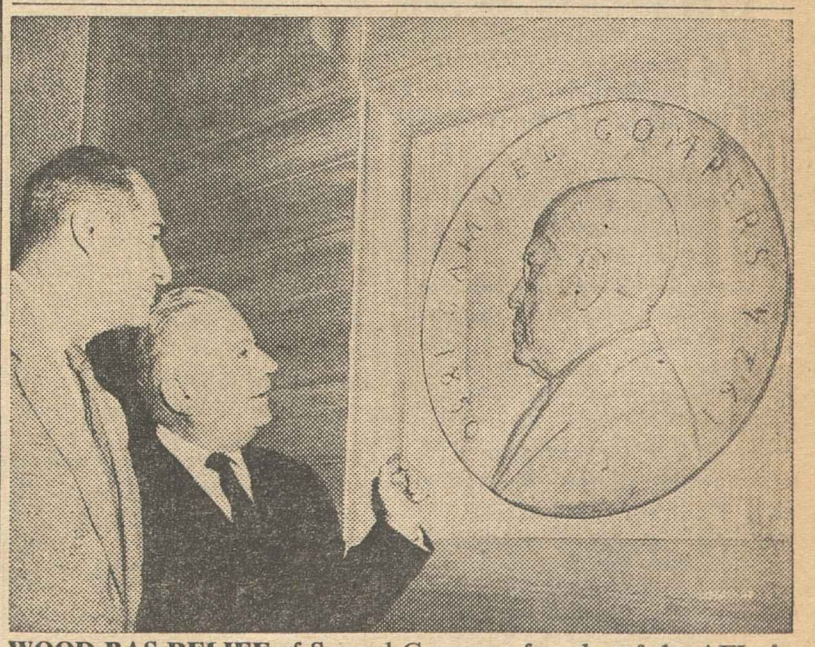
Hines was backed up in testimony by Deputy Assistant Sec. of Labor Charles D. Stewart, who called the new regulations "reasonable" and "an important step in remedying the evils now frequently present in the transportation of migrant workers."

The regulations were also supported in statements filed by the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employes, the National Association of Motor Bus Operators, the National Consumers League, the National Council of Churches and the Farmers Union.

Six farm organizations, led by the American Farm Bureau and the American Beet Sugar Association, 14 processors, and a number of Virginia farmers, who were brought to the meeting in buses, appeared in opposition.

NLRB Opens N. J. Office

Newark, N. J.—The NLRB will open a regional office here Sept. 1 to serve New Jersey. Charles T. Douds, at present the board's regional director in New York City, will be in charge of the office.



WOOD BAS-RELIEF of Samuel Gompers, founder of the AFL, in AFL-CIO Headquarters Bldg. lobby is inspected by Mexican Sen. Manuel Pavon, left, and AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi. Pavon, leader of Mexican Confederation of Workers in the state of Campeche, told AFL-CIO luncheon in his honor he has read Gompers' life and admires his ideals.

Labor Answers Your Questions:

Meany Tells Why 'Wreckers' Unfair

Instead of stopping labor racketeering, a federal "right-to-work" law "might work to the advantage of those who throw their weight around," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany asserted on the Labor Answers Your Questions program.

The program is the first in a series prepared, for public service presentation by radio stations, by the AFL-CIO.

Provides Alibi

"Barring the union shop or the preferential hiring clause in labor-management contracts and more or less bringing about a compulsory open shop might enable those who interfere with legitimate business to say, 'Well, we do not control these men. They do not belong to our union.'"

In actual practice they would have just as firm control insofar as calling a strike as full-fledged members of the union, Meany declared.

Interviewing Meany were Joseph Gambatese, of Nation's Business, published by the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.; Alan Adams, of Business Week, leading national business magazine, and Fred Perkins, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers.

Meany said that the Select Senate Committee on Improper Activities in Labor and Management "with its power of subpena is able to bring out facts that we ourselves are not able to bring out."

"I feel to that extent the presentation of these facts before the public will help us in our job of keeping the trade union movement free of corruption," he said.

In answer to a question on the hearings of the committee, headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D.-Ark.), Meany said:

"I have no reason to believe that the hearings to date have not been fair. Of course, we're watching the developments very carefully, and we realize that while there are a number of members of Congress who are sincerely desirous of improving the situation in the trade union movement, we feel there are others who would perhaps use these exposes of the short-comings and sins of a few people in the movement to promote adverse legislation that would be harmful to labor."

The kind of legislation that the AFL-CIO would welcome will require study, Meany said. He pointed out that the trade union movement has been asking for several years for a law that would require full disclosure of information on health and welfare funds as a means of protecting the members' money.

Questions Attendance Law

"I'm quite certain that there isn't any particular legislation needed to stop thievery," he added. "I assume that every state in the union has on its statute books laws against fraud, embezzlement and thievery of every kind."

The practicality of legislation requiring attendance at union meetings was questioned by Meany. He pointed out that some unions fine members if they do not attend, but the right so to do has been challenged.

"The situation has changed drastically in my experience," Meany commented. "Attendance at a union meeting was more or less routine when I first joined a union; you went as a matter of course. Now it's only when a new contract is coming up or there's some difficulty in the offing that the attendance swells up.

"I do concede that some of the things that we find being exposed come from the fact that the running of union affairs is left in the hands of one or two men or a small group of men, and the general membership doesn't know what's going on."

ISRAELI UNION REPRESENTATIVE: Moshe Bartal (right), representative in the U.S. for the past two years for Histadrut, the Israel labor federation, greets his successor, Ephraim Evrom. Bartal, returning to Israel, will head a new economic planning group set up by the unions there.

Anti-Picket Law Killed In Illinois

Springfield, Ill. — The Illinois House of Representatives killed a bill to ban organizational picketing by a vote of 104 to 64.

The legislators approved the action of the House Committee on Industry and Labor Relations, which recommended that the picket ban be defeated.

The committee vote recommending that the bill "do not pass" was 26 to 15.

Well Planned Drive

The bill was introduced at the request of the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce and other employer organizations.

Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom and Sec.-Treas. Stanley L. Johnson of the Illinois State Federation of Labor predicted that rejection of the anti-picketing bill meant the death knell of a "right-to-work" measure.

The victory of organized labor was the result of a well planned statewide drive, originated between sessions of the legislature.

Soderstrom, Johnson and other Illinois labor spokesmen visited central labor bodies and statewide conference of international unions to acquaint key local union leaders on the legislative process.

Controlled By GOP

Soderstrom was a member of the Illinois House of Representatives for 18 years. His son, Carl, is a member of the house from the same district, and is a leading sponsor of labor legislation. Both houses of the Illinois Legislature are controlled by Republicans.

The union leaders said the victory over anti-union forces was the result of effective work at the local union level. "We are highly gratified by the outpouring of mail from local unions and their members to state legislators, urging defeat of the bill that would ban organizational picketing," Soderstrom said.

Leather Workers Hear Priest Laud Labor

Salem, Mass.—The vast majority of America's 50,000 labor officials are "completely honest, sincere, loyal Americans," Rev. Francis J. McDonnell told the annual dinner given the international officers of the Leather Workers by Massachusetts locals.

The director of the Boston Archdiocesan Labor Institute said he hoped "the American people would never try what Edmund Burke, English statesman, said he could not do, by 'bringing an indictment against a whole people' because of the shortcomings of a few."

The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code was endorsed by the executive board of the LWIU, the last union to be chartered by the former CIO. The two-day session furthered plans for the annual convention to be held in New York City in November and dealt with a number of internal matters.

Intl. Pres. Richard B. O'Keefe presided at the sessions.

Father McDonnell declared that unions are a necessary part of America and that it is through them that the government "will know what workers need, want and desire."

Labor, he said, is passing now through "its Garden of Agony, its Gethsemane, but it will emerge bigger, better and stronger." If unions are put under restrictive legislation such as the Clayton Anti-Trust Act "law-making will have descended to its lowest point," he continued.

"Law-making will not drive a single crook or racketeer from the labor movement," the priest said.

Those who seek to destroy the trade union movement have an ulterior motive, J. William Belanger, New England director of the Textile Workers, told the dinner meeting. "Our work is far from done in such fields as housing, civil rights and aid to education," he said.

Guests at the affair included LWIU Sec.-Treas. Joseph A. Duffy, Vice Pres. Richard Stapleton, Organizing Dir. Edward Freeman, General Counsel Sam Angoff and Mayor Philip O'Donnell of Peabody, Mass., a member of LWIU Local 21.

Vermont Labor Changes Title; Endorses Codes

Rutland, Vt. — The second annual convention of Vermont's merged labor organization voted to change its name to the Vermont State Labor Council. The 150 delegates attending the two-day session adopted without dissent the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code after a resolution was introduced by Teamsters Local 597 of Barre.

An employer, Louis Kazan of Rutland, owner of a dress firm under contract to the Ladies Garment Workers, told delegates that "your salvation lies in political action and education." Without them, he promised, "you will be saddled with right-to-work laws."

Kazan said he became convinced of the imperative need for unions shortly after he arrived in this country as an immigrant and opened a newstand in New York City's garment district. "I opened up at 6 o'clock in the morning and the workers were just going in. When I closed at midnight they were still in there. The unions changed all that," Kazan said.

The name change was voted after it was decided that the former title, Vermont Federation of Labor Unions AFL-CIO, was too cumbersome.

Fred Dykeman, Barre, a Teamsters member, was re-elected president along with Sec.-Treas. James R. Cross of St. Albans. Dorothy Carter, Barre, a member of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, was named first vice president and Ruth Columbo, a member of Stone & Allied Products Workers, was elected director of women's activities.

Convention speakers included AFL-CIO Reg. 1 Dir. Hugh Thomoson, Lt. Gov. Robert Stafford and Henry Murray of the AFL-CIO COPE staff.

City Central Bodies Merge In Denver

Denver—Merger of city central bodies here completed the unification process of all state and city groups in AFL-CIO Reg. 19.

Reg. Dir. Fred C. Pieper installed the officers of Denver Area Labor Federation on May 11 following seperate meetings of the Trades and Labor Assembly, AFL, and the Denver Area Industrial Union Council, CIO, at which the merger agreement was ratified. The new organization has about 35,000 members.

Eldon Cooper of the Auto Workers, president of the DAIUC, will head the new organization. Roy Youngs will serve as secretary-treasurer, the same post he held in the T&LA. Both are full-time posts. Leo McGrail of the Bartenders is vice president.

Each group elected 11 members to serve one-year terms on the executive board.

Aluminum Workers To Convene May 20

Vancouver, Wash.—The biennial convention of the Aluminum Workers will be held in the Evergreen Hotel here during the week of May 20, with about 100 delegates expected to attend.

Speakers will include Joseph F. Finnegan, head of the U.S. Conciliation & Mediation Service; Dir. Al Whitehouse of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Pres. E. M. Weston of the Washington Federation of Labor and Pres. J. D. McDonald of the AFL-CIO Oregon Labor Council. George Richardson, aide to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, will speak as the latter's representative.

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Beck, Truck Firm Ties Disclosed

Committee Airs Complex 'Deals' Involving Use of Union Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination in refusing to answer questions on his financial affairs.

The Washington, D. C., real estate deal as related by Raymond H. Fields, a former American Legion employe, and Washington lawyer Franklin Salisbury ran as follows:

Salisbury "learned" that the Teamsters wanted to buy Washington property and that the Legion had land for sale at $15 a square foot. He consulted Fields and Beck was informed.

Thereafter, Chicago "labor relations" counsel Nathan W. Shefferman, calling himself Beck's agent, proposed that the Legion sell to an "intermediate" company including himself, Salisbury and Fields for $15, so that they could resell to the Teamsters at $18 a square foot.

This would have netted participants in the "intermediate" purchase a total profit of $70,500. The land actually was already listed for sale by a Washington broker at $12 a square foot.

Fields testified he asked Shefferman whether Beck was "aware" of the scheme to "kite" the price of property to the Teamsters. "Well, I'm here as his representative, am I not?" he said Shefferman replied.

The deal fell through, apparently because the proposed "dealers" didn't put up $25,000 on the purchase price.

In the aftermath, Teamsters Union executive board minutes show that Beck represented that Shefferman actually had "saved" the union money by "holding down" the price to $15 a square foot.

The board voted Shefferman a fee for his "diligent work and painstaking service" and on June 20, 1949, paid him a $12,000 fee.

On July 25, 1949, Shefferman in turn transferred $8,000 to Beck in what he previously described, in his own testimony, as a "gift."

Tell of Leheney Deal

Testimony on the Beck profit from sale of contracts to Mrs. Leheney came from Seattle mortgage banker Donol Hedlund.

Beck and Hedlund personally bought the contracts at a discount, using union funds to finance their investments. They then sold the contracts to the Memorial Fund, of which Beck was trustee, at par.

In a "Dear Terry" (Theresa) letter to Mrs. Leheney, dated Nov. 16, 1956, Beck strongly recommended purchase of the contracts with the money raised for her benefit.

He did not disclose that he owned the contracts himself or that he proposed to sell to her at a profit for himself.

In legal fact, Beck as an individual sold the contracts to Beck as trustee for the Memorial Fund. He sold them to Mrs. Leheney's beneficiary fund for $71,607 and then returned to the Teamsters treasury $61,137 in repayment of the interest-free money he had borrowed from the union to finance his own deal in the first place.

He and Hedlund split the $10,400 profit they gained.

Hedlund also testified that he and Beck split a $24,000 profit made in deals using Teamsters' money for real estate purchases and resale.

Low Interest Loan

A. M. Burke, a Los Angeles insurance firm official, testified that his firm did a long list of "favors" for Beck, including making a low-interest $273,000 loan in 1951, partly because the company, Occidental Life Insurance, was drawing $6 million a year in premiums on Teamsters health and welfare insurance.

The premiums shortly thereafter jumped to $17 million a year.

George Newell, Seattle insurance broker, testified he had drawn $2.1 million as gross commission on health and welfare funds in four years ending February 1957.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) denounced Newell's profits as "tremendous" and "20 times" as high as they should have been. He said Newell was benefiting "improperly" through "gigantic profits for comparatively little effort."

Sen. Kennedy read into the committee record a table on insurance brokerage rates prepared under direction of Machinists Pres. Al J. Hayes suggesting that brokerage fees should drop to one-tenth of 1 percent when premiums rise above $2 million.

Newell once charged 3 percent, lowered it to 2 percent after a House committee investigated welfare funds, and lowered his brokerage to 1 percent in February during hearings of the McClellan committee.

Focal point or common meeting ground for Beck, Fruehauf and Associated Transport was the Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry, a labor-management group formed in 1950 with Beck as chairman.

Another point of contact was the law firm in which one lawyer represented Fruehauf and another was counsel of the ATC.

Roy Fruehauf, president of the company, testified that Beck lent a "charitable foundation" $1.5 million in Teamster funds to aid Fruehauf resist a "raider" trying to seize control of his company in a proxy fight.

The loan served its purpose. The price of Fruehauf stock rose, the "raider" was driven off and Fruehauf in turn bought into the "raider's" company.

Later Beck sought a $200,000 personal loan from Fruehauf. This was after he learned he was being investigated by tax authorities.

Fruehauf said his company couldn't make the loan directly but he arranged for the money to be furnished Beck from Brown Equipment Co. of New York, a subsidiary of Associated Transport.

Burt M. Seymour, president of Associated and Brown, testified that in fact Fruehauf advanced $175,000 of the $200,000. Thereafter the loan went through a bewildering course of transfers back and forth to Seymour, Seymour acting for Brown, Fruehauf and a bank to which the loan was finally unloaded.

Beck eventually repaid the $200,000 and $4,000 in interest—the latter an overpayment of about $900 still held by Seymour pending identification of the rightful owner.

Landa, the lawyer, "guaranteed" personally repayment of the Fruehauf loan from the Teamsters and bought stock when Fruehauf began buying. He made about $200,000 when he later re-sold the stock and offered Beck a one-half split because he was "grateful." Beck turned down the offer.

Landa later, according to office memos taken from his files, successfully intervened through Condon to get Teamsters pickets "limited" at Associated Transport loading stations during a New England strike. The strike eventually was settled for a three-year 50-cent-an-hour wage increase.

Landa also testified he got Beck to invest $2 million of Teamsters money in Montgomery Ward stock when Ward faced a proxy fight for control. The late Sewell Avery, then Ward president, agreed in return for support of his management to allow Teamsters to organize 45,000 Ward workers.

Roy Fruehauf
President of Fruehauf Trailer

B. M. Seymour
New York trucking firm executive

Top Teamsters Officials Begin Consideration of Possible Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

issue of Beck's "suspension." Meany refused to name such a committee and the Teamsters' unit eventually asked to meet the AFL-CIO president on the union's "general problems."

After the Mohn unit met with Meany, Mohn told reporters:

"We had a pleasant meeting and discussed the general problems of the Teamsters Union."

He declined to elaborate.

The Teamsters are scheduled to appear a second time before the Ethical Practices Committee May 24. The AFL-CIO committee will "consider any material the union desires to present" in reply to the bill of particulars given the Teamsters May 6, according to Chairman Al J. Hayes, president of the Machinists.

Charges 'Considered'

The Mohn group announced in advance of its meeting that at the time of its appointment the union had no "specific charges" against Beck. "These," it said, "have subsequently been received," and would be "considered."

The charges reached the committee through Beck. They were contained in a letter to Beck from Meany stating matters the Executive Council would consider at its May 20 hearing.

At its own meeting in Teamsters headquarters, the Mohn group had before it a public relations report filed by Allied Associates, the David B. Charney firm hired to advise the union at $200,000 a year.

Anthony Smith, who heads the Teamsters news bureau set up under Charnay, confirmed that a "regular monthly report" was made to the Teamsters.

Wise to 'Step Aside'

Informed sources in the union said the report contained advice that from a public relations standpoint, both for the union and named officials, it would be wise for Beck to "step aside" as president temporarily and also for Vice Pres. Sidney L. Brennan of Minneapolis to depart.

Beck, reappearing before the Senate committee, told reporters he had not seen the Charnay report. He said, however, he would give "serious consideration" to such a proposal if recommended by the "union leadership."

Brennan is under an extortion conviction arising from strike-breaking activities at a department store. His conviction was affirmed by appellate court and the Supreme Court denied review.

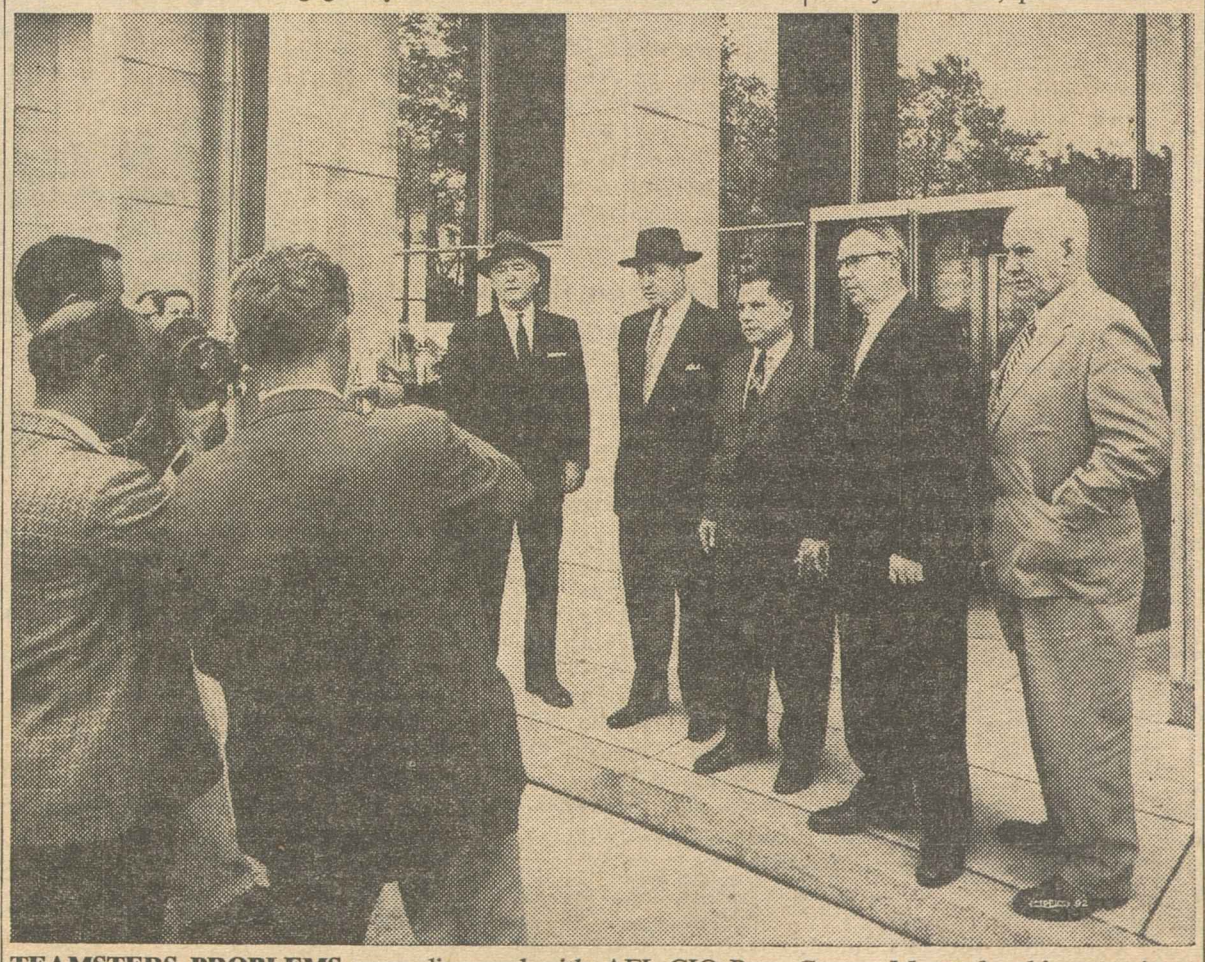
The report also recommended an independent auditing firm to examine Teamsters books and an outside legal firm, hitherto not engaged by the union, to handle its problems.

While the meeting was in progress, Hoffa learned from wire service reports that a New York federal grand jury had indicted him on wiretapping charges.

This indictment — the second against him—alleges that Hoffa arranged for telephones in his Detroit headquarters to be tapped so that he could intercept calls from and to his subordinates.

He was previously indicted in Washington on charges of conspiracy, bribery and obstruction involving the McClellan special Senate committee.

He refused comment to reporters on the second indictment.



TEAMSTERS PROBLEMS were discussed with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by this committee, shown as they entered the federation's headquarters. From left, they are Vice Presidents William A. Lee, Joseph Diviny, James R. Hoffa, Einar Mohn, executive assistant to Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck, and Thomas L. Hickey.

AFL-CIO News

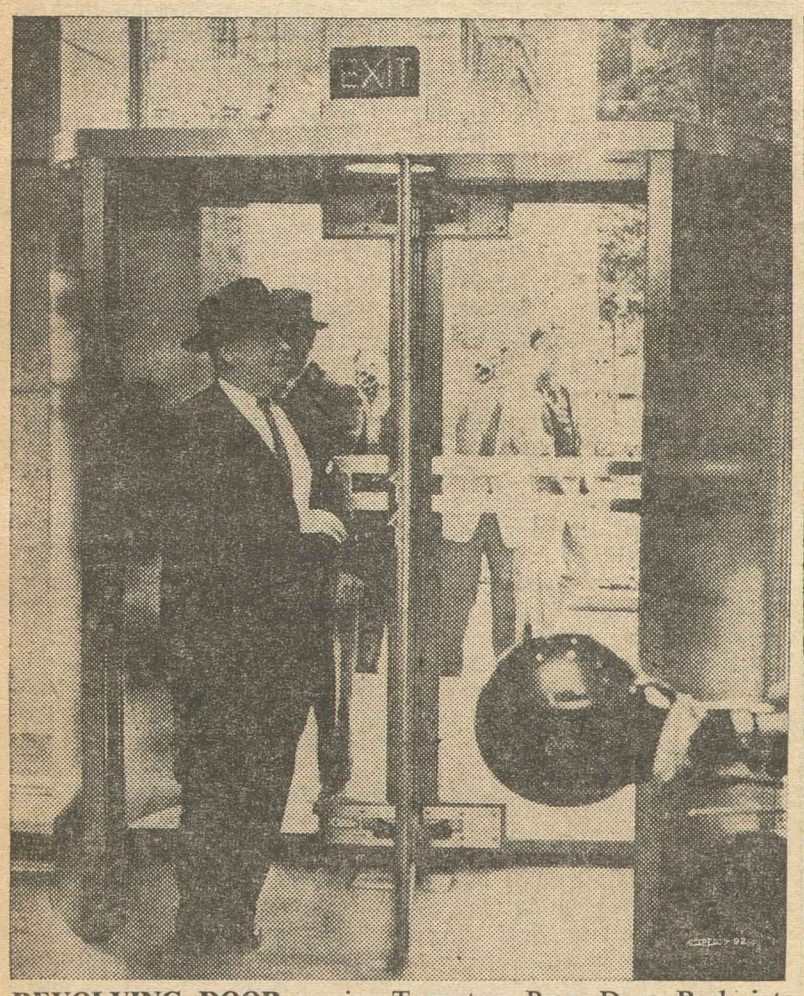
Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

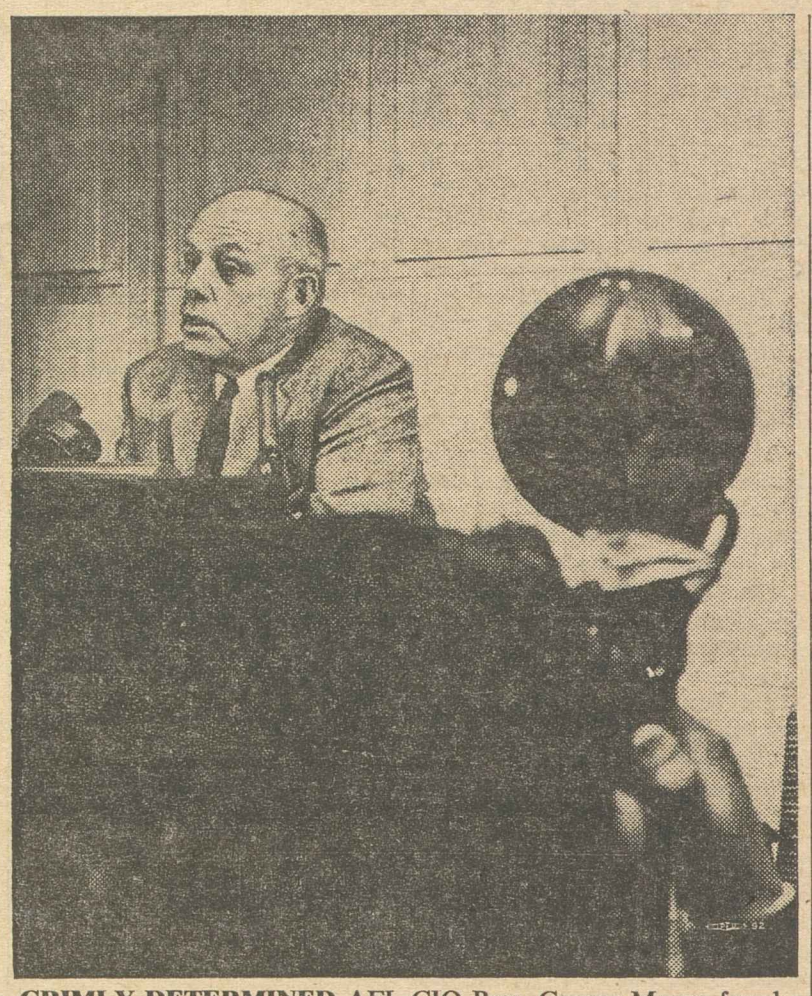
Saturday, May 25, 1957

No. 21

Council Ousts Dave Beck, Suspends Laundry Union



REVOLVING DOOR carries Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck into AFL-CIO headquarters for hearing before the Executive Council which stripped him of posts as a federation vice president and council member.



GRIMLY DETERMINED AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany faced a battery of reporters and cameramen at close of the two-hour Executive Council session which ousted Dave Beck from his offices in labor's federation.

Distillery Workers, Allied Industrial Unions Offered One-Year Probation

The Laundry Workers Intl. Union has been suspended from the AFL-CIO on grounds that it did not comply "in good faith" with orders from the Executive Council to clean up corrupt influences in the union.

A recommendation will go from the council to the 1957 AFL-CIO Convention to expel the union on grounds of domination by corrupt elements.

Two other unions, which had also been cited by the Ethical Practices Committee and the Executive Council, were given a chance for further time to continue preliminary "clean-up" operations.

They are the Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers Intl. Union and the Allied Industrial Workers.

The council found that while each of these two unions had taken steps "partially correcting the abuses reported by the Ethical Practices Committee," it was not "satisfied" that the two organizations have "fully complied with the council's directives and have satisfactorily cleaned house."

The council directed that the Distillery and Allied Industrial unions would "stand suspended" unless they agree to go on "probation status" for a period of one year.

They are also required to agree to accept a special representative of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to "inspect" their operations during this period.

The special representative would be required to report to each meeting of the council during the next year on steps taken by the two un-

(Continued on Page 3).

Unanimous Vote Spurs Clean-up

By Henry C. Fleisher

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, in a session largely devoted to problems of corrupt influences in the labor movement, suspended one union, placed two others on probation and removed an AFL-CIO vice president from office.

The suspended union was the Laundry Workers Intl. Union, which the council decided had failed to meet the "clean up" ultimatum voted by the AFL-CIO leadership last February. The council will recommend to the AFL-CIO convention this December that it expel the Laundry Workers as dominated by corrupt influences.

Partial Correction

Two other unions—the Distillery Workers and the Allied Industrial Workers — were cited as having "partially" corrected abuses.

They were ordered to "stand suspended" unless they agree to be placed on a year's probationary status, with a special representative of AFL-CIO given powers to inspect progress towards further correction of abuses.

There was no immediate indication whether the two unions would accept the probationary proposal.

The AFL-CIO leadership said it would give the two affiliates a longer period of time, so that the nature of reform moves allegedly under way can be further studied.

The ousted official was Dave Beck, president of the Teamsters. The council found him guilty of violating basic trade union ethical standards.

The council also elected two new vice presidents.

John F. English, a 50-year trade unionist who is secretary-

(Continued on Page 3)

Council Asks Congress Speed Up Legislation

The AFL-CIO Executive Council called on Congress to step up its pace and enact major legislation vitally needed for the nation's welfare. In six separate actions, the council:

1—Deplored Congress' "meat-ax approach" to the budget, declared "we cannot let preoccupation with economy blind us to our very real responsibilities," and urged that each portion "be considered on its merits."

2—Renewed its call for passage of the Douglas-Murray-Ives bill requiring complete disclosure of the financial details of workers' health, welfare and pension plans.

3—Again asked for enactment of "long overdue" legislation extending the protection of the wage-hour law to "millions more" than the 2.5 million workers who would be covered by an Administration bill.

(Continued on Page 5)

Council Acts For Unity of Free World

A series of policies aimed at maintaining the unity of the free world was spelled out by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The council noted that because the west and the United Nations "failed to respond effectively" to the Hungarian revolution, moral indignation against "Soviet savagery" has begun to fade.

As a result, the Kremlin once more is working for the spread of neutralism and the relaxation of western vigilance, and is again trying to infiltrate free labor organizations.

Its tactics, the council noted, in-

(Continued on Page 14)

Democracy, Finance Codes Are Adopted

The AFL-CIO Executive Council adopted two more codes—to assure democracy and financial honesty in union administration.

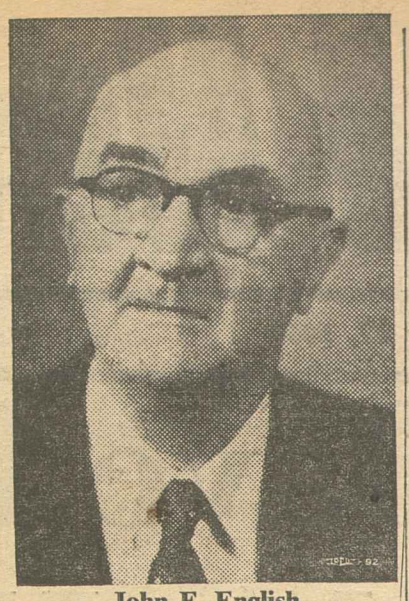
One code setting up standards with respect to financial practices and unions' proprietary activities includes a set of minimum accounting and financial controls recommended by a special committee of the AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurers' Conference.

The controls were approved by six nationally-known certified public accounting firms whose representatives worked with the special committee.

The other code was largely aimed at helping the "few unions which do not practice or implement the principles set forth in their constitutions," and the handful which do not "adequately" provide for basic elements of democratic practice in their constitutions, to get into line with the AFL-CIO constitution.

(Continued on Page 2)

Karl Feller



John F. English

English, Feller Named To Executive Council

Two vacancies on the AFL-CIO Executive Council were filled May 21 to bring that group to its authorized strength of 29 members.

Named as council members and vice presidents of the AFL-CIO were John F. English, secretary-treasurer of the Teamsters, and Karl F. Feller, president of the Brewery Workers.

English was elected to fill the post made vacant the day before by the removal of Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck. Feller will take the seat of Willard S. Townsend, president of the Transport Service Employes, who died several months ago.

Joined Union in 1904

English joined the union in 1904 when he went to work as a coal wagon driver in his native Boston. Six years later he was elected business agent of Local 68, a post he held for 25 years.

In 1927, English was elected fifth vice president of the Teamsters and became secretary-treasurer in 1946. He has been re-elected twice to that post. English became auditor for the Teamsters in 1936 and spent much of his time traveling among local unions throughout the country, helping them to establish proper and effective auditing systems. He held that post for 10 years.

Deeply rooted in the philosophy of Samuel Gompers, English was for many years a close associate of Dan Tobin, late president of the Teamsters.

Feller was born in Cincinnati, O., Aug. 8, 1914, and has been a trade union member since 1932, when he joined the Brewery Workers local in Dayton as an apprentice brewer. He worked at his trade in Cincinnati, Detroit, Milan, O., and Dayton and was elected president of Local 50 in Dayton in 1939.

Became Business Agent

The following year he became business agent of the local and performed special assignments as an organizer and trouble-shooter for the international union in Ohio.

In May 1943, Feller was appointed a special international organizer and served in this capacity until November 1945, when he was named general corresponding secretary of his union.

The highest elective office in the union prior to the 1948 convention in Milwaukee had been the secretary-treasurer but the convention called for a referendum to name a president. Feller was nominated to that office at the convention and the referendum elected him. He assumed office Jan. 1, 1949, and has been re-elected at subsequent biennial conventions.

Feller was a member of the executive board of the former CIO and is now also a vice president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Unionists Quick to Aid Victims of Tornado

Kansas City—Union members were quick to volunteer their time and skills when a tornado brought disaster to this city's suburbs May 20.

Mobilized through civil defense channels, members of Operating Engineers Local 101, Carpenters Local 61 and Iron Workers Local 10 rallied to handle cranes, bulldozers and other equipment at nearby Ruskin Heights where the devastation was heaviest.

At least 37 people were killed and 200 were hospitalized with injuries in the wake of the tornado. About 800 homes were damaged or ruined so as to be uninhabitable.

Robert Rosekrans, assistant director of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, was in Kansas City for the union-industry show and worked with the Red Cross, Salvation Army and other relief groups.

With him were Virgil Price, AFL-CIO liaison with the Kansas City United Fund, William Price, labor liaison with Federal Civil Defense; John Lutz, public relations director of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co., and A. Darwin Winstead, AFL-CIO liaison with the Community Chest.

Presidents of the Central Labor Union and Industrial Union Council met with committees from every relief agency and pledged support in a special campaign to raise $1 million to aid the disaster victims. All groups will cooperate but the money will be channeled to the Red Cross.

The two labor officials also wired Pres. Eisenhower urging that $25 million in federal funds be allotted to help rebuild the stricken community. Most of the homes destroyed are owned by workers and were built about two years ago at a cost of between $12,000 and $15,000.

Council Adopts Codes to Assure Democracy, Financial Honesty

(Continued from Page 1)

"Unions should be free to determine their own governmental structure and to regulate their own affairs," the Ethical Practices Committee observed in its recommended proposals. "But, whatever the form, the basic democratic rights set forth in the code should be guaranteed."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that the code on union finance practices should be, and will be, "subject to a reasonable approach that will be dictated by the general purposes of the trade union movement."

"If there is no violation of the law of trade union morality, then, of course, there will be no further action by the council," Meany explained.

Will Ask Explanation

Like the AFL-CIO's earlier statement on the use of the Fifth Amendment by union leaders in cases involving union corruption, Meany said, the Executive Council, in administering the new code, will want "some explanation" if unions don't comply.

"If a union has a good, sound trade union reason," he said, "there will be an understanding attitude."

He noted that "substantial changes" in union constitutions will probably be necessary in only a very few cases, but that "quite a few unions may have to alter some few of their present financial practices" in order to be in full compliance.

Meany was questioned as to the effect of the code on situations that have occurred in a number of industries—particularly in the garment trades—where the unions have, in the past, occasionally made loans to employers to tide them over difficult business periods. The Clothing Workers, Garment Workers, Hat Workers and others have occasionally taken such official action.

Interprets Loans

Meany said that had been discussed in the Executive Council. It was understood, he said, that that type of loan or investment by the union would be construed as being permitted under the language of the code which permits such loans in cases where the union officially participates in the management of the enterprise.

But he sharply differentiated that practice from episodes like the action of Pres. Dave Beck of the Teamsters in investing in corporations for other purposes.

It has been disclosed that Beck invested Teamster funds in the Montgomery Ward mail-order firm in order to help Sewell Avery win a stock proxy fight, in return for a contract with the union.

Similar investments have gone from the Teamsters into the Fruehauf Trailer Co. and other firms. Use of union funds for that sort of purpose, Meany said, is not permitted by the new code.

A summary of the 12 points in the code, of democratic processes AFL-CIO Code No. 5 follows:

1. Each union member should have the right to "full and free participation in union self-government," including the right to vote, to run for office and to state his views on how the union should be run.

2. Each union member should have the right to fair and uniform application of union rules and law, including the "essential elements of due process," such as notice, hearing and judgment on the basis of the evidence, with a method of appeal to a higher body.

3. Every union member has the responsibility to exercise his union citizenship and to support his union, including the right to criticize but not to undermine, destroy, weaken or slander, or to advocate dual unionism.

4. Conventions should be the supreme governing body of the union and should be held at least every four years.

5. Officers of the AFL-CIO and of affiliates should be chosen in free, fair, honest and safeguarded elections, by either referendum vote or the vote of delegate bodies.

6. Conventions should be open to the public, except for necessary executive sessions, and the proceedings or a summary of them should be available for members.

7. Appropriate officials of the union and the bodies which govern a union's affairs between conventions should be elected by referendum vote or by the vote of delegate bodies, and should enforce the union constitution and carry out convention decisions.

8. Local membership meetings should be held regularly, with proper notice of time and place.

9. Local elections should be democratic, conducted either by referendum or by vote of a popularly-elected delegate body.

10. Terms of all union officials should be spelled out in the constitution or by-laws, and should not exceed four years.

11. The AFL-CIO and affiliated national and international unions should have the power to institute disciplinary and corrective proceedings with respect to local unions and other subordinate bodies, but such powers should be "exercised sparingly."

12. Constitutional amendments or administrative changes necessary to comply with the AFL-CIO democratic processes code should be undertaken at the earliest practicable time.

The minimum financial and accounting standards suggested by the Secretary-Treasurers' Conference were aimed at "the establishment and maintenance of detailed and accurate records of accounts consistent with good accounting procedure, and furnish adequate safeguards against the improper handling and use of union funds."

Financial Practices

The AFL-CIO Code No. 6 has seven sections:

1. Compliance by the AFL-CIO and all affiliates with the minimum accounting and financial controls suggested by the Committee of Secretary-Treasurers.

2. Union proprietary functions should be conducted in accordance with the practices of well-run institutions, including the securing of competitive bids for all major contracts for purchases, sales or the rendering of housekeeping services.

3. No union should permit any of its funds to be invested, loaned or otherwise dealt with so as to give a personal profit or advantage to any officer, representative or employe.

4. No union should enter into contracts for purchases, sales or the rendering of services which would give any union officer, representative or employe a personal profit or advantage other than his regular salary or compensation, including gifts of more than nominal value.

5. Neither the AFL-CIO nor any affiliated union should invest in or make loans to any business enterprise with which it bargains collectively.

6. The preceding paragraphs shall not be construed as prohibiting union investments in publicly-traded securities which are not substantial enough to influence corporate decisions; the profit from a proper investment by a union officer, representative or employe; or investment in an enterprise in which an official of an affiliate is engaged by virtue of his office, providing he derives no substantial personal advantage, and the enterprise is one in the management of which the affiliate participates for the benefit of its members. The preceding paragraphs apply, however, when third parties are used as blinds to conceal a union officer's personal profit or advantage.

7. Each national or international union should promptly take whatever internal steps are necessary to insure that the standards of this code are made applicable to itself and its locals and other subordinate bodies.

Zimmerman Gets Civil Rights Post

Appointment of Charles S. Zimmerman, vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, as chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee has been announced by Pres. George Meany.

He succeeds AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James B. Carey, who resigned the committee post a few weeks ago. Carey had headed the committee since the AFL-CIO merger.

Zimmerman has been active in civil rights work in the New York area for many years.

Meany's Statement On Beck's Removal

(Text of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's statement on the removal of Dave Beck as a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and as an AFL-CIO vice president.)

"The Executive Council finds that Vice Pres. Beck has been guilty of gross misuse of union funds entrusted in his care.

"Whether he has violated any laws, state or federal, dealing with theft, misappropriation or embezzlement, is not for us to consider or determine.

"There is not the faintest question in our minds, however, that he is completely guilty of violating the basic trade union law that union funds are a sacred trust, belonging to the members and to be protected and safeguarded for the interests of the members.

"Whether Beck stole the funds or borrowed them, the record shows he took advantage of his position as a trade union official to use money belonging to dues-paying members for his own personal gain and profit.

"A full record of these charges was presented to Vice Pres. Beck prior to this hearing. He does not choose to answer.

"On the basis of these facts and conclusions the Executive Council finds Dave Beck guilty as charged and removes him as a vice president of the AFL-CIO and as a member of the Executive Council."

Beck 'Out', Laundry Union Suspended

English Pledges Teamsters Will Wash 'Dirty Linen'

(Continued from Page 1)

treasurer of the Teamsters and a known opponent of Beck, was unanimously elected to the council.

The other council vacancy, caused by the death earlier of Pres. Willard Townsend of the Transport Service Employes, was filled by the election of 43-year-old Pres. Karl Feller of the Brewery Workers.

In a further move to batten down the hatches against corruption, the council adopted two strong codes of ethical practices governing union financial practices and restating the fundamental democratic rights of trade union rank-and-file members.

The council adopted also a statement calling on Labor Sec. Mitchell to publicly explain press "distortions" of a recent Labor Dept. report on productivity, wages and prices. Mitchell has agreed that news stories twisted the meaning of the Labor Dept. statement.

The report has been used by the press, the council said, to support the "age-old anti-labor falsehood" that the major cause of price increases is collective bargaining.

Criticize Budget-Cutters

A six-point program on legislation voiced sharp criticism of budget-cutters who would undermine the national defense and reduce the effectiveness of domestic social welfare programs in the interest of "economy."

The council also urged quick adoption by the Congress of an effective civil rights program; called for federal aid for school construction; made a further plea for U.S. construction of a high dam in Hells Canyon; and urged passage of three measures directly affecting labor:

1.—Wage-hour coverage extension.

2—A pay increase for the nation's postal workers.

3—Passage of the Douglas-Murray-Ives bill requiring full disclosure of financial details in health, welfare and pension programs.

Lash Out at Soviet

In the realm of international affairs, the council lashed out at new Soviet moves to undermine the unity of the free world.

Noting that Moscow has returned once again to the line of "peaceful coexistence" and "so-called cultural exchange," the council urged a series of policies designed to check-mate the Soviet propaganda moves and to build the peace, prosperity, freedom and social progress of the free world.

Other statements demanded an investigation of moves by the dictatorial Trujillo regime in the Dominican Republic to use violence against citizens and residents of the United States; and hailed the overthrow of the Rojas dictatorship in Colombia.

The next meeting of the council will be held in Chicago Aug. 12.

Promises Clean Up

Meany announced the election of English and Feller at a crowded press conference in AFL-CIO headquarters.

He said that English, on joining the council after election, promised that the Teamsters would "wash our own dirty linen."

"You and the rest of American labor are going to be proud of us again," he said English declared.

Meany said, "I haven't any doubt" that English, as Teamsters' secretary-treasurer, wants "to get rid of Dave Beck" as union president.

Asked whether he thought English would be successful, Meany replied, "I'd say so. Yes."

The council vote finding Beck guilty and "removing" him, said Meany, was unanimous.

All council members were present except Charles J. MacGowan, president emeritus of the Boilermakers, who was ill, and Letter Carriers' Pres. William C. Doherty, who was testifying before a congressional committee on a postal pay bill.

The council decided "there is not the faintest question" that Beck was "completely guilty of violating the basic trade union law that union funds are a sacred trust . . . to be protected for the interest of the members."

Act Under Constitution

Asked how Beck would be notified of his removal, Meany said, "I'll write him a letter, I guess."

Asked what "recourse" Beck might have, Meany replied:

"Well, he's got a lot of lawyers."

Meany said the council acted under Article VIII, Section 2 of the AFL-CIO constitution empowering the council "to take such actions and render such decisions" between conventions as are "necessary and appropriate to safeguard and promote the best interests" of the organization and all affiliates.

The council meeting began with a 20-minute summary by Meany of the detailed charges previously furnished Beck in writing.

These included charges that Beck had misused funds to pay his personal bills, including the construction bills for the home he later sold to the international for $163,215; had profited personally from real estate and other transactions with union funds; had used his influence to promote his own financial interests and the interests of his relatives; had personally profited through sale of real estate contracts to trust funds raised for the benefit of Mrs. Raymond Leheney, widow of a longtime friend.

Beck, invited to answer, instead challenged the legality of his "purported suspension" by the council on Mar. 29. He demanded that the council "revoke" the suspension and defer any hearing until after his trial in federal court on tax charges.

Maritime Dispute Committee Named

A special two-man committee has been appointed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to attempt to end a bitter dispute among east coast maritime unions.

Involved in varying degrees are the Masters, Mates and Pilots; the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association; the Seafarers Intl. Union; the National Maritime Union; and the American Radio Association.

At issue is the question of union representation on ships owned by the American Coal Shippers, a firm established within the past year, and jointly owned and controlled by big coal firms and the United Mine Workers.

The AFL-CIO peacemakers committee consists of Pres. George Harrison of the Railway Clerks and Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers.

SERIOUS STUDY was being given to suggested codes by AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, caught by camera at the Washington headquarters. From left, Vice Presidents George M. Harrison, Joseph Curran, Jacob S. Potofsky, Al J. Hayes, David Dubinsky and the committee's counsel, Arthur J. Goldberg.

Distillery and Allied Industrial Unions Offered Year's Probation

(Continued from Page 1)

ions to comply with the "clean-up" order.

There was no immediate indication what the reaction of the two unions to the council proposal would be. If they agree, Meany said he would appoint the special representative at once.

80,000 Laundry Workers

Suspension of the Laundry Workers also involves the Intl. Assn. of Cleaning and Dye House Workers, which merged with the Laundry Union some months ago, despite objections from the AFL-CIO. The Laundry Workers has an estimated membership of about 80,000 workers.

The three unions were given hearings before the Ethical Practices Committee, and before the Executive Council at its February meeting in Miami Beach and at the May meeting in Washington.

A newly-elected president of the Laundry Workers, Ralph P. Fagan, admitted that he had been nominated for that office by the union's old executive board; that the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee findings had not been read to the union's recent special convention; and that he had, himself, read the charges only a day before appearing in Washington at the Council meeting.

Meany declared that among the factors indicating to the Executive Council that the Laundry Workers had not acted in good faith was the fact that the former president, Sam Byers, had been retired by the union with an honorary title and full pay for life.

Tolerated Corrupt Practices

Meany said that Byers was responsible, "at least to the extent of tolerating corrupt practices," for many of the union's problems.

In addition, the union's former secretary, E. C. James—who had been named by the Douglas committee as having siphoned off several hundred thousand dollars in welfare premiums—still was a dominant influence on the union's board.

Although James retired from office in February, he has attended all meetings of the Laundry Workers board in recent months. At a recent Chicago session, that board met in James' hotel room.

In the case of the Allied Industrial Workers, the union removed former Sec.-Treas. Anthony Doria, who had been mentioned by the Douglas committee. In addition, it has agreed to hold a special convention Aug. 5 in St. Louis at which all the national unions' elected officers will resign so that new elections may be held.

In the case of the Distillery Workers, former Sec.-Treas. Sol Cilento has resigned from all his union offices (he has pleaded guilty to bribery charges in New York).

The union has filed a number of suits to recover several hundred thousand dollars in welfare fund fees that "disappeared," and has already recovered some of that money.

Text of Council Findings On Status of 3 Unions

(Text of statement by AFL-CIO Executive Council on status of three unions previously under instructions to clean house or face suspension.)

The Executive Council at its February meeting approved the report of the Ethical Practices Committee relating to the Laundry Workers' Intl. Union, the Distillery Workers' Intl. Union and the Allied Industrial Workers' Union and directed each of these unions to clean house on penalty of suspension or expulsion from the AFL-CIO.

At this meeting of the council, the officers of these unions reported to the council the steps taken by these organizations to comply with the directives of the Executive Council.

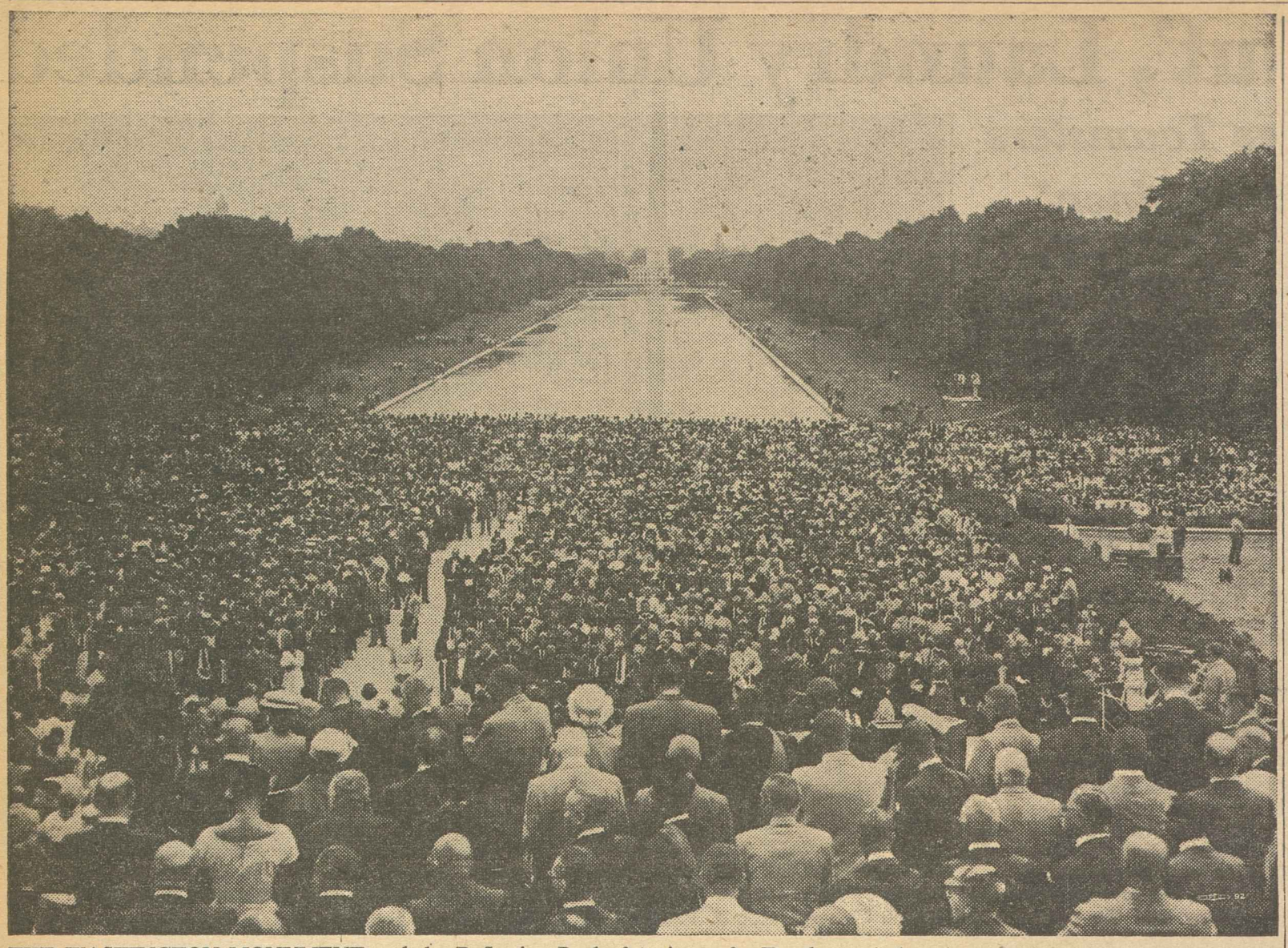
The Executive Council finds that the Laundry Workers Intl. Union has not in good faith complied with the directives of the Executive Council.

The Executive Council notes the actions taken by the Distillery Workers Intl. Union and the Allied Industrial Workers Union as partially correcting the abuses reported by the Ethical Practices Committee.

The Executive Council is not satisfied that the Distillery Workers and the Allied Industrial Workers have fully complied with the council's directives and have satisfactorily cleaned house.

The Executive Council directs that the Laundry Workers Intl. Union shall stand suspended from the AFL-CIO and face expulsion from the AFL-CIO at its forthcoming convention.

The Executive Council further directs that the Distillery Workers Intl. Union and the Allied Industrial Workers Union shall stand suspended from the AFL-CIO unless these organizations agree forthwith to be placed under probation status in the AFL-CIO for a period of one year and further agree that the president of the AFL-CIO shall appoint a special representative to inspect the operations of each of these organizations during this period and to report to each meeting of the Executive Council the further actions taken to insure full compliance with the report of the Ethical Practices Committee and the directives of the Executive Council.



THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT and the Reflecting Pool afforded a symbolic background for a crowd estimated at more than 27,000 at the Lincoln Memorial who took part in the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom. A three-hour service was held in an effort to arouse the conscience of the nation and to call on Congress to enact a civil rights bill.

27,000 in Pilgrimage to D. C. Pray For Passage of Rights Legislation

By Fred Ross

Labor joined with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, church and other groups in the Prayer Pilgrimage to Washington in an effort to arouse the conscience of the nation to the need of passage of civil rights legislation, now pending in Congress.

Pilgrimage officials estimated that more than 27,000 came from throughout the nation to participate in the three-hour service at the Lincoln Memorial, held on the third anniversary of the Supreme Court decision making segregation in the public schools unconstitutional.

Randolph Presides

A. Philip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and an AFL-CIO vice president, presided. An estimated one-third of the throng were members of 100 AFL-CIO local unions throughout the country. A dozen AFL-CIO international unions cooperated according to Pilgrimage leaders.

"We have come," Randolph said, "to demonstrate the unity of Negroes and their allies, labor, liberals and the church, behind the civil rights bills now before Congress, in order that they might not be strangled to death by committee maneuvering and the filibuster.

"We have gathered together to proclaim our uncompromising support of the fight of NAACP for civil rights and democracy under the able and resourceful leadership of Roy Wilkins, executive secretary."

Randolph, Wilkins and the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the successful fight to end segregation in Montgomery, Ala., buses, were co-sponsors of the Pilgrimage.

"It may be the NAACP which is banned by irrational (state) racial legislation today," the AFL-CIO vice president said, "but the ban may come to the Knights of Columbus, the B'Nai B'rith, the AFL-CIO and some sections of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. tomorrow.

"We are here to express our righteous indignation against and condemnation of the notorious Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizens Councils. The revival of these agencies of hate and violence constitute a grave threat, not only to law and order in the South but to the democracy of our country, as well as to the faith and confidence of peoples everywhere in the integrity of our moral leadership of the free world."

Randolph called on Pres. Eisenhower "to speak out against the lawlessness, terror and fear that hang like a pall" over Negroes and sympathetic white citizens in the South.

He warned that "the Communists have no genuine interest in the solution of problems of racial discrimination, but seek only to use this issue to strengthen the foreign policy of the Soviet Union."

Prior to the service, some 200 Pilgrimage speakers and leaders were welcomed by James B. Carey, president of the Electrical Workers and an AFL-CIO vice president.

"Give us the ballot" was the theme of the Rev. King at the Lincoln Memorial—a theme that was shouted back repeatedly by the audience.

"Our most urgent request to the President of the United States and every member of Congress is to give us the right to vote," the Montgomery clergyman said.

"Give us the ballot and we will no longer have to worry the federal government about our basic rights.

"Give us the ballot and we will no longer plead to the federal government for passage of an anti-lynching law; we will by the power of our vote write the law on the statute books of the Southern states, and bring to an end the dastardly acts of the hooded perpetrators of violence.

"Give us the ballot and we will transform the salient misdeeds of blood-thirsty mobs into the calculated good deeds of orderly citizens.

"Give us the ballot and we will fill our legislative halls with men of good will, and send to the sacred halls of Congress men who will not sign a Southern Manifesto because of their devotion to the manifesto of justice.

"Give us the ballot and we will place judges on the benches of the South who will 'do justly and love mercy,' and we will place at the head of the Southern states governors who have felt not only the tang of the human, but the glow of the divine.

"Give us the ballot and we will quietly and non-violently, without rancor or bitterness, implement the Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954."

LEADERS AND PARTICIPANTS in the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom at Lincoln Memorial included (from left, seated) Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters and an AFL-CIO vice-president; the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., Montgomery, Ala., and the Rev. Thomas J. Kilgore, Jr., national director of the Pilgrimage; standing, Theodore Brown, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Roy Reuther of the Auto Workers, and William H. Oliver, co-director of the UAW Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Dept.

Tennessee Loses Plea On Integration

The Supreme Court, by refusing to review a lower court's ruling, has in effect ordered Tennessee to admit Negroes to state-operated colleges without delay.

Left standing by the action is a decision of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals that Negroes must be admitted to Memphis State College on the same basis as other students, without regard to color or race.

The Appeals Court's ruling threw out a state-adopted plan for gradual integration of teachers colleges and normal schools.

Under it, Negroes would have been admitted to graduate and senior classes next fall. Each succeeding year the present color bar was to be lifted from one class downward until full integration was realized in the 1959-60 school year.

This plan was sustained by a federal district judge at Memphis in its first court test, then overturned by the Court of Appeals by a two-to-one vote.

The majority of judges held that while the state could limit admissions to prevent over-crowding, this could not be done on the basis of race or color. They suggested that one way to relieve "congestion" in the school—the basis of the state's defense of the plan—would be to eliminate out-of-state admissions.

Rev. King Gets Hotel Union Award

New York—The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, has been presented the Fourth Annual Better Race Relations Award.

The $500 award is given each year by the 27,000-member Hotel and Club Employes Union Local 6.

Congress Urged to Speed Legislation

Fast Action Asked on Six Major Bills Vital to Nation's Welfare

(Continued from Page 1)

4—Urged Congress "to meet its obligation to America's children" by speedy passage of the compromise federal aid to school construction bill, without crippling amendments.

5—Called on Congress "once and for all to break the civil rights roadblock."

6—Asked Congress to take advantage of what will probably be its last chance to pass the Morse bill authorizing federal construction of a high dam at Hells Canyon.

The Budget

A $72 billion budget is "huge indeed," the Executive Council conceded, "but so are our responsibilities and our capabilities." If that much must be spent to meet all obligations, it continued, "then the American people must be, and in our judgment are, prepared to support such expenditures."

"The AFL-CIO will not join the calamity-howlers, the prophets of doom and gloom, who say that America cannot afford to spend $72 billion, that a 'hair-curling' depression would result," the Council said. "American labor has more confidence in our nation's economic strength than the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce, who would sell America short."

Citing the fate of the Labor Dept. budget in the House, where it was chopped down by "a series of completely unjustifiable cuts," as an example of what Congress must avoid if it is to exercise its responsibility properly, the Council laid the blame for the "hysteria" over the budget to "inept handling" by the Administration.

"For months, the President has failed to speak out firmly in defense of his budget, while his top lieutenants were sabotaging it," the statement said. "Now that he has spoken out for his own budget, he must exercise firm leadership in its defense until every appropriation bill is through both houses of Congress. To do less would be unworthy of the office and responsibilities of the President."

Health, Welfare and Pension Plans

The Executive Council expressed pleasure that the Senate Labor Subcommittee will soon begin hearings on the Douglas-Murray-Ives bill. The measure requires complete disclosure of the financial details of health, welfare and pension plan operations, and imposes criminal penalties for embezzlement from such plans.

"The labor movement has long warned of abuses such as those bared by the Douglas subcommittee in the 84th Congress. These abuses should be and must be corrected. These funds are legitimately the property of working people. Thefts, kick-backs and unjustified commissions paid from the assets of these plans can only be classified as 'robbery.'"

The council emphasized that the Douglas-Murray-Ives bill is much stronger than the Administration bill both in disclosure requirements and penalties proposed, and added that "the AFL-CIO has supported the adoption of such legislation for several years."

"We are disturbed, but not surprised, that the National Association of Manufacturers has seen fit to oppose it," it added.

Minimum Wages

Administration proposals for extended coverage of the minimum wage and hour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act were denounced as "grossly inadequate" and "disappointing" because they except the hours provisions, "in clear contradiction of campaign promises."

"The protection of both the wage and hours provisions of the act should be extended to many millions more than the 2.5 million which the Administration would cover," the Executive Council said.

"These working people, who are at the bottom of America's economic ladder, need and deserve the assistance of Congress in achieving a better life now. The AFL-CIO urges the Congress to enact legislation extending coverage without further delay."

Federal School Aid

The Executive Council reviewed the country's tragic shortage of classrooms and reiterated its view that "only the resources of the federal government are adequate to meet this challenge" to America's future.

"We deplore the action of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in misusing statistics to minimize the apparent school needs," it said. "Misrepresentation in this critical area is inexcusable. It has been clear for some time that the states cannot meet this problem alone. Despite heroic effort they have been unable to erase the backlog of school construction."

The council pointed out that the House Education and Labor Committee has reported favorably on a bill authorizing $1.5 billion in grants to the states for school construction. This compromise bill is "entitled to the support of all Americans," it maintained, and urged Congress to pass it promptly.

Civil Rights

The bill reported out by the House Rules Committee was endorsed "without reservation . . . even though we prefer stronger action," as a "minimum but meaningful bill which has strong bipartisan support." The Council gave Reps. Emanuel Celler (D) and Kenneth Keating (R), both of New York, ranking members of the Judiciary Committee, credit for getting it to the floor.

A similar bill in the Senate has been bottled up by Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) of the Judiciary Committee, although it was approved several weeks ago in a subcommittee headed by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo.).

"Civil rights legislation is a must for the 85th Congress," the Council declared. "It must not be permitted to die again in 1957 as in years past. Results are still possible this year—but only if decisive action is taken without further delay."

The council noted the injection of two new issues against the legislation — the "trial by jury" and "right-to-work" amendments—and denounced them as "phony."

"The President has asked for civil rights legislation," it observed. "Both political parties say they are for it. The great majority of the American people certainly support it. The time for statements and pledges is long past. The time for action is here.

"The AFL-CIO calls upon the 85th Congress once and for all to break the civil rights roadblock. Let 1957 be the historic year."

Hells Canyon

In urging Congress to pass the Morse bill authorizing a federally-constructed high dam at Hells Canyon, the Executive Council noted that to continue the present arrangement under which the Idaho Power Co. has the right to build two or three small dams means that the people "will be robbed for generations" of the site's full power potential.

"The hypocrisy of the private power interests has just been fully exposed," it said. "The 84th Congress had been persuaded to turn over the development of the Snake River to the Idaho Power Co. on the basis that the taxpayers would not have to foot any of the costs of such private development.

"Several weeks ago, however, it was revealed that the company had obtained from the Office of Defense Mobilization special tax benefits through the issuance of an accelerated tax amortization certificate.

"This amounts to interest-free loans which will ultimately cost the American taxpayers even more than federal construction of the high dam."

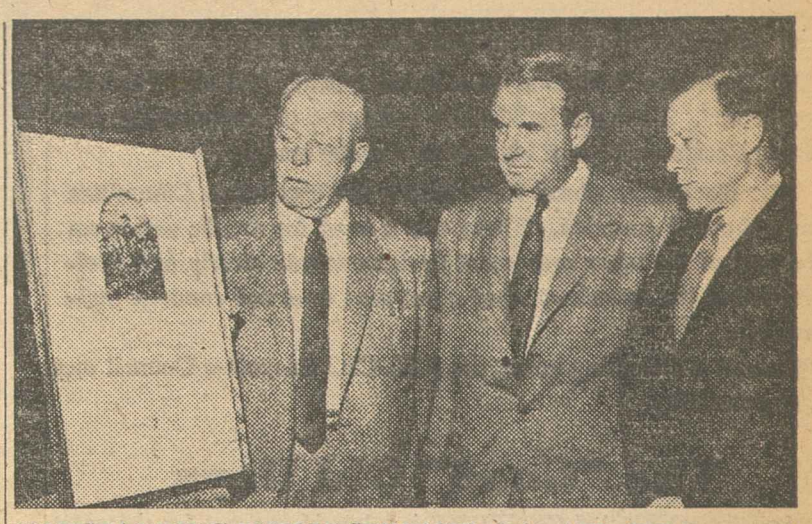
Connecticut Rejects 'Right-to-Wreck' Law

The attempt to foist a "right-to-work" law upon the industrial state of Connecticut has been rejected overwhelmingly by the Republican-controlled legislature.

Meanwhile, in Louisiana, the Senate has voted down by a decisive 25-to-8 margin an effort to restore the "wreck" law that was repealed last year. In Idaho, where a "right-to-work" drive was beaten earlier in the legislature, a new "Freedom-to-Work" Committee has been set up to circulate petitions for an initiative in the 1958 elections.

The death blow to the Connecticut bill came as the House on a roll call vote defeated the measure 150 to 88. Many Republicans, who joined most Democrats in opposing the bill, said that the large turnout by labor representatives at earlier hearings had helped swing sentiment against the proposal.

The new Idaho drive was launched at a meeting of more than 40 representatives of agricultural organizations, contractors and other industries. It set a goal of 200,000 signatures and approved a budget of $32,400 to carry on the campaign.



'OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SERVICE' of the AFL-CIO in support of the 1956 Register, Inform Yourself and Vote campaign is recognized in award from the American Heritage Foundation. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, left, receives the award from AHF Pres. John C. Cornelius as AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, right, looks on.

Voting Campaign Wins Awards For AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO and the AFL-CIO News have been given awards by the American Heritage Foundation for their work in promoting last year's non-partisan registration and voting campaign. The awards were presented by Pres. John C. Cornelius of the foundation to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt for the AFL-CIO, and to Dir. of Publications Henry C. Fleisher and Managing Editor Saul Miller for the AFL-CIO News.

The AFL-CIO received a major award "in appreciation of outstanding public service in support of the 1956 national non-partisan Register, Inform Yourself and Vote Program." A special award went to the AFL-CIO News for "the best register and vote job by a publication of a membership organization."

The award is a reproduction of the illustration, "George Washington The Soldier," by Arthur Szyk, and carries a citation of appreciation.

In presenting the AFL-CIO award, Cornelius gave particular praise to three factors in its support of the register-and-vote program.

These were a joint proclamation by Meany and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler calling on all unions to back the program; leaflets and posters prepared and distributed by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, and a non-partisan register and vote message recorded by Meany and broadcast on the NBC network.

Meeting Attendance Held Big Problem for Labor

They used to say:

"You can't keep 'em down on the farm after they've seen Paree."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany suggested a new version this week:

"You can't get 'em to union meetings after they've bought TV."

Meany philosophized, to a press conference during the course of the Executive Council meeting, that the failure of union members to attend trade union meetings regularly has become "an outstanding problem for American labor."

"It's become a problem of our whole way of life, I guess," Meany declared.

"It's a question of trade union meetings vs. cars, radio, TV, daylight saving and a lot of other things in our civilization.

"When I was young, we went regularly to union meetings almost as we went to church. We did it without ever questioning the need.

"Your family didn't expect you to be anywhere else except at a union meeting—that's where you belonged. And most union meetings, then, were once a week.

"Now, it's altogether different.

"Now, you don't get very much attendance at union meetings except towards the expiration of a contract period when negotiations are on for a new agreement.

"With few members attending, it is easy for the officers to get into the state of mind that they're running the union's business and nobody else really cares very much.

"So, under these circumstances, an unscrupulous minority can be tempted to forget about the members' rights and corruption can creep in pretty easily.

"I've given this problem a lot of thought, but I don't have the answer," Meany said.

"The question has been raised of fining members for failure to attend meetings—but the Taft-Hartley Act pretty well kicked that one out, because you can't enforce the collection of fines for non-attendance.

"In the old days, unions weren't very secure. A lot of times, the members didn't know if the union would last for another year, so they turned out to the meetings. But things have changed."

Meeting Responsibility

IT WAS AN UNPRECEDENTED action that the AFL-CIO Executive Council took unanimously in voting to remove Dave Beck as an AFL-CIO vice president and council member.

But Dave Beck's actions, as a union official, had also been unprecedented. Evidence indicated a lost sense of responsibility concerning Beck's concept of his role as a union leader.

The disclosures about Beck before the McClellan Committee have shocked America. There was a need for drastic action on the part of the labor movement to demonstrate clearly and decisively that the American labor movement does not condone malpractice.

Without a dissenting voice, the AFL-CIO Executive Council met its responsibility.

The "Good" Old Days

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY is a horrid concept for the great minds of the Chamber of Commerce.

Sometimes we have accused them of looking back fondly to the 19th century. We were wrong, at least, in the case of the Chamber's Research Director, Dr. Emerson Schmidt.

Addressing the Architects Institute in Washington, Dr. Schmidt attributed all of our highway problems to the fact that private companies don't own America's roads.

If, maintains Schmidt, we had free enterprise on the highways rather than "socialism of the highways," there would be no more traffic congestion and all our problems would be solved.

A breathtaking concept, indeed, that was abandoned in the 16th century. But those Chamber people can dream, can't they?

Propaganda Exposed

THE NATION'S TOP financial papers are giving the lie to slick propaganda emanating from the National Association of Manufacturers and U.S. Chamber of Commerce that wage increases are contributing to a rolling inflation and creating a "profitless prosperity."

First quarter figures reported in both the Wall Street Journal and the Journal of Commerce reveal profits for the first three months of 1957 running well ahead of the same period in 1956 and topping earnings for the record year, 1950.

The Journal of Commerce noted higher profits stem from a higher margin of profits per dollar of sale since the volume of production has remained remarkably stable.

This means simply that price increases have far outstripped increases in costs, including wage increases.

As the Conference on Economic Progress points out in its latest study, "Consumption—Key to Full Prosperity," a congressional investigation of "administered price inflation and profiteering" is long overdue. Let's have it soon—and get all the facts!

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Walter P. Reuther	George M. Harrison	Harry C. Bates
Wm. C. Birthright	James B. Carey	Wm. C. Doherty
David Dubinsky	Chas. J. MacGowan	David J. McDonald
Emil Rieve	Herman Winter	Wm. L McFetridge
James C. Petrillo	Joseph Curran	M. A. Hutcheson
A. J. Hayes	Joseph D. Keenan	L. S. Buckmaster
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Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II **MAY 25, 1957** **No. 21**

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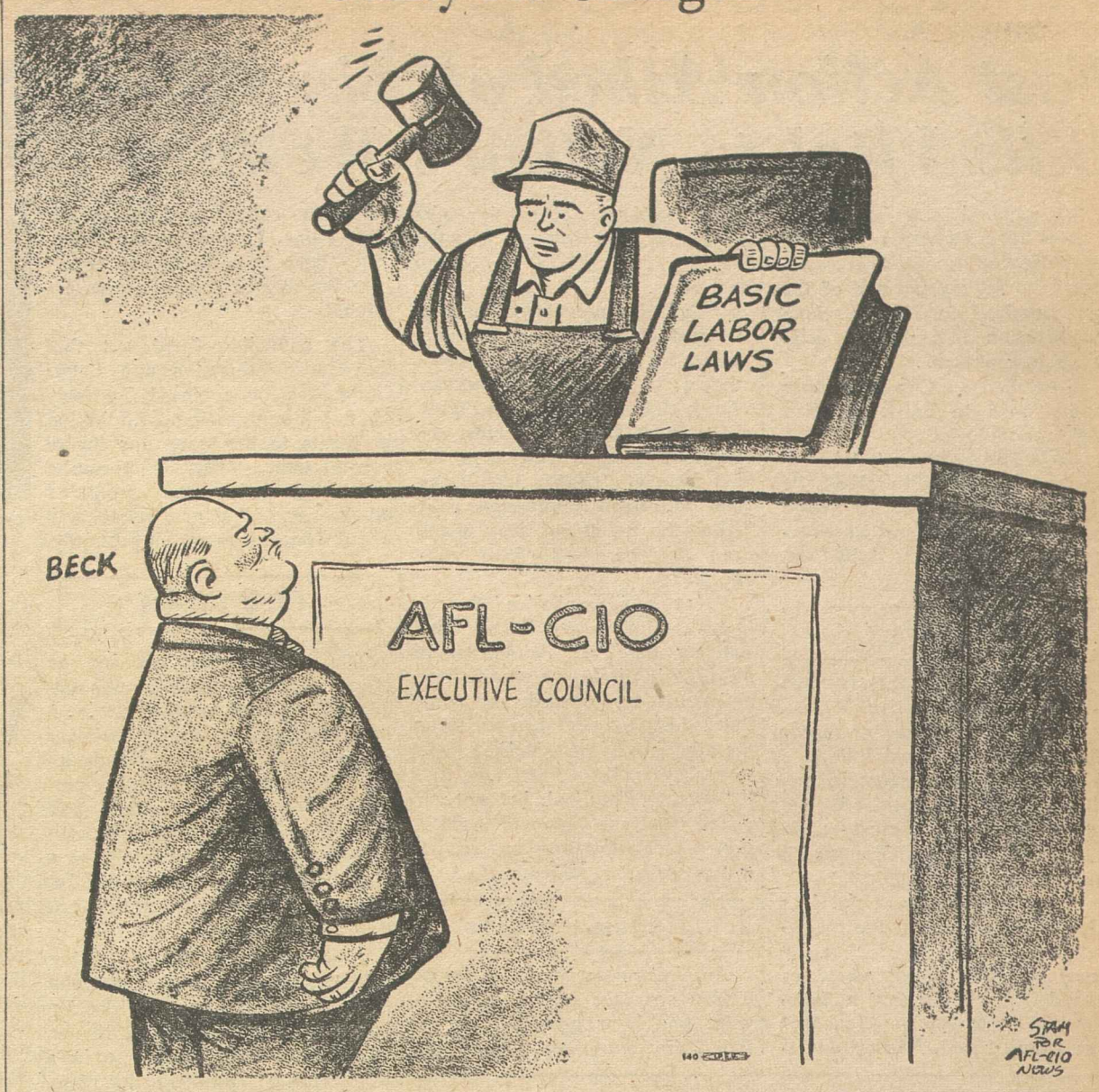
'Guilty As Charged'



Business Using Productivity Argument to Block Wage Hikes

(The following comments on wages and productivity are excerpted from an article in the June 1957 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist by Nathaniel Goldfinger, economist, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.)

There has been much gloomy talk in recent months about a supposed "lag" of productive efficiency in the American economy.

Pres. Eisenhower touched off this discussion in his economic report to Congress in January, when he spoke of "only a very small gain in overall productivity" in 1956.

The theme has been picked up by business groups and broadcast throughout the land as an employer argument against improvements in wages and fringe benefits.

Business groups are propagandizing the view that wages and fringe benefits should increase, if at all, only in some kind of rigid relationship with productivity.

According to this view, if productivity is not increasing or is rising at a very slow pace, as business groups and the Administration claim to be the case, then workers should get no wage and fringe benefit improvements or, at best, only very small improvements.

★ ★ ★

Gloom about the productive efficiency of the American economy is not based on facts about current developments. Nor is it based on the great potential for rapid increases in productivity in the months ahead—with billions of dollars' worth of new and improved machinery and production processes going into operation.

If there is a basis for any gloom at all on anyone's part, it is the gloom of a small but growing number of workers—especially factory workers—who are being laid off because of a failure of sales to rise fast enough in the face of increasing productivity.

The number of production and maintenance workers in American factories has been declining continuously for five months, and total factory employment (including white collar, technical and supervisory employes) has been declining for three months.

Although man-hour output is rising at a fairly rapid pace, contrary to Administration and business propaganda, is there any sense to the idea that wage increases should be tied rigidly to productivity?

When output per man-hour of work rises, the employer's cost of producing each item tends to go down. The savings that arise from advancing productivity help to make possible improvements in wages and fringe benefits and some price reductions as well.

It is trade union action, however, that obtains wage and fringe benefit improvements for workers and, as we know, there are few, if any, price cuts.

Over the long run it is the continuing advance of output per man-hour of work, for the most part, that makes possible improved living conditions. The improvements of living conditions are naturally not automatic and are obtained mainly through collective bargaining and legislation.

Rising productivity, however, is only one among several factors in any particular negotiations between a union and an employer. An important consideration in contract negotiations, for example, is the cost of living.

Working people have a right to continuing improvements in living conditions—continuing increases in the buying power of their wages and salaries.

This means that wage increases to compensate for rising living costs are required, at a bare minimum, to maintain buying power.

A major consideration in negotiations is the profits of the employer and industry—something that is much easier to determine than the economy's or industry's productivity.

Trade unions generally insist on the right of wage and salary earners to share in the profitability of their employer and industry and in the benefits of the economy's rising productivity.

Other important factors in bargaining include the union's attempt to bring wages, fringe benefits and general working conditions at least up to the level for the same kind of work in the industry and area, and the union's desire to eliminate substandard wages and working conditions.

Employers and politicians who suggest that negotiations on wages and fringe benefits be tied rigidly to some kind of productivity index must know that their suggestion is not worthy of serious discussion.

In a free economy in peacetime, trade unions obviously act with a great deal of flexibility—as unions should act under those conditions. Trade unions are not about to accept wage controls in peacetime and to tie wages and fringe benefits directly and rigidly to a productivity index, any more than business is about to accept tight controls over prices and profits.

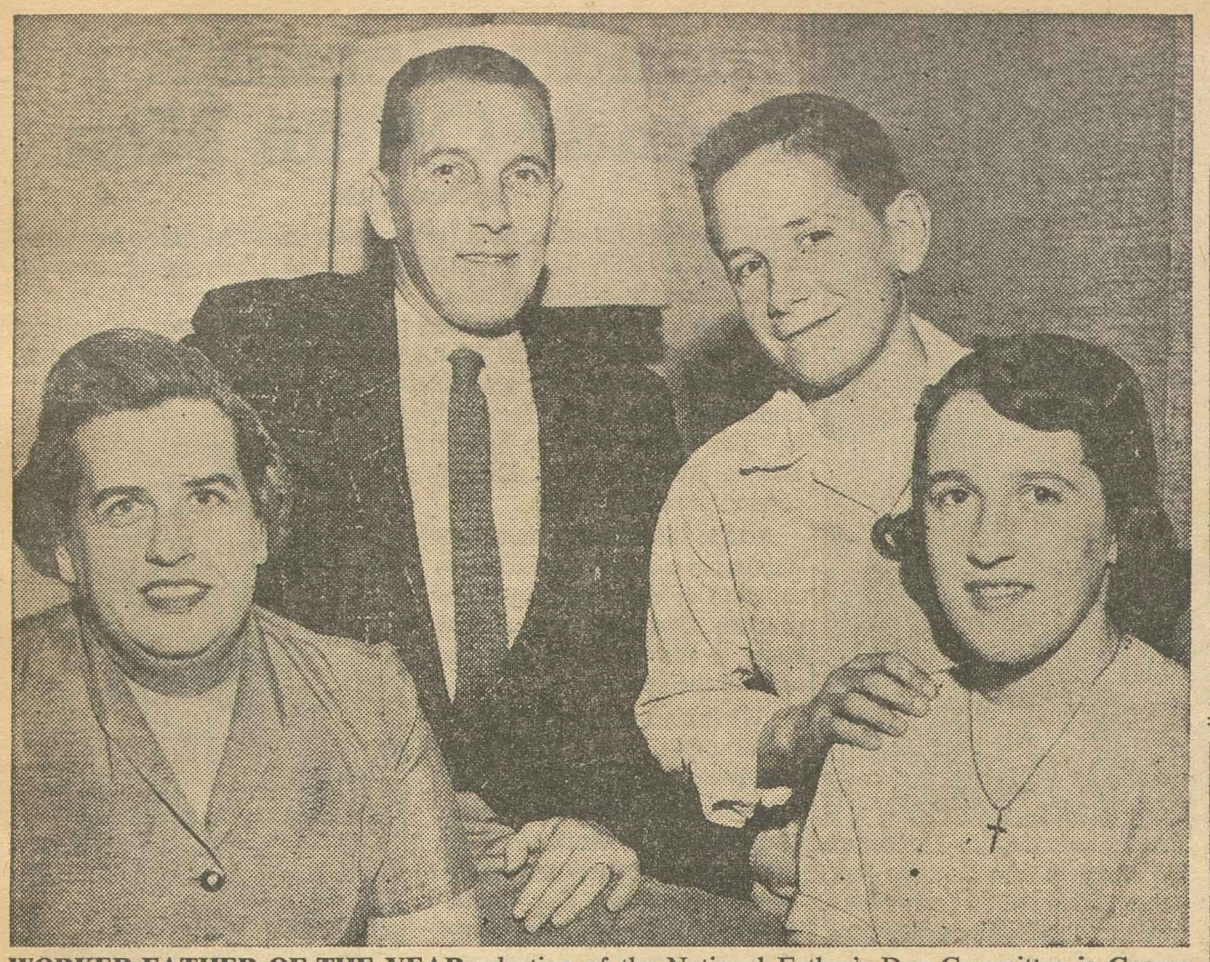
★ ★ ★

The suggestion that wages and fringe benefits be directly tied to a productivity index obviously makes no sense. If the suggestion were followed, prices and profits, too, should be tied to statistical indexes, as well as the incomes of other economic groups. The nature of our economy would be changed in many ways.

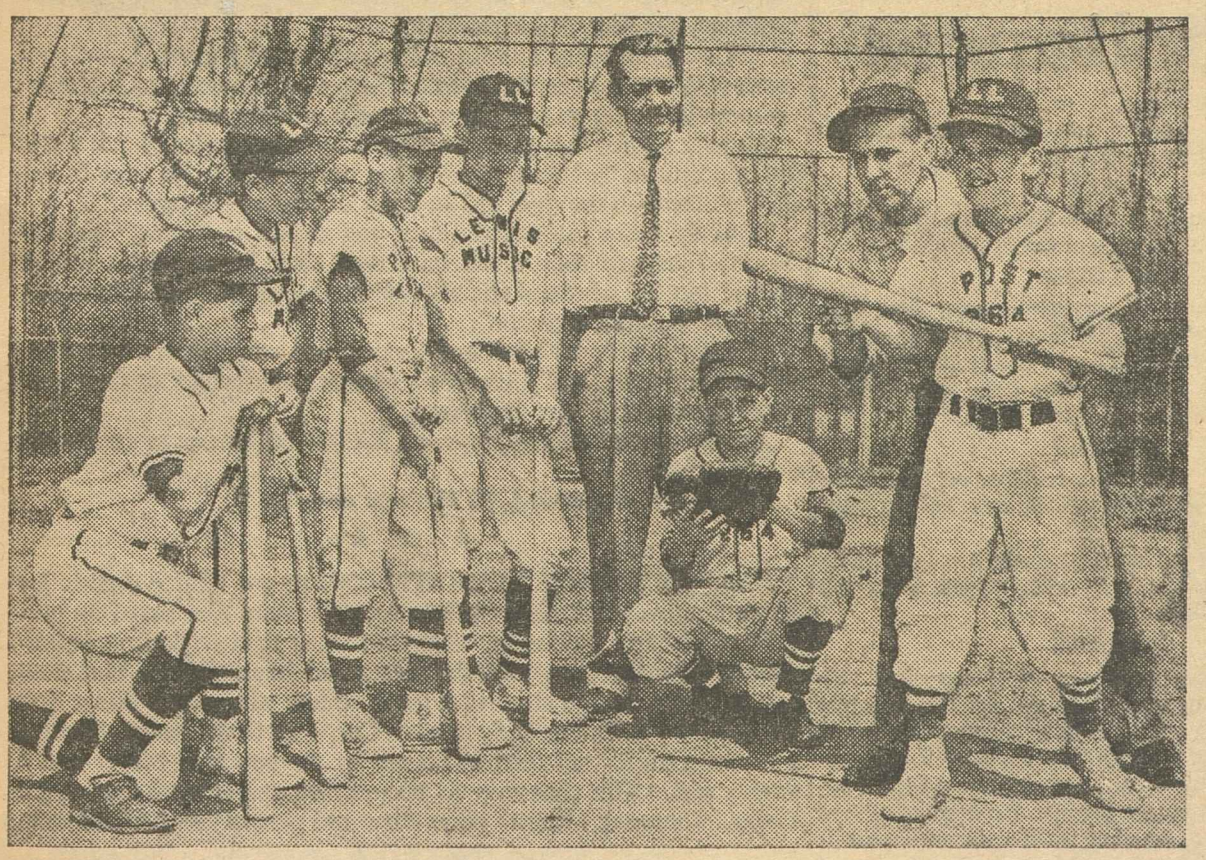
Furthermore, such a wage-productivity tie-in is just impossible. Productivity figures are rough estimates at best. And the best rough estimates of productivity, on which there is general agreement, are some three years late.

The wage and productivity talk from business groups in recent months is nothing more than an attempt to confuse the collective bargaining picture.

Worker-Father of the Year Is A Machinist



WORKER-FATHER OF THE YEAR selection of the National Father's Day Committee is George W. Lane, Tonawanda, N. Y., a member of Machinists Lodge 2104. Here he is with his family, from left, Mrs. Mary Lee Lane, James B., 13, and Barbara Ann, 15.



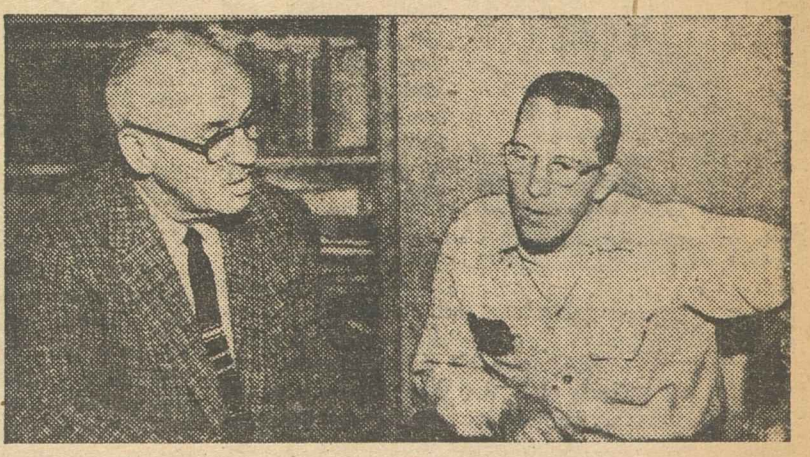
BUNTING TIPS are passed along by Lane (second from right) to Little Leaguers. Lane has coached the team sponsored by Tonawanda Post 264 of the American Legion for the past three years and stresses "the importance of team-play in any undertaking."

CHURCH WORK holds special interest for Lane, shown speaking to Youth Group of Tonawanda's First Presbyterian Church. He is a trustee, usher and choir member of the church and was active on its refugee-aid committee.

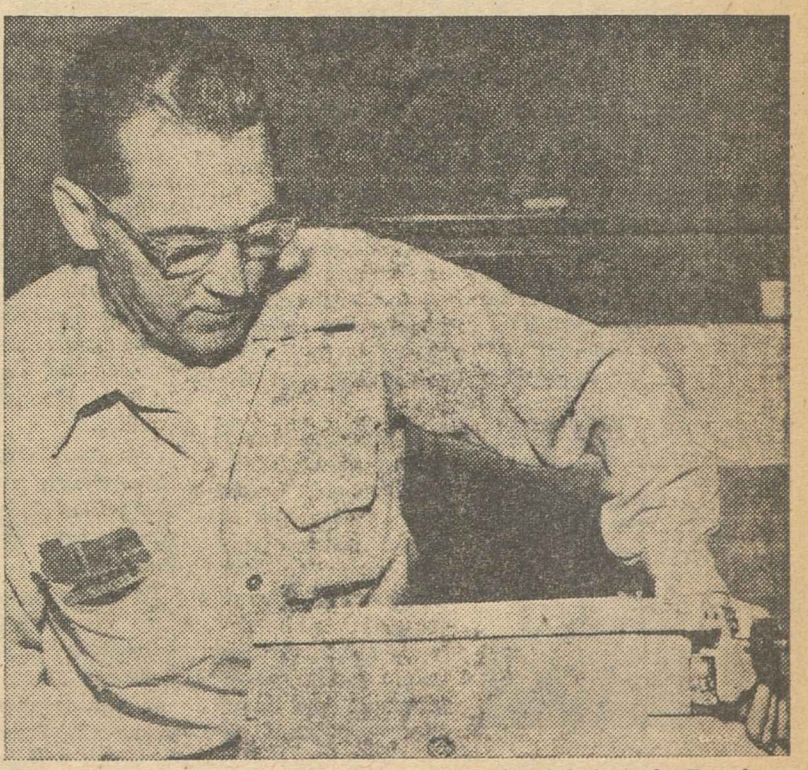
AFL-CIO News

MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

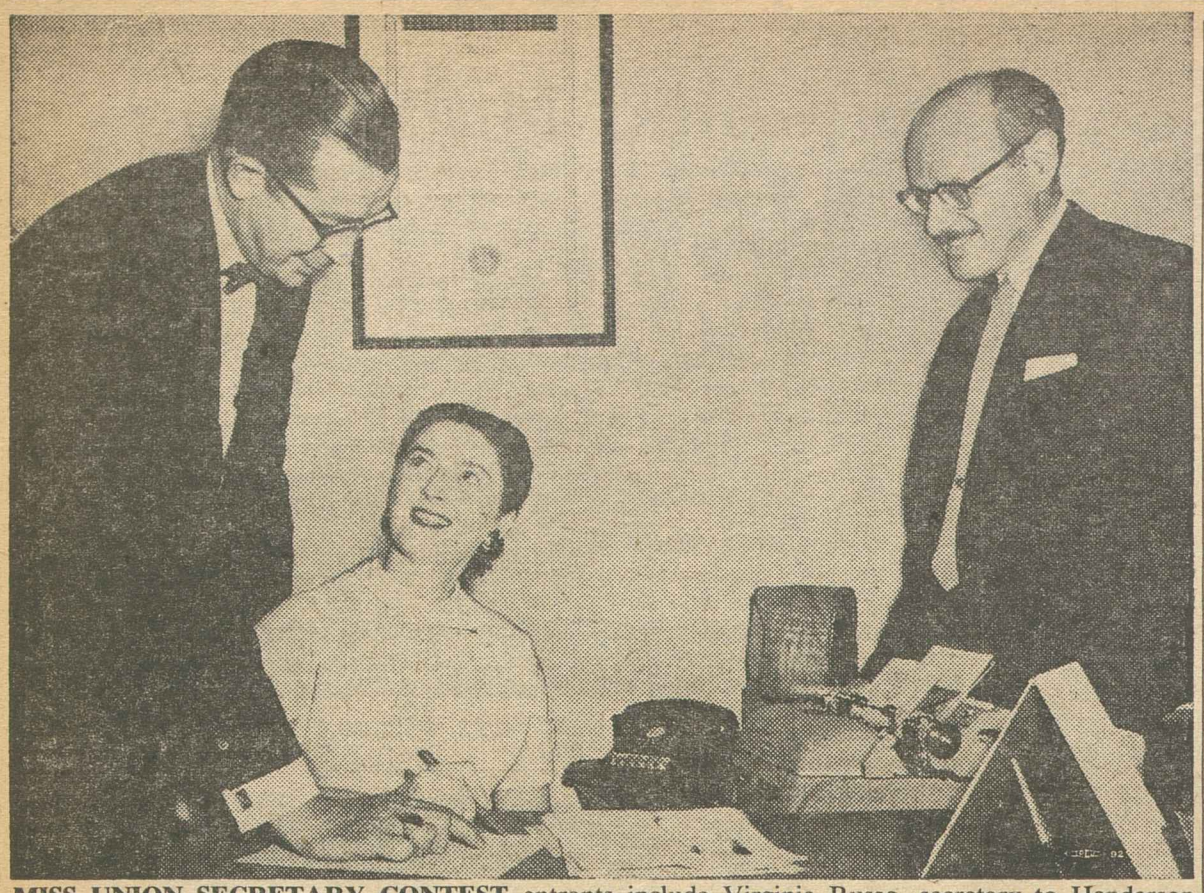
UNION ACTIVITY ranks high on Lane's schedule. A trustee of IAM Lodge 2104 at Remington Rand plant in Tonawanda, he is shown (left) with Stewards Theodore Howard and Maurice Green discussing plant safety matters.



LANE'S SELECTION as the year's worker-father was commended by Remington Rand Plant Manager J. K. Ryan (left), who praised the IAM member's interest in his job and in others.



PROUD UNIONIST Lane examines the union label on the Remington Rand typewriter turned out at Tonawanda plant along with other office equipment. Addition of the label was negotiated by the Machinists Union.



MISS UNION SECRETARY CONTEST entrants include Virginia Russo, secretary to Henderson Douglas, international organization director of the Office Employes. She is shown with Douglas (left) and Alex Smith, director of Union Advertising Services and a contest judge, filling out an entry blank. The $1,000 prize contest is being staged by Remington Rand, makers of union-label office equipment, to find the union secretary ranking highest in efficiency, personality and union interest.

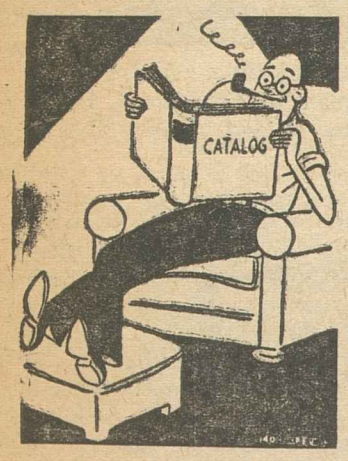
How to Buy:

Some Bargains in Appliances

By Sidney Margolius

SHARP early-summer price cuts on household appliances are making available some good values in some brands of air conditioners and other mechanical equipment.

Even while other living costs have been rising, retail prices of home appliances have gone down about 14 percent since 1951 because of keen competition among manufacturers and retailers, spurred on by heavy production, the increase in discount houses, and the general breakdown of fair trade laws by which makers and sellers, until recently, were able to prevent price-cutting.



In general, however, the overall cost of living is heading for record new heights later this summer and early in the fall, even while signs of deflation are appearing.

Some prices of raw materials and wholesale commodities are leveling off. But your family will still have to pay the bill this summer for the inflated price levels of wholesale commodities established by businessmen earlier this year.

Here is a quick guide to trends you can expect this summer in basic living expenses:

FOOD

Prices will be at high levels this summer as meat especially continues its present steady climb.

CLOTHING

Prices are slightly higher this summer than last, including work clothes, with shoes especially expensive. But improved quality is noticeable in some apparel. Annual cut-price shoe sales start in late June and continue through July.

HOUSES

At peak prices, with home-building off sharply to a present annual level of 880,000 new houses compared to 1,400,000 late in '55.

Here are tips on buying opportunities in June which can help keep down your living expenses in this period of record-high costs:

DRESSES

Summer clothing sales and clearances late this month offer an opportunity to get good buys while the season is still young. Among outstanding values in women's apparel are high-twist sheen cotton dresses and sportswear which resist creasing, need little ironing and stay clean longer because the highly-polished fabric resists soil. Another good value this year is two-piece lightweight rayon dresses available around the $10 mark, which provide a versatile costume because you can wear the skirt with other costumes.

(Copyright 1957 by Sidney Margolius)

Making Ends Meet:

Watch Weights and Measures

By Nancy Pratt

IN a recent nationwide survey of weights-and-measures legislation, state program directors were asked, "What is your estimate of the annual dollar loss to buyers as a result of short-weights and short-measures in your state?"

One official answered this way. "I think more money is lost through short-weights and short-measures than through larceny, burglary, and robbery."

If you've ever had your pocket picked, you probably watch your wallet like a hawk. But few people seem to get alarmed about weights and measures, because the public rarely knows when it has been short-weighted or short-changed.

The average consumer's power of self-protection in this field is limited. Ordinary people can't go around checking food scales or gas pumps to make sure the mechanisms haven't been tampered with.

What is needed to cope with short-weight frauds are adequate state laws backed up by competent and honest inspectors. Unfortunately many state laws fall far short of the desirable mark.

Good laws should provide for state weights-and-measures inspectors at adequate salaries under civil service protection rather than on a political patronage basis.

Responsibility should be vested in a single agency, rather than diluted among state, county and municipal jurisdictions as is the case in some states now. State officials should have full police powers to enter premises and make arrests if necessary to enforce the law. An adequate law should carry stringent penalties.

An effective law can also help consumers protect themselves in a number of ways. It should require that sellers place scales and measuring devices in a place where the purchaser can read the weight indication.

To be effective, legislation should provide that every commodity show the net contents of the package on the label and also the name and address of the manufacturer.

If you want to learn more about weights and measures and check up on the laws in force in your state, you will be interested in a helpful pamphlet, "Watch Your Weights and Measures," published by the Council on Information. You can get a copy for 50 cents by writing to Leland J. Gordon, Director, Weights and Measures, Research Center, Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

Hollywood Observer:

Rhonda Fleming Sounds Off on Men

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—Far be it from a mere man like me to interrupt such a lovely lass as Rhonda Fleming when she chooses to sound off on the subject of men.

Rhonda's just finished making a rip-roaring Western, "Gunfight at the OK Corral" for Hal Wallis at Paramount, playing a luscious red-readed gamblin' lady who subdues Wyatt Earp portrayed by Burt Lancaster. She's also featured in "The Buster Keaton Story" and in MGM's "Gun Glory" coming your way soon.

Rhonda Fleming sounds off on men.

Add to that the fact that she's starring in a revue at the Tropicana in Las Vegas and you'll appreciate that this girl should know a few things about the male of the species.

"What kind of men do I like?" said Rhonda. "Well, I'll tell you first the sort of men I don't like."

"Number one on the 'not-for-Rhonda' list is the wolf. I know all about wolves, or almost everything, for I'm a red-head and for some reason, wolves always think of red-heads as fair game. Red-heads are supposed to be more vulnerable than brunettes, blondes or brownettes. I don't know how this theory started but as one redhead, I'm happy to explode it.

"A wolf is a bore. I avoid wolves as I would poison. I prefer a man with whom I can share mutual interests, rather than a lothario who makes every good-night a potential wrestling match."

Rhonda figures that the next biggest male headache on her list is the opportunist "who's a four-flusher who wants to be seen in the right places with the right girl in order to further his career."

"Usually I like professional men and skilled craftsmen," she observed, "because they work hard and they know where they're going," but she admitted she also cottons to sportsmen because she, too, likes outdoor activities.

"I enjoy a man with wit and humor, one who doesn't take himself too seriously, and I like men who are meticulous in their personal appearance," she explained.

As your observer started to leave, Rhonda added one more thought on the subject:

"Mainly," she smiled, "I like real men."

★ ★ ★

BARNEY ROSS IS THREATENING to sue United Artists for $5 million over "Monkey On My Back," feature film based on portions of his life. No matter what the former lightweight and welterweight champion may say, this is a good honest movie that does justice to the human story of a great athlete who won a Silver Star for gallantry with the U.S. Marine Corps at Guadalcanal, became a narcotic addict and then was cured by the power of prayer and a mighty will. This picture pulls no punches and is not intended for sissies. Cameron Mitchell plays Ross and gives a fine performance.

★ ★ ★

FOR A DIFFERENT SORT OF A PICTURE, try and see Debbie Reynolds in U-I's "Tammy and the Bachelor." This is one of the most heartwarming, tender stories to reach the screen in a long while. Women will love it and most men will enjoy it. Particularly good for the entire family.

★ ★ ★

MARIA SCHELL, beauteous Swiss actress, replaces Carol Baker as Yul Brynner's leading lady in MGM's forthcoming production of the literary classic, "The Brothers Karamazov." Filming will start in mid-June with Richard Brooks directing, Pandro S. Berman producing. Also in the cast: Claire Bloom, Lee J. Cobb, Richard Baseheart and William Shatner.

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EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD NATALIE WOOD has won the title role in "Marjorie Morningstar," Warne's picturization of Herman Wouk's popular novel.

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ANOTHER LUCKY YOUNG ACTRESS is teen-age Judy Tyler, signed by Metro to portray the girl who's wooed and won by the bobby-sox darling, Elvis Presley, in "Jailhouse Rock."

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WALT DISNEY has signed James MacArthur, 19-year-old son of Helen Hayes and presently a freshman at Harvard, for the starring role of a white youth raised by Indians in "The Light in the Forest," screen dramatization of Conrad Richter's novel.

★ ★ ★

YUL BRYNNER, affectionately called "Baldy" by kids and grownups alike, will have lots of hair on his head plus a mustache as the pirate, Jean Lafitte, in Paramount's "The Buccaneer" . . . Yul's so used to keeping his pate bald he'll probably continue doing so, wearing a wig for this role . . . Yul also has been signed by MGM for "The Brothers Karamazov" and now we're waiting to see if Marilyn Monroe gets into this picture.

I'm Often Wrong:

Joe Louis Earned $168,709 a Minute

By Joe Miller

THE BIG MONEY: One of the unforgettable moments in this reporter's storehouse of memories is a steamy June night in New York in 1938.

A brown-skinned man named Joseph Louis Barrow made more money faster than any sports headliner has before or since. The Detroit Brown Bomber crushed Germany's Max Schmeling in the most vicious prize fight since Jack Dempsey clubbed Jess Willard into a battered hulk at Toledo in 1919.

Some reporter with a bent for financial-page statistics did some figuring and came up with this conclusion:

Louis earned $168,709 a minute for his slaughter of Schmeling.

Neither man or beast in the dizzy realm of sport can match that for making a fast buck.

An interesting comparison of rich rewards was touched off by the triumph of Barbizon in New Jersey's Garden State horse racing classic, which netted the colt's owners $168,430. But Barbizon still can't match the sum earned by Louis in his frantic two minutes and four seconds of action against Schmeling.

The horse earned $96,466 per minute in covering the eight furlongs in 1:44—the greatest sum ever earned in racing.

Jack Dempsey picked up the second largest ring sum per minute—over $100,000 for every 60 seconds of his five-minute battle with Luis Angel Firpo in 1923 for a total purse of $509,000. And every one of the 82,000 fans who crowded New York's Polo Grounds will agree that he earned every cent of it—just as Louis did against Schmeling.

When it comes to big boxing purses, Dempsey is way ahead of the field. He earned $711,000 in losing his title to Gene Tunney in 10 rounds at Philadelphia in 1926, over $500,000 for their 1927 return bout at Chicago, and over $300,000 for his four-round kayo of Georges Carpentier at Boyle's Thirty Acres in 1921.

Furthermore, the Manassa Mauler made it in the days when the Bureau of Internal Revenue let you keep most of it. Louis didn't.

By comparison, the per-minute earnings of the leading money-makers in other sports seem niggardly.

Otto Graham, the top salaried player in pro football history, earned $58.47 per minute for leading the Cleveland Browns to the 1955 NFL title in the playoff game against the Los Angeles Rams.

Mickey Mantle earned $8.07 per minute in 1,080 minutes of the 1956 World Series.

Boxing is the only sport which can end so quickly . . . which reminds me of a Californian at that Louis-Schmeling contest in 1938. He had saved his money and traveled 3,000 miles on a bus so he could see his first title fight.

But he made the fatal mistake of getting off New York's I.R.T. subway at the wrong station.

As he entered the stadium, his only glimpse of the battle was Schmeling being lugged to his corner by his shocked seconds.

★ ★ ★

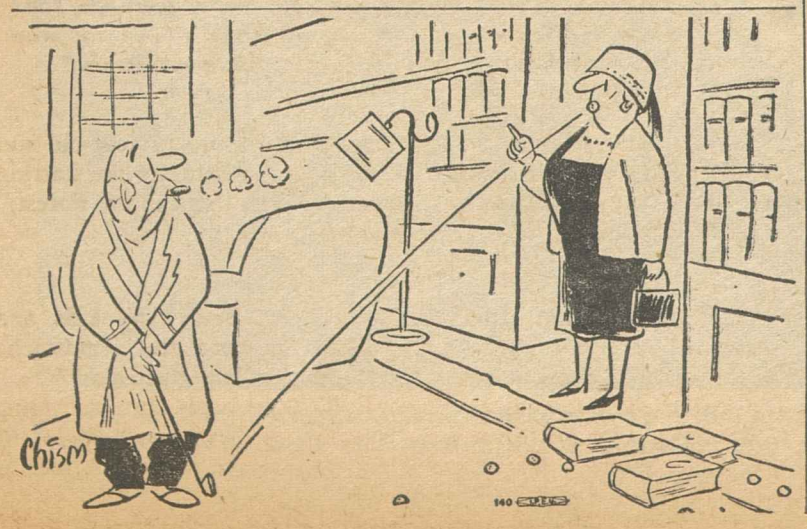
SPORTS-WHIRLING: Proving how far the golf pro has advanced from the days when he had to enter the clubhouse by the service door and tip his hat to the members, Ted Kroll's income last year was almost $75,000. . . .

The character of the welterweight boxing ranks at the moment is such that Carmen Basilio has run out of opposition worth a big pay-day. Hence, his risky venture against the winner of the Gene Fullmer-Ray Robinson middleweight title match.

Australians are bemoaning the retirement of John Landy, who has had it tough . . . trying to live up to his status as national hero and run an under-four-minute mile every time out. . . . The U.S. Olympic Association has promised a visit from its lawyer if the builders of New York's gigantic 150,000-seat convention hall and sports arena persist in calling it "Olympic City."

Manager Al Weill, on the hunt for new boxing talent, has been on the Golden Glove circuit this winter. . . . Umpire Larry Goetz now reveals he wore contact lenses last year and no one was the wiser. . . . The 'Rocco Barbella' character on the Phil Silvers' TV show is named for Rocky Graziano, Rocky's real name. . . . Yankee Bill (Moose) Skowron and Pittsburgh's Bob Friend once shared football scholarships at Purdue. . . .

Warren Spahn, who draws 50-plus G's per annum pitching for Milwaukee and owns a Boston chophouse and an Oklahoma ranch, recently struck oil on his property. But wealthy Warren deliberately wears inexpensive clothes for fear his teammates might think he is big-shotting it.



Soup to Nonsense:

Box Top Mania Maddening

By Jane Goodsell

THE life of a consumer is too rich for my blood. In my moments of utter confusion, I feel my head spinning and my eyes glazing, and I wonder how it is all going to end.

Will I someday go into a deep trance in the center of a crowded supermarket, unable to decided between Blue Bonnet margarine which "makes everything taste better" or Imperial with its "real natural taste"?

Or will the men with the white coats and the butterfly nets arrive because I have gone into a wild frenzy trying to decide between Rice Krispies and Sugar Pops? Sugar Pops are "shot with sugar" and Rice Krispies go "snap, crackle and pop!"—and how am I to decide between them?

It is all so complicated! Rice Krispies contain Free Inside the Package a six-piece ball 'n jack set and a coupon that entitled me to a giant 14-inch Submarine Squirt Gun for only two boxtops and 50 cents.

On the other hand, Sugar Pops tempts me to print my name and address clearly on a coupon and to send it off quick to Box 3377, Honolulu, along with two boxtops and 25 cents in coin, in return for which they will rush direct to me a Chris-Craft Model Speedboat and Surfboat Set with a big supply of Nuclear Propellant.

Campbell Soup will send me a silver-plated soup ladle worth $3.50 for only $1 and a label from a can of soup, but Lipton's will speed my way a four-piece matched knife set of fine precision cutlery for only $1 and the front from any envelope of soup mix. It is enough to make a poor housewife flip her lid.

I reel slightly, steady myself and grab blindly for a 12-quart package of Pet Milk, which I note happily will make me the recipient of a 35-cent check bearing Red Skelton's personal signature.

Cheered by this triumph, I head resolutely off to purchase brass polish. I examine a can of Brasso, which boasts that its company supplied brass polish to the late King George VI. That's good enough for me. Or is it? Copper Brite is all decked out in a brand new package, and it guarantees satisfaction unconditionally. Now what?

Whimpering softly, I snatch a bag of Fisher's Blend Flour and head for home to bathe my fevered brow in wet compresses before filling out the coupon entitling me to six fragrant glad bulbs for only 25 cents. By the time they bloom I'll probably be in a mental hospital and they can bring the gladiolas to me there.

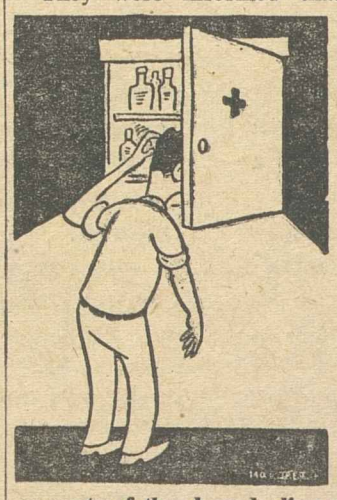
For Your Health's Sake:

Industrial Nurse Important

By Dr. Morris Brand

THE National League for Nursing held its annual meeting in Chicago recently and its Council on Occupational Health invited this writer to present a paper on the subject, "What Labor Expects from the Industrial Nurse."

They were informed that the industrial nurse should be a duly licensed registered nurse. She should constitute one member of the health team in a shop or plant. The health team should include a physician, the nurse and the safety engineer, if there is one available.



The health team should contribute to the welfare of the workers and to the orderly functioning of those aspects of the shop dealing with health, safety and sanitation. The industrial nurse therefore plays a vital role in promoting and maintaining physical and mental health and therefore the effective functioning of the most important component of industry—the individual worker.

Because of the wide range of responsibilities, the industrial nurse should not only be a registered nurse (RN), but also one who has had several years of training in an out-patient department of an active hospital.

This will give her the necessary experience to deal with day-to-day care and emergency problems that often arise when a physician is not immediately available.

The nurse who enters this special field should also have had approved courses in industrial nursing so that she becomes acquainted with the problems pertinent to the workers' health maintenance. Experience as a public health nurse and as a staff nurse in an industrial plant working under supervision provides the necessary attributes to give the nurse professional maturity as well as experience.

★ ★ ★

INDUSTRIAL managers should become acquainted with the above pre-requisites for a good, capable and mature industrial nurse so that inexperienced, immature nurses or practical nurses and persons of even lesser training are not employed.

Industrial medical departments therefore must have a competent medical department which is fully aware of all materials and processes used in a plant and the symptoms and objective signs of toxic reactions. The industrial nurse who is often the first one to see the sick worker must therefore be a trained, experienced and alert observer.

The industrial nursing associations should not only seek to make known the attributes of the nurse and the standards for in-plant medical services to industry, but to labor as well, so that both will be interested in the establishment of good in-plant medical care programs.

INSPIRING SPECTACLE was presented in Chicago's new Basilica of Our Lady of Sorrows when novena services were attended by 1,500 members of Div. 241, Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes, and their families and friends. A candlelight procession and sermon by Rev. Paul T. Hoban, the division's chaplain, were highlights of the religious ceremony.

WHEN THE STUDENT BODY bulged clear through the walls of the South River, N. J., high school, the Ladies' Garment Workers went to the rescue. Locals 150 and 157 turned their hall over to the Board of Education and now youngsters, entering above, use it as an emergency study hall.

THROUGH THE SAME DOOR, members of the two locals enter to attend a union meeting at night. The situation points up the desperate plight of the country's schools and their lack of classrooms, a dearth that can be eliminated only if Congress votes funds for school construction.

New Jersey Union Hall Doubles as School

South River, N. J.—Organized labor's century-long fight for free public schools isn't over yet, as the workers in this mid-Jersey community are acutely aware.

One hundred years ago and more, it was the nation's fledgling unions that led the battle for free public education for all children. Now the same unions, older and wiser and stronger, sometimes have to step into the breach when the very schools they pioneered run out of space.

That's what has happened in South River. Every morning a couple of hundred students at overcrowded South River High School, finding themselves without study space, parade two short blocks down the street to headquarters of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Typical of Many Communities

There they sit down at tables in the well-lighted, airy, spacious meeting room and crack their books until a bell—answering a touch in the school itself—rings a warning that classes are changing.

What has happened in South River is typical of a lot of communities: too many students, too few classrooms, too little money to build new ones, plus a union with an acute sense of responsibility to its members and their neighbors.

The union hall is that of Locals 150 and 157, which have given its use free to the South River Board of Education.

"This isn't the first time workers have had to take measures to insure proper educational opportunities for their children," commented ILG Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz. Horowitz is general manager of the union's Eastern Out-of-Town Dept., with which the South River locals are affiliated.

The workers who have given up the daytime use of their hall to the next generation are fully aware that the expedient is no answer to the problem. South River, with no heavy industry and not much light, sees little chance of increasing its tax revenues. State assistance is on a flat basis and does not take into account areas with low income.

Solution Lies in Federal Aid

The solution, they are convinced, lies in federal aid to education along the lines suggested by the AFL-CIO and the House bill as originally introduced by Rep. Augustine C. Kelley (D-Pa.). The Kelley bill, as it was presented, would have authorized $3.6 billion in grants to the states for school construction over six years, but the House Education and Labor Committee amended it out of shape and cut the proposed authorization to $1.5 billion.

The students themselves, studying under union banners at the same tables where in the evenings ILG members sit for union meetings or their own education programs, are content with their lot.

"What better place could you find for taking social studies and American history?" asked one girl.

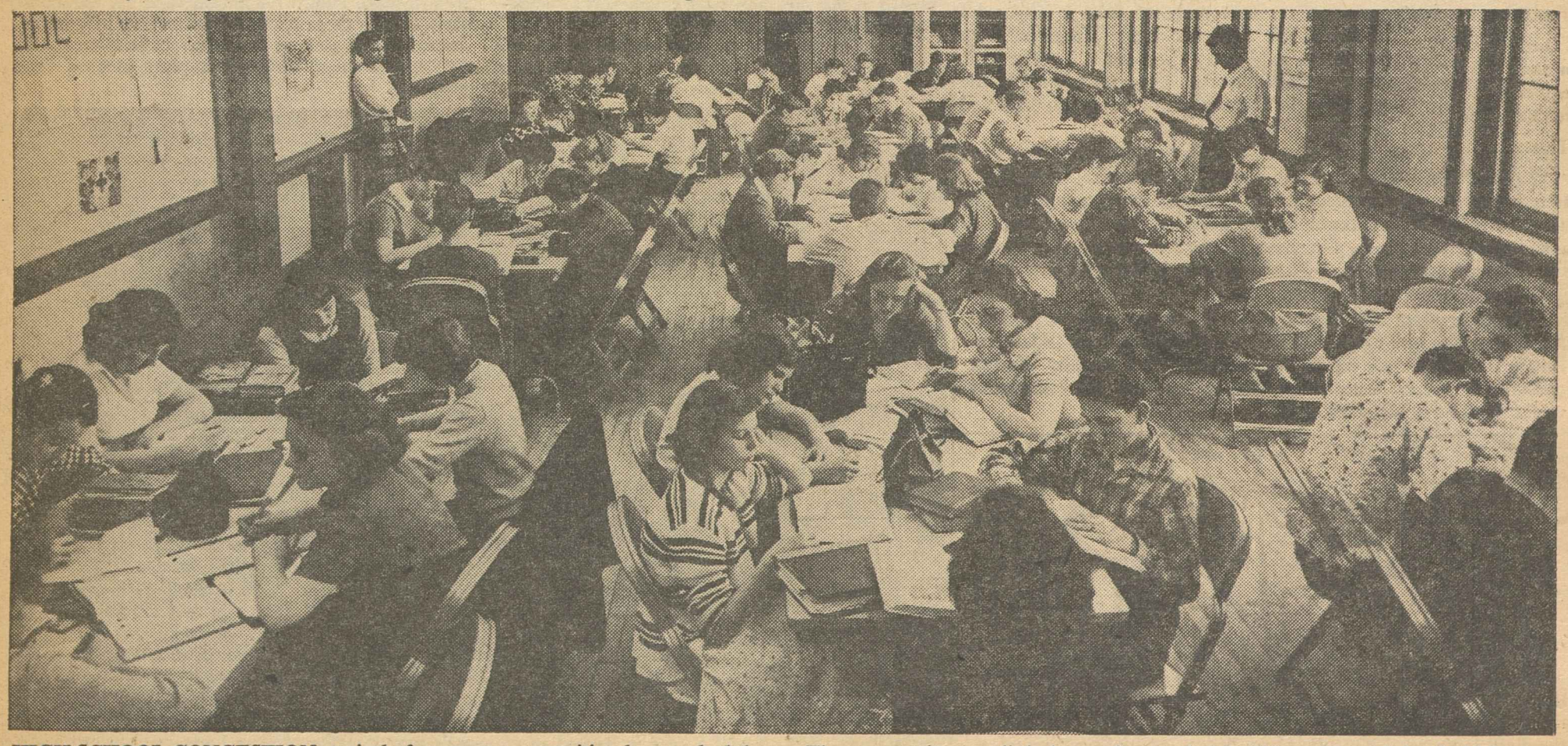
A boy observed he had often been in the hall because his mother is a union member.

"It's a clean and comfortable," said another, "and there's plenty of room."

The ILG hall is not the only place hard-pressed Principal Fred Williams turned to in his desperate search for space. The high school kitchen is used as a home room, and the gymnasium of a nearby public grade school has been pressed into service as a study room. Things like that have to happen when 840 students try to cram into facilities intended for a couple of hundred fewer.

Williams said the per-pupil cost of running the school is $323 a year, "the lowest in the country." The "fine sense of loyalty and community responsibility" of the teachers, he added, is largely responsible. But more teachers are needed.

"How will I be able to get them," he said wistfully, "when any other community in the area will be offering newcomers more than I do?"



HIGH SCHOOL CONGESTION, typical of so many communities, has reached the point in South River where students have to use the gymnasium of a nearby public grade school as a study hall. This, in turn, jams up the grade school pupils as well. The community sees little hope of expanded facilities without federal aid because its revenue from taxes is limited. The high school has about 200 more students than it was built to accommodate.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE LIBERAL GROUPS that have warned Congress, and particularly Democrats in Congress, against ruthlessly slashing Pres. Eisenhower's budget are theoretically and factually right.

It is ridiculous for anyone to pretend that this country, big and powerful and a world leader, cannot "afford" the things necessary to maintain military strength and the welfare of our people.

The trouble is that Eisenhower won his first presidential election by promising—no matter how he may deny it—a future $60 billion budget. He never said exactly when he would produce this magic $60 billion budget, and in his latter-day statements he makes much of this absence of precision, but he promised it by inescapable implication.

A great many reporters and columnists are pointing to the fakery involved in present congressional budget cutting. The fakery is there: hundreds of millions, "cut" from the budget now, are certain to come back next January-March in the form of deficiency and supplemental appropriation bills.

Democrats in Congress are of two minds. Some of them point to the fact that in the House only Democrats voted to salvage the President's proposed appropriations for the Labor Dept. and the Health, Education and Welfare Dept. Others in the Senate, led by the majority leader, Sen. Lyndon Johnson himself, are voting to cut Eisenhower's "spending" recommendations more sharply than Republicans in the House did.

★ ★ ★

WHAT THIS PROVES, I think, is that a Republican President cannot make hay politically by attacking Democrats as "spenders" and then spring a $72 billion budget on them and pray, however secretively, that they will help him make the grade.

What it proves is that a Republican Administration cannot come to power by ridiculing all the New Deal-Fair Deal predictions about full employment, increasing prosperity, the size of the gross national product, and then adopt New Deal-Fair Deal arguments to justify GOP "spending."

The loss of Treasury Sec. George M. Humphrey from the Administration would not be, from the standpoint of this observer, a tragic occurrence.

Humphrey doesn't comprehend yet—or at least has not acknowledged that he comprehends—the simple fact that this nation is "spending" less for survival and welfare, proportionate to income, than it did in all previous "peacetime" years.

Eisenhower has stated this fact in his news conferences. But the principal thing we have from Humphrey, apart from his understood intention of departing before the Treasury Dept. has too much trouble in floating new loans, is that unless Ike stops this "spending," we'll have a "depression" that will "curl your hair."

★ ★ ★

DEMOCRATS, OBVIOUSLY, are sick of being accused of quasi-treason by the late Joe McCarthy and Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon. They are also sick of being accused of wild "spending" and of being placed in the position of then defending Eisenhower "spending" against his own Republicans.

Their attitude may not be wholly candid. Indeed, it may not be wholly honorable. Many would prefer that they do something else than pose as rivals to Humphrey as original economy boys.

Our country is big and strong. It has major responsibilities for the safety of the Atlantic Community. We have a truth of democracy to safeguard during a period when new totalitarianisms are challenging government by and for the people.

This attitude was the major premise of the Democratic Party for the last quarter century. It is still a sound premise.

It is by no means certain that Democrats who vote for budget-cutting are not outsmarting themselves. The last two times Republicans controlled Congress and voted tax cuts, they were licked in the next elections.

CIGAR MAKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION MADE UNION OF AMERICA

THE NEW DIAMOND-SHAPED UNION LABEL of the Cigar Makers' Intl. Union was adopted in 1952 to meet changing conditions in the cigar industry. It is either stamped or printed on the box or container of cigars. Look for the old blue label or the new diamond-shape when purchasing cigars.

Morgan Says:

Ike In Mess Over Budget

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDST.)

WHEN Pres. Eisenhower defended his budget on television one of the most popular chief executives in American history was trying, albeit belatedly, to exercise the influence and authority of his office in support of a legislative program that is in almost desperate difficulties. The President of the United States looked and sounded like some respectable school superintendent reading a report he was pretty sure the school board wasn't going to like.

Morgan

In its top editorial, the Wall Street Journal argues that the president is now discovering what other political figures before him had to learn, that "you could only lead where the people wanted to go." But this presupposes that Mr. Eisenhower actually started out to lead the country somewhere. I respectfully suggest that he has never really begun to assert his leadership and that the current riptide tearing at his budget and his program is the result.

I don't mean to imply that the President did not formulate a program or a direction for it to take. He did. In the main the substance was the logical sequel to the Roosevelt and Truman programs before it, more conservative, no doubt, moving more slowly and clinging more closely to the middle of the road. But then while some members of the executive branch climbed aboard for the ride others did not and in the melee nobody seems to have briefed the President on the importance of getting behind the wheel himself to drive.

There are things to be said for executive aloofness, for remaining above the battle—to get back to what is supposed to be the President's own concept of his position. But things in government have grown beyond the old civics book adage that "the President proposes and Congress disposes." Somebody has got to take the lead in leading.

Look at the position the President is now in: Nearly all the huge business and industrial organizations whose leaders supported him in 1952 and 1956 are now joining forces to attack the Eisenhower budget. His cabinet has not reflected unanimity, to say the least, and on occasion the President has even seemed to be against himself. On top of all this, the Republican leadership in the Senate, where right now he needs support the most, is against him.

In the face of this forbidding situation nevertheless the President does not apparently intend to assert himself any more than he has done.

At his news conference he registered concern over threatened big cuts in defense but plainly indicated he did not intend to "punish" the non-modern Republicans working against him or reward or even necessarily try to bolster the few Eisenhower Republicans who—with some Democrats—have been working in his behalf. He won't lobby but he might try to "influence people in a quiet conversation," he said.

Vandercook Says:

Military Aid Can Be Cut

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p, m., EDST.)

BROADLY speaking, soberly speaking, there is probably more to be said for the supporters of a high budget than for the budget cutters. We can afford it. Every dollar this government spends, or gives away, either here or abroad, ends up in some American's pocket, for goods or services, or in the form of profit. The budget now being debated actually represents a smaller share of our national income than several of its predecessors.

Vandercook

But a Congress and a people who, not without reason, have got it into their heads that the Eisenhower Administration has no very clear policies, either foreign or domestic, nor much idea of how to implement them, is obviously not going to give Eisenhower what he wants. The critical question, therefore, is where savings may most wisely be effected.

One of the big items in the budget is foreign military aid. Because we have been conditioned to accept the statement that foreign military aid is essential to the free world's defense, as some of it most unquestionably is, we have fallen into a habit of letting the whole subject go almost unchallenged.

Yet, it might reward us, and not hurt us either now or later, to take a hard look at just where some of our gifts of arms are going. There are 38 separate countries on our gift list to receive varying quantities of guns, planes, ammunition, tanks, armored vehicles, and so on.

Our strong and democratically convinced allies undoubtedly can, and would, make the very fullest use of those weapons in the event of a war with Russia. In as long a roll call of countries as 38, however, one soon comes to a second, and quite different, category, namely, that of small, weak nations whose rulers demand jet planes and rumbling tanks from us, to be blunt, for reasons of simple vanity.

The minor Arab, African and Asian states know as well as we do that if war with Russia does come, the mighty Soviet Union could consume them as easily as a glutton would swallow peanuts, however many nice, new and shiny weapons we'd have given them. The only hope such states would have for survival would be an American victory.

Since that is the case, it's at least a reasonable question then to ask whether, if total war did break out again, many of the weapons we have handed out like Christmas toys would not be much more serviceable if they were in our own possession.

Meanwhile, much of that American-made military hardware is serving little purpose except to swell the pride of a number of already swollen-headed petty rulers, and, to protect those rulers from what might be legitimate contenders for their power among their fellow citizens.

As We See It:

TVA Amortizing U. S. Investment

THE Tennessee Valley Authority and allied power distributors paid to the cities, counties and states of the region more than $11 billion in lieu of taxes, Stanton Smith, president of the Tennessee State Labor Council, declared on the radio program, As We See It.

This sum, in lieu of taxes, is many times more than the amount that was paid in taxes by private utilities in that region prior to TVA, Smith said.

The program, an AFL-CIO public service feature, is heard over the national network of the American Broadcasting Co.

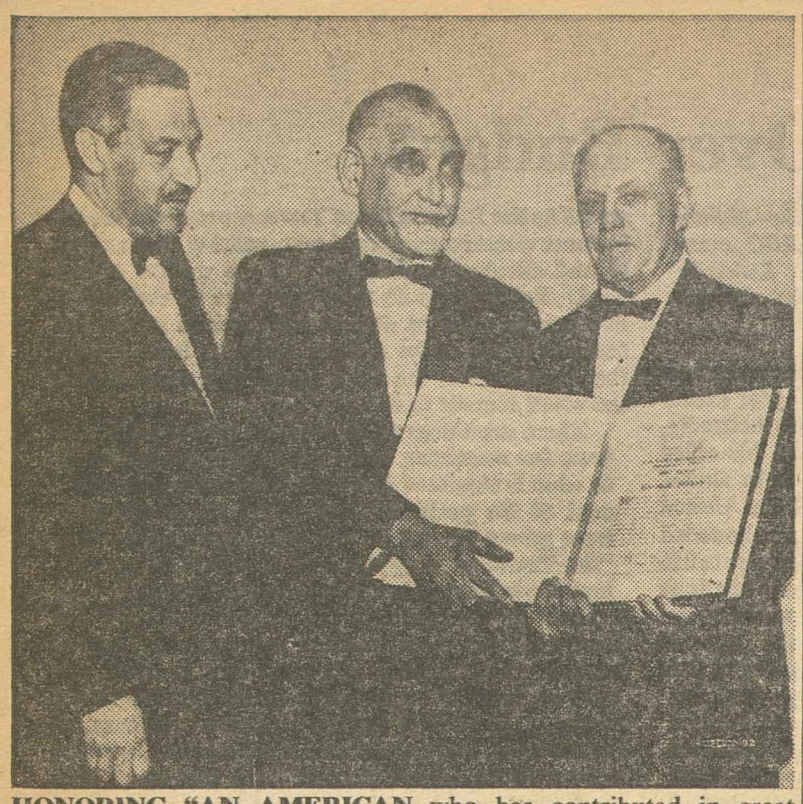
Smith made the statement in answer to the currently publicized charge of the power interests that TVA is a drain on the public treasury, that the rest of the country is subsidizing the low TVA power rates through taxes paid by the people.

"Actually, we find when we discuss this problem with people outside the valley that the people don't know that TVA is amortizing the full investment of the federal government in power facilities over a 40-year period," said Smith.

"At the end of that time, the power facilities will have been paid for by the people of the valley through their electric power facilities over a 40-year period. At the end of that time, the TVA will have been paid for and the Federal government will still own it. All the net earnings of TVA will continue to go to the federal government."

TVA has meant lower power rates throughout the nation, Smith said. This has been true also of the Bonneville and Columbia River developments.

"TVA has also meant the integrated development of all the resources of a river basin for the benefit of all the people," the Tennessee labor man asserted. "The people in the valley, who were paying about 3 percent of the national income tax before TVA, are now paying better than 6 percent. That means we have paid in excess of $5 billion dollars more in income taxes than if the development had not taken place. That alone is several times the cost of TVA, power, navigation and everything else included."



HONORING "AN AMERICAN who has contributed in great measure to the betterment of race relations," the second annual Philip Murray Award is bestowed on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (right). Making the presentation are, from left, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP general counsel, and Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

McDevitt Warns Labor 'Political Action a Must'

Los Angeles—"Either we get into the political arena, or we die by legislative action," James L. McDevitt, COPE Director, warned an overflow crowd of 500 delegates to a two-state COPE Area Conference here.

One of nine being held throughout the nation, the conference was chaired by McDevitt, and opened by George Roberts, COPE area director for the five southwestern states. Delegates to the conference, called the most successful ever held in the area, came from throughout California and Nevada, AFL-CIO Region 22.

Action Is a "Must"

"The hour of choice is no longer here," McDevitt told the delegates. "Political action is a must."

Union contracts no longer stand on their own, but are being undermined in legislatures, McDevitt said. Failure to get this message over to the union members would be fatal to the labor movement, not just as a political force, but as an economic force for wages and conditions, he said.

Al Barkan, COPE deputy director, characterized the National Association of Manufacturers as labor's "most dangerous enemy, poisoning the minds of the American people against trade unions."

Barkan said that every congressman, senator, state legislator, governor, college, university and church has been sent the NAM anti-union program.

Women Do Good Job

Importance of women in political action was stressed throughout the conference. One of the chief speakers was Margaret Thornburgh, COPE Western Director of Women's Activities. She told of the effective use of women in registration drives.

"We always win when we check the members names against the voters lists, and follow up the unregistered names to get them registered," she said.

On the effectiveness of women in registration drives, William McSorely, COPE assistant director, bluntly told the delegates, "Women can do a much better job than business agents or secretaries of local unions."

C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor told the conference labor could not lose in California, "if we are really organized."

John A. Despol, secretary-treasurer of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, said, "We have to do politically what we've done in behalf of collective bargaining, namely, develop leadership and hire staff on the state level, and provide tools and materials in COPE work."

Gains Scored

Louis Paley, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Nevada State Federation, said some legislative gains have been scored in the state, despite the handicap of a restrictive "right-to-wreck" law, while Van Englestead, president, CIO Nevada State Council, told of organized labor's continuing fight against the "wreck" law.

McDevitt said the AFL-CIO national office was most impressed by two things coming out of the COPE conferences:

1—Size of the conferences was always considerably larger than similar events held last year;

2—Unionists attending are more concerned and more intent on doing something about political problems.

Ike Thanks Meany On Relief Work

The final report of the President's Committee for Hungarian Relief "testifies to the magnificent response of the American people to the tragic plight" of Hungarians who were forced to flee, Pres. Eisenhower wrote AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in thanking him for serving on the body.

"The role of the President's committee in assisting in organizing the joint work of the many voluntary agencies and national organizations and in coordinating this with the government departments and agencies concerned, as well as in seeing that the generous offers of thousands of individuals were given proper attention, was of the greatest importance," he wrote.

"The refugees who came here, and our citizens who opened their homes to them, all were well served by the committee. I greatly appreciate your willingness to serve on the committee."

THE AFL-CIO PRESENTS
Morgan and Vandercook
Monday Thru Friday
ABC Network
WITH THE NEWS

500 Delegates To Attend IUD Conference

Five hundred delegates are expected to attend the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. first annual conference on industrial relations June 6-7 in Washington.

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther will deliver the keynote address for the sessions on "Industrial Unions Look at Labor-Management Relations." Textile Workers Pres. William Pollock will speak on "Crisis in Textiles."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will speak at the closing luncheon on "A Labor Philosophy for Today," The chairman for all sessions will be IUD Dir. Albert Whitehouse.

Other conference speakers and their topics include: Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald, "Steel Labor Looks at Management;" Morris Glusein, general counsel of the Ladies Garment Workers, "The Labor Board and the Courts;" Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, "Taft-Hartley in Electrical Manufacturing;" ILGWU Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg, "Labor Looks at Congressional Investigations;" Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, "Company Paternalism —1957;" Sec. Joseph A. Keenan, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, "Right-to-Work and State Laws."

The IUD also will conduct a conference in Washington May 27-28 on industrial engineering problems and collective bargaining policy.

Brewery Workers Win Wage Increase

Milwaukee—Wage increases up to 20 cents an hour over the life of a two-year contract have been accepted by 6,000 employes of six breweries under contract with Local 9 of the Brewery Workers.

A boost of 10 cents an hour on June 1 and again a year later will go to workers at Schlitz, Pabst, Miller and Blatz breweries. Workers at two smaller firms, Independent Milwaukee and A. Gettelman, will get five cents this year and another five cents next year.

The second boost will go to 10 cents if sales of the two breweries have risen by 10 percent over the year.

Other contract improvements included a higher night shift differential, vacation and holiday clauses and added medical and life insurance benefits.

Reuther Hopeful Of 32-Hour Week

Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther predicted that economic "facts" would assist the UAW in advancing toward the 32-hour workweek in contract negotiations next year.

Speaking at the National Press Club in Washington, Reuther denounced attempts to fight "economic windmills" and argue abstractions in regard to wages, prices, profits, inflation.

He pointed out that businessmen have resisted every inch of the way to block a shorter workday but that American workers were more prosperous on an eight-hour day than they were on a 16-hour day.

"Basic economic facts, the facts of technology, will produce the shorter workweek," he said.

Automation Will Help

"Automation will make the shorter workweek possible. The only question is whether the fruits of technology go to lift the standard of living of all or the standard of luxury of a few," he declared.

Reuther said he would be "happy" to testify before the McClellan special Senate committee on his own financial affairs and the Kohler strike.

He said the UAW had spent "$10 million" to fight the economic feudalism" of the Kohler Co., to help win the "decent things" and "human dignity" for Kohler workers.

The company repeatedly had rejected mediation and arbitration proposals, he said, and the "only question is whether we fight or surrender. We choose to fight any form of feudalism, whether it be Hitler's or Herbert Kohler's (head of the company)."

Reuther pointed out that labor has repeatedly requested a congressional inquiry into wage-profit-price relationships so as to fix the "responsibility" for inflation.

Future Behind Him

Charging that basic industry fixed prices at unnecessarily high levels, he said, "The only reason business, the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce don't join" the request for an investigation is that "they don't want to undress in public."

Asked about socialism, he replied that he had "long ago" decided that a "change of ownership" doesn't solve problems.

"I'd rather bargain with General Motors than the federal government. GM at least doesn't have an army."

Asked to "reminisce about the future" of Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck, he said, "I believe Beck's future as a labor leader is behind him. What he does personally does not concern me."

"Beck didn't get in trouble when he acted as a labor leader," he said. "He got in trouble when he acted as a businessman and followed the ethics of the marketplace."

Earlier in a speech to the American Institute of Architects centennial convention, Reuther suggested a White House conference to study "the broad problem of our technological expanding frontier."

"There's a lot of planning in America, but it is in isolated, unrelated fields" and "nobody is putting it together."

ACWA Signs Pact With Association

The Clothing Workers and the Clothing Manufacturers Association have agreed to renew industry-wide collective bargaining contracts, expiring June 1, for three years, covering 150,000 workers employed in the industry.

Effective Dec. 1, the clothing workers will receive improvements in fringe benefits. They will also receive an additional paid holiday.

Hospitalization benefits for union members and their dependents will be raised from $11 to $14 per day and sick benefits will be increased from $24 to $27 per week.

Announcement of the newly-concluded agreement was made jointly by ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Leo Ullman, chairman of the labor committee of the manufacturers association.

They declared: "The new agreement was reached after weeks of serious discussion of industrial and labor problems affecting the organizations and members of both groups. The discussion was conducted in a spirit of amity and mutual consideration which have marked negotiations in the clothing industry for the past 30 years. They augur well for continued enlightened employer-employe relations in the industry."

Steelworkers Board Adopts Code: Oil Workers Invite Inspection

The Steelworkers executive board has formally adopted the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code and added to it a set of regulations aimed at maintaining scrupulous honesty in the administration of the members' finances. Almost simultaneously, the executive board of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers adopted a resolution publicly inviting all persons with a legitimate interest in clean trade unionism to examine the methods it has used "to assure clean and democratic operation."

Code Made Binding

The USWA leadership emphasized the union's support of the AFL-CIO constitution, with particular stress on the anti-corruption clauses.

It made the new code binding on the international union, all locals, and all officers, officials, representatives, agents and employes of both international and local unions.

In addition to the AFL-CIO code, the steel union's board adopted the AFL-CIO statement on the use of the Fifth Amendment by union officials to avoid testifying before legitimate investigating bodies. Then it added a detailed set of recommendations on financial and accounting practices proposed by Main & Co., the international union's certified public accountants.

The recommendations include 13 positive steps to assure proper control of all expenditures, the safeguarding of union funds at all stages, complete dissemination of financial information to members, the application of uniform accounting controls, and the preservation of financial records.

Impose Prohibitions

In addition, it imposed three prohibitions—a bar on loans to officers and employes, except in emergencies when they may be granted upon proper approval by the executive board or council; a ban on all fees to officers or employes in a union financial transaction, and another on the letting of major financial contracts without competitive bids.

The OCAW board's resolution opening its practices and financial records to examination by those with a bona fide interest was mailed to all members of Congress, including Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) of the Senate committee investigating labor and management.

Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick said the only qualification was that the examinations be conducted by representatives of two or more interests or organizations.

"We will cooperate in every way in explaining, illustrating and demonstrating at first-hand the practical application of our methods," said the board, which is composed of 16 rank and file members of the union.

Georgia State AFL-CIO Born; Cetti Heads Merged Group

By Milton Plumb

Brunswick, Ga.—The approximately 150,000 labor union members of Georgia have united their former state federation and industrial union council into a new state central organization.

The Georgia State AFL-CIO was born at a merger convention here, following approval of unity terms and the new constitution at separate meetings of the two state bodies.

It was the 22d merger at the state level since the AFL-CIO was formed in December 1955.

Based on Cooperation

The new president of the merged organization, William A. Cetti, former president of the state federation, and other officers stressed in speeches that the formal unity being attained by Georgia labor was based on "a true spirit" of cooperation dating back several years between the two state labor bodies.

Cetti said that "scars from the old split" had been "healed" and predicted that the new unity would make possible "a better labor movement in the state."

R. J. Thomas, special assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in presenting the charter to the new organization, was applauded when he emphasized that despite the "delicate problem of equality of the races" in the South, "the policy of the AFL-CIO is that anybody who pays dues has equal rights."

Stressing that all races would suffer lower wages if unions were not built without reference to race, Thomas said that segregation problems would have to be solved "wherever they are."

"There is no other way out," he declared.

Cetti, in accepting the charter, pledged to do all in his power "to carry out its mandates."

"This is not just a piece of paper," he said. "It is the basis of our authority."

Labor Demands Honesty

Both Thomas and John J. Lorden, head of the AFL-CIO Auditing Dept., hit hard at corruption in the labor movement. Lorden told the delegates not to be "taken in by scare headlines." He said that the AFL-CIO wants legislation to regulate welfare funds, and that, because "no one" has the right to tamper with union funds, labor is insisting that management as well as union welfare plans be included.

Thomas, predicting that "when the crooks and racketeers are thrown out, it's going to make a stronger labor movement," said that AFL-CIO policy demands complete honesty in labor union affairs.

Terms of the merger were worked out by a joint merger committee of six members from each state body set up in February, 1956. It took about 15 meetings to work out unity, members of the group said.

The unity committee reached agreement to merge last February but its last major disagreement was solved in October when it was decided to split the office of secretary-treasurer. Under the terms, Cetti became president; W. H. Montague, former head of the state CIO group, executive vice president; W. M. Crim, secretary-treasurer of the federation, secretary; and Sec.-Treas. Charles C. Mathias of the IUC, treasurer.

The terms also called for 11 GFL representatives on the new executive board and 10 representatives from former CIO unions. Crim will be the only full-time officer of the new body. One Negro, Amos Hill of the Woodworkers, was elected to the board.

Approximately 425 delegates attended the Georgia federation's convention, which was its last regular convention, and 250 turned out for the special convention of the Georgia IUC, called for the sole purpose of approving merger terms. All became delegates automatically to the merger convention.

Senate Group Hears U. S. Pay Raise Pleas

The AFL-CIO joined spokesmen for federal and postal workers in carrying their case for a pay increase and other benefits to Congress. Detailing a long list of mistreatments of government workers over recent years, George D. Riley, AFL-CIO legislative representative, told a Senate Federal Employes Compensation subcommittee:

"I cannot believe the Congress is going to be convinced and influenced by the Madison Avenue advertising campaign of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce opposing government employes in their hunt for justice."

Finances Unbalanced

Riley said that, because of the Eisenhower Administration's "resistance and vetoes," government workers have "stood and served" for six years while watching their personal budgets "remain unbalanced."

"Government employes have been thoroughly 'Hatched,' classified, allocated, placed in levels, and otherwise compartmentalized from the advancements and benefits enjoyed in industry," he charged. "Efforts have been made to stagnate career benefits by assigning the better jobs to patronage."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council also threw its support behind the federal pay fight in a telegram sent to all members of the House by Pres. George Meany.

The telegram asked members to sign the discharge petition to bring the pay bill to the floor, and said that postal workers also "need immediate action" on a bill (H.R. 2474) to increase the rates of basic compensation in the postal field service.

Pres. William C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers, one of several union leaders appearing before the subcommittee, called on the executive branch to "without delay recognize and satisfy its moral obligation to deal fairly with its own employes."

E. C. Hallbeck, legislative director for the Post Office Clerks, also criticized the Administration for its opposition to a federal pay increase on grounds that it might be "inflationary."

Summary of Findings

Meanwhile, Operations Director Thomas G. Walters released a summary of the findings of the two-day lobbying campaign conducted on Capitol Hill by 2,000 delegates to the national legislative conference called by the AFL-CIO Government Employes' Council.

Analysis of their reports on the House of Representatives showed, he said, that 175 members are pledged to sign the discharge petition on pay increase legislation, while 300 said that they favor a salary increase for federal-postal employes.

In addition, 275 representatives told the delegates that they will support an increase in the annuity for federal workers retired prior to October 1, 1956, and 225 went on record as favoring legislation guaranteeing the right to bargain collectively to government employes.

AFL-CIO SEC.-TREAS. SCHNITZLER, dressed in the standard uniform of a jet pilot, looks over flight map with Lt. John R. Smitherman, USAF, before taking off on a trial run. The scene is Eglin Air Force Field in Florida.

Schnitzler Surveys Armed Forces Power

An army, they used to say, travels on its stomach.

But America's modern military forces operate on an intricate complex of modern electronic machinery.

That was the reaction of AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who spent eight action-packed days viewing armed forces installations and techniques as a guest of the secretary of defense.

Civilian Orientation

Schnitzler was one of a group of some 70 civic leaders who completed a joint civilian orientation conference early this month.

Operating on a tight hour-by-hour schedule, they visited the Marines at their big Quantico base in Virginia; traveled for two days with the Navy on the aircraft carrier Franklin Roosevelt, out of Jacksonville, Fla.; watched the Air Force in operation at Eglin Air Field in Florida; and wound up at the big Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga.

"They gave us the red carpet treatment—but they made us work—from reveille to taps," Schnitzler commented.

"What we saw impressed all of us. The military services are in the midst of an electronic technological revolution.

"I'm no military expert—but we've got some pretty powerful stuff in operation."

The civilian group started its tour at the Pentagon with a group of talks by high officials of the Dept. of Defense and the various services.

The next day at the Marine Corps School at Quantico, they inspected equipment and studied Marine tactical activities. Particularly interesting was the use of Marine helicopters used in connection with ground force attacks.

Two Days on Carrier

Flying from Quantico to Jacksonville, the group boarded the USS Franklin Roosevelt for a two-day cruise. During that time, they watched demonstrations of submarine tactical maneuvers.

One of the highlights of the trip was a demonstration by the cruiser, USS Boston, of the shooting of a "Terrier" missile. This electronic missile seeks out its target and changes course as needed to hunt down its objective. Navy personnel are enthusiastic about this weapon.

One of the most impressive demonstrations, Schnitzler commented, was the Navy's "Sidewinder," a guided missile launched from one carrier-based plane to destroy another "enemy" plane.

Schnitzler rode one of the carrier's planes. The abrupt stop, when the plane lands on the carrier deck, "really shakes you up even though you're well strapped in," he commented.

At Eglin, the group saw a demonstration of "toss-bombing." This is a new method of shooting rocket devices from a plane, in a technique which enables the plane to be far away from its target and heading in another direction when the missile hits the target.

Briefed in Operations

At the Infantry School at Fort Benning, the civilian group was briefed on new Army operations and the nature of the revised Army infantry divisions. They received a demonstration of imitation atomic tactical weapons; saw the mass parachute jumping and the Army's new fire power techniques.

As a result of the trip, Schnitzler amassed a group of honorary posts in the military services: "Honorary Dough Boy," from the Infantry School; a "Buddy Seat Rider," from the Airborne-Air Mobility Department of the Infantry School; an "Honorary Life Member" of the Non-Commissioner Officers Club at Eglin, and the title of "Jet Jockey" from the Air Proving Ground Command; an "Honorary Twirlie," from the Marine Helicopter Squadron One; and an "Honorary Carrier Commodore," from the USS Franklin Roosevelt.

"Compliments should go to all four branches of the armed forces for their technological research and development programs," Schnitzler said.

"I think that they are providing a real deterrent to attack.

"The day of military automation is here."

W. Knight Heads Credit Association

Omaha, Neb.—William O. Knight, Jr., Sioux Falls, S. D., has been elected president of the Credit Union National Association.

Harold Moses, New Orleans, La., was chosen president of CUNA Mutual Insurance Society, and Leonard R. Nixon, New Britain, Conn., was reelected president of a second affiliate, CUNA Supply Cooperative.

A report to credit union international meetings here by CUNA Managing Dir. H. Vance Austin showed that during last year, credit union membership in the U. S. rose 14.7 percent to 9.1 million and that 17,117 new credit unions were organized. Total shares and deposits at the end of the year were $2.9 billion, compared to $2.3 billion a year earlier.

Florida's Union Hotels, Motels Set for Rush

Miami Beach, Fla.—With the summer vacation season at hand, an increasing number of union-manned hotels and motels are available in the Miami-Miami Beach area for guests who believe in fair treatment for all workers, according to Intl. Trustee Albert H. Berlin of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers.

Berlin, a leader in the long strike that ended with the union gaining recognition from the powerful Miami Beach Hotel Association, listed 25 hotels in Miami Beach and two in Miami, as well as four motels, which are on the roster of "fair" establishments.

The Miami Beach hotels are the Allison, Algiers, Americana, Atlas, Bel Aire, Brazil, Caribbean, Colonade, Delano, Di Lido, Eden Roc, Empress, Fountainebleau, Martinique, Monte Carlo and Patrician.

Also, the Pickwick, Roney Plaza, Royal York, Sea Gull, Sea Isle, Seville, Shelborne, Shore Club and Sorrento.

In Miami proper, the Biscayne Terrace and McAllister are on the list.

The motels are the Atlantique, Castaways, Colonial Inn and Santa Anita.

Free World Unity Goal of Council

(Continued from Page 1)

clude "its so-called cultural exchange campaign," the destruction of NATO with the removal of U.S. armed forces from Europe, and an attempt to end western superiority in the nuclear field.

In view of the developments, the council urged the government to adopt its proposals as a means of "protecting and promoting freedom, peace, prosperity and social progress."

The AFL-CIO program included:

1—Assurance to the world that the U.S. will not enter into any deal with Russia to maintain the international status quo.

2—Participation in another summit conference but only after the Soviet Union has complied with United Nations' decisions calling for withdrawal of its army from Hungary, and has ended "its intrigue against and sabotage of peace" in the Middle East.

3—Negotiation with Russia on a new European collective security pact after German reunification in freedom and compliance by the USSR with the Yalta Agreement for free elections in countries freed from Nazi rule.

4—Put on the agenda of the coming 12th session of the UN General Assembly the problems of German reunification and the situation of the captive countries.

Use Influence, Resources

5—Use all economic and diplomatic influences and resources to induce Egypt to comply with the UN's six principles on the Suez Canal, thus giving all countries, including Israel, freedom of navigation in the canal and the Gulf of Aqaba.

6—Move to reconvene the 11th session of the UN General Assembly to act on the full report of the Special Committee on Hungary and continued Russian repression of the Hungarians.

7—Expand U.S. aid to Hungarian refugees.

8—Transform NATO so that in addition to serving as a military defense body, it also will be an organ "for greater economic and political cooperation in advancing peace, human rights, and improved living standards."

9—Work for the establishment of a foolproof system of international inspection and control of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons.

10—Assure congressional approval of the President's foreign aid program and add to it authorization for help to the needy in countries like Poland.

11—Call an international economic conference of all non-totalitarian countries aimed at promoting freedom, peace, prosperity and social progress through joint action.

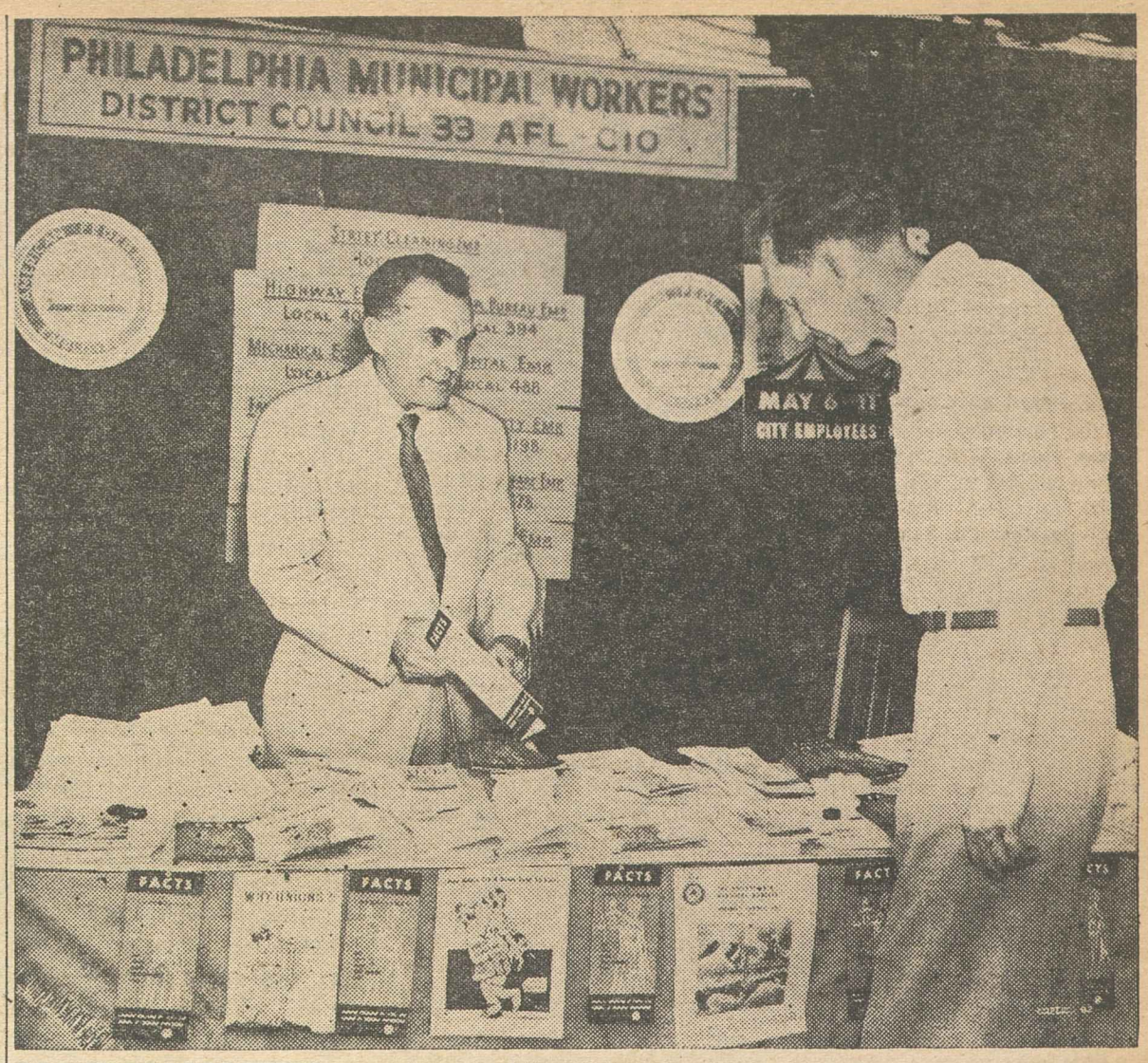
U. S. Asked To Put Curbs On Trujillo

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has called on the United States government to "adopt strong measures" to prevent the activities of agents of the Dominican dictator, Gen. Rafael Trujillo, in this country.

It declared that "the flagrant kidnaping in New York City of Professor Jesus de Galindez and the murder in Ciudad Trujillo of the American flyer Gerald L. Murphy have shocked the entire civilized world." Evidence "points to the direct involvement of the Dominican Government," it charged.

Another resolution hailed the recent "downfall" of the dictatorship of Gen. Rojas Pinilla in Colombia and saluted "the brave free trade unionists of Colombia for their contribution to the victory of the forces of freedom." It pledged continued AFL-CIO support "in their efforts to help return Colombia to her historic role of a free democratic nation and to help improve the conditions of her people."

The council also approved the addition of three AFL-CIO representatives to the United States Section of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee. Those named are Frank Fernbach, AFL-CIO economist; Exec. Sec. Fred Schmidt of the Texas State Industrial Union Council, and Irwin DeShetler, assistant director of AFL-CIO Region 22.



CITY EMPLOYES WEEK, proclaimed in Philadelphia, found Municipal Workers Dist. Council 33 manning a booth in central city Reyburn Plaza for the distribution of union literature. Here Nathan Devlin, Dist. 33 representative, points out the different AFL-CIO pamphlets to an interested passerby.

Mitchell Urges Cut In Wage Differentials

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell said that "progressive" reduction of sectional "wage differentials" would improve the economic climate of the country. He made the statement when asked whether he thought "steady" wage increases to southern workers would bring greater prosperity to southern business rather than "bankrupt" it.

Warns of Impact

Mitchell warned, however, that the "economic impact" on southern industry might be serious if Congress extends minimum-wage coverage beyond the limited groups now proposed in the Administration bill.

The Administration bill would extend coverage to about 2.5 million workers, of whom 650,000 would get wage increases. It would not give most of these workers overtime pay after 40 hours.

The Morse-Kelley bills endorsed by the AFL-CIO would give both pay and overtime protection to 9.6 million workers not now protected.

A bill filed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) would protect an estimated six million workers not now covered.

In a news conference Mitchell made these other points:

• He flatly rejected proposals for a national "right-to-work" law. Federal law now permits the union shop, he said, it is the "order of the day" and the "relationship" should not be disturbed."

States that have passed state "right-to-work" laws should "take another look" at their "unwise" statutes, he added.

Lauds Labor Codes

• He praised as "highly laudatory" the codes of ethics adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

• He said the McClellan special Senate committee had done a "good job" and that if it continued in its "present pattern would have performed a real public service."

He said he doubted that the AFL-CIO could have acted as it did, in relation to disclosure of some union leaders' activities, "without the help of the committee."

• **He said that in his career as a department-store personnel and labor-relations executive, "no store at the time of his connection with it" had used the "services" of Nathan W. Shefferman, the Chicago "labor relations" consultant and close friend of Dave Beck.**

• He said the Administration had presented only two proposed labor bills to Congress—for welfare plan financial accounting and for disclosure of union reports filed with the Labor Dept.—and that other proposals were "unlikely" this session.

• He said the Administration supports U.S. approval of an Intl. Labor Organization "convention" against "slave labor" and endorses it without "any ifs, ands or buts."

• He said he would testify May 27 before a Senate subcommittee on welfare plan legislation. He declined to give reporters a "preview," but informed Labor Dept. sources indicate that he will ask a "tighter" bill than the Administration originally proposed.

• He rejected any "construction" of a recent Labor Dept. study on prices and labor productivity as indicating that "new wage rises" would be unwise. "No such construction would be possible" to anyone who read the report, he said.

He endorsed the position of Bureau of Labor Statistics Dir. Ewan Clague, who in a letter to the New York Times denied that the study justified a conclusion that wage rises had been a "key cause" of price rises.

World Unions Gave $1 Million for Hungary

Brussels—Free trade union members throughout the world contributed $1,023,311 for the relief of Hungarian workers inside Hungary and refugees in Austria, according to a report by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

'Millionaires' Drive Takes New Form

The proposed "millionaires' amendment" to limit federal taxing power has been endorsed in slightly different form by the National Small Business Men's Association.

The proposal was among several adopted as 300 delegates representing the group's 15,000 members approved a 71-page report on "Budget, Debt and Tax Policy."

Omit Limits

As proposed several years ago by its right-wing backers, the "millionaire's amendment" called for limiting the top rate on federal income taxes to 25 percent. The report adopted by the small business group did not, however, specify the limits it would set on the power of Congress to tax income, estates and gifts.

Backers of the move have been active in several state legislatures this year, and legislatures in Idaho and Indiana adopted it in different forms.

Fought by Labor

If 32 state legislatures petition Congress to call a convention for amending the Constitution, the convention would have to be called, but any amendments proposed by the convention would then have to be ratified by 36 states before they became effective.

The proposal has been fought from the beginning by organized labor, and it is opposed by the Eisenhower Administration.

Clerks, Carriers Dance for Raise

Fresno, Calif. (PAI) — A unique move to dance for a pay raise was put into play by two unions here.

Local 339 of the Post Office Clerks and Branch 231 of the Letter Carriers will sponsor a dance. Admission will be letters to Rep. B. F. Sisk and Senators Thomas Kuchel and William Knowland. Subject of letters: We need a pay raise.

ILGWU Puts $2.6 Million Into Puerto Rico Housing

San Juan, P.R.—Ground has been broken for a new low-cost housing development into which the Ladies' Garment Workers is putting up to $2.6 million from its general and welfare funds.

The union's financing will result in the construction of 250 dwellings at a cost of $1.6 million in the Reparto Santiago Iglesias, honoring Santiago Iglesias Pantin, a founding father of the Puerto Rican labor movement. It is being developed by the Ibec Housing Corp., an affiliate of the Rockefellers' Intl. Basic Economy Corp.

The remaining $1 million will finance the construction of 150 houses in the Altamesa project, also an Ibec operation, adjoining the Santiago Iglesias development.

First Choice to Member

The project honoring the late Puerto Rican labor leader will include two-bedroom units selling for $6,350 with $300 down and payments of $48 a month, including insurance and taxes, and three-bedroom homes to sell at $7,000 with $350 down and a $54 monthly payment.

The houses in the Altamesa development, which are already under construction, will sell for $6,875.

Half of the 400 units will be available to ILG members on the island. They will get first choice for a 60-day period, after which the houses will be available for general purchase.

Look Beyond Wages

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, in Puerto Rico as a member of a U.S. Wage-Hour Div. commission holding hearings on minimum wage rates in the garment industry, said at the ground-breaking the building project "is part of the long tradition of our union."

"We are starting this housing development because our union looks beyond wages and shorter hours to a better way of life in general," he said.

"And better housing means better living. This is what union means: that the gains made by parts of our union in welfare protection on the mainland get channelled to this island by a Rockefeller organization to bear fruit as a bright new housing development for the youngest members of our 57-year-old ILGWU."

The union established its first Puerto Rican affiliate, Local 600, a little more than a year ago.

Conference Offers Program To Speed Up U. S. Economy

A new seven-point program "to translate America's capabilities for abundance into full enjoyment by our people" has been advanced by the Conference on Economic Progress.

The conference is a non-profit, non-political body engaged in economic research, education and publication of studies relating to full employment and production. Its national committee includes three AFL-CIO vice presidents—Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists; Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers.

Leon H. Keyserling, a member of the national committee and former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, directed the study.

Not Driving Forward

The country is not "seizing boldly" the opportunity presented by its resources, machines, science and skills to expand production and consumption as it should, the conference claims in a new publication, "Consumption—Key to Full Prosperity."

"We have anti-depression programs, but almost no pro-prosperity programs," it holds in a pamphlet detailing its program. "We take pride in our Maginot lines, but are not driving forward.

"Our rate of economic growth . . . has slowed down during recent years to only about half our best past performance in peacetime. Yet we preen ourselves on a little more production and consumption today than a year ago, like a child who has grown one inch when it should have grown two.

"Instead of using fully our tremendous American capabilities, we are complacently accepting a far smaller national production pie than we could readily bake."

Seven Proposals

The conference proposed that:

1.—The President, under the Employment Act of 1946, should make a mid-year economic report with a "National Prosperity Budget" having a goal of lifting annual production of the $500 billion mark by 1960.

"The full consumption goal," according to the conference, "requires that by 1960 labor income in the form of wages, salaries and supplements be about 20 percent higher, and depressed net farm operators' income about 72 percent higher, then the levels of 1956. The average income of multiple-person American families should rise to almost $7,600 or more than $1,100 above the 1956 level."

2—The "reckless attacks" on the President's 1958 budget should stop because it "hardly meets current requirements . . . and needs to grow with the country." Per capita budget outlays should grow from the present $160 to $200 per capita.

Public programs which expand consumer incomes and consumption, such as minimum wages and social security, "need to be approximately doubled in effectiveness" by 1960.

In addition, education outlays from all sources also should be doubled; health facilities and services should be expanded; 2.25 million new homes a year should be built; natural resource development programs should be increased 50 percent, and defense outlays should be "considerably higher."

Because of the "fully expanding economy," 1960 budget outlays would be less than 16 percent of total national production compared to almost 18 percent in 1953-6, the conference maintains.

3—The hard money policy should be abandoned.

4—Income taxes for low-income families should be reduced by raising the personal exemption by "at least $100."

5—A new farm program, using income parity aids to farmers to induce adjustments in farm production geared to abundance, not scarcity, should be initiated immediately.

6—The proper governmental bodies should investigate "selectively administered price inflation and profiteering, at the cost of retarded consumption," and anti-trust action should be strengthened.

7—With the government "committed to its appropriate role in promoting full prosperity," labor and industry could move toward "wage-price-profit relationships" pointed to "balanced economic growth."

"Consumption — Key to Full Prosperity" develops the program in eight chapters, explanatory notes and many charts and tables. Copies may be obtained from the conference at 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Price, one to nine copies, 50 cents each; 10 to 99 copies, 40 cents each; 100 or more copies, 30 cents each.

$23 Billion Profits For Corporations

New York — Corporation profits in the first quarter of 1956 set a new high for the first three months of any year on record, according to estimates by the Council of Economic Advisers.

They reached an annual rate of $23 billion, outstripping the previous record of $22.1 billion set in 1950. The New York Journal of Commerce pointed out that "since the volume of production has held remarkably stable, the chief key to the better profit showing has been an improvement in the average margin of profit per dollar of sale."

Air Line Pilots Get Dividend

Chicago—Members of the Air Line Pilots in good standing as of Mar. 31 have divided $314,000 as a cash dividend on their dues. ALPA Pres. C. N. Sayen estimated the dividend, the second paid in as many years, at 17 percent.

The union's constitution places a ceiling of $2.5 million or $275 per active member, whichever is higher, on the ALPA net worth. Any surplus over operating expenses is returned to the membership in the form of dividends.

Pamphlets Tell of Labor Services

New York—Publication of two new pamphlets detailing labor's cooperation with public and private welfare agencies has been announced by the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

The first pamphlet—Family Counselling for the Union Member—was prepared in conjunction with the Family Service Association of America. In addition to information on the general activities of local family service agencies, it spells out what local unions can do to know, use, support, serve and improve work being done in this field.

The other publication, prepared in cooperation with the National Council on Alcoholism, is entitled What Every Worker Know About Alcoholism. The pamphlet outlines the activities of community and state programs to aid in rehabilitation of the alcoholic and covers the specific work done by organized labor in union counselling, holding institutes and helping provide treatment facilities.

Copies of both publications are available on request from the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, 9 East 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.

ELPC Elects Beichman as President

New York — Arnold Beichman, editor of Local 3 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was elected president of the Eastern Labor Press Conference here.

The ELPC met jointly with the Labor Press Unit of the Newspaper Guild of New York in a day-long workshop session in the Heywood Broun Room of the Guild headquarters.

Harry Crone of the Ladies' Garment Workers was elected secretary-treasurer.

Frank B. Powers, long-time head of the Commercial Telegraphers Union and retiring president, was elected president-emeritus and presented with a scroll signed by those present.

A. H. Raskin, labor writer of the New York Times, and Saul Miller, managing editor of the AFL-CIO News, addressed the luncheon session on the McClellan probe and the problems of getting labor's side of the story adequately presented.

Elected vice presidents of ELPC were John G. Swager, Local 1082 of the Steelworkers, Beaver Falls, Pa.; I. Kaufman, Frontpage, Newspaper Guild of New York; Thomas A. Rose, Buffalo Union Leader; Elmer Reynolds, Sr., Molders' Journal, Cincinnati; John B. Scala, Republic Lodge 1987, IAM, Farmingdale, N. Y.; Al Herling, Trades Unionist, Washington, D. C.; Harold Senior, Connecticut Vanguard, Hartford, Conn., and Abe Klein, The Upholsterer, Philadelphia.

ILPA Pres. Gordon Cole and Sec.-Treas. Bernard Mullady are ex-officio members of the executive council of ELPC under the new constitution adopted at the meeting.

UAW Local 397 Burns $45,000 Mortgage

Brantford, Ont.—With George Burt, Canadian director of the Auto Workers, wielding the match, UAW Local 397 burned the $45,000 mortgage it obtained when it bought its union hall six years ago.

'Senior Red Cross' Urged To Meet 'Retired' Needs

Establishment of a "Senior Red Cross" to meet the needs of retired workers and keep them "in the mainstream of community life," was urged on the American Red Cross at its national convention in Constitution Hall.

The recommendation came from Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, in an address to the several thousand convention delegates.

Noting that no organization presently exists in the country to cope with the problems of senior citizens, Perlis said that the Red Cross is the only group large enough in scope to incorporate into its existing structure "a positive program" that would make retired workers "partners in its useful contribution to the total community."

The CSA director paid tribute to the Red Cross for its role of service in war and peace, comparing its "day-to-day devotion to duty" to labor's "bread-and-butter" work in the area of wages, hours and working conditions.

But the labor movement, he continued, has kept pace with the changing times and now "addresses itself to the problems of an automated society." The Red Cross, on the other hand, has changed but little "since the days of World War I."

If the Red Cross intends to retain its role as a partner in a growing America, Perlis said, it should take on the added role of pioneering the "Senior Red Cross" to help retired workers achieve "useful and purposeful lives."

Any program for senior citizens should include "pre-retirement counseling," Perlis said in urging that the organization not wait "until a citizen arrives at the fateful day of retirement before you explain to him some of the facts about his new life."

The CSA director recommended that the scope of the Junior Red Cross be established to help cope with the problem of juvenile delinquency.

T-H Act Invoked On Atomic Workers

Portsmouth, O.—The government invoked a Taft-Hartley Act injunction to end a strike by Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers at the Goodyear Atomic Corp. plant which produces materials for nuclear weapons.

The strike began after members of the OCAW local declined to ratify a three-year contract providing wage increases of 27 cents an hour over that period.

Christensen Heads Labor Dept. Bureau

Appointment of W. C. Christensen as director of the Labor Dept. bureau of training and apprenticeship was announced by Sec. James P. Mitchell. The new bureau combines the activities of the apprenticeship bureau and other Labor Dept. training services.

Book Aids Labor, Management To Get Best Buy for Welfare Cash

A guidebook to help labor and management get their money's worth in buying health and welfare insurance has been published by the Foundation on Employe Health, Medical Care and Welfare, Inc.

The foundation is jointly sponsored and directed by the Intl. Association of Machinists and U.S. Industries, Inc.

The study, called "Problems and Solutions of Health and Welfare Programs," is designed to show management and labor how to improve their rapidly growing health and welfare funds and at the same time to avoid waste and cut costs.

Loss in Protection

An introduction by the co-chairmen of the Foundation, IAM Pres. Al Hayes and John I. Snyder, Jr., president of U.S. Industries, calls attention to the millions of dollars that have filtered down the drain through careless placement of insurance contracts or insufficient attention to the specifications of coverage. They point out:

"Much attention has been given in the last few years to the highly publicized instances of corruption in the administration of a handful of health and welfare funds. What concerns this study is that no comparable attention has been given to the losses of money and the gaps in insurance protection that stem from lack of technical knowledge on the part of labor and management representatives."

The study cites specific examples of how substantial sums of money have been saved in health and welfare plans where company and union officials were fully informed.

Once labor and management have agreed on how much to spend for benefits or what benefits to buy, they are then "united in a single common objective—how to obtain the best benefits in quantity and quality at the lowest cost," the report adds.

Provides Information

But as joint buyers of specialized services, they are "amateurs in a world of technicians," the study says. They must deal with insurance companies, doctors, hospitals, actuaries, banks, etc., who are skilled sellers, who know their business and the complexities of a field that may be a maze to the buyers.

The report provides basic information on what health and welfare benefits are available, who sells them, how to evaluate their initial and long-range costs and how to decide where to buy.

The study makes a special point of advising fund trustees to obtain "competitive bids" from insurance companies. One reason, the report stresses, is that all insurance companies, contrary to public belief, do not have the same charges for the same benefits, nor are they all equally equipped to render the same quality of service.

The foundation's other major recommendations for substantially reducing costs are:

1—Cover as large a group as possible because an insurance company's per capita charges decrease appreciably as the group increases in size.

2—Keep commission payments to a minimum. One way is to have all policies combined for commission purposes. In addition, commissions should be used to pay for necessary services for the fund.

3—Eliminate unnecessary fees to agents or brokers for processing claims, accounting and other services which the insurance company should render.

4—Consider using "self-accounting." It's usually simpler and less expensive for a fund to prepare its own premium statements to the insurance company than to have the company prepare them.

5—Consider using a "draft-book system" for the fund to pay claims directly instead of through the insurance company.

6—Even if dissatisfied, think before changing insurance carriers, because a change often involves substantial extra costs. The study cites several examples of savings.

Probers Assail 'Big Business' Tactics

Kennedy, McNamara Blast 'Preying', Double Standard

By Willard Shelton

Two members of the McClellan special Senate committee have assailed the "peculiar" and "preying" activities of businessmen in their relations with Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck and his union.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) put into the committee record a recapitulation of the "peculiar" and "culpable" activities of business firms and their executives.

The senator named Anheuser-Busch brewery; the Fruehauf Trailer Co. and its Washington lawyer, Alfons Landa; Associated Transport, its subsidiary Brown Equipment Co. and the president of both, Burt M. Seymour; the Occidental Life Insurance Co.; Montgomery Ward Co. and its former president Sewell Avery; and the Chicago "labor relations" consultant, Nathan W. Shefferman.

Denounces Preying

Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) in a Detroit speech denounced what he termed a "double standard of ethics" in judging labor leaders and businessmen.

Witnesses recently before the McClellan committee, he said, were "businessmen, brokers, insurance men, company executives, real estate people, who seem to be preying on the (union) dues money just as much as any corrupt union leader."

"We do not condemn all businessmen for the practices of a few. By the same token, can we indict the labor movement for the activities of a few?" We should "remove the double standard," McNamara declared.

The record of McClellan committee hearings reveals the following facts:

Pres. Roy Fruehauf of the Fruehauf Co. testified that he couldn't allow his company to make a direct $200,000 loan to Beck because the company "hadn't had finanical dealings" with Beck.

The company in fact "advanced" $175,000 to the Brown Equipment Co., the Associated Transport subsidiary, well knowing that the money was for Beck's use.

Effect Is to Conceal

The effect was to conceal in Fruehauf books the fact that the $175,000 had been put up for Beck's benefit.

In the complicated "circular" transactions that occurred both Associated Transport and Seymour, its president, were in fact at certain moments "creditors" of Dave Beck to the extent of $200,000.

Seymour knew that the money was going or had gone to Beck, and that Beck owed Brown Equipment the money.

Seymour testified that by "indenture" his company was prevented from lending outside its "intercorporate" structure. But it advanced $200,000 to its subsidiary, Brown, the same day Beck got the same amount of money from Brown.

Seymour also testified that when Brown Equipment lent the $200,000 to Beck it was listed on Brown's books as an "advance" to the Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry.

Asked why the books "disguised" the truth, Seymour replied: "I think it was a gratuitous effort to sort of not advertise the transaction." He thought "the people in Associated" might consider the transaction "a little unusual" if the books told the truth.

Landa, the Fruehauf lawyer, testified that he "advised" Beck that the Teamsters' chief was not doing the "right thing" in planning to vote Teamsters-held Montgomery Ward stock against Avery in a corporation proxy fight for control.

He said under oath that he told Beck that if Beck supported Avery, "I felt sure" he could "organize Ward employes."

He said Beck replied that this "was a good idea" and that he (Landa) telephoned Avery's "proxy solicitor" and informed him of his conversation with Beck.

Both Beck and Ward's present management have denied that Avery and Beck made a "deal" of the type described by Landa. Teamsters-held stock was in fact voted in Avery's favor and Avery signed a Teamsters' contract.

A. M. Burke, vice president of the Occidental Insurance Co., testified to a long list of "favors" to Beck, partly in consideration of millions a year in premiums on Teamsters' insurance.

The "favors" included "cut-rate" loans of $313,000 to Beck at 3.5 percent interest—the lowest rate charged any borrower that month by Occidental.

They included an agreement by Burke to have Occidental buy $600,000 in real estate mortgages a year through National Mortgage Co., a firm partly owned by Joseph McEvoy, Mrs. Dave Beck's nephew.

Big Commissions

George Newell, a Seattle insurance broker, who at one time had a racing stable with Frank W. Brewster, Teamsters Western Conference chairman, acknowledged that his agency in four years netted $1,397,679 in commissions on Teamsters insurance.

Newell said he then charged a brokerage fee of from 1 to 2 percent, but also acknowledged he had previously charged 3 percent.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) denounced these profits as "tremendous" and put into the record a study prepared under direction of Machinists' Pres. Al J. Hayes indicating that brokerage fees on premiums of more than $2 million a year should drop to one-tenth of one percent.

Kennedy said that it was "highly improper" for Brewster to allow "20 times" that fee to Newell on premiums that mounted to $25 million last year. He also emphasized that the fee to Newell was paid by the insurance purchasers—the Teamsters.

John L. Wilson, vice president of Anheuser-Busch, testified he thought it was "not well public relations-wise" for a brewery to give "any labor official" a beer distributorship.

He acknowledged that his predecessor, John J. Carroll, had in fact awarded profitable Anheuser-Busch distributorships to Beck for relatives and associates.

He also acknowledged that he himself later called on Beck for "advice" in regard to union "difficulties" and contract negotiation.

Shefferman, the "labor relations" consultant who maintained close relations with Beck for years, received more than $80,000 in Teamsters funds, the record shows, to pay bills or make purchases for Beck and Beck relatives.

Testimony also alleged that Shefferman tried to make a private deal to "kite" the price charged the Teamsters on their Washington, D. C., building property.

The record shows that when the alleged deal fell through, Beck arranged for the Teamsters to pay Shefferman $12,000 for "saving" the union money—and that five weeks later Shefferman transmitted $8,000 to Dave Beck.

Other Fingers in the Pie!

Rackets Group Recesses Hearings

The McClellan special Senate committee wound up Teamsters Union hearings temporarily after union Pres. Dave Beck for the third time invoked the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination in refusing to answer financial questions.

Norman Gessert, a onetime "missing witness" caught by process servers after hiding out for weeks, also invoked the Fifth Amendment in declining to answer any questions, including his name and address and whether he "knew" his own lawyer.

Gessert is a cousin of Mrs. Dave Beck.

$12,000 for Writers

Beck told reporters that he had repaid an additional $100,000 to the Teamsters Western Conference or Joint Council 28 replacing money he said he had "borrowed" and that the McClellan committee said he "took" in the 1949-53 period.

This makes a total of $370,000 Beck has repaid to the union since he learned in March 1954, that his tax returns were under investigation.

Just before Beck's third appearance, the committee's auditor-consultant, Carmine Bellino, testified that international union funds were used to pay $12,000 to two Seattle reporters to write a book on Beck entitled, The Driver's Seat.

Kennedy inserted in the record a list of 52 "ways" in which Beck allegedly "misused his authority" as a Teamsters official.

Beck denied, in reponse to questions from Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), that he or other Teamsters had voted Montgomery Ward stock in support of management in a proxy fight in return for representation rights of Ward workers.

Others Still Missing

A Washington lawyer for the Fruehauf Co., Alfons Landa, testified earlier that he had proposed such an arrangement.

Gessert, the reluctant witness, declined to say whether he knew the whereabouts of three other "missing witnesses"—Dave Beck, Jr., Joseph McEvoy, a nephew of Mrs. Beck and Frederick Verschueren, a Teamsters accountant.

Kennedy said records showed that Beck got Gessert put on the payroll of a Retail Clerks local from 1935 to 1954, although for three years he worked on construction in Beck's "compound" in Seattle—a group of houses including the one Beck later himself sold to the international.

Nathan Shefferman, the Chicago "labor relations" consultant and close friend of Beck, probably will be recalled by the committee in the future.

5-25-57

Ethics Group Postpones Bakery, Teamster Dates

The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Practices Committee has postponed hearings on charges against two unions, the Teamsters and the Bakery & Confectionery Workers. Hearings had been scheduled for May 24-25 in the federation's headquarters. No dates have been set for the new hearings.

The Teamsters were given a bill of particulars detailing the charges against them on May 6 by Committee Chairman Al J. Hayes, president of the Machinists. New evidence brought out at hearings of the McClellan Committee caused the Ethical Practices group to defer the Teamsters case.

The committee voted to bring additional charges against the union in the light of developments revealed by the Senate committee.

The charges against the Bakery Workers were to be aired May 25 but were postponed when union officials requested additional time to prepare their case.

Boston Praises Union Employes

Boston—The city government, in an unusual step, extended congratulations to Boston City Hospital employes for organizing into Local 1489 of the State, County and Municipal Employes.

Boston's city council adopted a resolution praising the hospital workers "on this forward step and looking forward to their active participation in all matters" affecting the hospital.

Hospital authorities extended recognition to the local after it was formed by amalgamation of SCME and Government and Civic Employes locals. Each local was relatively small but sizable gains in membership resulted from an organizing drive after amalgamation. The hospital has about 2,000 employes.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, June 1, 1957

No. 22

Mitchell Backs 'Tough' Bill On Welfare Plan Disclosure

2 Unions Accept Probation Edict

Conditions of probation laid down by the AFL-CIO Executive Council have been accepted by two unions while they continue further "clean-up" operations.

They are the Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers Intl. Union and the Allied Industrial Workers. Both were ordered to "stand suspended" by the Executive Council a week ago unless they complied with the probation terms.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent identical letters to Distillery Workers Pres. Joseph O'Neill and AIW Pres. Earl Heaton, saying in part:

"It is my understanding that you and the officers of . . . have agreed to be placed under probation status in the AFL-CIO for a period of one year. In accordance with the provision of this (council) resolution, I am therefore appointing my assistant, Mr. Peter M. McGavin, as a special representative to carry out the purposes of the resolution."

McGavin will report to the council on the unions' compliance with the clean-up-or-get-out order.

At the same time, Meany formally notified Laundry Workers Pres. Ralph P. Fagan of that union's suspension from AFL-CIO membership by council action on the grounds that it had not met "in good faith" the dictate to oust corrupt influences from the union.

He said that the council action might be appealed to the convention but that meantime it remained "in full force and effect pending any appeal."

Meany also wrote to officers of all state and city central bodies invoking Article 4, Section 6; and Section 8(B) of the rules governing these bodies and directing them to suspend locals of the Laundry Workers from membership in those bodies.

The council offered probation after listening to the report of the Ethical Practices Committee that the two unions had moved toward "partially correcting abuses" noted by the committee. However, it was made plain that

(Continued on Page 2)

Teamsters Urge Beck Quit Now

Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck announced that he would not seek re-election at the union convention in September, and powerful fellow colleagues promptly announced that he should go further and "quit now, this month."

Beck's decision not to run for a second term as general president of the international was announced when he telephoned his secretary, Ann Watkins, from Los Angeles, and authorized her to release the information to the press.

In Chicago, Teamsters Vice Pres. William Lee said, "This is the situation we have been trying to create. We have asked him to resign. We would like to see him leave as soon as possible — this month."

Steps are hoped for at the convention, some Teamsters spokesmen said, to "make sure" that the activities for which Beck was criticized "do not happen again" within the union.

The only announced candidate to succeed Beck as president is John T. O'Brien, Teamsters vice president and board member from Chicago.

O'Brien's candidacy is backed by John F. English, Teamsters secretary-treasurer, who was elected to the AFL-CIO Executive Council to fill the vacancy created by Beck's ouster as AFL-CIO vice president and council member.

Beck's decision to withdraw as

(Continued on Page 8)

ANNUAL AUDITING of the books of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees & Bartenders Intl. Union gets under way as M. Earl Tedtmann, certified public accountant (left), goes over the books with a rank-and-file committee composed of Mrs. Blanche Helwig, John M. McDonnell and John W. Merritt. An elected new committee has checked books each year since at least 1899. (See story on Page 8.)

Meany Spurs Drive On Discrimination

"The AFL-CIO stands in the foremost ranks in the defense of civil rights and of human rights as indispensable to freedom and to true democracy," Pres. George Meany told the first AFL-CIO National Conference on Civil Rights at Washington.

More than 100 delegates from international unions, and state central bodies attended the afternoon and evening sessions.

The conference was held to implement the AFL-CIO policy of non-discrimination.

Counsel and Advise

Meany said that the philosophy of equal rights of union members irrespective of race and religion "is the cornerstone of the constitution of the merged AFL-CIO."

"We are met here today," the AFL-CIO president said, "not to pass resolutions or to make declarations. We are met here for one purpose alone—to counsel and advise together on the best ways and means of putting the policy of non-discrimination into practice. The question before this group is—what are the best ways and means of getting the job done?"

He said that the task requires taking "initiative and leadership."

"It also takes experience," Meany added. "And it takes tools. It takes tools such as information and education. And it also takes organization. . . .

"This conference will make no binding decisions. It will lay down no binding rules. What it will do is to give us an opportunity to counsel together and to pool our best considered judgment in order to help find the best way toward our common goal on non-discrimination in employment and in union membership."

Zimmerman Appointed

Meany announced the appointment of Charles S. Zimmerman, vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, as chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee,

(Continued on Page 2)

Endorses AFL-CIO Approach

By Willard Shelton

In a major switch of position, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has strongly endorsed stringent legislation to require registration with the federal government of all employe welfare and pension plans.

The effect was to throw the weight of the Eisenhower Administration behind a tough new law to compel registry, financial accounting and disclosure of facts for all such plans intended to benefit employes.

It placed the prestige of the Administration in support of positions previously endorsed by the AFL-CIO and bitterly opposed by the National Association of Manufacturers.

NAM Objects

The NAM doesn't mind federal registration and financial accountability for union-administered or joint union-employer welfare and pension plans.

It violently objects to federal reporting for plans administered solely by management.

The AFL-CIO repeatedly has pointed out that exemption of management - administered plans would exclude reporting of plans covering about 90 percent of all protected workers. The Executive Council endorsed the general principles of a bill sponsored by

(Continued on Page 8)

Humphrey Quits Treasury Post

George M. Humphrey, embattled Treasury secretary who assailed Pres. Eisenhower's $72 billion budget the day it was sent to Congress, has resigned effective no later than the close of the congressional session.

Eisenhower promptly announced nomination of Robert B. Anderson of Texas, an "Eisenhower Democrat," as Humphrey's successor.

The White House also disclosed that Randolph Burgess, Treasury undersecretary, would step out for another but unidentified government appointment.

Humphrey has said he never intended to attack the present Eisenhower budget. He said in a press briefing that unless the trend toward spending was checked there would be a "depression that will curl your hair."

Living Costs Continue to Soar; Workers' Buying Power Sags

The cost of living went up in April to the eighth consecutive record high in as many months and factory workers' purchasing power dropped for the second straight month. Both trends are likely to continue through July. The price hike, three-tenths of 1 percent between mid-March and mid-April, was disclosed in the monthly report on the Consumer Price Index of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The news about workers' spending power, down about 1 percent, came in another BLS report released at the same time.

The forecast as to the immediate future came from BLS Commissioner Ewan Clague.

The jump from 118.9 to 119.3 in the CPI, a boost of 3.8 percent in a year, was enough to give about 1.4 million workers wage increases of 2 cents an hour under the cost of living clauses in their contracts. More than one million of them are members of the Auto Workers in the auto, farm machinery and related industries.

"This does not represent any real gain in their purchasing power," said UAW Pres. Walter P.

(Continued on Page 3)

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education look with pride on the "Outstanding Public Service" award being held by Pres. John C. Cornelius of the American Heritage Foundation. The honor was bestowed by the foundation upon the AFL-CIO for the labor federation's work in the national non-partisan "Register, Inform Yourself and Vote" campaign last year. The COPE officials, from left, are Dir. James L. McDevitt, Al Barkan, Tilford E. Dudley, Anthony W. Smith and Henry Zon.

Plea for Probe:

Council Asks Study Of Pricing Policies

Organized labor's demand for a congressional study of the wage-price-profit-investment policies of price-leading dominant corporations in key industries was renewed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting here.

The council originally issued its call for such an investigation last February. The plea was voiced again as a result of newspaper distortion of a recent U. S. Labor Dept. report on productivity, wages and prices which some writers used in an effort to blame unions for price increases.

Other Council Action

In other actions, the council:

1—Approved a legislative program recommended by the AFL-CIO Committee on Veterans Affairs which covered life insurance, reemployment rights, review of less-than-honorable discharges during World War II, housing, and disability pensions.

2—Approved a grant of funds to the Association of Labor Health Administrators to encourage and promote its work "in providing technical aid to trade union groups in the development of better health service programs for the benefit of workers and their families."

The council supplemented its demand that Congress probe wage-price-profit-investment policies of leading corporations with a request that Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell explain the disputed report and "sweep away the distortions."

"Organized labor has always believed that increases in the buying power of wages and salaries are the foundation for prosperous conditions in our nation," it said.

"Increases in real wages and salaries are essential for maintaining a growing consumer base that can sustain an expanding volume of sales and high employment."

Without substantial wage and salary gains since World War II, the Council said, the country would now be in an economic decline.

Probe Profit Margins

"Without trade union pressures for wage and salary increases that are a prodding force on employers to improve the operating efficiency of their firms," it continued, "practical technological achievements and productivity would be considerably less advanced than they are at present.

"Those seeking the cause of recent price increases should examine corporate profit margins, especially the margins of price-leading dominant corporations in the key industries. . . . The record of rising corporate profits and widening unit profit margins in the past six months is a clear indication of the root cause of recent price increases."

On veterans' matters, the council action spelled out support for a pending bill which would make national service life insurance available, under certain circumstances, to veterans who had let it lapse.

Legislation was urged giving national guardsmen the same re-employment rights now given workers serving in the reserves, and an accelerated program of housing for veterans was demanded.

The council in addition favored legislation to review World War II less-than-honorable discharges, with a view to removing the stigma for those who have since led useful lives as civilians. It approved legislation giving veterans eligible for disability payments under social security both their social security benefits and their Veterans Administration disability payments.

The grant to the labor health group will be devoted to preparing educational and technical material, cooperation with other organizations in the medical care field, and the development of a better understanding of labor's aims by the medical profession.

It also will be used for the defense of victims of attack by organized medical monopolies.

Distillery, Allied Industrial Unions Accept Council's Probation Edict

(Continued from Page 1)

it was not "satisfied" that the unions had "fully complied with the council's directives and have satisfactorily cleaned house."

The complete suspension of the Laundry Workers also affects the Intl. Association of Cleaning and Dye House Workers which had merged with the Laundry Workers over the objections of the AFL-CIO. The union has about 80,000 members.

All three unions had hearings before the Ethical Practices Committee, and the Executive Council either at its session in February at Miami Beach or in May at Washington.

The Allied Industrial Workers will hold a special convention Aug. 5 in St. Louis at which all of the elected officers of the national body will resign so that a new group may be elected. Previously, the AIW removed Anthony Doria, former secretary-treasurer, who was named at hearings before the Senate committee headed by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.).

The Distillery Workers have filed a number of suits to recover several hundred thousand dollars that "disappeared" from welfare funds and have already regained some of the money. Former Sec.-Treas. Sol Cilento has quit all his union offices and has entered guilty pleas to bribery charges in the New York courts.

Industrial Engineering Vital to Bargaining

Union representatives who feel perfectly capable of bargaining in a multitude of other areas have too often excluded the industrial engineering area, Bertram Gottlieb, industrial engineer with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research told a conference of nearly 50 union technicians in Washington.

The two-day parley on industrial engineering was called by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. Gottlieb joined the AFL-CIO staff recently after working with trade unionists and serving as a consultant to unions at the University of Wisconsin School for Workers. He has been a member of the Machinists and Auto Workers.

"The goal that we feel that we should work toward is that of putting time study, wage incentives and job evaluation in their proper collective bargaining context," Gottlieb said. He explained the methods by which the AFL-CIO and its departments can meet the needs of affiliated unions in the industrial engineering field.

IUD Dir. Albert Whitehouse warned that industrial engineering, while "here to stay," must be prevented from becoming "a speedway to higher profits at the expense of workers."

"We in the labor movement know there can be no mathematical formula for dignity and self-respect," he continued. "The worker and his labor are more important than equipment and material."

Vice Pres. Joseph Childs of the Rubber Workers addressed the conference.

Other speakers, all of whom are with the research-engineering departments of their unions, included: Robert Kanter, Auto Workers; Vernon Jirikowic, Machinists; Lester Spielman, Ladies Garment Workers; Richard Berman, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; David Lasser, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and IUD Research Dir. Jack Barbash.

AWARD TO AFL-CIO NEWS for "the best register and vote job by a publication of a membership organization" is presented on behalf of the American Heritage Foundation by its president, John C. Cornelius. Accepting are, from left, Managing Editor Saul Miller, Director of Publications Henry C. Fleisher and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Labor Leads In Defense Of Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

succeeding AFL-CIO Vice-Pres. James B. Carey, who resigned a few weeks ago.

In accepting the position, Zimmerman pledged that he would devote his best efforts to the chairmanship and called for cooperation of AFL-CIO affiliates.

He has played a leading role in the fight against discrimination. Zimmerman is chairman of the executive board of the labor advisory committee of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination and a member of the New York Mayor's Commission on Inter-Group Relations.

He also is chairman of the Anti-Discrimination Dept. of the Jewish Labor Committee and, a member

Charles S. Zimmerman

of the board of trustees of the National Urban League and of the board of directors of the Legal and Educational Defense Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Zimmerman has been manager of Dress Makers Local 22, ILGWU, since 1933, and vice president of the international union since 1934.

Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO Department of Civil Rights, explained the procedure that has been set up by the Civil Rights Committee, with the approval of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, to handle complaints of discrimination.

Other subjects discussed included civil rights machinery of national and international unions, civil rights problems of local unions, civil rights committees of state and local central bodies, non-discrimination clauses in collective bargaining agreements; discrimination in hiring, promotion, tenure, job training and apprenticeship.

Also administration of the non-discrimination clause, grievance procedure, the President's Committee on Government Contracts as a means of preventing discrimination, and the use of state and city fair employment practices committees.

Strike of 20,000 Teamsters Looms at Montgomery Ward

Chicago—A strike of 20,000 Teamsters Union members against Montgomery Ward is threatened after June 4 unless Ward offers "adequate wage increases and fringe benefits."

The big mail-order house, notorious for resistance to standard wages and union recognition, in two days of negotiations offered no general wage increase or other contract improvements, Don Peters, chairman of the Teamsters negotiating council, announced. The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service has convened a meeting of Ward and Teamsters spokesmen for June 4, although the Teamsters contract expires June 1.

Union Serves Notice

Strike votes have already been taken by Teamsters locals from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and Peters said, "We have served notice that Ward will have a strike unless it comes up with an adequate wage offer and an adequate offer on insurance and other welfare benefits."

Ward workers represented by the Teamsters will have the "full support" of the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Illinois Federation of Labor and the 130,000 Teamsters in Joint Council 25, Chicago, if they are forced on strike, spokesmen have said.

Meetings from other central labor bodies across the country are voting similar support, the Ward workers announced.

Peters said that Ward wages are "notoriously" below the standards established in Sears-Roebuck and other competitive mail-order houses.

Wage rates, he said, for non-supervisory employes range from as little as 55.5 cents an hour in some retail stores to 75-cents an hour and as high as $1 in the biggest cities, he said.

Sears-Roebuck, in contrast, instituted a $1 an hour minimum June 1, 1956, and followed with a general wage increase last January, he declared.

52 Ward Locations

Fifty-two Ward "locations" across the country are represented in Teamsters contracts, Peters said. The union demanded a 25-cents wage increase, time and a half after 40 hours, improved grievance and seniority clauses, welfare benefits and the union shop.

Ward counter-offered a wage increase of two to 6-cents an hour for employes at seven of the 52 "locations" and broader insurance benefits for which employes would largely pay.

The company offered "nothing" in regard to union security, seniority, grievances, holidays, hours of work, a guaranteed work week or pensions, Peters said.

Peters reiterated his strong denials that Sewell Avery, then Montgomery Ward board chairman, "turned over" workers to the Teamsters in return for support from the union in a corporation proxy fight for control.

No such "deal" ever occurred, Peters said, despite the fact that Alfons Landa, Washington lawyer for the Fruehauf Trailer Co., testified to the McClellan committee that he "suggested" it to Beck.

"At no time," said Peters, "has a contract been signed with a Ward unit without the Teamsters first having been certified through an NLRB election as the legal bargaining agent.

"In each instance the company resisted our organizing efforts and it is still resisting them.

"Never was there a case involving collusion . . . Since June, 1955, date of the alleged collusion, the union had won 33 NLRB elections and lost out in 16."

MILITANT VETERANS are these women, some of them with 30 years service and none with less than 20 before strike by Clothing Workers began eight months ago against Hagger Co. at plants in Dallas, Greenville and Corsicana, Tex. Firm is one of largest makers of men's slacks in nation and has refused negotiations on standard contract features.

Job Situation Spotty In Industrial Areas

Gains in employment and declines in unemployment in major industrial centers during the early spring were spotty, the bimonthly Labor Dept. report on jobs and joblessness indicated. While many of the 149 areas surveyed by the department's Bureau of Employment Security showed jobholders at or near record seasonal peaks, a number of areas reported increases in unemployment. The latter were principally in auto, machine, metal working and soft goods centers.

The bimonthly classification for May which places areas in six labor supply categories showed 14 major changes—six reflecting higher employment and eight indicating higher unemployment. The letter A is applied to areas with the tightest labor supply, the classifications ranging downward to F for those with the greatest labor surplus.

Flint and Grand Rapids, Mich., which two months ago were in the C classification, were added to the D group, which now numbers 21 communities compared to 23 a year ago. Fewer auto jobs were blamed in Flint, while the Grand Rapids reclassification was caused by layoffs in household appliance, auto body and auto upholstery plants.

Dayton, O.; Hamilton - Middletown, O.; New Britain, Conn., and San Francisco - Oakland, Calif., dropped from B to C. A dip from D to E was shown for Fall River, Mass., and Providence, R. I.

The areas showing improvement were Baton Rouge, La.; Oklahoma City; Roanoke, Va., and Salt Lake City, Utah, which rose from C to B; Atlantic City, N. J., from E to D, and Mayaguez, P. R., from F to E.

Flood Insurance Funds Restored

The labor-backed federal flood insurance program which Congress voted to set up last year got a new lease on life when the Senate overwhelmingly voted to restore funds to put it into operation.

The bill is now in conference.

The House earlier had voted 127 to 97 against providing $14 million to launch the program. The Senate approved the action of its Appropriations Committee in restoring the funds, however, by a thumping 71 to 5 margin.

Prior to the Senate vote, George D. Riley, AFL-CIO Legislative Representative, told an Appropriations Committee hearing that, "to close the book on flood insurance which was passed conclusively by both Houses seems to be leaving a lot of the population with an empty sack and the prospect of continuing unjustified risk."

Morgan Cites Importance of Civil Rights

New York—Civil rights issues make up an important part of U.S. foreign relations, and only complete elimination of discrimination against minorities will dispel the adverse effect on other countries, Edward P. Morgan, AFL-CIO radio commentator, declared here.

Morgan addressed the 20th anniversary luncheon of the Workers Defense League as recipient of one of the organization's four "Freedom in America" citations. He was honored for "thoughtful and balanced presentation of the facts in the integration crisis in a medium where timidity is the rule." Louis Hollander, president of the N. Y. State CIO Council, presented the citation and introduced Morgan.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), who received the league's 12th Clendenin Award, was the main speaker. Theme of the luncheon and three morning round table conferences was "The Right to a Job in America."

"Freedom in America" citations, in addition to Morgan, went to Murray Kempton, N. Y. Post labor columnist; Rowland Watts, civil liberties attorney, and Morris Milgram, interracial housing leader.

Machinists Are Aiming At 15 Cents Increase

Pay increases of at least 15 cents an hour "must be a key target" for 1957 negotiations, all Machinists lodges have been instructed by IAM headquarters in Washington. The wage policy statement applies to members not protected by cost-of-living escalator and productivity clauses.

"Failure to accomplish this objective would, in effect, act as a wage freeze on many of our members, and would work irreparable harm to the national economy by failing to provide the purchasing power essential to permit the consumption of the products of industry," the policy statement declared.

IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes said "we of labor must not let ourselves be talked out of our just share of increasing productivity and fair reimbursement for the recent increase in the cost of living. Wage increases to take care of these factors are the very least we can expect in 1957."

The union recognized that negotiations will be made difficult "by the barrage of current propaganda seeking to place the blame for inflation on wage increases. This line, long popular among certain segments of industrial management, has been taken up by the Administration in Washington, which used it recently to deny a much deserved wage increase for federal employes."

It pointed out that in the past 10 years wages have not kept pace with productivity increases for manufacturing as a whole which means that employes as a group are not receiving their fair share of the fruits of higher productivity.

JLC Endorses Ban On Discrimination

New York—A bill before the New York city council to ban discrimination in most private housing here has been endorsed by the Jewish Labor Committee.

The measure would prohibit discrimination in rentals in all apartment houses and in the sale of single-family homes in developments of ten or more houses in New York City.

Plasterers Hail Gains Won in Joint Drive

Long Beach, Calif.—A joint promotional campaign by union and management to revitalize the plastering industry has met with great success, John Rooney, president of the Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons told the organization's 37th biennial convention.

Some 345 delegates from throughout the United States and Canada heard Rooney report that "plastering has made a vigorous comeback."

Rooney credited the comeback to the union-management sponsored promotional program which laid the case for lath and plaster walls before the public.

Chief business of the convention was the discussion of trade practices and jurisdictional questions, and consideration of more than 100 resolutions, dealing mainly with internal problems.

Among the guest speakers was James L. McDevitt, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. A vice-president of the organization, McDevitt attended the convention as a delegate.

Lloyd Washburn, general president, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers Intl., also praised the labor-management promotional campaign for the plastering industry. Since it went into effect, the number of apprentices in lathing has increased four times, he said, while membership in the union has gone up substantially.

Joe Christian, secretary of the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council, warned there was a widespread problem in the building trades field because government agencies employ men at substandard wages and conditions, primarily to do maintenance and repair work.

Living Costs Continue to Soar; Workers' Buying Power Sags

(Continued from Page 1)

Reuther in a bitter attack on "rigged inflation" caused by the "organized avarice" of some corporations.

"This cost-of-living adjustment represents a stop-gap restoration of their buying power in the struggle to stay even with soaring prices. It does not restore, however, the loss in value of savings or life insurance suffered as a result of inflation."

The fact that most UAW members have some protection against price gouging does not diminish the union's determination to push for a congressional investigation of the price-profit-wage relationship, he said.

More than 600,000 UAW members got their annual improvement factor pay hikes at the end of May or the beginning of June. Written into contracts signed last year, they yield 6 cents an hour or 2.5 percent, whichever is greater.

Covered by the agreements are production workers at General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and American Motors, with office employes receiving comparable increases.

Some 50,000 members of the Electrical Radio and Machine Workers employed by Westinghouse and 35,000 members in General Motors plants also will receive 2 cents cost of living increases.

All Major Items Up

The cost of living picture showed rises in all major items but wearing apparel. Food prices went up one-half of 1 percent due largely to higher costs for meats and fresh fruits and vegetables. Most other edibles also showed price rises except dairy products and coffee, which dropped.

Reading and recreation costs had their sharpest one-month increase of six years, 1.2 percent, largely because of higher newspaper prices in several major cities, including a jump to 10 cents in New York. Public transportation went up six-tenths of 1 percent, reflecting fare increases in some cities.

Medical care continued its long-term rise, going up four-tenths of 1 percent. Higher prices for used cars, gasoline and motor oil sent private transportation up two-tenths of 1 percent, despite slightly lower prices for new cars and tires. Housing jumped the same amount.

The average factory worker had more take-home pay by about $2 a week than he had in April 1956, though it dropped about 30 cents from March, but it was worth roughly 1 percent less because of higher living cost. A worker with three dependents found $74.49 in his pay envelope, an unmarried worker $67.09.

Maybe They're Deaf

SINCE the McClellan committee exposed the private "deals" and favoritism of various business characters with Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck, the silence of the business community has been almost total.

The magazine Fortune has excoriated the preference of employers for "sweetheart" contracts and other improper relations. (Excerpts from this editorial are reprinted on this page.)

But the self-righteous spokesmen of the National Association of Manufacturers and Chamber of Commerce have yet to utter a public syllable about this phase of the hearing.

They know that Anheuser-Busch witnesses admitted practices which one executive belatedly termed "not well public relations-wise."

They know that Roy Fruehauf of the Fruehauf Trailer Co., who claimed he had had "no business dealings" with Beck, in fact borrowed $1.5 million in Teamsters money through Beck.

They know the Fruehauf company after appearing to refuse Beck a direct $200,000 loan actually "advanced" $175,000 to another firm to lend to Beck. It just didn't show that way on the Fruehauf books.

They know that Burt M. Seymour of Associated Transport and Brown Equipment also participated in the complex "circular" loan of money to Beck—and that this fact, too, was concealed on Associated and Brown books.

They know that Occidental Life Insurance Co. was involved in "favors" to Beck; that George Newell, another businessman, was accused of profiting through insurance brokerage fees "20 times" as big as they should have been—and profited from union workers' money.

Phony bookkeeping, milking of union welfare and pension funds, favors to Beck in his private capacity as businessman—all these things were either acknowledged or charged in the McClellan committee record—and the high priests of private profit and free enterprise have nothing to say about the low ethics exposed.

They are too busy slugging the Eisenhower budget and preparing to battle to the bitter end against the Mitchell-Douglas-Ives plan to protect employe pension and welfare plans.

Harsh Retaliation

THE STRUGGLING young Republic of Tunisia has committed the "crime" of sympathy for the efforts of the people of Algeria also to win their freedom from French colonial rule.

So, in retaliation, the French government has halted a first economic aid credit to the Tunisian government. At the same time, the U.S. special assistance program, under the Mid-Eastern doctrine of Pres. Eisenhower, has been held to a low figure—since government officials point out that U.S. aid is only to supplement French aid to Tunisia.

Progressive-minded Pres. Bourguiba of Tunisia has expressed belief that the world democracies cannot accept a policy of "strangulation" of Tunisia in order to cater to French attitudes.

The AFL-CIO, which has long supported the cause of Tunisian independence, agrees.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II JUNE 1, 1957 No. 22

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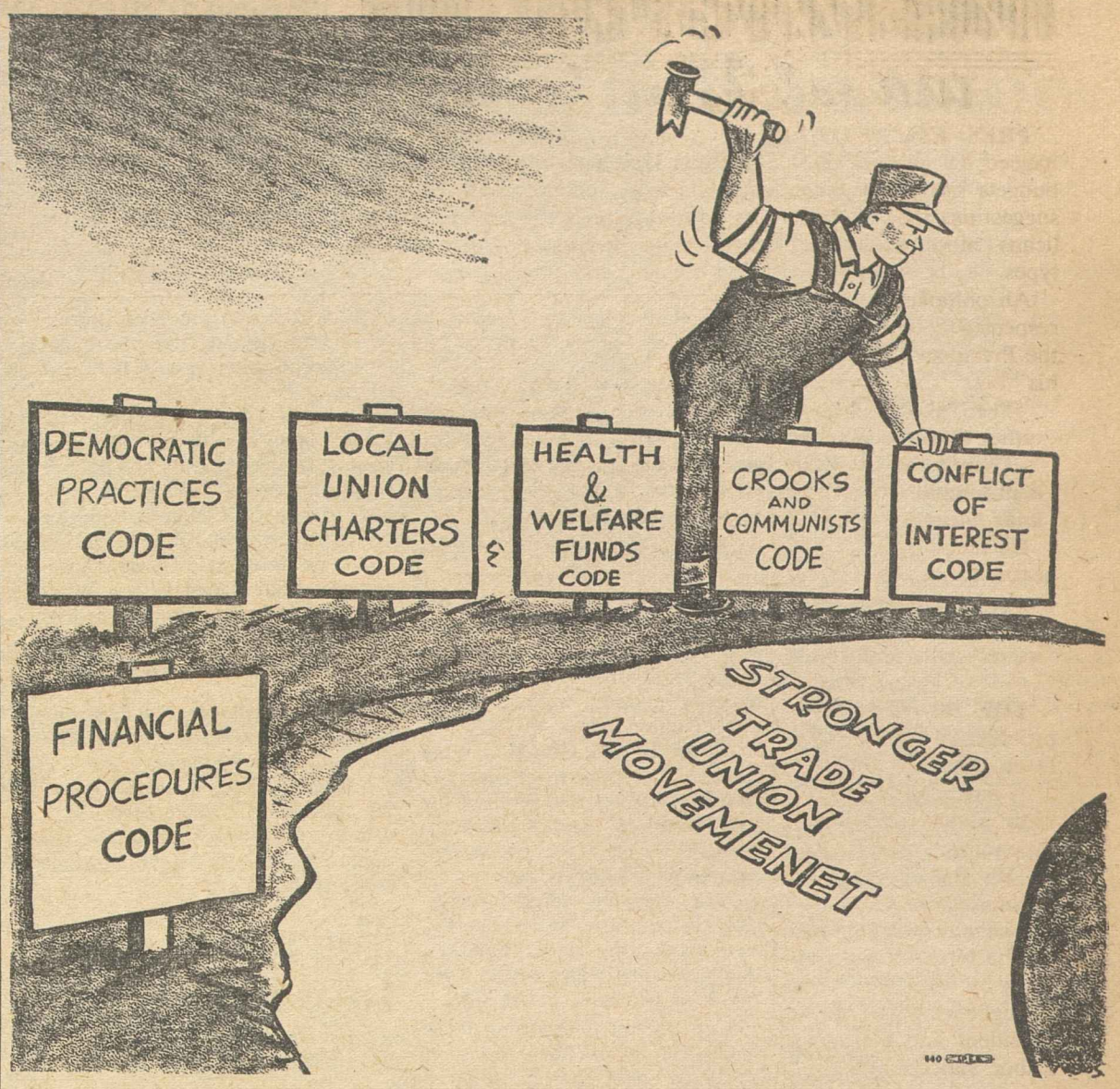


How Responsible Are Businessmen For 'Beckism' in Labor Relations?

(The following is excerpted from an editorial in the June 1957 issue of Fortune Magazine entitled "Business and Beckism.")

Just how much responsibility do businessmen bear for "Beckism" in labor relations?

The problem involves only a small proportion of businessmen, of course—just as it involves relatively few labor leaders. But certainly there are some U.S. businessmen who are in no position to assert any moral superiority over their union opposite numbers.

There are some cases, to be sure, in which businessmen may almost be forgiven for making a dishonest deal. When a small retail store is hit during its busy season by pickets who do not represent any employes, and who are interested principally in getting paid off, the proprietor may often face a practical choice between making a deal and going broke.

But all too often the employer who portrays himself as a hapless victim of union racketeers is in fact merely an opportunist, who would rather pay off a crooked union leader than incur any economic hardship.

In unions, the improprieties are apt to stem from racketeering; in business management, they stem principally from moral laziness.

Collusion between businessmen and union leaders may take a bewildering variety of forms, but there are three basic patterns.

Object of 'Sweetheart' Deals

The first is what might be called the bribery-extortion situation. This occurs when the employer makes a payment to a union representative to get a special favor, or perhaps merely to be allowed to transact business normally.

A second familiar kind of collusive arrangement between a union and management is the so-called "sweetheart deal."

In these deals the employer signs up with a pliant union that has no real support among his workers—in fact, they may not even know about the contract until they observe that the employer is deducting union dues from their pay.

Ordinarily, the employer's object in sweetheart deals is to forestall a legitimate organizing drive.

A third category of collusive labor practice covers the special case of the insurance companies whose interest in labor-management relations is naturally centered on insured welfare and pension funds.

Splitting commissions is, of course, an old practice in the insurance business, but welfare funds created some special opportunities for abuse of the commission system.

Some insurance companies have entered into agreements that were virtually invitations to larceny. In most states the law requires that insurance companies pay some brokers' commissions on welfare-fund policies.

Ordinarily the law permits great flexibility in the size of commissions; nevertheless, industry people know what commissions are roughly appropriate for funds of various sizes, and when the percentage is unusually high it is a sign that some shenanigans may be going on.

Binghamton Security Mutual, for example, did nothing illegal when it entered into an agreement to insure the Distillery Workers' welfare fund and to pay a broker's commission of more than 15 percent; but it is hard to believe the company was unaware that something was amiss.

As was indeed the case: almost $800,000 in commissions was drained off by broker Louis Saperstein and two gangster associates.

A case parallel in many respects was that involving the now-famous welfare fund of the Western Conference of Teamsters, insured by Occidental of California. Again the commissions were unusually high; and Occidental might have suspected that broker George Newell was doing some wonderful things for conference chairman Frank Brewster.

Congressmen Offer Proposals

What can be done about all these collusive practices? Congressmen have been coming forth with proposals: to ensure a secret ballot in union election, to provide for full disclosure of the dealings of union treasuries and welfare funds, to prevent union officials from holding an interest in firms they negotiate with.

Oddly enough, there has been little talk of new legislation aimed at sweetheart deals. The Taft-Hartley ban on such contracts appears to have been only partially successful; perhaps the real problem is that so many sweetheart deals involve small firms not covered by the federal law.

The odd thing is that so many employers decline to fight the legal and honorable way; they prefer the simpler solution of paying off. The problem of 'Beckism' in business is not merely a question of strengthening labor law; it is also a challenge to business ethics.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. EISENHOWER, it is generally agreed, has greatly enhanced his chances of "saving" his Defense Dept. and foreign aid budgets by his second television speech and his press conference suggestions that he would in the future support "modern" Republicans more enthusiastically than old-fashioned anti-Eisenhower types.

An onlooker may be forgiven a sense of amazement that several respected columnists attribute the sharper "bite" and precision of the President's second appeal to the country to the simple fact that his "best" speech-writer, Emmet Hughes, was the author.

The "ghost," however, should never become the substance rather than the shadow.

There is no substitute for conviction in the mind of the President himself about the correctness of the policies he offers. If he finds himself involved in a fight, he must fight.

He must fight Bill Knowland, the Senate Republican leader who yearns to launch himself as an "anti-modern" self-propelled rocket on the GOP scene, and Lyndon Johnson, the Democratic leader who may be too deeply committed to a cynical policy of assailing GOP "waste" and "spending."

★ ★ ★

THE SUGGESTION may be offered that the President's major problem is still with some of the Republicans rather than with the Democrats.

A hard-fighting President can assuredly make the Democrats eat crow about the budget, on the basis of their record of favoring "spending."

It's the Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the right-wing Republicans and GOP National Chairman Meade Alcorn that Eisenhower must worry about.

The NAM News and the C-of-C Washington Report are loaded week by week with sarcastic cracks at Eisenhower.

Right-wing Republicans in Congress take turns in kicking the President and his programs. The only member of the Kennedy Labor subcommittee who openly protested Labor Sec. Mitchell's new insistence on compelling registration with the federal government of all employe welfare and pension plans was Sen. Gordon Allott, Republican, of Colorado.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, Republican, of Arizona, testified in favor of a union-curbing program that Mitchell clearly opposes.

★ ★ ★

MOST FASCINATING of all is Meade Alcorn's capacity to play both extremes against the middle in undercutting Eisenhower.

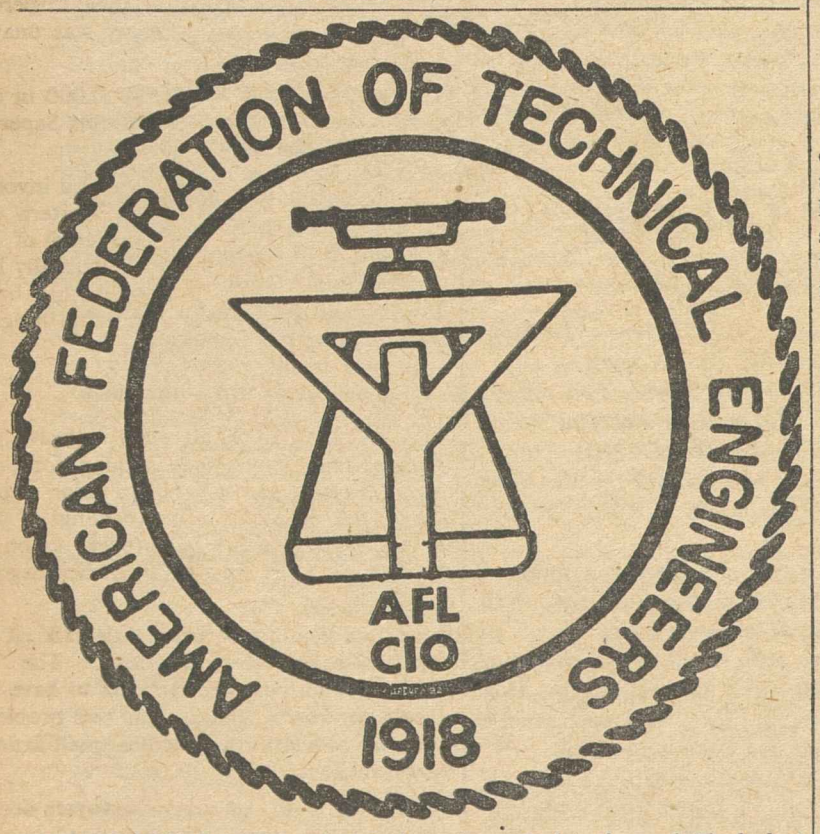
Alcorn's first issue of Straight from the Shoulder, the GOP's peculiarly-named national publication, urges Republicans not to "rush into print" about intra-party differences.

But Alcorn himself, in a Trenton, N. J., press conference, said that party regional conferences had disclosed a "strong feeling"—to wit, rebellion—against Eisenhower's $71.8 budget generally and his federal school-aid program specifically.

And Alcorn's publication, Straight from the Shoulder, carried an article under the name of Rep. Les Arends of Illinois, a Republican power, praising House Republicans for voting overwhelmingly in favor of budget cuts for the Labor and Health Depts. and criticizing Democrats for opposing these cuts.

The only thing Arends and Alcorn didn't tell their avid GOP readers was that Secs. Mitchell and Marion Folsom, the Eisenhower Cabinet members, were praying for enough Republican support to help the "pro-spending" Democrats carry the day.

They will get Democratic and some Republican support in the Senate, on issues of most critical importance, only if the President continues to act like the President.



THE UNION LABEL of the American Federation of Technical Engineers, appears on drawings produced under union conditions and is used on contracts with engineering, architectural, manufacturing, shipbuilding, contracting and all other firms which employ technical workers.

FIRST COPY of his new book, The AFofL in the Time of Gompers, is presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by veteran labor professor Philip Taft. The book, just published by Harper's, is the first of a two-volume work on the history of the American labor movement since the founding of the AFL. The labor federation is the book's chief character.

Early Days of AFL Portrayed In New Volume by Philip Taft

By Peter Henle
Asst. Director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research

The early days of the AFL are vividly portrayed in a new book "The AF of L in The Time of Gompers" by Philip Taft.

Many trade unionists are familiar with the story depicting the history of organized labor. However, no one has ever told this story from the special viewpoint of the vital role played by the national labor federation.

With this book Professor Taft has begun to fill this gap. The first of a two-volume study of the AFL, this book takes the federation from its beginning in 1881 as the "Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions" to the death of Samuel Gompers in 1925.

Originally, the AFL, and more recently the AFL-CIO, has had a friendly interest in the publication of this book and arrangements were made to allow Professor Taft access to official AFL records. In no sense, however, is this an "official" history of the AFL.

Federation Chief Character

The chief character in the book is the federation itself—its struggles to become established, the pull-and-tug between its major affiliates, the development of its policies on the major issues confronting American workers.

From the comfortable vantage point of 1957, it is easy to look back at the more than 75 years of continuous existence of the AFL. But at the beginning, the chances of surviving three-quarters of a century were very slim indeed. In fact, the AFL was launched at a time when a far more ambitious rival, the Knights of Labor, had attracted far greater membership.

Where previous federations had succumbed to the difficult days of a major depression, the AFL proved to be made of sterner stuff. Professor Taft's task has been to delve beneath the surface, to sift the surface facts from the hidden motivations, and thus to find out why the federation managed to succeed in the face of adversity.

Gompers Dominant Figure

Part of the answer, of course, is found in the dominant figure of Samuel Gompers. While this book is naturally not a biography of Gompers, he is shown here at his best.

Another key to the federation's successful stability lies in the word "autonomy." Taft reviews many of the difficult stresses and strains that faced the federation in its dealings with its affiliates. There were many problems of jurisdiction; there were conflicts between craft and industrial unions: but through these thorny issues the federation managed to find a path which held together as working partners strong industrial unions such as the United Mine Workers, and such basically craft groups as those in the building trades.

Challenges Met and Solved

In retrospect, as the book makes clear, the Gompers' emphasis on economic action was never successfully challenged because it was able to meet and solve the very practical problems of American workers.

The fact that Gompers' views prevailed did not mean that the AFL became a weak and timid federation. Rather, as Taft reminds us, the AFL's energetic activities made it a focal point for the entire labor movement. A large portion of its resources were devoted to organizing work, and the list of today's international unions who were organized only with the help of the federation is an impressive one.

It spearheaded the movement for the eight-hour day. While preserving the autonomous rights of its affiliates, it cajoled and maneuvered mergers to strengthen the labor movement. While the federation's general hostility to government intervention makes somewhat strange reading in today's world, Taft shows how this attitude was the product of a quite appropriate distrust of big government, and particularly of a government whose power so often had been aligned against the young labor movement.

While continuing to war with the Socialists, the AFL built up a remarkable record for defending the civil liberties of radicals of all stripes, beginning with the victims of the Haymarket riots down through the bombing involving the McNamaras and the famous Tom Mooney case. The federation and Gompers compiled an admirable record also in the field of civil rights.

Policies Subject to Change

The federation's policies did not remain stubbornly fixed. They were always subject to change to meet new circumstances; Taft brings out particularly the impact of World War I on the federation program.

In a volume such as this which encompasses so broad an era in labor history, there are bound to be different views regarding the emphasis given to various aspects of the federation's story.

This reviewer, for example, would have preferred more attention to the federation's activities in Washington, particularly its legislative efforts. The fight to establish the Dept. of Labor and for labor's immunity under the anti-trust laws is not handled in any detail.

Old-timers may discover a few factual errors. Newcomers to the labor movement will wish that some type of chronology had been included as well as more biographical material on the federation leaders. But all trade unionists will be interested in this sympathetic, richly documented, and soundly analytical study of their common heritage.

* Harper & Brothers, New York, 1957. 508 pages, $...75.

Gompers' Autobiography In New Revised Edition

The intensely human story of Sam Gompers, the immigrant cigar maker who became a leading figure of the industrial revolution in America, has been reissued in a newly revised edition.

"Seventy Years of Life and Labor," Samuel Gompers' autobiography, is an excellent companion piece to Philip Taft's history of the AFL. Taft and John A. Sessions have skillfully revised and edited the original work first published in 1925.

(Seventy Years of Life and Labor, An Autobiography by Samuel Gompers, 334 pages, E. P. Dutton & Co., $5.00) S.M.

Conference Notes Handicapped Gains

By Hollace Ransdell

Thousands of severely handicapped men and women are earning their living today in industry and business. Yet it was only a few years ago that a person with impaired faculties working at a paid job was considered a curiosity.

The advance made during the last decade in the work to rehabilitate America's disabled citizens was reviewed and ways to increase the effectiveness of the program were discussed at the two-day annual meeting here of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

Hundreds Attend

Hundreds of representatives of labor, industry and government from the 48 states and territories attended the sessions held in the Labor Dept. auditorium and took part in workshop sessions and panel meetings. Various problems faced by community committees in their work to promote jobs for the handicapped, were presented at the sessions.

Conference leaders included a group of union officials who are active in the work of the committee and warmly support its work. Pres. Gordon Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, vice-chairman of the committee, presided at the opening session and called the roll of states.

Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Intl. Association of Machinists made one of the main addresses at the conference. Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, was one of the moderators at a workshop session. Walter J. Mason and Frank Fernbach represent the AFL-CIO on the PH executive committee.

The report of Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas, chairman of the committee, on the 10-year history of the committee's activities, stated that in the fiscal year 1956 the program reached its highest peak since it began, with the rehabilitation and job placement of more than 66,000 persons, a 14 percent increase over 1955.

Increasing cooperation at all levels with the national hire-the-handicapped program was noted, although the "demands upon us to provide opportunity for the handicapped are going to become heavier as the years go by," Maas reported. There is still a huge backlog, at least two million handicapped citizens who if properly rehabilitated, could be added to the labor force, he said.

Urges New Approach

Hayes examined some of the weaknesses of our present rehabilitation and job placement systems and called for a practical approach in meeting them. He pointed out for one thing, that there is as yet no census or inventory of physically handicapped persons in the United States. A national health survey, however, is now being conducted, he said, which when completed, ought to give a more accurate idea of the job ahead.

Another weakness lies in the state workmen's compensation laws, Hayes said, which for the most part do not protect employers who hire handicapped workers from unfair liability. Fewer than a dozen states, he pointed out, have second injury funds which limit the liability of an employer of a handicapped worker to the extent of injury incurred while actually on the job.

"The result, of course," said Hayes, "is to deny handicapped job applicants a fair opportunity of finding employment."

He also urged the need for better medical care, higher weekly compensation benefits and more facilities for rehabilitating the handicapped and fitting them for profitable employment.

Severance Pay Bars Jobless Aid in Missouri

St. Louis — A Missouri state court of appeals has ruled that severance payments under an American Newspaper Guild contract bar the recipient from receiving unemployment compensation for the number of weeks for which severance is paid.

Upsetting a lower court decision, the appeals court held that Ernest Yeager, dismissed by the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* in 1955, was not entitled to jobless benefits until 24 weeks after his discharge.

Yeager had received 24 weeks severance pay under a contract between the paper and the Guild providing one week's pay for each six months of service, up to a maximum of 48 weeks, in case of discharge for other than wilful misconduct or wilful breech of duty.

State employment security officials originally had held that this payment barred him from unemployment compensation until after the number of weeks covered in the severance payment. They were over-ruled by the state industrial commission, however, and the latter's decision had been upheld by the St. Louis Circuit Court.

The Missouri appeals court ruled that severance pay was neither a bonus nor payment for past services and that Yeager in effect had received pay for 24 weeks after discharge.

The Guild's position is that severance pay is a lump sum payment in consideration for various rights lost by dismissal and is not payment for subsequent weeks of employment. It is paid, the ANG pointed out, even though the individual dismissed gains new employment the day after being discharged.

Marine Union Plans Drive On Great Lakes

New Orleans—Organizing activity on the Great Lakes will be stepped up and the campaign will be extended to other unorganized areas by vote of the delegates to the 80th convention of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association.

Per capita contributions from MEBA's 32 locals were increased to build a $117,000 fund for the organizing work among the men who run the power plants on the nation's inland and deep water shipping.

Several constitutional amendments were voted by the 50 delegates during the week-long meetings in the Monteleone hotel. They also adopted the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code and endorsed resolutions supporting voters' registration drives and the work of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

MEBA Pres. Herbert Daggett said no elections were held since voting is by referendum biennially under the supervision of the Honest Ballot Association.

The 1958 convention will be held in Seattle.

LISTENING TO A SPEAKER at the annual meeting of the Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped are Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas, chairman, (left) and Vice-Chairman Gordon M. Freeman, president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Aluminum Workers Ask 30-Hour Week

Vancouver, Wash.—Delegates to the third biennial convention of the Aluminum Workers amended their constitution to provide a 25-cent monthly boost in per capita and called for a 30-hour workweek in the industry at 40 hours' pay.

Controversial resolutions involving merger with the aluminum locals of the United Steelworkers were defeated. A move for a new union chartered by AFL-CIO uniting industry groups from AWIU and USWA went under by a 118 to 41 vote.

Another for establishment of a merger committee was defeated unanimously. Debate on the measures occupied two of the convention's five days.

AWIU Pres. Eddie Stahl was re-elected after the constitution was changed to make his term four years. Also re-elected was Sec.-Treas. William Cawley. The secretary-treasurer's term was also made four years in duration but this will not be effective for two years.

The shorter work-week resolution called on officers to make this feature a part of 1959 bargaining talks.

The delegates represented between 25,000 and 30,000 members. They adopted resolutions favoring a high dam at Hells Canyon on the Snake River in Idaho and also called for lowering social security eligibility age from 65 to 60.

Dir. Joseph F. Finnegan of the U. S. Conciliation & Mediation Service told the convention the AWIU "is a clean union without a breath of scandal."

Massena, N. Y., was set as the site of the next convention.

Agents Direct Officials to Study Merger

Cleveland—Officials of the Insurance Agents Intl. Union were directed to continue merger talks with the Insurance Workers at the third biennial convention here.

The 320 delegates, however, voted overwhelmingly against merger at the present time and under the conditions tentatively agreed upon by representatives of the two unions. A major stumbling block was the issue of representation at conventions.

IWA Pres. William Gillen spoke to the delegates early in the convention and urged merger between his group and the IAIU.

Delegates also voted down a proposed $1 per capita increase after heated debate. They represented about 12,000 IAIU members although the union has bargaining rights for about 20,000.

Pres. George L. Russ was re-elected to another term along with Vice Pres. Charles Heisel and Sec.-Treas. Max Shine.

The convention adopted the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code and adopted a number of resolutions, some of which enforced present constitutional procedures.

Young Jimmy Quigley Loses Fight for Life

St. James, N. Y.—Jimmy Quigley, the 13-year-old whom unionists helped get a fighting chance for life, is dead.

Born with a malformation of his heart, Jimmy had only a slight chance to survive his teens. But members of Machinists Lodge 1987 were determined that he should have that chance. They raised $2,300 to secure the best medical aid for him after they learned of his case through his mother, Mrs. Mildred Quigley, a member of the IAM.

Republic Aviation Corp. where Mrs. Quigley is employed added another $1,200 and last March mother and son were flown to the famed Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn.

For more than a month Jimmy underwent tests. Then it was decided that he must submit to a rare operation that offered his only hope for continued life. Nineteen of the previous 26 operations of this type had been successful.

He was on the operating table for four hours while a surgeon sewed three holes in his heart and filled a fourth with a plastic-like substance. The object was to keep fresh, oxygenated blood from mixing with stale blood. During the operation and for a short time afterward a machine fulfilled the functions of Jimmy's heart and lungs.

Next day, however, Jimmy died, his frail system unable to adjust to normal circulation.

Farm Labor Scheme Hit By AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has expressed "unalterable opposition" to the program of importing Japanese farm labor.

California employers have set up the program on a trial basis under the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

Testifying before a Special House Judiciary subcommittee, Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director, termed the program "a despicable form of colonial wage slavery." "No program could have been conceived and undertaken which is more un-American," he declared.

'Unsavory' Scheme

Biemiller charged that this "unsavory" labor importation scheme has been "foisted on gullible government officials" by "self-seeking California growers. His reference was to the strong endorsement given the program by spokesmen for the Immigration & Naturalization Service despite vigorous opposition from the U.S. Labor Dept.

"In reality," Biemiller said, "this project has been established only to exploit Japanese and American workers—for employer profit. Even worse, its continuation is far more likely ultimately to undermine good relations between Japan and the United States than to improve them, despite the avowedly 'patriotic and good will building' objectives of its sponsors."

Appearing on behalf of the U.S. Section of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee, of which he is chairman, Sec.-Treas. Frank L. Noakes of the Maintenance of Way Employes called the Japanese program "unwise, economically unsound, morally untenable."

"Until American agriculture throws off the feudal pattern which still characterizes its labor relations, the U.S. labor movement will continue to oppose all programs for the importation of foreign labor which do not provide minimum protections for the workers from abroad who come to this country"

Offer Some Protection

Noakes said that labor is "able to support the Mexican Contract Labor Program today" and has "given qualified support" to the British West Indies labor program, because both of these "offer some protection, even if still inadequate."

Flatly contradicting earlier claims by Rep. Patrick J. Hillings (R-Calif.), chairman of the subcommittee, that "both the U.S. and Japanese governments seem to favor" the Japanese labor program, Asst. Sec. of Labor Rocco C. Siciliano told the group that "compelling reasons" cause the Labor Dept. to oppose its further expansion.

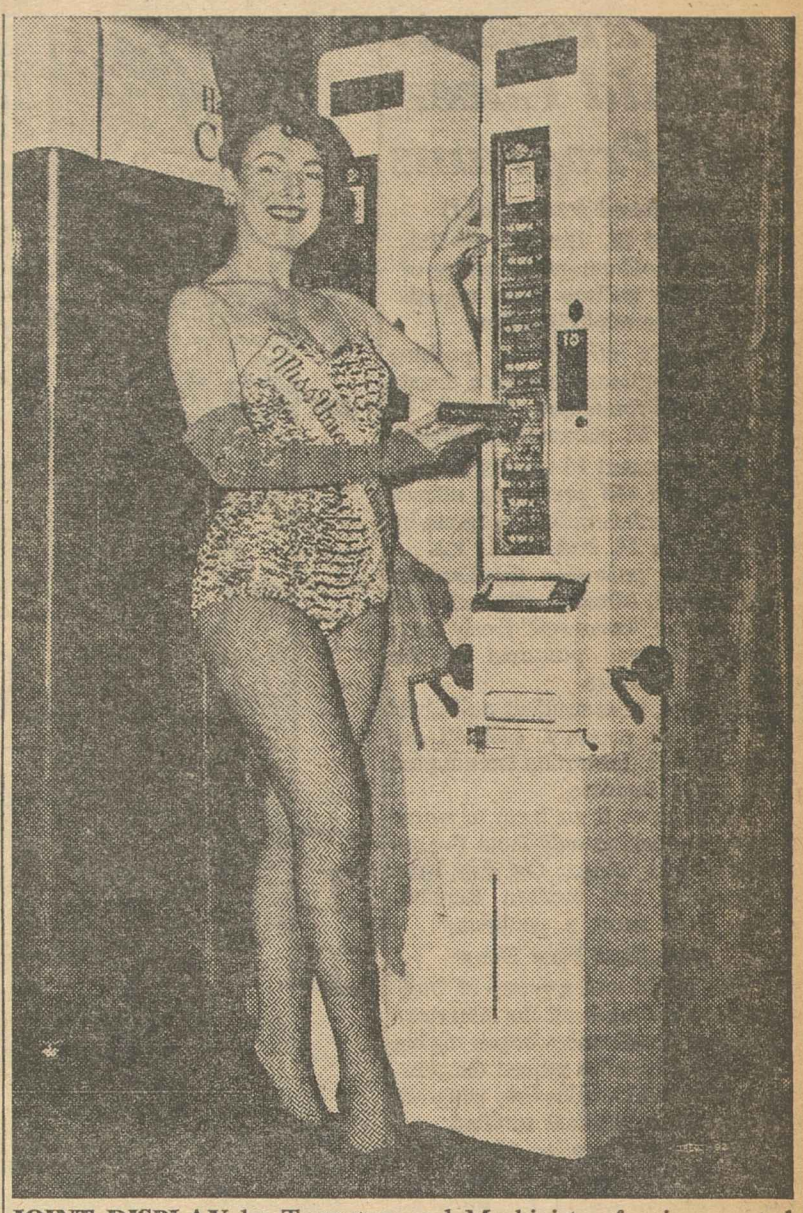
Siciliano pointed out that in the Mexican labor program, which operates under a law offering the foreign workers protections lacking in the Japanese program, "nearly half" of the more than 7,000 complaints lodged by Mexican workers last year against their employers had been substantiated.

Siciliano also revealed that farm employers now are trying to import workers from other Far Eastern countries, particularly Korea and Okinawa. Such labor, he said, is being considered by employers in Texas, New York and New Jersey, as well as California, the only state where the Japanese program now operates.

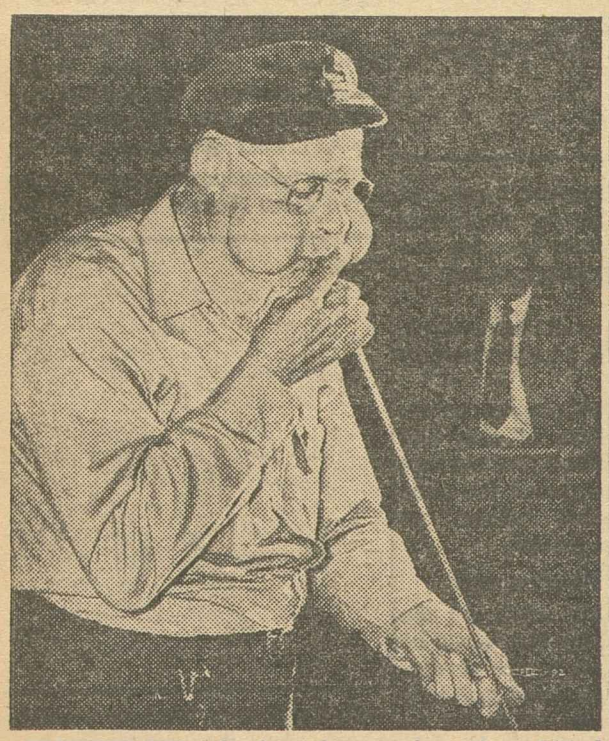
THE AFL-CIO PRESENTS
Morgan and Vandercook
Monday Thru Friday
ABC Network
WITH THE NEWS

Label Show Huge Success - Aids Tornado Victims

HEARTY HIKER Harry Truman, former U.S. president, was given several pairs of shoes to help him "get around faster" for Truman Library at Independence, Mo. Shoes with union label, of course, were given by Pres. John J. Mara and William N. Scanlan of Boot and Shoe Workers at annual Union-Industries Show in Kansas City Mo.



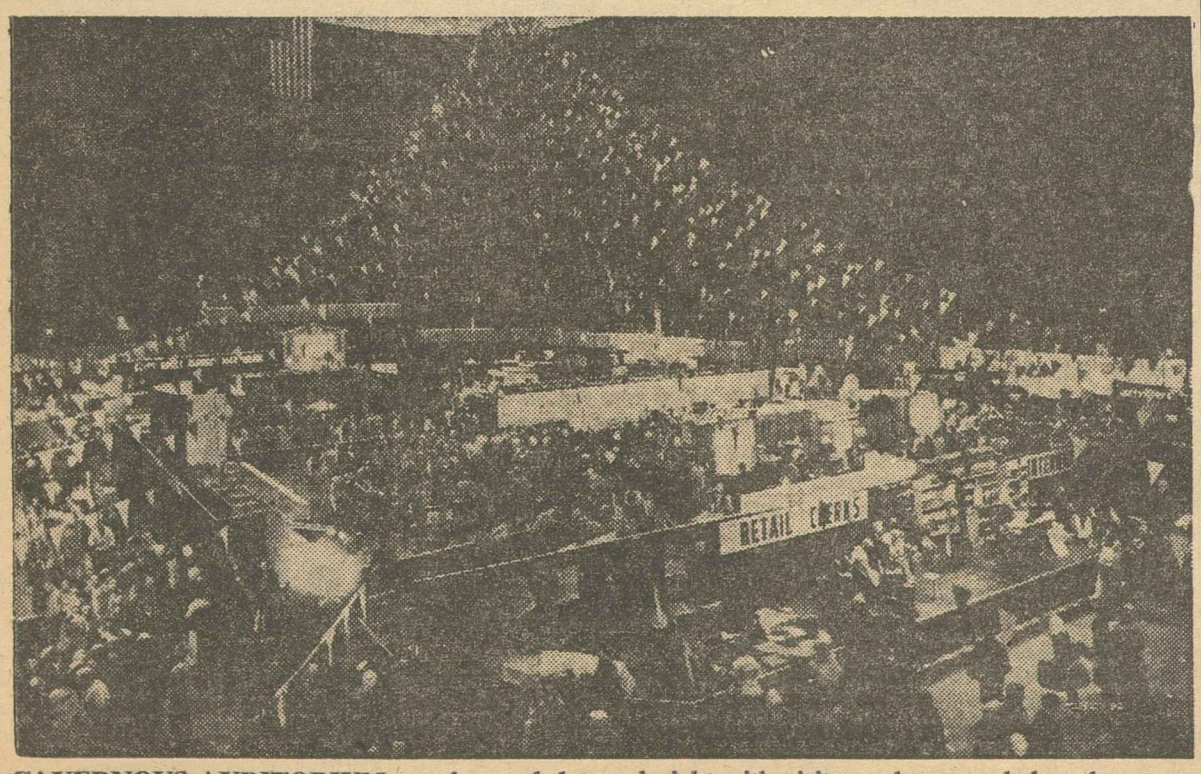
JOINT DISPLAY by Teamsters and Machinists of coin-operated vending machines is enhanced by Nancy Hilton, a member of the Variety Artists. The Union-Industries Show filled auditorium display space for the first time.



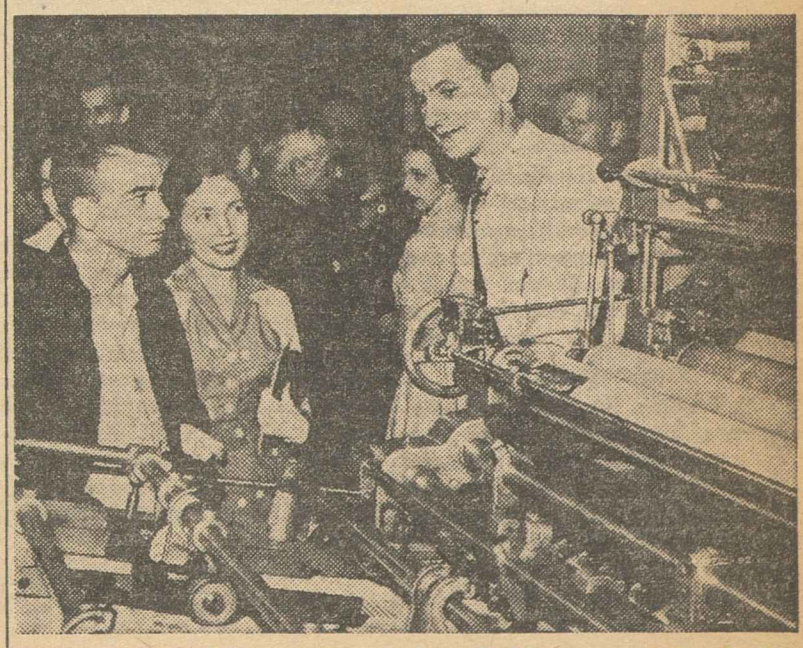
PUFFED-UP cheeks characterize the skilled craftsman who demonstrated his talents at the Glass Bottle Blowers exhibit during AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show before an estimated 300,000 visitors.

YOUNGER SET thrilled at ponies which were given away by Teamsters Joint Council 56 at annual union-industries show in Kansas City. Even heavy rains and tornado failed to deter crowds from attending.

OLD-FASHIONED WELCOME was given to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Harry Bates by pretty Polly Berry (left) and Bonnie Akers from Retail Clerks Local 782 when the Bricklayers head visited the RCIA exhibit.



CAVERNOUS AUDITORIUM was jammed day and night with visitors who marveled at the scores of displays, took thousands of free samples and hundreds of thousands of pieces of union literature. Late in the show audiences rallied with hefty donations of cash for victims of tornado which hit Kansas City during the week.



OFFSET PRESS in operation fascinated visitors at exhibit of Lithographers who participated for the first time in annual show run by Union Label & Service Trades Dept. of AFL-CIO.

Mitchell Backs 'Tough' Welfare Bill

New Proposal Would Cover All Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), which would compel reporting of all major welfare plans regardless of the administration.

Mitchell's change of position came in testimony before a Senate Labor subcommittee headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

He advocated 10 specific amendments to a bill previously offered as the "Administration" program by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.).

Without endorsing the Douglas bill as such, Mitchell acknowledged that he had "borrowed" freely from major features proposed in the Douglas measure.

Douglas, who testified on behalf of his own measure, said, "I am glad the Administration has adopted the major features.

"It looks as if we have to worry about opposition only from the extreme right wing. On this issue Democrats and modern Republicans now form a coalition,"

Foes Start New Drive

The NAM and a group of businessmen calling itself the American Pension Conference began trying to build a backfire against the present Mitchell-Douglas-Ives program even before Mitchell testified.

In a dinner meeting, the conference was told May 23 by Sen. Gordon Allott (R-Colo.), a member of the Senate subcommittee, that he had sponsored an alternative bill that would offer "business people one bill which gives them a choice not to surrender their right to contract freely."

Allott's measure would exempt practically all management-operated plans by the device of excluding so-called "level-of-benefits" programs from federal registry and disclosure.

He wistfully remarked that "unfortunately," businessmen in testifying before congressional committees "do not as a rule present their viewpoint with the same vigor and vitality that your opposition does."

He warned his audience that "the handwriting is on the wall" and invited them to recognize that "you have your chance" to support his bill before the Kennedy subcommittee and the House Labor Committee, which also has opened hearings on welfare plan measures.

The AFL-CIO News learned that what were described as four "large New York banks" and three "large insurance companies" arranged to meet promptly to "organize" testimony in opposition to the Mitchell-Douglas-Ives proposals.

Mitchell in his testimony said that his amendments wiped out previously proposed authority to the secretary of labor to "exempt" plans at his discretion.

Disclosures of improperly high insurance premiums and brokerage fees for welfare plans before the McClellan special Senate committee had persuaded him, he said, that mandatory legislation was needed.

Mitchell also proposed to include all plans covered either by tax exemption privileges or falling within a wide definition of interstate commerce.

He added an embezzlement section to the earlier Administration bill and also proposed criminal penalties for false reporting or failure to report required financial data. He asked that the federal government be given specific authority to investigate the accuracy of reports.

The revised Administration bill is now broader but in some ways less specific than the Douglas measure.

The Douglas bill, because the senator said he wanted to begin the program "conservatively," exempts plans affecting employe groups of fewer than 25 persons. It requires registration of plans covering between 25 and 99 employes but not full accounting.

Full reporting would be required, he said, from the 30,000 "largest" plans.

The new Mitchell program covers all plans, regardless of size, and the secretary testified that workers in small groups deserved the same "protection" against "abuses" as workers in large groups.

Spells Out Requirements

The Douglas bill spells out the financial information that would be required on reports to the government. Mitchell proposed authority for the secretary to define the information by regulation. He said that in view of the wide variety of plans, this seemed preferable.

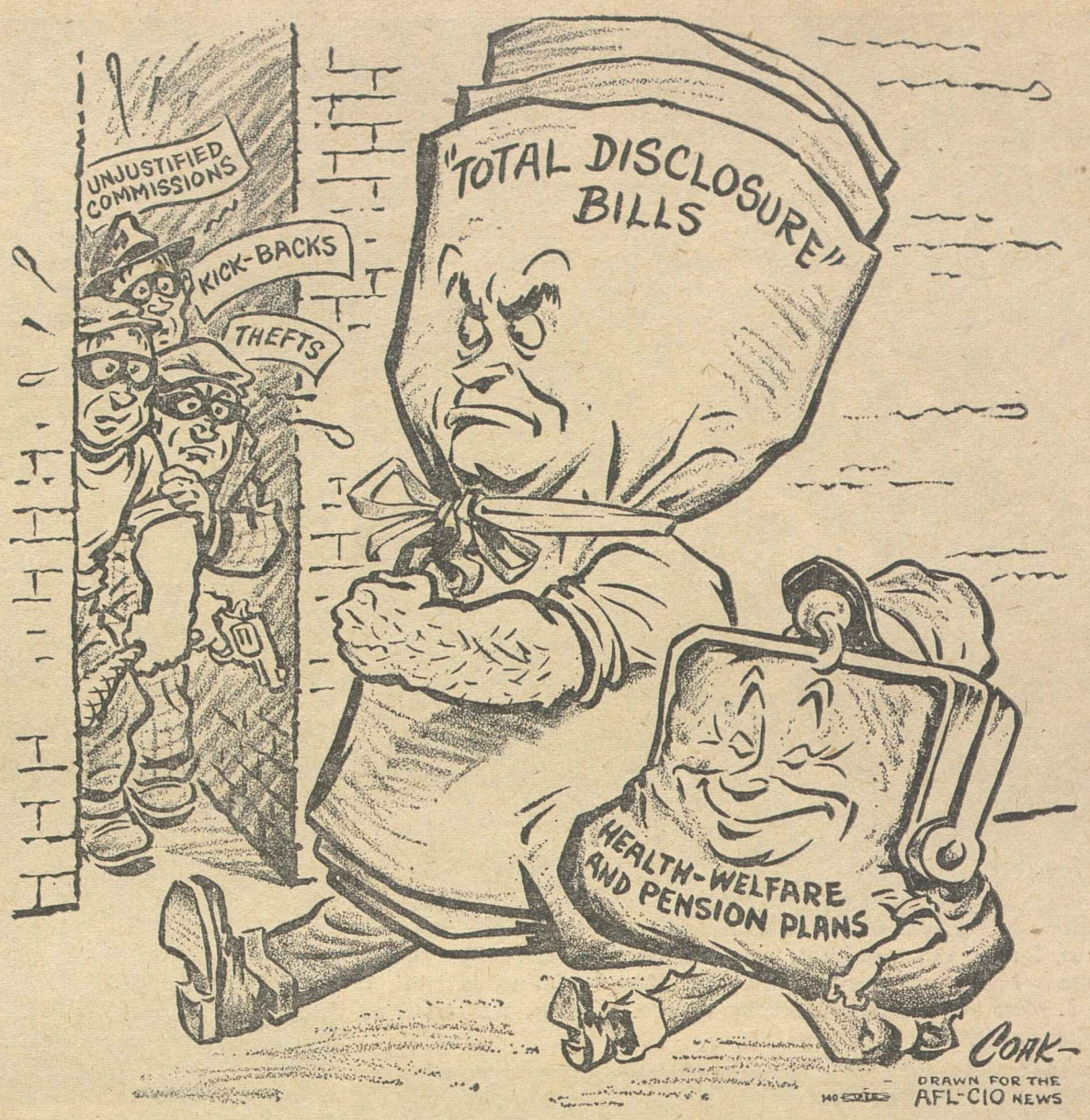
Remaining differences between the two plans are not of "major import," Douglas said.

The Douglas bill names the Securities and Exchange Commission as the reporting agent of the government. The Mitchell plan urges that the Labor Dept. be named as having "experience and responsibility" in the field of fostering the welfare of workers. The AFL-CIO also supports the Labor Dept. as the appropriate agency.

The Douglas bill calls for annual reports to "all" beneficiaries of welfare and pension plans. The Mitchell proposal says reports shall go to "each beneficiary requesting such a copy."

The Douglas bill would establish, but the Mitchell plan would not, an outside advisory committee including spokesmen of labor to study the effect of and propose improvements in the registry-and-disclosure system.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) testified before the Kennedy subcommittee in support of his own bill that would exempt management-controlled plans by covering the whole welfare-plan field as an amendment to one section of the Taft-Hartley Act.



Needed Protection!

Bakery Union Hearings Set By McClellan

The McClellan special Senate committee will reopen public hearings June 4 with an investigation of alleged misuse of funds by officials of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) announced that the committee also would summon three one-time "missing witnesses" involved in the Dave Beck hearings.

These one-time "missing witnesses," who accepted service of subpoenas after weeks of evasion, are: Dave Beck, Jr., Frederick Verschrueren, a Teamsters West Coast auditor, and Joseph McEvoy, a relative of Mrs. Dave Beck, Sr.

Order Textile Probe

McClellan said the committee had ordered a "preliminary investigation" of charges by the Textile Workers that employers had used "corrupt or improper activities" to block union organization in many areas, "especially but not exclusively in the South."

The Bakery Workers, whose officials will appear before the McClellan committee, also are under investigation by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

The AFL-CIO unit held a full hearing on May 7 when it considered charges filed against Bakery Workers Pres. James G. Cross by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The allegations against Cross arose from charges filed originally with the Bakery Workers board by Curtis Sims, then union secretary-treasurer. The Bakery Workers board cleared Cross and suspended Sims.

Charged Connivance

Investigation of Textile Workers charges against employers arose, McClellan said, from a letter sent the committee by John W. Edelman, TWUA Washington representative.

The record showed arrests of organizers on "trumped-up charges," collusion between a "dominant manufacturer" and "servile businessmen" with the "cooperation" of municipal and county officials, and the deliberate "liquidation" of a textile plant in Darlington, S. C., after the TWUA had won a National Labor Relations Board election, Edelman charged.

Three Major Labor Unions Give Members Full Accounting of Funds

Major advances in developing new methods of auditing union funds and assuring union members of as full an accounting as possible have been made by three major labor organizations.

In New York, Pres. David Dubinsky of the Garment Workers released a 20-page report on the 1956 receipts and disbursements of 134 health, welfare and pension funds of ILGWU affiliates. It marked the first time that an international union has voluntarily opened the books of the welfare plans of affiliated units.

In Cincinnati, the Hotel & Restaurant Employes' annual audit of books by a rank-and-file committee was opened to newspapermen and TV cameramen. It was the first time the press has been invited to sit in on a union's annual audit.

Employers Invited

In Reading, Pa., labor and management trustees of Teamsters Local 429 Health & Welfare Fund and the Central Pennsylvania Teamsters Pension Fund held an open meeting, to which all employers were invited, and presented a comprehensive report on the funds' financial status and operating procedures. The meeting was the first of its kind at least in the area.

The ILGWU report was prepared by the union's welfare and health benefit department under the direction of Adolph Held. It disclosed data on 87 health and welfare plans and 47 retirement funds with total resources of $189,960,821. Receipts in 1956 totalled $65,844,059 and disbursements $44,732,638.

The report, Dubinsky said, was made possible because the union's collective bargaining agreements permit it to audit management records to make sure that employer contributions are being made to the funds according to the terms of the contract. The ILGWU itself maintains a staff of 40 accountants to audit the books and records of the funds which are administered by the affiliates.

Shows Actual Costs

Detailed information about each fund is given in tabular form. The report lists receipts and disbursements by locals and joint boards, the rate and amount of employer contribution, amount collected per member, total disbursements in dollars and as a percentage of receipts, and the amount and percentage of receipts distributed in benefits.

A final breakdown shows actual administrative costs of each fund and the percentage of receipts this constituted. For all health and welfare funds, these came to 5.61 percent of receipts. Approximately half of this represents the cost of the periodic audits of the firms' books to prevent losses to the funds.

The annual audit of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes' books by a committee of rank-and-file members has been going on at least since the union settled in Cincinnati in 1899, according to HREBU Sec.-Treas. Jack Weinberger. The union's "goldfish bowl" accounting practices also include a highly detailed listing of revenue and expense which is sent monthly to every local union.

Urge Beck To Quit Now

(Continued from Page 1)

a candidate to succeed himself occurred after powerful members of his executive board insisted that he should do so for the good of the union.

He later told reporters in Seattle that the decision was largely motivated by family problems including his wife's health.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, June 8, 1957

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No. 23

Labor Scores Key Victory On Enforcing Arbitration

CHAMPION'S CROWN goes to these members of Dining Room Employes Local 1 celebrating victory in 10-month strike at Jack Dempsey's restaurant in New York City. Pres. Dave Siegal (third from left) leads group shredding picket signs as restaurant bearing the ex-champ's name again becomes one of oldest union houses in Manhattan.

Federal Courts Get New Jurisdiction

The U. S. Supreme Court has provided new and important support for impartial arbitration as a method of settling labor-management disputes. In a 7 to 1 decision, the high tribunal held that federal courts have the power to enforce arbitration clauses in labor-management contracts.

The ruling upheld the union contention that Sec. 301 of the Taft-Hartley Act, which allows suits for violation of contracts, also permits federal courts to enforce arbitration clauses.

Clears Up Decisions

The decision was the latest in a series on labor-management relations in which the court has upheld the supremacy of federal law over state law. The ruling on arbitration cleared up a number of conflicting decisions in both state and federal courts.

In addition to the labor decision, the court also handed down two important rulings in the fields of monopoly and civil liberties. It held:

1—That E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. was in violation of the anti-trust laws by holding 23 percent of the stock of General Motors Corp.

2—That the government must produce FBI reports which form the basis of testimony of witnesses in a criminal case, or drop the prosecution.

The arbitration clause decision stemmed from three cases brought by unions against employers who had refused to submit grievances to a third party for decision as provided for by contract. Involved were the Textile Workers Union, the United Textile Workers and the United Electrical Workers (unaffiliated).

Justice William O. Douglas, in the majority opinion, declared: "The agreement to arbitrate grievance disputes is the 'quid pro quo'

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Rights Bill Wins Test In House

Supporters of civil rights legislation won their first test in the House with a 290 to 117 vote to adopt a resolution limiting debate to four days. Backers predicted passage by the end of next week.

In the Senate, however, southern opponents of the measure raised a new barrier as the Senate Judiciary Committee voted seven to three to write in a guarantee of jury trials to persons accused of violating federal court injunctions forbidding them from interfering with the right to vote.

Unlimited Amendments

The amendment, offered by Sen. Sam Ervin (D-N.C.), was a substitute for a "right-to-work" amendment proposed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.). The latter nevertheless said that he might reword his proposal to ban union shop contracts and offer it later.

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), forecasting a Saturday session, said that he expected that the House would start voting on amendments June 11.

Opponents have indicated that about three dozen amendments will be offered. The rule adopted

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UAW Defines Policy On 'Fifth' Pleas

Detroit—Procedures for handling cases of United Auto Workers officers or officials who use the Fifth Amendment in connection with either communism or corruption have been announced by Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

The directive was contained in an administrative letter sent to all UAW locals throughout the country.

Where a UAW elected or appointed official uses the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination before a public body, and the matter is of public record, UAW locals were instructed to hold hear-

(Continued on Page 2)

New Codes Edition Obtainable Soon

A new edition of the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices — including the three new statements adopted by the last meeting of the Executive Council—will be off the presses within the next few days.

They are obtainable from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, free in reasonable quantities.

Bridges Challenged On Union Pay Report

The propriety of the Republican Senate Policy Committee in gaining access to and publishing partially restricted information on salaries paid presidents of U. S. trade unions was challenged on the Senate floor by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.). Referring to the list made public by the GOP committee chairman Sen. Styles Bridges (R-N.H.) and placed in the Congressional Record, McNamara declared:

Challenged by McNamara

"It was my understanding that it was the long-standing policy of the Labor Dept. to release these figures only to individual members of a specific union, if so requested, and perhaps to congressional committees in the pursuit of official business.

"I wasn't aware that the senior senator from New Hampshire was a union member. . . ."

McNamara also introduced into the record figures published by Business Week on salaries paid corporation executives showing that the salaries of the top three corporation executives alone were about equal to the salaries of the 146 union presidents listed by Bridges.

Request Rejected

Labor Dept. sources said that Bridges attempted to obtain the information filed in accordance with the Taft-Hartley Act in March 1956, citing his position as ranking GOP member on the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Labor Sec. Mitchell rejected the request at that time telling Bridges he could make the information available only to the Senate and

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Warns of Price-Gouging On Gas Rates Under New Bill

Sixty million members of gas consuming families will pay "as much as $950 million yearly" more in higher rates "for the enrichment of a handful of gas producers" if the Harris-O'Hara Bill becomes law, the AFL-CIO has warned. This price-gouging on gas rates, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the House Commerce Committee, would be only the first in a series bringing windfalls primarily to less than 100 oil companies who produce 85 percent of the natural gas sold in interstate commerce.

Lists Flaws in Bill

Biemiller told the committee that enactment of the bill would also:

1—Prepare the way for further increases in the price of fuel oil.

2—Set the stage for a rise of $175 million in the cost of electricity for consumers buying power from companies that use gas as fuel in generating electric energy.

3—Enhance by as much as $30 billion the value of present natural gas reserves, which are largely owned by "a few fabulously rich and powerful oil companies."

"It is axiomatic that effective protection for the consumer must begin with Federal Power Commission power to fix reasonable rates to be charged by the sellers of natural gas prior to the time that the gas goes into the interstate pipelines," Biemiller said.

"Furthermore, the determination of a fair price to the seller and to the consumer alike must be based on the established yardstick of cost plus reasonable profit. It is this yardstick that H.R. 6790 would now destroy."

Destroys Regulation

The Harris-O'Hara bill would destroy effective FPC regulation of the price of gas to consumers by

(Continued on Page 2)

Stiffer Lobbying Laws Proposed

A special Senate committee has proposed sweeping revision of the lobbying laws to compel "disclosure" of all expenditures by both "direct" and "indirect" lobbyists.

The committee also proposed various changes in the election laws, but the group was sharply split on most major issues in this field.

Key to the suggested reforms in each case would be disclosure of expenditures to the Comptroller General of the U.S., with criminal penalties for failure to report and for reporting falsely on lobbying activities.

Reports Inadequate

Lobby and election reports now required by law are filed with congressional offices. The committee found that they are not adequate in form or organization to furnish the desired publicity.

The lobbying investigation arose from the speech of Sen. Francis Case (R-S. D.) 14 months ago revealing that his campaign manager was offered a $2,500 "contribution" in connection with Case's vote on the then-pending natural gas bill.

Proposed Changes

In the field of lobbying the committee proposed unanimously:

- **Operators of so-called "grass-roots" campaigns to promote letters to congressman (indirect lobbyists) would have to register and report if they spent $50,000 or more or solicited as many as 1000 persons to communicate.**
- **False registration or failure to register would be punishable by a year in jail and a $10,000 fine.**
- **False reports would carry a $10,000 fine and a maximum of 5 years in prison.**
- **Professional "legislative agents" would register once a year and report their clients, activities and interests three times a year.**
- **Persons who hire "legislative agents" also would be required to register.**

The committee suggested that the Internal Revenue Service investigate so-called "institutional" advertising —deducted as a "business expense" for tax purposes—in the form of advertisements "which do not expressly support or oppose legislation but tend to accomplish the same result indirectly by subtle means."

Ceilings Recommended

A five-member majority of the committee proposed an election bill to eliminate the present $3 million "ceiling" on the spending of a national political committee.

It also proposed a ceiling on gifts by any individual of no more than $15,000 a year and no more than $5,000 for any one candidate. The three dissenters—Sens. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) and William A. Purtell (R-Conn.)—commended the idea of the ceiling but urged that $15,000 was too high.

The committee unanimously proposed an income-tax deduction of up to $100 for bona fide political contributions.

It also unanimously proposed that committees supporting a candidate would have to be "authorized" to spend more than $1,000. If "authorized," the committee's contributions would be counted against a new "ceiling" for congressional candidates of about 10 cents a vote based on population of a state or congressional district.

State central or local political committees of bona fide parties would be exempt from any spending ceiling.

Senate Passes Improved Housing Bill

The Senate has passed a watered-down housing bill which throws a few crumbs of improvement to buyers, builders and renters but falls short of the program urged by the AFL-CIO.

It provides for total expenditures of $1.6 billion, compared to $2.8 billion recommended by the Senate Banking Committee and $2.5 billion authorized earlier by the House.

Some Improvements

The Senate refused to expand public housing beyond the presently authorized 35,000 units, but passed a number of improvements in administration of this section of the act which had AFL-CIO endorsement.

It authorized $250 million a year for two years for slum clearance and urban renewal despite a recommendation for a four-year program, by the committee. In addition, it refused to increase the federal share of the cost of such projects from the present two-thirds to 75 percent.

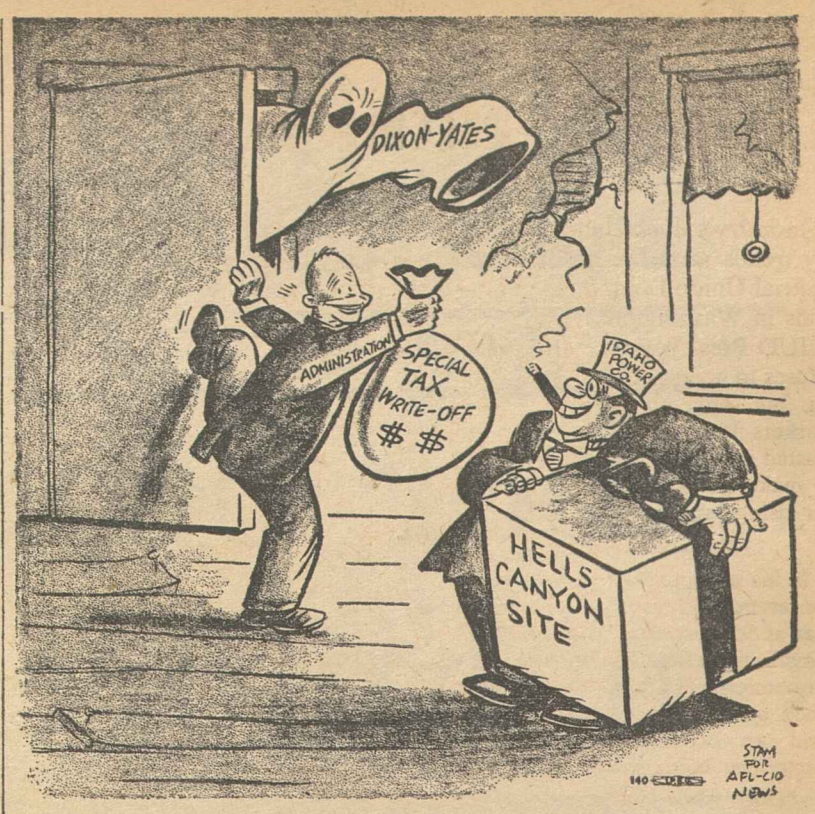
It approved $100 million additional for purchases of cooperative housing mortgages by the Federal National Mortgage Association, a cut of $150 million from the Banking Committee's proposal, but specified that the total be divided equally between consumer and builder-sponsor projects. Consumer-sponsored projects include those planned by unions.

The Senate voted to lower down payments on FHA-insured homes to 3 percent of the first $10,000 of the purchase price, 10 percent on the next $6,000 and 30 percent on the remainder up to a maximum of $20,000. The House bill calls for 3 percent on the first $10,000, 15 percent on the next $6,000 and 35 percent above.

Recommendation Axed

A program of housing aid to persons of moderate income, minority families, elderly persons and those having five or more dependents was adopted, but the Banking Committee's recommendation of $250 million was axed to $75 million.

Before the final vote, Chairman Harry C. Bates of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee wrote Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) and Banking Committee leaders urging $250 million a year for four years for slum clearance and urban renewal; at least 200,000 low-cost public housing units a year, with the administrative changes the Senate later approved; $250 million for cooperative housing mortgage purchases, and $250 million for long-term, low-cost loans for middle income housing.



Morse Charges 'Fraud' In Idaho Power Deal

"Fraud and deception" in the Administration's multi-million dollar grant of fast tax write-offs to the Idaho Power Co. are "building up to another Dixon-Yates," Congress has been told. The charge was made by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) as new facts were brought to light at a Senate Monopoly subcommittee investigation of the way the private utility was given permission to write off $65 million of the cost of two dams it is building to block a proposed federal dam at Hell's Canyon, on the Oregon-Idaho border.

Interest Ups Cost

A bill to authorize construction of the federal dam, sponsored by 26 senators, was reported out by the Senate Interior Committee May 15

Construction of the big federal dam would automatically cancel the permits which the Federal Power Commission granted to Idaho Power for the three low dams on the Snake River, since the Hells Canyon project would flood their sites.

Testimony before the committee by Russell C. Rainwater, chief accountant for the FPC, brought out that because the government will have to borrow money at high interest to make up for the tax loss, the $65 million write-off would actually cost the Treasury $83.6 million.

The $30 million tax saving Idaho Power would net in the first five years of the deal, Rainwater said, would multiply to a total of $339 million over the estimated 50-year life of the dams. That's what $30 million invested at 6 percent compounded would amount to in half a century.

Morse's new challenge of Idaho Power's right to the rapid tax amortization came after Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) brought out the fact that Interior Sec. Fred Seaton, supposedly the Administration's top official on power matters, had opposed the write-off.

Seaton Letter Suppressed

Earlier, Defense Mobilizer Gordon Gray had said he was only following Interior's recommendation in granting the tax favor.

"The Seaton letter—written almost two months ago—was suppressed just as facts were suppressed in the Dixon-Yates case," Morse said.

"In my opinion, the facts clearly show both fraud and misrepresentation by Idaho Power in its endeavor to obtain these certificates," Morse said. "We are building up to another Dixon-Yates. The President should start cleaning house, because the case leads right to his door."

Sen. Styles Bridges (R-N.H.) announced, however, that the President told a group of GOP legislators his Administration will continue to fight legislation to build the Hells Canyon dam.

Auto Workers Define Policy on 'Fifth' Pleas

(Continued from Page 1)

ings before the local's executive board.

The procedure will apply in any case of an elected or appointed official who has "taken the Fifth" before a congressional committee or any other appropriate and "duly authorized" public body on any matter relating to "racketeering, corruption, communism or fascism."

Unless a UAW official at such a hearing can provide "clear and sufficient evidence" that he is "beyond a doubt not disqualified from office," the local board must remove him from his union post.

Such actions must be ratified by the local union. Decisions are subject to appeal to the UAW board, the convention or the newly-created Public Review Board of seven leading citizens.

Reuther made it clear the union recognizes the possibility some witnesses might feel compelled to use the amendment "for the very reasons for which the founding fathers wrote it into the Bill of Rights." However, he distinguished between its use by an office holder and by a rank and file member.

The UAW program on handling Fifth Amendment cases may come into play in cases involving a half-dozen officials of three locals who pleaded self-incrimination at hearings conducted by Sen. Eastland's Senate Internal Security Sub-committee.

The seven took refuge in the fifth amendment when asked if they were Communists.

They included four members of Ford Local 600: Mack Cinzori, a member of the bargaining committee; James M. Simmons, vice president of the steering gear and machining unit; Harry Philo, financial secretary of the Star unit, and Walter Dorosh, recording secretary of the tool and die unit.

The others were Max Trachtenberg, chief steward of De Soto Local 227; Mrs. Edith Van Horn, chief steward of Dodge Local 3, and Hyman Fireman, a member of the bylaws committee of General Motors Local 163.

Labor Warns of Price-Gouging On Gas Rates Under New Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

outlawing cost as the determinant of fair price and would substitute a new concept of "reasonable market price" in its place.

A similar measure introduced last year was successfully vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower after Sen. Francis Case (R-S. D.) revealed that oil company representatives had offered a political "contribution" in return for his favorable vote. Case voted against the measure after making his disclosure.

This year the Eisenhower Administration has asked for passage of the measure with two amendments which would allow, but not compel, the FPC to consider costs in setting prices and permit it to review price hikes under very limited specified conditions.

Biemiller called the proposal "a totally inadequate compromise." If consumers are to be properly protected at the bargaining table when gas prices are established, he said, the FPC must be required, and not merely be given permission, to establish prices in relation to producers' costs.

"With natural gas producers now enjoying an almost unlimited sellers' market," Biemiller said, "the new concept rate of 'market value' would, in effect require the federal government to legalize whatever price the traffic will bear!"

The "reasonable market price" concept, he asserted, "really means no regulation at all."

Consumer Captive

Biemiller pointed out that municipalities and consumers across the nation have supported the vast network of interstate pipelines built since the Natural Gas Act went into effect in 1938, and have invested billions of dollars to distribute and utilize natural gas, "on the assumption that the Natural Gas Act would be enforced by the federal government and that, as a consequence, gas costs would be held to a reasonable level."

"Today, millions of natural gas users are as dependent upon those who sell it as are the users of water, electricity and other historically regulated public utilities," he said. "Over $12 billion has now been invested, by consumers alone, in cooking stoves, home heating units, hot water heaters, clothes dryers and other equipment that requires gas as fuel."

The gas consumer, he continued, is "indeed a captive," because he cannot turn to the use of other fuels without incurring a prohibitive loss on the expensive investment in his equipment.

McNamara Hits Pay Disclosure By Bridges

(Continued from Page 1)

House Labor committees and Government Operations committees.

Bridges then had a member of the Senate Labor Committee request the right to inspect the reports and was granted permission. Staff members of the GOP policy committee compiled the figures placed in the Record by Bridges and distributed to the press.

A spokesman for the policy committee told the AFL-CIO News that Bridges was "entitled" to the information. He did not disclose that Bridges had been turned down and access gained through the labor committee.

McNamara pointed out that he and numerous other members of the Senate have sponsored a resolution to provide for public disclosure of the Taft-Hartley Act reports. The AFL-CIO has endorsed authority for the secretary of labor for public disclosure of union financial reports.

Inflation of Prices Laid to Industry

By Eugene A. Kelley

Industry's double standard of ethics was denounced and inflationary trends were laid to management practices as the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. opened a two-day conference on industrial relations in Washington.

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther charged that management too often refuses to accept collective bargaining but only tolerates it. Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald blasted steel management for trying to make labor costs the scapegoat for rising prices.

Facts are Hidden

In his keynote address before 550 conference delegates, Reuther said that at 95 percent of the collective bargaining sessions in America the economic facts are not on the table. They are hidden, he asserted, behind an economic iron curtain erected by management.

"Only when the persuasion of power yields to the power of persuasion will we have real collective bargaining," Reuther said. "The economics of scarcity still dominates the mentality of most American corporations."

Today's inflation, he contended, "is artificial, rigged arbitrarily by a few big corporations powerful enough to ignore the laws of supply and demand." He recalled that he and other unionists have been seeking for three years to have a congressional probe of inflationary causes.

The fruits of genuine collective bargaining, the AFL-CIO vice president and head of the Auto Workers went on, would mean the fruits of abundance for all Americans. He reminded that "you don't have to go to Asia to find poverty; in 1956 there were 14 million Americans living in families which had an annual income of less than $1,000."

Escape Censure

Steel management gives "strong evidence of having a split personality," McDonald said. He charged the spokesmen for the U. S. Steel Corp. with "irresponsibility" in its pricing policies, "which have contributed to the rising trend of prices for more than a decade."

"It is a calculated strategy designed to enable the industry to accumulate ever higher profits through continuous steel price increases at the expense of the consumer and still escape the blame and public censure which such actions deserve," he declared.

McDonald said the Steelworkers were "an excellent target" as the "scapegoat" in the strategy.

"Organized labor as a whole represents a supplemental target—presumably guilty by association with the Steelworkers," he added.

In preparation for the next steel price boost, due about July 1, McDonald continued, U. S. Steel officials have been charging that "labor is about to cause another price rise" and management, while reluctant, is acting under compulsion.

Cites Record Profits

The fact is, the Steelworkers head observed, that the corporation's first 1957 quarterly report showed profits were at an annual rate of $1.80 for each hour worked by each employe.

"This represents an increase of 30 percent over its previous record profit per manhour in 1955, an increase of 110 percent over 1950, an increase of 322 percent over 1947 and a completely fabulous increase of 1,284 percent since 1939," he said.

Since 1945, he went on, "there have been 21 'rounds' of steel price increases."

"There have been nine 'rounds' of wage increases," he said. "These price increases have yielded the industry more than $3 in revenue for each $1 of wage increases."

Textile Workers Pres. William Pollock declared that others are beginning to realize what his union has long maintained—"that the textile crisis is national, not regional; that there has been very little migration of industry; that there has been a constant, nationwide shrinkage in the number of mills, in employment and profits."

In 1946, he recalled, there were approximately 1.3 million textile workers.

"After 10 years of Taft-Hartley —and, incidentally, four years of Republican government—the number is down to less than one million," he added.

Cement Union Hits Delays In Bargaining

Chicago — Strikes involving 75 percent of all cement production are "inevitable" unless companies engage in "serious collective bargaining," Pres. Felix Jones of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers warned.

Jones noted that contracts covering 105 cement manufacturing plants have already passed the primary expiration date and that by July 1 contracts for 25,000 workers will have expired.

The union is seeking a 10-cent hourly wage boost and a start at correction of area differentials now as great as 46 cents an hour. Other contract improvements have also been requested.

Pennsylvania Workers Win Right to Organize

Harrisburg, Pa.—Gov. George M. Leader of Pennsylvania has signed an executive order giving Pennsylvania state employes the right to organize and present grievances through union channels.

The executive order is the result of a series of meetings between the American Federation of State, County and Municipal employes and the administration.

The order states:

Employes have the right to join any labor organization without fear of negative repercussion.

The union is recognized as collective bargaining agent for the state employes.

Grievances or employe problems can be discussed by union representatives with administrative officers.

Unions must be consulted before rules pertaining to employment are changed or adopted.

Convention Of IUD Set For Oct. 31

The biennial convention of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has been set for Oct. 31-Nov. 1 in Washington by action of the IUD executive board.

In a day-long session the board in a series of actions:

Formally suspended the Laundry Workers Union in accordance with a recent directive from the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Served notice on the Teamsters, Distillery Workers and the Plasterers Union that they must pay overdue per capita payments by June 30 or face suspension from the department.

Victim of Inflation

The board adopted a statement condemning as "violative of the principle of trade union fraternity" any statements or actions by an affiliate during an organizing campaign "designed to cast doubt upon the good name or basic loyalty to trade union principle of any other affiliate."

The efforts of some industry leaders to blame wage boosts for inflation was deplored in a wage-price statement. "We point out that the real buying power of the industrial worker today is one percent below last year. The truth is that industrial labor is the victim of inflation and not its cause," the statement said.

Rap Executive Branch

Congress was urged to "stop playing politics and begin working for the people" in a statement which criticized attempts to slash too drastically the federal budget. The country, it said, will derive no benefit from a reduced budget that looks good on paper but does not provide the services essential to an expanding economy.

The lack of direction and purpose from the executive branch of government in recent months was rapped in a statement on legislation. It called for passage of improved minimum wage legislation, a good housing measure, reappointment of Thomas E. Murray to the Atomic Energy Commission, defeat of the Harris-O'Hara natural gas bill, adoption of civil rights legislation and authorization for pay boosts to federal workers.

Teamsters, Ward Still Negotiating

Chicago—Negotiations were continuing on a day-to-day basis between the Teamsters and Montgomery Ward, giant retailing chain, as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The contract expired June 1 but negotiations have continued with federal mediators "offering suggestions" to both sides.

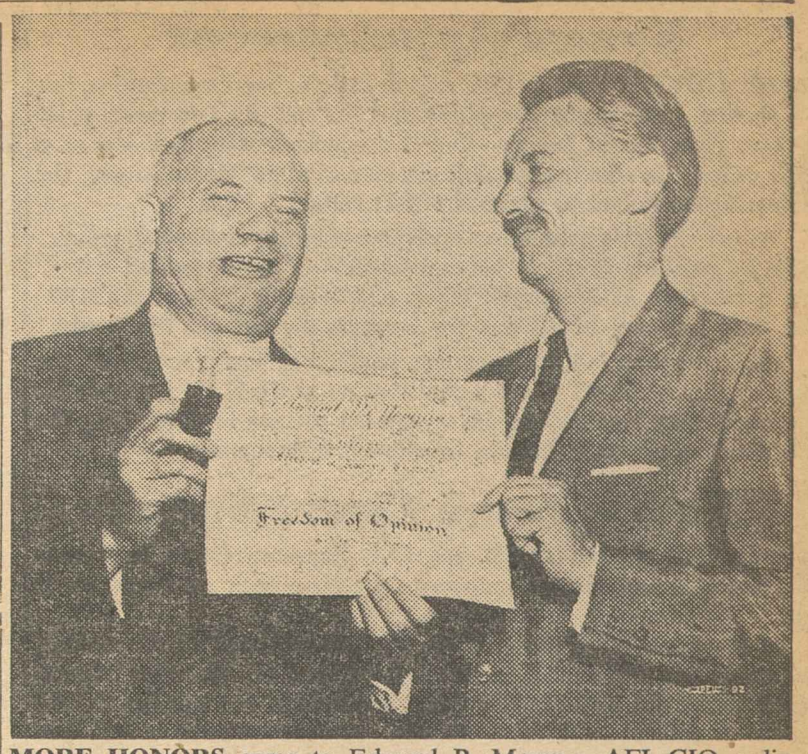
A possible strike would involve 20,000 Teamsters unless the chain comes up "with adequate wage increases and fringe benefits." Strike votes have already been taken by locals from coast to coast.

Maritime Register Begins Publication

The Maritime Register has made its bow as the official publication of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

MTD Executive Sec.-Treas. Harry E. O'Reilly edits the Register. A feature article in the first issue deals with the start of the department's second decade of existence.

Copies of the new publication may be obtained from the department, Room 502, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., at a subscription rate of $2 a year.



MORE HONORS came to Edward P. Morgan, AFL-CIO radio commentator (right), when he was awarded a "Freedom in America" citation by the Workers Defense League at its 20th anniversary luncheon. Pres. Louis Hollander of New York State CIO Council presented citation lauding Morgan's presentation on integration news "in a medium where timidity is the rule."

Publisher Locks Out Lima News Employes

Lima, O.—One hundred and ten employes of the Lima News are locked in bitter combat with R. C. Hoiles, arch foe of unionism in the publishing industry. Their battle, which may be a long one, began May 1.

Raymond Cyrus Hoiles, whose empire, Freedom Newspapers, Inc., spans half a continent, refused to come to terms with the Newspaper Guild members. They struck.

Plan New Paper

Then he locked out the printers and mailers who belonged to the Typographical Union, the Printing Pressmen and Stereotypers when they refused to work without a contract.

With a staff recruited from as far away as Santa Ana, Calif., heart of the Hoiles dominion, the paper is being published despite a blizzard of subscription cancellations.

Lima residents are fed up with the Hoiles brand of journalism and a move is well under way to establish a new paper, the Citizen, which promises to employ striking unionists.

Meanwhile, the strikers are publishing a four-page paper with a circulation of 16,000 which is distributed at factory gates and at street corners to provide news to those who have cancelled out on the News.

Wages are not in dispute in the Guild strike but seniority is, and the union sought the only means of protection against an unscrupulous employer, a Guild shop.

Hoiles' lieutenants refused to discuss the Guild offer and dictatorily posted management's Mar. 26 terms which they said were in effect from there on in.

The Hoiles domain had its birth in Lorain and Mansfield, O., in the Twenties.

From there it spread to other Ohio communities, to Texas, California and Colorado. Hoiles preaches the gospel of "libertarianism" which is never clearly defined but seems to consist of a steady diet of hate against American institutions with the chief targets organized labor, public schools and progressive income taxes.

Time Describes Hoiles

Time magazine, not usually given to criticism of other publishers, once described Hoiles as "a pinch-faced Californian who looks and acts like he had just bitten into an unripe persimmon."

Of his views, Time had this to say:

"Herbert Hoover and the National Association of Manufacturers are too leftish; churches are socialistic; majority rule should be abolished; so should aid to Europe, all involuntary taxes and unions, and public schools."

When he arrived on the Lima scene his 11 dailies ranged in circulation from 7,000 at Bucyrus to 39,000 at Santa Ana, for a total combined circulation of 200,000.

Tore Up Contract

The battle here is not the first one that the Typographical Union has waged with Hoiles and his hirelings.

Hoiles acquired a newspaper in Colorado Springs and also got E. R. McDowell, intensely loyal to Hoiles and contemptuous of any opinion but Hoiles'.

McDowell, as reported by printers employed at that time, walked into the composing room one day with a copy of the contract with the ITU and tore it up. He told printers that they could stay and work without a contract or get out.

The union printers left. McDowell was prepared. He already had a crew of strike-breakers, recruited from Clovis and Santa Ana, and a few from the rural areas outside of Colorado Springs. It was the same tactic, changed only in magnitude, that McDowell used in Lima.

Potofsky Asks Aid In Haggar Strike

New York — Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky appealed to the 75 AFL-CIO state federations and councils to back his union's strike against the Haggar firm, one of the largest makers of men's slacks.

Five Texas plants of the firm have been picketed by the ACWA for eight months following the company's refusal to grant a standard contract. Some of the firm's present output is coming from scab shops in the South and Southwest.

Potofsky reported that delegations are calling on the local management of J. C. Penney stores urging that Haggar slacks be dropped from stock. The Penney chain is probably the largest outlet for the slacks.

Sound Appointment

THE GOVERNING BODY of the Intl. Labor Organization has shown—through its reappointment for at least five more years of Dir. Gen. David Morse—that it recognizes statesmanship of a high order. In making possible an extension of Morse's term, the governing body had to revise the ILO rules.

Morse won this unanimous acclaim not by appeasing any group, but by standing firmly to his convictions—a deeply rooted belief in democracy, in democratic labor, and in the mission of the ILO to help improve conditions for workers throughout the world.

The American labor movement, which has long recognized the high quality of David Morse's contribution to the ILO, applauds his reappointment and wishes him continued success in developing the effectiveness of the ILO as an instrument of humanity.

The Supreme Court Speaks

IN CLEAR LANGUAGE, the U.S. Supreme Court has made clear that anti-union employers can't have their cake and eat it too.

In cases involving the AFL-CIO's two affiliated textile unions, the court has said that if unions can be sued for violation of contracts under the Taft-Hartley Act, then unions can ask the federal courts to enforce arbitration awards. Non-compliance would then amount to contempt of court.

Many employers—particularly in the South's hard-bitten textile industry—have been able to flout arbitration awards which they don't like; and in the hostile anti-union climate of the industry, unions often have been unable to force compliance.

Thus the Supreme Court decision represents a powerful strengthening of labor's hands against a group of arrogant employers.

In another decision of major importance, the court has aimed a sharp arrow at the monopoly-merger trend that has been so notable in American industry during recent years.

By telling DuPont that it must get rid of at least some of its 23 percent voting control of General Motors, the high tribunal has put other multi-million- and multi-billion-dollar corporations on notice that the anti-trust laws are on the books to be enforced.

Khrushchev on TV

WE DOUBT that the Hungarian Communists will be so stupid as to run the Khrushchev TV interview with the CBS reporters on their own stations.

The Soviet dictator blandly claimed that the Kadar regime is popular and could exist for "ages" without Soviet military support.

Few Americans believe that particular whopper. For that matter, we doubt that Khrushchev believes it, either.

But the enslaved people of Hungary, who enjoyed a few brief days of freedom until their anti-Communist revolt was crushed by Soviet guns and tanks, might just possibly take offense at the notion they want or like the Russian-supported Kadar regime.

The Khrushchev lie, we suspect, was intended primarily for American ears. Somebody ought to tell the man that whatever he thinks Americans may be, we're not fools.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II JUNE 8, 1957 No. 23

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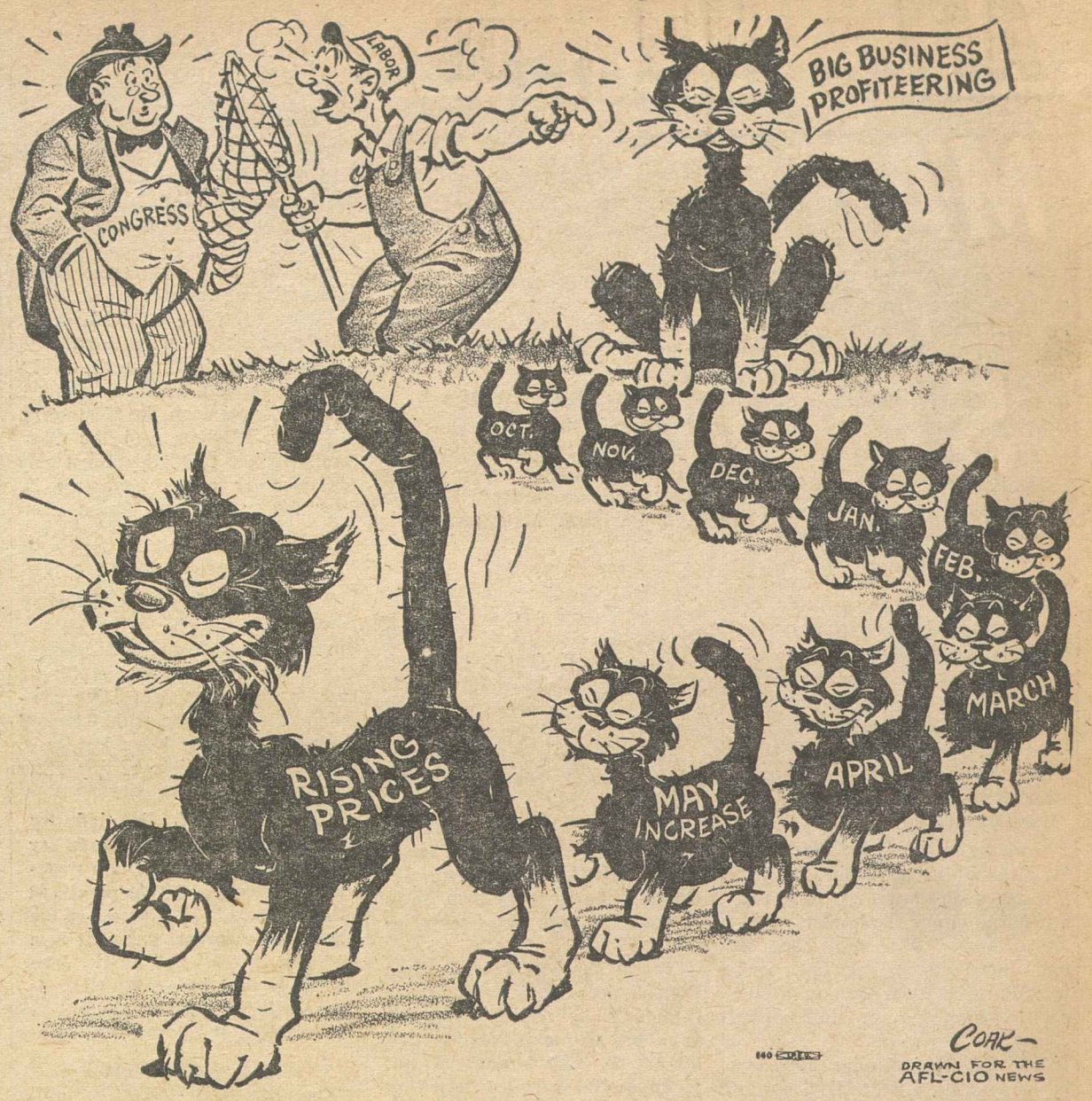
Tom-Foolery!



U.S. Labor's Rout of Communism Sparked World Fight, Carey Says

(The following is excerpted from a speech by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James B. Carey to the U.S. State Department's Foreign Service Institute on The Decline and Fall of Communism in American Labor.)

The postwar problems of both European and Asiatic labor movements have centered almost exclusively around one issue—the threat of communism. At ILO meetings in Geneva, at ICFTU meetings in Stockholm and London, American union delegates found that the biggest and most compelling questions involved ways and means of preventing communism from engulfing the labor movements of non-Communist countries.

Twenty-five years ago in such meetings U.S. union representatives would have been considered babes-in-the-woods by their European colleagues. And, in fact, the American unionists would have felt like babes-in-the-woods when it came to holding their own with the politically-wise Europeans who had spent lifetimes building intricate edifices of doctrine and dogma and splitting the most subtle hairs of political theory.

Twenty-five years ago that might have been true; but suddenly in the postwar years it was no longer true. American union representatives at international conferences were no longer treated as naive children—promising children, yes, but woefully immature and unsophisticated.

Why? What had happened?

Well, first off, let me say that it was not because the American labor movement had grown tremendously in terms of numbers and treasuries. It was not because we had made amazing contractual gains—gains that far outstripped the advances made by European labor over much longer periods; and it was not because we had achieved more influence in government than ever before.

Labor Licked Communism

American unionists found themselves in positions of international leadership and accorded unprecedented respect and prestige because they had licked the problem that neither European or Asiatic unionism had licked—communism.

Our baby labor movement had met communism head-on and defeated it. American unionism beat back—and finally routed—one of the most determined attempts by communism to capture a labor movement that any country has known.

We provided an example, an object-lesson to our harrassed colleagues in France, Italy, Austria, Greece—in fact, to unionists everywhere outside the Iron Curtain—on how, not only to fight, but, to exterminate communism.

Our experiences and our victories provided European and Asiatic unionists with tested strategies, tactics, methods, and means of anti-Communist fighting and even new techniques of psychological warfare.

Unionists Helping Government

Today American labor's experiences are being used, to one extent or another, in every country in the world where democratic unionism is in conflict with communism. And almost anywhere this conflict rages, there you will find representatives of American unionism helping, bolstering, counseling the democratic forces and translating the American experience into the practical day-to-day realities of local conditions.

I have estimated—and here too is a towering demonstration of how labor's status has changed in 25 years—that today there are at least 50 American unionists in U.S. government posts abroad. In addition, there are dozens of U.S. union representatives, working directly either for American unions or the ICFTU, full time or on special missions, in countries all around the globe—from Japan and Singapore to South America, from Scandinavia to Central Africa.

It was not, however, an easy or painless process by which American labor became a world-example of successful anti-communism. On the contrary, it was a protracted and often agonizing struggle.

Much of it, probably most of it, never became known to the public, never appeared in the press. Occasionally the struggle erupted into dramatic climaxes that did catch public attention momentarily; but more often it was a deadly and stealthy behind-the-scenes war.

This was a conflict that raged in a dozen of America's most critically important industries, often unnoticed except by the participants. It was a war that included major campaign operations extending over huge geographical areas and at the same time tiny guerilla attacks and ambushings.

It was a war that included major frontal assaults and also rear-guard sniping. It was a war in which a few men died, in which many more were beaten, wounded and permanently crippled.

It was a war in which saboteurs, agitators and spies were employed; and even a few double-agents.

It was a war for men's hearts and minds, literally a war for the loyalties of millions of union members. It was a war in which careers were made and careers were blasted.

It was a war that brought brilliant new union leadership to the forefront and tossed scores of other reputations into the trash barrel of history.

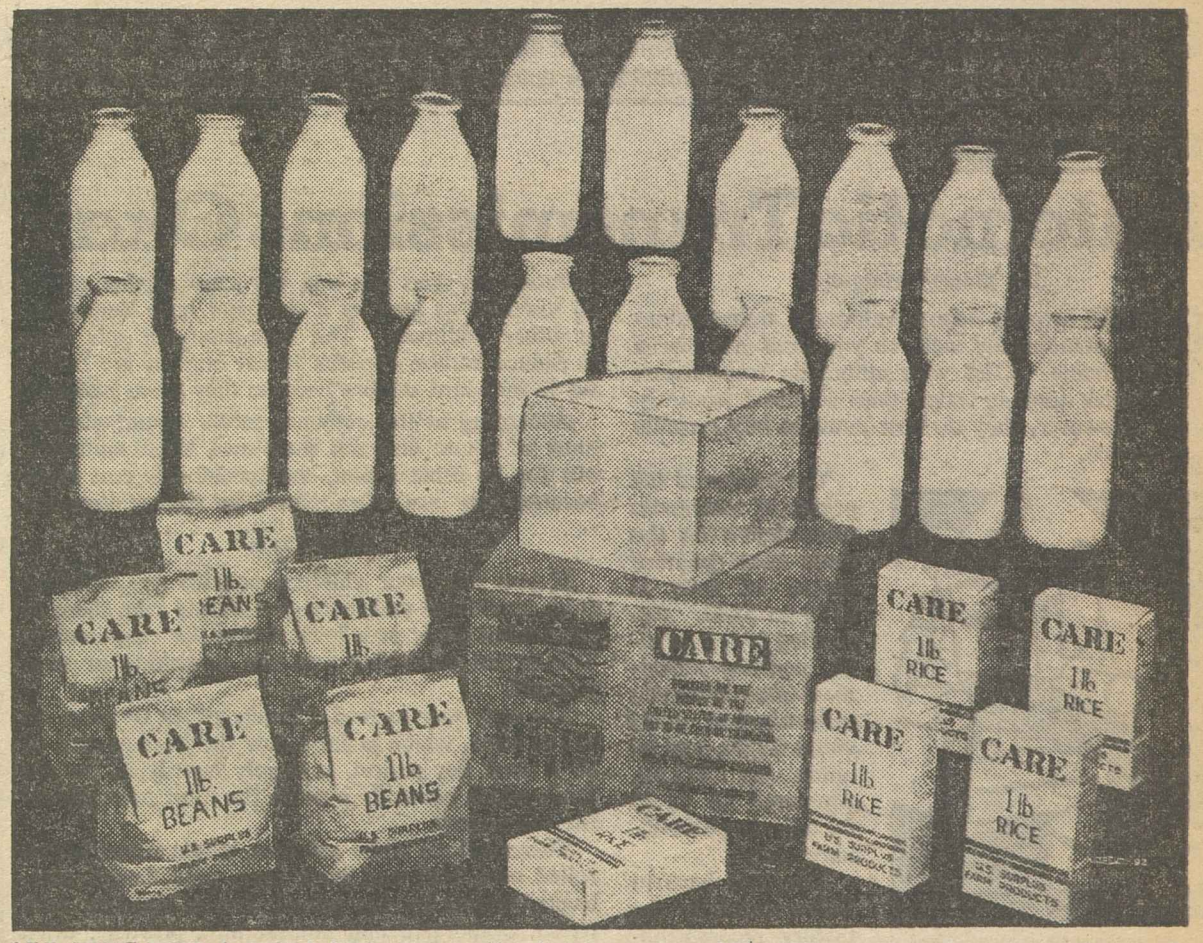
It is that war that accomplished "the decline and fall of communism in American labor."

Labor Dollars to CARE Aid World Needy

AFL-CIO News
MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

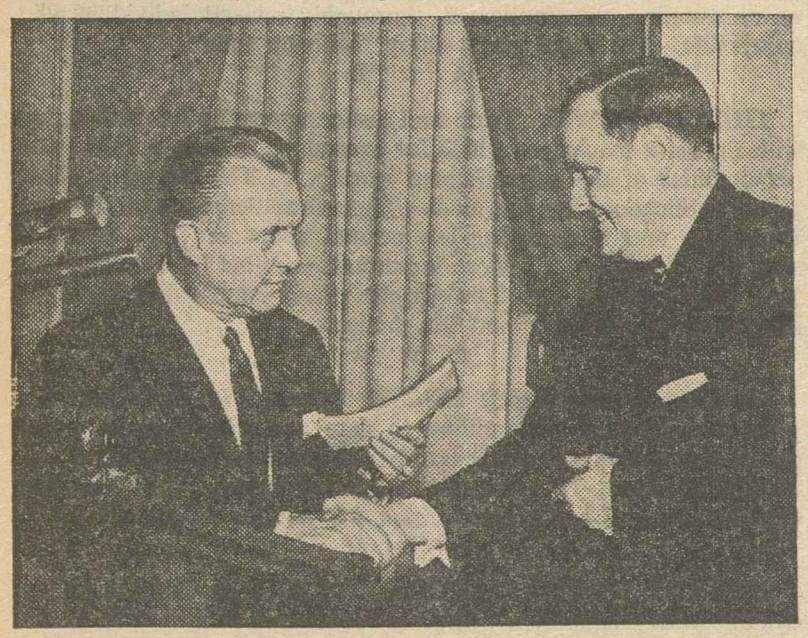
THOUSANDS OF WORKERS and other needy people in all parts of the world have benefitted from millions of dollars AFL-CIO members have given to CARE. When refugees poured into Austria from Hungary, hundreds ate from U.S.-given CARE food packages like these being moved by Austrian trade unionists who won world admiration for their work during the crises.

BASIC SCHOOL MATERIALS, consisting of 14 educational items including an English language exercise book, are provided by CARE for refugees from Communist China in Hong Kong, for a gift of $1. Students eagerly welcome the packets.

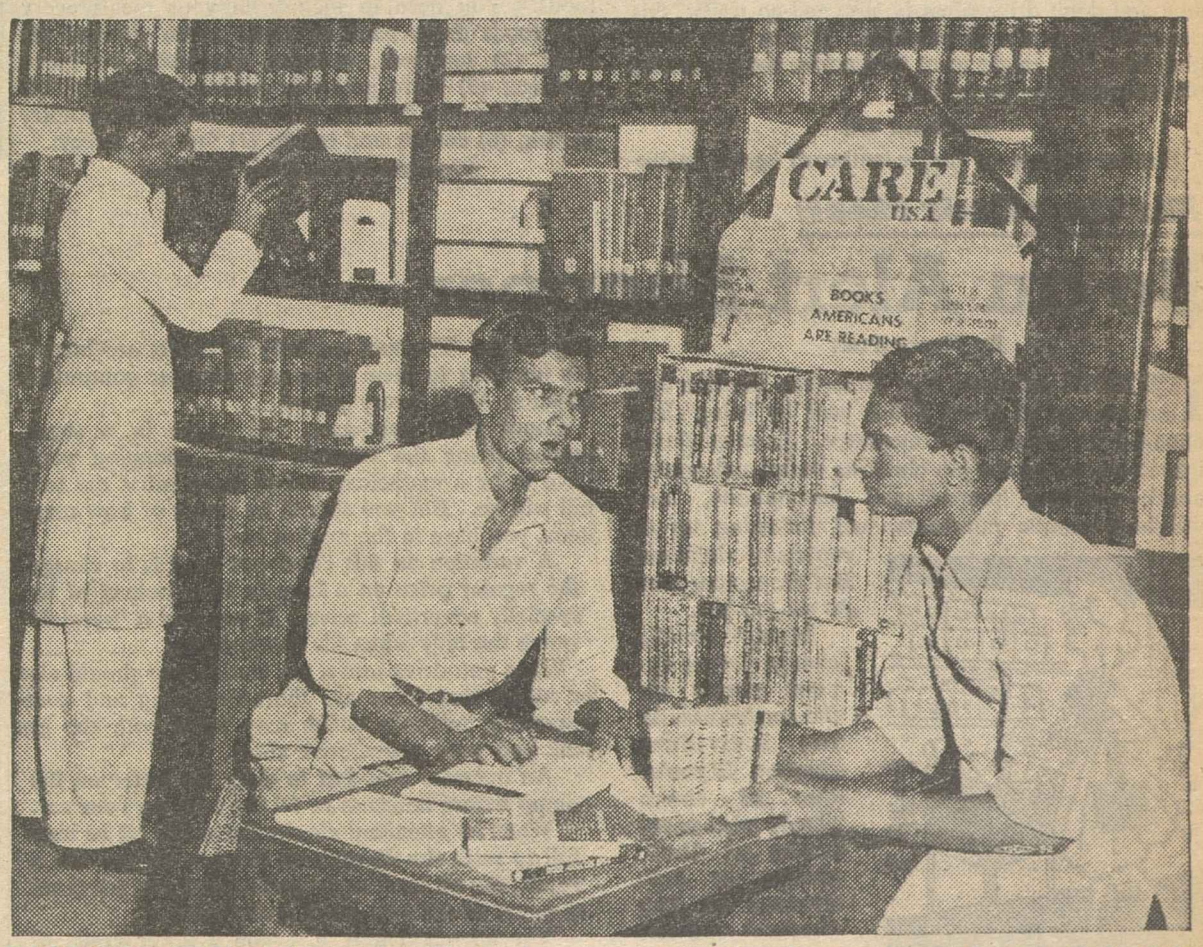


ALL THIS FOR A DOLLAR! For a gift of that amount, AFL-CIO members have given thousands of packages of U.S. surplus foods, weighing 22 lbs., through the CARE Food Crusade. Each contains enough powdered milk to make 20 quarts; five lbs. each of beans and rice, and seven lbs. of cheese. The packages have meant life itself to hundreds of thousands.

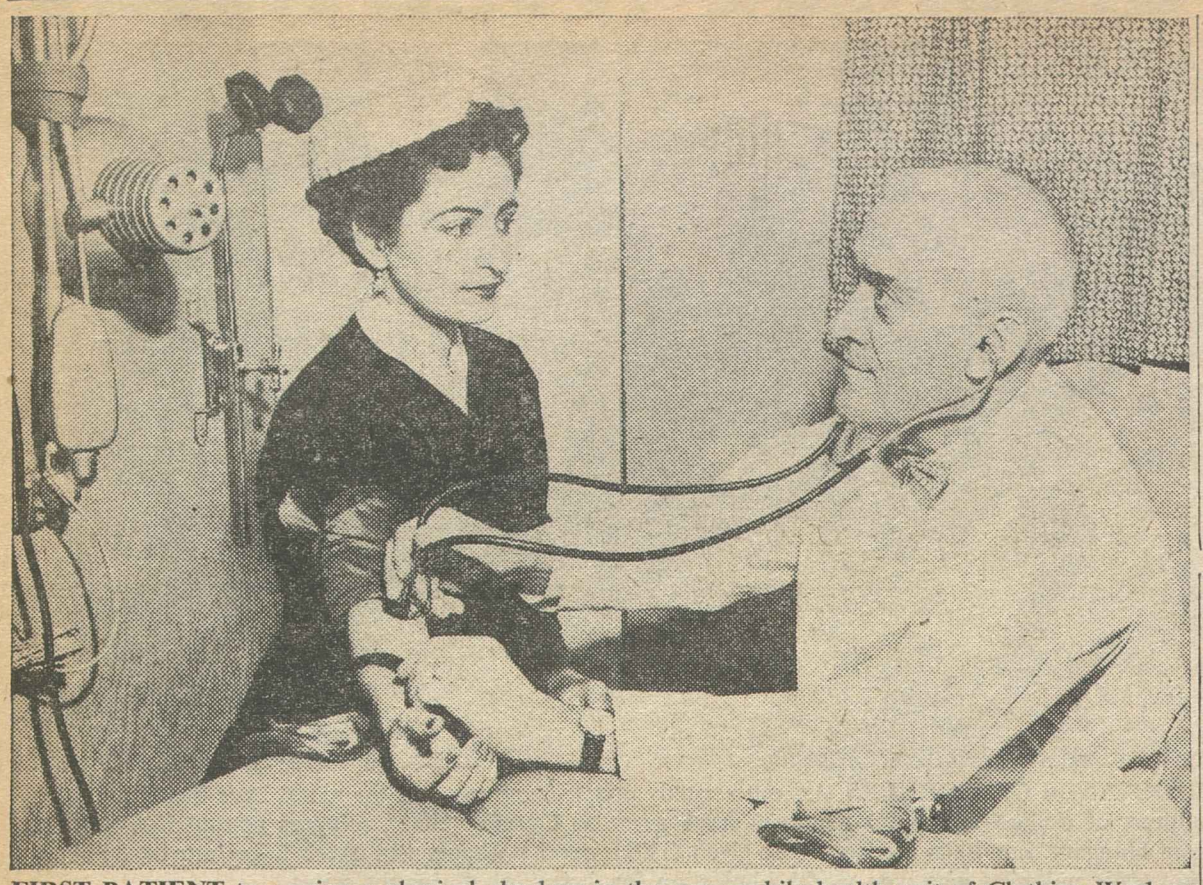
CARE WELCOME KIT is as much a symbol of the agency to the refugees of all nations as the food package. This Hungarian youngster's elated reaction to the wonder of a new toothbrush is typical of the reception the kit gets.



U.S. WORKER GENEROSITY has built a reservoir of good will in the world kept filled by such gifts as the $7,700 Pres. Joseph A. McDonough (left) of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor is handing to CARE Dir. Richard W. Reuter. Money was raised at Philadelphia dinner for Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers, AFL-CIO representative on the CARE board.



FOOD FOR THE MIND is the CARE American bookshelf. Above, two students at Urdu College at the University of Karachi, Pakistan, discuss some of the 99 selected American volumes which CARE sends to schools, libraries, information centers, institutions and individuals on receipt of a $30 gift. The books reflect varied phases of life in the U.S.



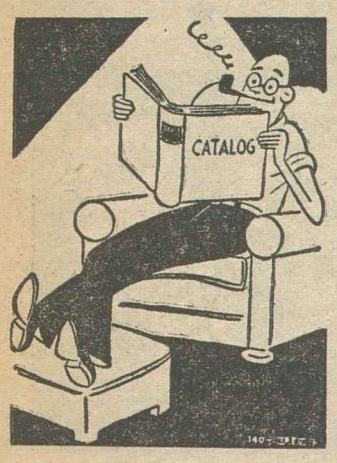
FIRST PATIENT to receive a physical checkup in the new mobile health unit of Clothing Workers Local 169 was Eunice Alvarez, with Dr. William A. Sibrans doing the checking. The $45,000 unit will offer diagnostic services to 4,000 members of the local scattered in a score of New York and New Jersey communities, and will be available for emergency service in any community disaster.

How to Buy:

Automatic Transmissions Okay

By Sidney Margolius

REPAIR experts report automatic transmissions are standing up well, so you need not fear a lot of trouble. Cars with automatic transmission have better trade-in value than standard transmission. However, they do cost more to buy, operate and service.



The suggested list prices of automatic transmission on the three most popular makes of cars is $180 to $188. According to a specialist, periodic adjustment of an automatic transmission costs about $7.50, and as much as $12.50, compared to $1.50 for adjusting an ordinary clutch.

You also have to follow carefully the factory recommendations on changes of fluid and adjustments, and have your mechanic inspect the fluid level periodically.

The major advantage of automatic transmission is in driving in city traffic. If you live in a rural area and don't drive often in stop-and-go traffic, this convenience is not as valuable. If you take many long trips, you might want to consider the gas-saving advantage of an overdrive.

Outboard Oil

Service experts of major outboard motor manufacturers say you can use any clear engine oil of 30 viscosity as long as it does not have detergents or other additives. The high-detergent oils used to reduce carbon deposits in car engines are harmful to outboard motors because they leave residues.

According to the outboard motor manufacturers, most of whom also sell their own brand outboard oils for 30 cents a pint, the special oils cost more because they are extra-refined to reduce deposits.

Food Costs

If you fear your children actually are suffering from nutritional deficiency you should take them to the nearest clinic or a local doctor for examination. This is not something you can determine or treat yourself.

The only way to feed a family of six or more on $25 a week, which is far below the average cost of $9 a week per person, is to rely heavily on certain foods which generally provide the most nourishment for the money.

These include white potatoes, whole wheat bread, rolled oats, beef and pork liver, peas, beans, rutabagas, carrots by the pound, frozen spinach, milk (fresh, evaporated and non-fat milk powder), dried prunes, canned peas, American cheese, cottage cheese, canned tuna fish, canned corned beef hash, codfish or haddock, eggs and hamburger.

That doesn't mean your family needs only these foods. You need to include in your meals every day foods from each of these seven groups: (1) milk; (2) tomatoes, oranges, grapefruit or green cabbage; (3) leafy green or yellow vegetables; (4) other vegetables or fruit; (5) eggs, lean meat, poultry or fish; (6) cereals and bread; (7) fats and sweets.

(Copyright 1957 by Sidney Margolius)

Making Ends Meet:

Be an Alert Shopper

By Nancy Pratt

IT'S BEEN estimated that American families lose an average of about $35 a year by being short changed on weights and measures. In most states, inspectors are on the job checking scales and pumps, check-weighing prepackaged merchandise, test-weighing sample purchases, and following up on reports of violations. But inspectors can't do all the job.

Many short-change dodges depend simply on the carelessness of the individual shopper. If you're one of those people who never looks at their change or daydreams at the checkout counter, you invite double-dealing. You can avoid getting gypped by being alert to such dodges.

You can be cautious without being annoyingly suspicious. The vast majority of clerks are honest. It's insulting to them to have a shopper continually question their every move

Count your purchases. If you're in a supermarket doing the family's weekly shopping you'd have to be a mathematician to know what the total bill will be. But you should be aware of how many items you have in the market basket.

A variation on this check-out trick is to charge the regular price on a bargain item instead of its specially advertised price. If you buy a "special" watch the tally when it's checked out.

When you drive into a gas station you should also be aware that there are short-measuring and over-measuring methods which may leave both the gas tank and your pocketbook short.

An operator may fail to clear the meter on the pump before he starts to fill the tank on your car.

When an attendant checks the motor oil he may fail to push the dipstick all the way down. As a result, the oil level registers low and you purchase a quart of oil you don't really need.

The attendant may give you a lower grade of gas or oil than you asked for but charge you the premium price.

It's easy to avoid these and other dodges simply by showing the same alertness in the gas station as in the supermarket.

Hollywood Observer:

Bing's a Hit Without Singing a Note

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—The Groaner has done it again and this time without singing a note.

In MGM's new feature picture, "Man on Fire," Bing Crosby is a smash hit in a solid dramatic role that cannot help but garner fresh laurels for this easy going, popular man whose voice has probably been heard by more people around the world than that of any other person in history.

"Man on Fire" is a hard-hitting story about the effect of divorce on a boy and his parents and it introduces to the cinema screen four stage and television actors who never before have appeared in motion pictures. They're all good, but one of them—the lovely, blonde Inger Stevens—is outstanding and it's easy to foresee film stardom for her.

Bing plays a normally easy going and affable man who fights to the bitter end against letting his former wife, Mary Fickett, gain custody of their 11-year-old son, brilliantly portrayed by Malcolm Brodrick.

Inger Stevens is nothing less than terrific as a young legal aide who eventually gets Crosby back on the track. Other competent performances are given by E. G. Marshall, Richard Eastham and Ann Seymour, particularly good as a woman judge.

Screenwriter Ranald MacDougall also directed and has turned in a fine job. The dialogue sparkles and while dramatic intensity is sustained throughout, it at no time becomes overbearing—although on a couple of occasions I noticed my wife wiping tears from her eyes.

When the picture was in the planning stage, Producer Sol C. Siegel considered having Bing sing a song or two during the drama. But the Groaner vetoed the idea, asserting that it would weaken the solid, dramatic punch of the story to have the leading character burst into song. How right he was!

This is the first time that Bing doesn't sing during one of his films but if you listen carefully, you'll hear his famous voice warbling the title song over the main title credits before the start of the film proper.

Contrary to some printed reports, Crosby says he has no intention of retiring just yet. "I like to work," he told me, "and certainly don't want to be put out to pasture until people grow tired of having me around."

Bing Crosby and Inger Stevens in "Man on Fire."

While Bing is a unique, living show business legend, he remains an unassuming, uncomplicated, thoroughly relaxed individual who enjoys life. He hopes you'll enjoy "Man on Fire."

★ ★ ★

THE LOWDOWN: Truth and justice appear to be catching up with the smut magazines which for several years have preyed upon personalities of the entertainment world . . . The largest of these jackal publications has just made a big cash settlement with Dorothy Dandridge and is retracting lies printed about her . . . She had sued for $2 million . . . More important, criminal libel indictments have been returned by a Los Angeles grand jury against the same magazine, its publisher and his minions.

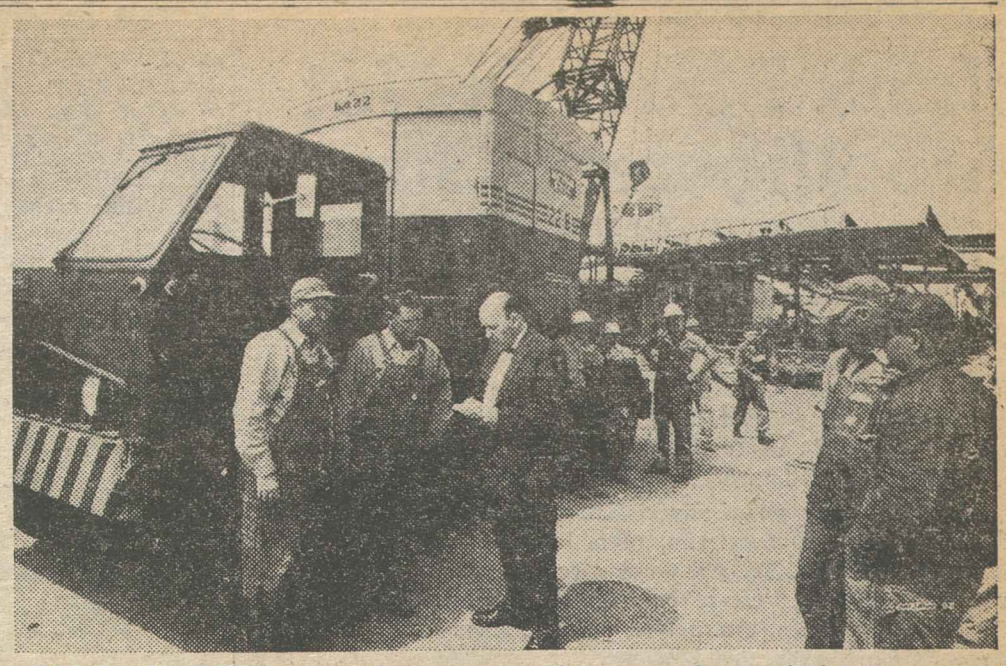
★ ★ ★

IN CASE YOU DIDN'T KNOW: "Gone With the Wind" has grossed more than $40 million to date and there's never a day passes that it isn't still doing business somewhere in the world . . . This after almost 18 years of continual showings . . . "The Ten Commandments" has grossed about $16 million in six months.

★ ★ ★

HE'S FOR SEEING AMERICA FIRST: Jerry Wald, a human dynamo with imagination who's now producing at 20th-Fox, favors making more pictures on location in the United States—rather than abroad. Jerry's blockbuster "Peyton Place" is now shooting in Maine. In addition, his "Kiss Them For Me" and "No Down Payment" are in production at the studio in Hollywood. While recognizing that a few pictures demand foreign locales, Wald feels American producers are not taking enough advantage of some wonderfully colorful locales in many sections of our own country.

DEVASTATION SCENE like this was typical in the wake of the tornado which slammed through Ruskin Heights, working-family suburb of Kansas City. Union groups in the area volunteered rescue and welfare services to assist the victims and took the lead in a special campaign to raise relief fund.



UNION-MANNED heavy equipment was on the scene early to assist in rescue work at tornado scene. Robert Rosekrans, assistant director of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities (third from left) is shown with Operating Engineers near supermarket whose ruins entombed many.

Success of 'People's Capitalism' Explained

Broad Sharing of Benefits Makes System 'Click' Here

New York—What are the distinguishing marks of America's "people's capitalism"—the free enterprise society that has produced the world's highest standard of living?

A round-table discussion at Yale University by representatives of business and labor and the academic world has come up with some guides, designed to "correct the fantastic and often dangerous misconceptions about the American economic system that exist around the world."

High Standard of Living

"The single feature which contributes most to make American capitalism a 'people's capitalism' is the very wide participation in a high standard of living," the summary of the discussions pointed out.

Widespread ownership of shares of stock—which some corporations in their advertisements have been stressing as the key to a "people's capitalism"—was looked upon by the panel as "significant" but "not essential."

Instead, it listed four main hallmarks:

1—A wide distribution of the policy-sharing processes in the economy.

2—A recognition by both business and labor that "economic enterprise must be conducted with regard for the public good and not in a way which takes account only of immediate and individual profits."

3—A demand for a "rising, dynamic way of life."

4—"The broad distribution of the benefits of the economy among the people through a high standard of living for the bulk of the population."

Underlying these, the round-table declared, are several concepts that have helped promote the American economy. One of them is the ideal of "equality of opportunity," which has fostered the growth of a people's capitalism by "creating high goals for millions of people and thus stimulating their economic energies."

The ideal of a society "without fixed or special social class—an ideal never fully realized—has helped strengthen the belief that each man's position in the world is one that he makes for himself."

Caution Issued on Other Countries

The panel cautioned against trying to force the concept of people's capitalism on other countries. Other countries, the group agreed, should be encourage to "select those features of people's capitalism that fit in with what they can do."

The Round-Table was sponsored by Yale University and the Advertising Council. Joining in the discussion were George Brown and Henry C. Fleisher, directors of the AFL-CIO departments of international affairs and publications; Lee H. Bristol of the Bristol-Meyers Co.; Walter H. Wheeler, Jr. of Pitney-Bowes, Inc.; John Davenport of Fortune Magazine; Profs. Edmund W. Sinnott, Harold Lasswell and others of the Yale faculty.

Copies of the report on People's Capitalism may be obtained from the Advertising Council, 25 W. 45th St., New York.

TYPICAL KIND OF FAMILY in America's "people's capitalism" was that of steelworker Ed Barnes, an employe of U.S. Steel Corp. Barnes was a member of Steelworkers Union at time of his selection as subject for U.S. Information Agency's people's capitalism display; he's since been promoted to foreman.

Ceylonese Flock to See 'People's Capitalism'

Colombo, Ceylon—Large numbers of Ceylonese—whose government is led by a Democratic Socialist party—are looking with interest at a big display of America's people's capitalism.

According to a New York Times dispatch, more than 1,500 people a day have been visiting the exhibit.

It reproduces a typical American home, shows slum clearance projects, and projects pictures and graphs to show that American citizens are not the slaves of Wall Street imperialism, as Russian propaganda would have the world believe.

Kampelman Highpoints Labor Hostility to Communism

The history of American labor is replete with examples of attempts by various political groups, often with a radical orientation, to shape the trade union movement in their own ideological images.

In its earliest days the labor movement was a prime target for utopians of varied hues and shades. The anarchists, syndicalists, Socialists, single-taxers and many others have at one time or another sought to take over the direction of the trade union movement.

In the 1930's the Communists made a strong bid to win control of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. But they, too, were ultimately cast into the outer darkness and for essentially the same reasons that led to the failure of the earlier groups.

The Communists failed because their primary obligation was to advance communism and the cause of the Soviet Union, and to convert trade unions into political organizations for eventually producing violent, revolutionary change.

The American trade unionist, as Max M. Kampelman points out in his book "The Communist Party vs. the CIO," is opposed to the creation of systems of power dedicated to support the foreign policies of a Communist nation.

"The traditions of the American labor movement," he writes, "are quite hostile to the philosophy of communism." The trade unions in this country do not represent a narrow class "but rather the broad mass of the population."

This tradition, says Kampelman, explains why the Communists, despite their "skill, zeal and dedication" were not able to make real headway into the American labor movement.

Kampelman, a Washington attorney and a doctor of political science, served six years as legislative counsel to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.).

His doctoral dissertation on the problem of communism in the labor movement became an important document in a subsequent investigation of the subject by a Senate Labor subcommittee headed by Humphrey.

Kampelman, in this book, details the initial infiltration of newly-born CIO unions by the Communists during the period of the mid-1930's Popular Front; the zigs and zags of the Communist Party line and how they affected the Communist-dominated groups in the CIO; and finally the events that led to their expulsion and almost total defeat at the hands of the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

The story of the CIO's successful effort to purge Communist-led unions has been often told. But here it is presented cooly and factually, thoroughly documented and nailed down.

For those who need guidance on how the Communists operate, their methods of infiltrating trade unions, the book is invaluable. For those who might be sympathetic to the lure of a new Communist-inspired "popular front," the volume charts the fatal dangers to a free democratic trade union movement. The Communist Party vs. the CIO, Max M. Kampelman 299 pages, Frederick A. Praeger, $6.00.

—S. M.

I'm Often Wrong:

Hank Bauer Is Not A Belligerent Guy

By Joe Miller

THE funny thing about that recent night-club brawl in which Hank Bauer is cast as the villain is the point that there isn't a nicer guy in baseball than the Yankee outfielder. Hank always plays to the hilt on the field, but is never belligerent off it.

Yogi Berra already has laid down the case for the defense with his classic, "Nobody ever hit nobody." Without attempting any prejudgments, it is likely that Bauer's chief crime probably was his status as a well-known athlete.

Every sports figure of any stature at all has to contend with the wise guys and fans who, often lubricated by a few belts, insist on getting either palsy-walsy or nasty with the star. It was this constant pressure on Ted Williams, especially in his career's early stages, that helped produce some of the Red Sox slugger's more celebrated blowups.

In the court of public opinion, the athlete is generally made to look bad if he reacts to this heckling as you or I probably would. So he disciplines himself to brush off the hecklers with a smile and walk away.

Boxing champions have the worst time of it. Jack Dempsey would get challenged so many times that he finally had someone around him at all times to brush them off in a nice way. "Here I was, the heavyweight champion of the world," said Dempsey. "Yet I needed a bodyguard."

Ever so often, however, an athlete will lose control. Joe Benjamin, the old San Francisco lightweight, often was accosted by those gin-filled characters who wanted to brag to their friends that they took a punch at him.

Joe usually would shrug them off, but one night in a Market Street bar he was verbally pushed around by an unpleasant drunk and forgot himself. The conversation went like this:

"I saw Ace Hudkins beat you," the drunk started out.
"That's right; it's in the book," Benjamin replied.
"I saw Billy Dowd beat you, too."
"That's right; it's in the book, too."
"I saw you lose a lot of other times, too. You took some real clobberings."
"Listen, I fought 126 fights and won 116 of them. And you never saw me win a fight?"
"Never saw you win a fight."
"Well," said Benjamin before letting fly with a right hand, "you will tonight."

★ ★ ★

DIAMOND DUST: The word on Dave Sime, Duke's famed sprinter who has decided to make baseball his career, is that he can run and throw, but can't hit. Yet he consistently batted over .400 at Duke in a pretty tough college league . . . Seems to me that some scouts turned down Al Kaline because he couldn't hit either.

Pittsburgh fans have been clambering all over Manager Bobby Bragan's back for various things, mostly the Bucs' dismal showing this spring. But Philadelphia's kindly manager Mayo Smith has little sympathy for him. Recently he told Bragan: "Stop worrying about the boos here in Pittsburgh. These people are amateur boo-ers. We have the professional boo-ers in Philadelphia!"

The White Sox farmed out the pitcher whose wife Patti Waggin is a burlesque dancer, and somebody observed that probably "her husband's fast ball didn't take off!" . . . Phil Wrigley, the Cubs' owner, says that "giving a bonus to a ball player is like hanging the oats on the wrong end of a horse." Granted that bonus babies have their drawbacks, the futile Cubs could at least try to get a ball player or two.

Charlie Grimm, who managed Lew Burdette at Milwaukee, contends that the lanky righthander doesn't throw a spitter. Charlie says he has a knuckler that behaves like a wet one . . . Although the Dodgers own their own plane, Don Newcombe, Junior Gilliam, Sal Maglie and Carl Furillo still refuse to fly. They take the trains . . . This is what they call "esprit de corps" in baseball.

The Tigers released Bob Kennedy this spring. A few days later he sent a wire to his erstwhile team-mates wishing them good luck.

Mickey Owen's sizeup of Princeton graduate Dave Sisler, the Red Sox pitcher: "He looks like an MIT grad and plays like he's from Notre Dame." . . . A New York restaurateur gives free steak dinners to every Giant, Yankee and Dodger hitting a home run. Last year the three teams hit a total of 279 homers . . . Hank Bauer, he of the Affair Copacabana, plans to open his new Kansas City restaurant this summer and give a free dinner to everyone in the place every time he homers.

This will be a switch. Ball players usually are the recipients of free loaders. The White Sox' Walt Dropo still has some of the 28 suits he won from a Birmingham tailor for hitting homers . . . And Bob Wolff, the Washington broadcaster, gives away prizes amounting to $15,000 in pre-game interviews.

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BLUE-PLATE SPECIAL: The upswing in the home-run dep't this spring revives suspicion that the rabbit ball has been juiced up again and recalls the bleat of pitcher Walter Masterson: "When I grip that baseball I can hear that rabbit's heart bleat."

Soup to Nonsense:

How to Survive Parenthood

By Jane Goodsell

BECOMING a parent does not require any particular talent, but living through parenthood does. The occupational hazards are great. Unless you have what it takes, you are apt to develop a persecution complex.

What does it take? The following is a partial list of the basic requirements:

1—An unlimited income. To those who already have children, this is self-explanatory. Those who do not have children would never believe it.

2—The ability to get along on three hours sleep. Parents are robbed of their rest for different reasons, depending on the ages of their offspring, but at any 2 a. m. of the year a lot of mothers and fathers will be standing around in rumpled pajamas with their eyes wide open.

Some will be feeding, rocking, patting or soothing babies. Others will be wondering why their teen-agers aren't home from a dance that ended at midnight.

Those who need a lot of sleep are ill-prepared for parenthood.

3—The ability to remain calm, no matter what happens. The dilemmas in which parents find themselves are limitless and defy classification.

4—An I.Q. of at least 140. If you can recite the preamble to the Constitution and play a piano concerto and add a column of five figures all at the same time, you may also be able to simultaneously bake a cake, feed a baby, serve as the victim in an Indian massacre, fix a broken roller skate and discuss the merits of Elvis Presley.

5—The judicial powers of Oliver Wendell Holmes. Only a keen legal mind can cope with the complexities of a case in which two parties are vociferiously insisting, "She started it!"

6—The scientific grasp of a nuclear physicist. A parent should be able to answer questions about sound, light, gravity, atmospheric pressure and electricity. Not to mention the telephone, the television set and Mrs. Brown's forthcoming baby.

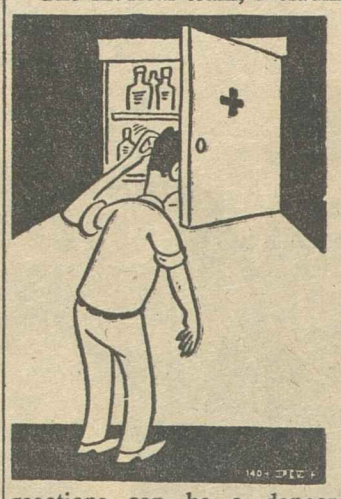
For Your Health's Sake:

Industrial Nurse Key to Safety

By Dr. Morris Brand

THE industrial nurse must not only be properly trained and experienced in this special field of nursing but also continue her professional education through attendance at professional lectures, meetings and conferences.

The medical team, including the industrial nurse, must have knowledge of the toxic materials and processes and their toxic symptoms. Management should inform the medical department of all new items introduced so that the medical department will obtain information from various sources about possible toxic reactions.



A nurse with only a limited knowledge of the possible toxic reactions can be a dangerous handicap to the workers.

An increase of accident rate or industrial illness in any area may be as a result of the failure to observe safety standards or may be a signal of the need to develop additional ones. The nurse is therefore in a key position to bring this to the attention of the safety engineer and employer.

The nurse should indoctrinate new employes in safety and other health measures, and distribute health and safety educational materials.

The nurse should maintain an accurate system of medical records, noting all visits to the clinic whether due to an occupational or non-occupational illness or injury.

The medical department should have the confidence of the workers so that it be informed when any unusual condition exists. The workers should be educated to acquaint their private physicians of the nature of their work—particularly if it may be hazardous because the physician may find it advisable to use another medication.

The industrial nurse should maintain 'confident' medical records. Employers are not entitled to know the diagnosis or treatments—unless the worker authorizes the medical department to release the information.

The industrial nurse must remain impartial and objective in all relations affecting the worker and his employer. To lean in management's favor will prove detrimental to the employee and the employer and will reduce the effectiveness of the medical service.

UNION PAINTERS donated their services for a one-day beautification blitz job on Washington's Community Building, which houses the United Community Services and United Givers Fund. Those who helped included (left to right) back row, Thomas Meyers, Local 1773, and Ed Kitterman, Local 368; second row, Henry Santucci, Dan Bradley and Irving Rose, all of Local 368; front row, Harry Wigle and Business Agent Willis Mangum, Local 368, AFL-CIO Community Services Rep. Clem Sergott; Louis Ratcliff, Local 890; UGF Executive Dir. Ferdinand V. Grayson, and Henry Hopkins, Business Agent Robert Moran and Harry Hopkins, Local 1773.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY will blow its chances of creating a major issue on which to challenge the Eisenhower Administration if it makes a mess of the Hells Canyon and TVA fights.

On the public power question, the President has never become a "modern" Republican. He is so dismally non-modern, in fact, that he repudiates the "full river-valley" development policy advocated by GOP Presidents as far back as Chester Arthur.

The White House is implicated up to its neck in trickery on public power.

It is advocating control of the TVA through a "self-financing" plan in which all programs would have to be approved by the Treasury Dept.

The President failed for weeks to appoint a new TVA director, replacing Harry A. Curtis, in an obvious effort to find an anti-TVA person who could be forced through to confirmation by the Senate.

On Hells Canyon, the Idaho Power Co. was given a fast tax-write-off privilege for two low-level dams it has been authorized to build by the Federal Power Commission.

Gordon Gray, the defense mobilization chief who granted the fast write-off, failed to acknowledge candidly before a Senate committee that the grant was opposed by Eisenhower's Interior Sec. Fred A. Seaton.

He invoked the privilege of executive department secrecy in refusing to explain why a memorandum indicated that he had talked about the tax-write-off proposal with White House functionaries including Sherman Adams.

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) recently disclosed that Seaton had advocated a high federal dam at the Pleasant Valley site on the Snake River—and that the White House, including Adams, had interfered with this, too.

Eisenhower's Power Commission chairman, Jerome K. Kuykendall, went to Adams to get the White House to compel Seaton to recant—or at least to keep his mouth shut.

All this is reminiscent of White House connivance in the now-dead Dixon-Yates deal.

But unless the Democrats show the acumen, on principle and for political reasons, to pass a sensible TVA self-financing bill, they will let the public power issue become blurred.

Unless they pass the Morse bill for a high federal dam at Hells Canyon when it reaches the Senate floor, they will deny their 1956 platform pledges as grossly as congressional Republicans are violating their 1956 pledges.

The public power, high-interest rates and tight-money issues are issues in which Democrats can seize the initiative. But not by acting as mugwumps.

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SAID PRES. EISENHOWER ON MAY 22 regarding his "fight" for his modern Republican Defense budget:

"As long as I am in a fight, I never rest until I get—until the United States gets what I believe, my associates and I believe, to be necessary . . . for the protection of ourselves in this critical world . . . I shall never stop until a decision is reached. . ."

Exactly seven days later Republicans moved in the House to raise Defense Dept. spending by $313 million—about one-fourth of what the President stated was "essential."

Where was Ike during the "fight" while the final speeches were made, the button-holing was done, the roll call read? In the White House with hot telephones by his side, cajoling and pleading?

He spent the crucial hours fighting par at Burning Tree Club.

THE UNION LABEL of the United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers' Intl. Union appears on containers of cement, lime and gypsum. It is printed on the cement bags and stenciled on other types of containers.

Morgan Says:

Hope Held Out to Mentally Ill

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDST.)

MOST of us, I suppose, are at least vaguely aware of the depressing statistics in one of the country's worst health problems: mental illness.

Like a threatening toothache or a dull lump in the stomach or something else unpleasant and disturbing, we try to drive the situation to the back of our minds, but still it gnaws on the national consciousness—and conscience.

Morgan

One out of every 10 persons in the United States, the graphs and charts show, will spend some part of his life in a mental hospital. This doesn't even take into account the borderline cases, the fashionable but pitiable neurotics and others whose emotional maladjustments put an acidly painful pucker in what is supposed to be the full fruit of life.

It means, starkly, that more than 16 million persons now living will at some time or other occupy a hospital bed under the disturbing label of "mental case." That is, it means that unless new techniques of treatment are found and proved to clear the way to more and swifter cures.

The president of the American Psychiatric Association, Dr. Francis J. Braceland, testified before a subcommittee headed by Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) which is considering how much money the government should spend on medical research. "Without a doubt," Dr. Braceland said, "we are now in the most exciting period that psychiatry has ever known. There is more hope of real progress in psychiatric treatment and research than ever before."

But now, his argument ran, was just the time not to cut government expenditures on such institutions as the National Institutes of Health or scholarships and grants which will help fill the desperate and growing shortage of trained personnel, particularly in the field of mental health.

If, he said, the government "will stand by us for another decade and help make possible the research that we know must be done" and help with such other vital requirements as training personnel and establishing community facilities, Dr. Braceland confidently predicted that at the end of those 10 years "for the first time we shall catch up with and get ahead of the problem of mental illness instead of lagging decades behind it."

But two of the most responsible and effective worriers about the public's health in Congress, Hill and Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me.), are not happy about the Administration's approach to the matter.

They charge that by arithmetical abracadabra budget requests only seem to be bigger for health research, that actually they shake down to less than the money available in the current fiscal year.

Vandercook Says:

Experts Differ on Fall-Out Crisis

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDST.)

DURING last year's presidential campaign, Adlai Stevenson was roundly abused for even suggesting that the time was fast approaching when the world would have to set a limit to nuclear explosions. The Joint Atomic Energy Commission has heard a group of experts say, in effect, that they entirely agreed with him.

Vandercook

Even scientists employed by the Atomic Energy Commission itself testified that radioactive fall-out is an ever-rising, and cumulative, danger to the human race.

Urged to define at just what point the dangerline might be crossed, one AEC physicist reckoned that the top, and final, allowance for each of the three atomic powers should be set at a total of ten megations of nuclear test explosions, in all, and presumably, forever. Another expert said he felt that the human race is asking for trouble if more than one big hydrogen bomb is test-exploded every seven years.

Other witnesses suggested that the safety limit might be overstepped much sooner. The U.S. alone, in the last five years, is estimated already to have test-fired the equivalent of 50 megations of fission, or fusion-produced, atomic energy.

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A WEATHER bureau specialist, testifying before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, cheered up practically no one by supplying some educated guesses, as to what the Russians could do to us, only three years hence.

By that time, said the witness, the USSR will probably "have the capability" of tossing in our direction hydrogen bombs which would have an estimated explosive power equal to that of 2.5 billion tons of TNT. An attack of that magnitude, reckoned the witness, might take the lives of as many as 82 million Americans.

Half of that number would be disposed of by blast, the other half by radio-active fall-out. But no one, repeat, no one, under such a nuclear assault as that would escape entirely unharmed. Of course, if that happened, most of the rest of the planet wouldn't be worth living in either.

The man of science also stated that, due to the oddities of the world's air currents, most radioactive fall-out, with its resulting danger, tends to concentrate in the north temperate zone, where civilizations are highest and population densities are greatest.

The Atomic Energy Commission, following the healthy pop of a new, but relatively smallish nuclear what-is-it in Nevada, gave forth with this piece of AEC gobbledegook. It's achieving ever more success, it claims, in developing nuclear weapons having maximum effect in the immediate area but with greatly reduced widespread radiological fall-out."

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SOVIET Boss Nikita Khrushchev boasted in one of his far-from-rare expansive moments, that the USSR now has in its possession what is really the last word in hydrogen bombs. According to Khrushchev, it's so big, it's entirely useless!

Why, says the Soviet dictator, Russia can't ever test that bomb, even in the vast spaces of Siberia, or over the North Pole. For, "it would melt the polar icecap and send the oceans spilling over the world." Khrushchev forgot to explain why the silly thing, then, had been put together in the first place.

As We See It:

Write Congress for School Aid

PERSONS who realize the urgent need of federal aid for school construction should write their congressman and senators without delay, Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, declared on As We See It, AFL-CIO public service program, carried on the American Broadcasting Co. radio network.

Mail coming to Congress on this issue is "seriously one-sided" against the bill, Biemiller reported. It is "engendered primarily by U.S. Chamber of Commerce flying squadrons—airplanes carrying chamber representatives from one city to another, holding meetings, getting the people all worked up, and getting them to flood Congress with mail."

Biemiller said that the mail was not representative of opinion even among business men.

"Only the other day I was reading surveys of businessmen's opinion it which it was pretty plain that the majority of businessmen favor federal aid for school construction," said the AFL-CIO legislative representative. "The people generally, as shown in the Gallup and other polls, which take a cross-section of the people, show them overwhelmingly in favor of federal aid."

"Even an experienced legislator gets a little puzzled when he doesn't hear from the people at all on one side of an issue like this," said Biemiller.

The one-sided situation, he said, was due to the Chamber of Commerce pressure campaign, and the feeling, on the other side, that congressmen pay no attention to their mail.

"All congressmen are anxious to know how the folks back home are thinking about the leading issues of the day," said Biemiller, a former congressman. "They like to hear from Sam Jones on his views on school construction, the budget, and a host of other matters."

They are suspicious of mimeographed or printed postal cards, but they want to "know what is really on the mind of their constituents," said Biemiller.

"I'd certainly say that those folks who have an interest in building vitally needed schoolrooms ought to sit down right away and let their congressmen know that they would like to see Bill H. R. 1 passed and passed quickly," he declared.

SIX WINNERS of contest for the best essays on the life of Philip Murray, including his work for civil rights, are, left to right, Merras Brown, 10; Paul Williams, 10; Everett Aronin, 11; Andrew Olim, 11; Allen Stessman, 14, and Anne Draznin, 12. All attend Chicago's Philip Murray elementary school, where they were each presented with a $25 Government bond on the late CIO leader's 71st birthday. At rear, Chairman Jerome J. Friedman of the Law and Order Committee of the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights, and Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers take part in the ceremony.

Civil Rights Stressed At Two Conferences

Chicago—The presentation of six awards to students of the Philip Murray Elementary Public School here for prize-winning essays on the spirit of Philip Murray highlighted the Civil Rights Conference of the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The awards were presented by IUE Pres. James B. Carey, who served as secretary-treasurer of the CIO under Murray and is now an AFL-CIO vice president. He paid a glowing tribute to Murray's leadership in the field of civil rights and liberties, the aspect of the late CIO president's work which was particularly stressed in the essay contest.

Union Operation

Meanwhile, at the seventh annual Labor Institute on Human Rights at Boston College, Boston, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan told some 225 delegates that the labor movement will move into the civil rights field far more aggressively in the future.

"Now that we do not have to give the greatest part of our attention to wages and hours, we must make civil rights a trade union operation," Keenan, who is secretary of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and a member of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, declared.

Helping to bring about equal opportunity for all people, he said, is a natural development of the trade union movement, and "anything that happens to the trade unions in this country will also affect civil rights, so it is important that we tie these two issues together and make them a joint operation."

Break Down Barriers

Keenan spoke of the AFL-CIO civil rights program and added:

"Our international unions recognize their responsibility to act on this program and to break down barriers where they exist. Since discrimination cuts across the economy and affects us too, labor will concern itself with this issue both internally and in the community."

Other speakers who addressed the institute included Victor Reuther, international affairs director of the Auto Workers and Philip Heller of the Jewish Labor Committee. Leaders of workshops included Philip Weightman, of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education; James Turner, fair practices director of the Rubber Workers; Arnold Beichman, American press representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; and Sam Jacobs, director of the UAW economics and research department.

The IUE conference here honored the memory of Murray and was held on his 71st birthday. More than 175 delegates attended, coming from 40 states and Canada. Other speakers included Dr. Francis McPeek, head of Chicago's Commission on Human Relations; Dir. Boris Shiskin of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee and Rep. George S. McGovern (D-S. D.).

Perlis Asks Public Aid 'Escalator'

Dayton, O.—The need for an "escalator clause" in public assistance programs should be seriously explored during this time of nearly full employment, Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, declared here.

Perlis spoke at a campaign leaders' national conference sponsored by the United Community Funds and Councils of America.

"Those of us who are familiar with the need for supplementing public assistance programs with voluntary assistance realize how woefully inadequate are present rates of payment," he said. "An 'escalator clause' would automatically keep these payments geared to any fluctuations in our cost of living."

Perlis called for a broad re-examination of the role of the voluntary social agency in many fields,

Schnitzler Hails Progress Of Merged Labor Movement

The merged labor federation has achieved in one year the kind of atmosphere that even the most hopeful architects of unity expected to take from three to five years, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the 51st annual convention of the Maryland-District of Columbia Federation of Labor.

Schnitzler's remarks came shortly before the several hundred delegates gathered in Washington considered ratification of merger terms on the state level.

Pres. Harry Cohen won re-election, defeating Pres. Francis Filbey of the Baltimore federation of labor. Also re-elected were: Sec. J. C. Turner; Treas. Charles J. Bell and a number of vice presidents.

Merger terms came up for discussion early in the four-day convention but final action was postponed until the last day (after the AFL-CIO News went to press).

Schnitzler said he would like to address some questions to the National Association of Manufacturers or the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Armed with a list of corporation and business leaders found guilty of wrongdoing, he would point out, he said, that in so far as is known they have all continued to remain in good standing with the NAM and the C of C and none has ever been expelled for wrongdoing.

Schnitzler told the delegates that he recognized certain problems in drafting of any constitution implying permanency in an organization and added that "words mean nothing unless both groups resolve to work together." In states where merger has taken place, he went on, all groups have found "pleasant and welcome surprises."

He noted that the AFL-CIO Executive Council held a recent meeting, its fifth, and declared, "At none of these have I heard of an AFL position or a CIO position but only 'what's good for our labor movement.' "

Kennedy, Case Against Federal 'Wreck' Laws

Atlantic City, N. J.—Two U.S. senators, John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.), denounced before 1,000 delegates to the 79th annual convention of the New Jersey Federation of Labor any attempts to pass federal "right-to-work" laws.

Earlier, Pres. Louis P. Marciante pointed out that unions are clearing their ranks of dishonest officials but he questioned what business is doing about disciplining dishonest employers.

Marciante Re-elected

Marciante, re-elected to his 24th term as president, noted that the organization is the oldest state central body in point of continuous existence and actually antedates the former AFL. Re-elected with Marciante was Sec.-Treas. Vincent J. Murphy, who has held the post for 24 years.

The officers were authorized to call a one-day special convention prior to a merger convention which will be held later this year.

"The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee isn't just fooling around or using double talk to avoid doing its job and fulfilling its responsibilities," Marciante continued. "It is throwing the book at every obvious target."

Scores Employers

Kennedy charged that some employers collaborated in labor racketeering to gain advantages over competitors. He scored those employers whose collaboration "in the questionable activities of Dave Beck" were detailed before the select Senate committee of which he is a member.

The committee, he added, is "basically pro-labor" in its aims and the current probe "will play an important role in protecting the good name and rightful privileges of the American labor movement and the rights of union members."

Case denounced any federal "right-to-work" measure as a "major step toward disintegration of labor unions." He said that "down this road lurks labor-management chaos."

He said he favored legislation to "protect the health and welfare funds run by management and unions alike so the hard-earned money of union members and their families is protected."

Author of Railroad Retirement Act Dead

Bethesda, Md. — Former Rep. Robert Crosser (D-O.), author of the Railroad Retirement Act, died of a heart attack at Suburban Hospital here. He was 82 years old.

Crosser retired from Congress in 1954 after serving 38 years in the House. Earlier he had served in the Ohio legislature and was the author of the initiative and referendum amendment to the state constitution.

DePaul University Honors Meany

Chicago — AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been cited by DePaul University here as "the world's first man of labor" and "a providential fortress of moral integrity."

The citation accompanied an honorary doctor of laws degree bestowed at the university's commencement exercises.

In an address to the graduates, Meany warned that appeasement of the Communists would be "fatal shortsightedness." He urged that the Free World's opposition be translated into deeds by abandonment of colonialism and by aid to economically undeveloped countries to improve their working and living conditions.

Labor Asks Immediate Tax Revision

Immediate revision of the federal tax structure, including the re-establishment of its progressive basis, is essential to steady economic growth and full employment, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg testified before the Joint Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy.

The first step, he declared, should be a raise in the individual income tax exemption from the present $600 to $700.

"For too long, repairs in the tax structure have been haphazard provisions, a patchwork of special privileges for higher income groups," he said. "Justice now requires changes to spread the tax load more equitably by relieving some of the burden on low and middle income taxpayers."

Peter Henle, AFL-CIO assistant director of research, told the subcommittee that a "lull" in the country's economic activities is now "clearly apparent."

"There are only a few signs of strength on the economic horizon," he said, "moderately rising consumer spending and small increases in expenditures by federal, state and local governments, but these provide sufficient underpinning to the economy to prevent any sharp decline in the months immediately ahead."

Eight Western States Hold Labor School

Brighton, Utah—Sponsored by the state central bodies of eight western states, the first AFL-CIO Rocky Mountain Labor School was held in this snow-covered resort with some 40 students attending.

A heavy schedule of learning kept the delegates hard at work from morning through evening sessions, with classes stressing leadership training, political education, organizing and other problems of the area.

The school was formed by the state bodies of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. President is Keene S. Brown, executive secretary, Arizona State AFL-CIO; and secretary is R. C. (Andy) Anderson, executive vice president, Colorado Labor Council.

A highlight of the week-long session came when O. A. Knight, president of the Oil Workers, made a graduation address on the AFL-CIO merger.

Sessions featured George Brown, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, on labor in international affairs; Ralph Showalter, UAW international representative, on automation, and the showing of labor films.

George Richardson, special representative of the AFL-CIO, handled a workshop on functions of city central bodies.

Political education received major attention with Henry Zon, COPE research director, and Margaret Thornburgh, western area director, COPE Women's Activities, as instructors in national issues and COPE programs, respectively.

Other participants included John Connors and John Cosgrove, AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, on state, city and local educational programs, and Charles Brannan, general counsel, National Farmers' Union,

Labor Offers Six-Point Guide To Effective Foreign Aid

A six-point guide to a foreign aid program aimed at helping the people of underdeveloped countries lift themselves by their own bootstraps is spelled out in the current issue of Labor's Economic Review, monthly publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Two-thirds of the world's people—nearly two billion men, women and children—live in the underdeveloped nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Most of them "have known poverty all their lives," and today, "new aspirations for economic growth have awakened their hopes for a better way of life."

Explosive Situation

"But this very desire for economic development and political recognition has created an explosive situation," the publication says in assaying the need for a foreign aid program.

"We must recognize that though the United States may be the most powerful nation on the face of the globe, it is not at all impossible that the torch which has been lighted in the underdeveloped areas can blow up in our faces.

"In fact, the outcome of what may be the most important social and economic revolution in the history of man may depend in large measure on what we do and, perhaps even more important, what we might fail to do."

The "basic requirements for an effective foreign aid program" listed were:

"1—We need a long term program.

"A short term 'crash' program won't do the job. . . . An effective foreign aid program should be authorized on a long range basis with congressional authorization for a long term program."

"2—Military and economic aid programs should be separated.

". . . Each program should be supported with whatever funds are needed for its successful operation.

"3—Aid for economic development must take several forms.

"Grants . . . to provide the spark . . . in the first stages of economic growth. Loans at a low interest rate . . . when the country has advanced to the point where it can reasonably expect . . . to pay (them) back. . . . Encouragement of private investment. . . . Technical assistance . . . to develop human resources. . . . Farm surpluses . . . should be used.

"4—It is essential that the fruits of the economic development program be widely shared by the people of the underdeveloped countries.

"One way of assuring this is to require maintenance of minimum labor standards. . . . In addition, every possible encouragement should be given to the development of strong democratic trade unions.

"5—Increased emphasis should be directed to the possibilities for channeling economic aid through international organizations.

"This has the obvious advantage of spreading the burden of economic aid to other countries. . . . In the recipient countries, there is likely to be less of a sense of stigma in accepting aid from an international agency than from a single powerful nation.

Two-fold Objective

"6—Gradual removal of the trade barriers is essential for the success of economic development programs.

"The underdeveloped areas need markets for their products in the more advanced countries, and they in turn can provide markets for the machinery and equipment they must have for their own economic development."

There can be no question that our economy can easily sustain the $2 billion a year required for an adequate economic assistance program, the review says.

"Our total national output is growing at the rate of 3 to 4 percent or about $12 to $16 billion a year," it points out. "It would require, therefore, not more than one-sixth, and probably less, of the increase in each year's output."

The review also points out that the foreign aid program has a two-fold objective. First, it says, is the "humanitarian" objective, which "must be at the core of our effort." The second is "the same political objective we have in every phase of our foreign policy."

"That is to strengthen the forces of freedom and democracy," it continues, "and to weaken the forces of Soviet and other forms of totalitarianism."

No foreign aid program can "guarantee" that an assisted country will choose democracy, it warns.

"We do know, however, that we can help to assure the kind of conditions in these countries in which they can, if they will, establish and maintain freedom and independence," it concludes.

Output Measures Nation's Progress

An economically underdeveloped country is one where the gross national product—the total value of goods and services produced—averages $250 or less a year per person, according to Labor's Economic Review.

By contrast, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research publication says, a country is considered economically advanced if the average annual output is $750 or more. The United States, Canada, most of Western Europe, Australia and New Zealand fall in this category.

An underdeveloped country also is usually overpopulated, at least in relation to its productivity, the review says.

"The country lacks extensive educational, health and sanitation facilities," it adds. "Technology is antiquated and inefficient; most of the population is engaged in subsistence agriculture, and the economy has shown little capacity to grow unaided."

Long-Term Foreign Aid Program Would Strengthen Policy Goals

The AFL-CIO's conviction that a long term, continuing, effective foreign aid program must be a fundamental part of this country's over-all foreign policy was re-emphasized by Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the Dept. of Legislation in testimony on the mutual security bill.

Economic advancement of underdeveloped nations, he told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, not only will help hundreds of millions of people see their hopes for a better life realized, but "will also strengthen our fundamental foreign policy goals."

"Sound economic growth in the underdeveloped countries can help to strengthen freedom and democracy," he said, "and weaken the forces of Soviet and other forms of totalitarianism."

Biemiller listed for the committee six requirements for an effective foreign aid program which the AFL-CIO regards as "essential."

These were a long-term program, including authorization of capital for three years; separation of military and economic assistance programs; and economic development aid in the forms of grants, loans, technical assistance and use of our farm surpluses.

Also, provision that the people of the assisted countries share in the benefits of any economic development program; spreading the cost of economic aid by emphasis on the possibility of channeling it through international agencies, and appropriation of enough funds to assure an effective program.

In addition, Biemiller expressed AFL-CIO endorsement of the proposed continuing loan development fund to help in economic development. However, he called for a larger authorization than that contained in the proposal—an appropriation of $500 million for fiscal 1958 and authority to borrow $750 million in each of the next two fiscal years.

Delaney's Drive Wins Praise of Sen. Douglas

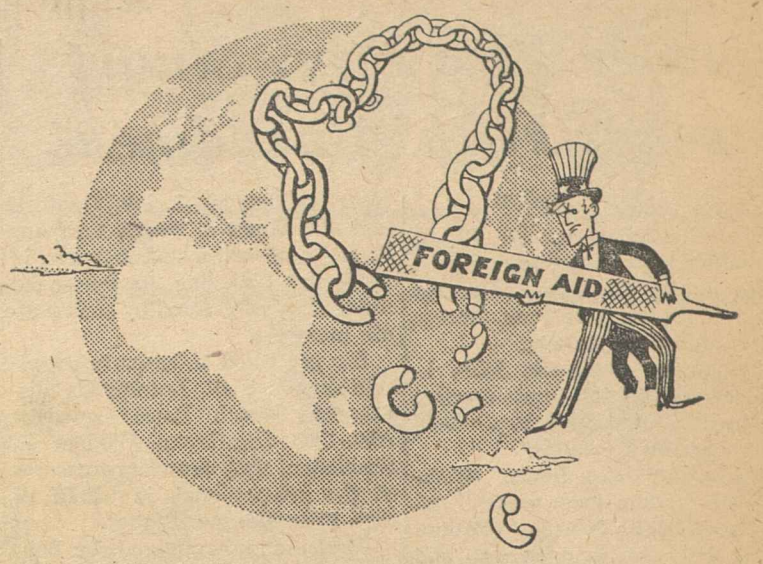
A major share of the credit for the U.S. government's reversal of its opposition on outlawing forced labor was given to AFL-CIO Intl. Rep. George P. Delaney by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.).

Douglas recalled in a Senate speech that last year, a committee he headed held hearings on a resolution introduced by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) urging the State Dept. to change its views. Nothing came of it, he added, but he declared Humphrey and his committee's hearings nevertheless had a share in the ultimate shift.

"However," he continued, "the greatest credit goes to the AFL-CIO and their representative, George P. Delaney, who has been the American labor representative at the conferences of the ILO.

"Mr. Delaney has fought in season and out against the attitude of the Administration, and has demanded that the American government take a positive stand to outlaw slave labor and forced labor."

FOREIGN AID WEAKENS SOVIET STRENGTH



10 Year Drive:

ILO Is Set to Act On Forced Labor

By Gervase N. Love

Ten years of dogged, persistent effort by the American labor movement will pay off when the Intl. Labor Organization takes final action on a proposal to outlaw forced labor wherever it exists.

The spark that was lighted at the 1947 convention of the former AFL has been carried to all parts of the world. It has brightened the dark corners of grim slave labor camps behind the Iron and bamboo curtains; it has penetrated to the remote plantations of Asia, Africa and the Americas.

Spark Touched Off

The spark was a resolution, introduced at the convention by the Ladies Garment Workers, warning of the postwar spread of forced and slave labor. It asked the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the ILO to do three things. These were:

"To make a thorough-going survey of the extent of forced labor in all member nations of the UN;

"To recommend a positive program for eliminating this tragic and inhuman evil;

"To foster human rights, humane standards and decent conditions of employment as free men. . . ."

The first move was to get the resolution before the UN with the objective of creation by UNECOSOC and the ILO of an ad hoc committee to amass evidence.

Tireless Drive

In the forefront of that battle was Miss Toni Sender, at first AFL representative at the UN and later spokesman for the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which shared in the fight.

Miss Sender, now retired, was tireless in an apparently endless task of buttonholing delegates, testifying before committees and presenting the charges and evidence that came to her from organized workers throughout the free world. But at last she prevailed; the committee was set up and went to work.

Auto Workers Back Full Aid Program

Authorization of the full amounts of economic aid to other countries proposed by Pres. Eisenhower was urged on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by the Auto Workers in testimony by Victor G. Reuther, head of the union's Intl. Affairs Dept.

In addition to approving larger amounts than those suggested in pending legislation, Reuther called for more U. S. participation in international agencies formed to promote the economies of underdeveloped countries.

It was not until 1954 that its findings were completed and evaluated. They showed indisputable evidence of slave labor in Soviet Russia, Red China and some other satellite nations.

In 1954, when the Ad Hoc Committee's report went to the ILO, AFL-CIO Intl. Rep. George P. Delaney, the U.S. worker delegate, leaped into the struggle with the solid support of his AFL and CIO advisors.

U. S. Turns Coy

It was not an easy one. A lot of lip service was given to outlawing forced and slave labor, but the quibblers were many. By 1956, when it got on the agenda of the annual ILO conference, even the U. S. government, from which the most enthusiastic support might have been expected, turned coy.

The government delegation, to the dismay of millions of Americans, refused on legalistic grounds to vote for a convention, an ILO international agreement which has the force of a treaty when ratified by a country in accordance with its own laws.

The ILO secretariat has come up with a proposed convention which would bind ratifying nations "to suppress and not to make use of forced or compulsory labour" as a means of political coercion or education; as punishment for holding political or ideological views opposed to the established system; "as a means of mobilizing and using labor for purposes of economic development," for labor discipline, or as a punishment for striking; or as a means of racial, social, national or religious discrimination.

Delaney's day-in, day-out fight for the convention not only has lined up support from the workers and governments of most other free nations, but has even played a role in inducing the U. S. to change its stand.

But he gives Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell the major share of the credit for persuading the government to abandon its 1956 position and announce that this year it is fully prepared to support a convention along the lines of the proposal.

The U. S. employer delegation last year voted against the ILO proposal. It has given no indication of a change of position when the convention comes up this year for a second and final vote.

McClellan Opens Bakery Union Probe

Former Vice Pres. Stuart Invokes Fifth Amendment

By Willard Shelton

The McClellan special Senate committee began hearings on affairs of the Bakery Workers, its Chicago Local 1, former Vice Pres. George Stuart and other matters.

Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), in an opening statement, said the hearings would cover four major points:

"Misuse of union funds," operations of "certain local unions" under trusteeship, "certain relationships" between management and labor indicating "collusion" and "extension of substantial favors to union officials by management."

A committee staff member testified that $18,000 in Chicago union funds was spent in less than 18 months to provide Stuart with three Cadillacs, a Buick and a Chevrolet Corvette.

Stuart, called to the witness stand, invoked the Fifth Amendment in declining to answer questions on his activities in the union.

He said that to answer questions in this field might tend to incriminate him.

Pres. Anthony J. Conforti of the Chicago local testified that $10,500 in union money, allocated for organizing workers at the Salerno Biscuit Co., was deposited partly in his personal savings account subject to Stuart's order.

He gave the money to Stuart in cash, in varying amounts, he said, over a period of several months late in 1955.

In Fear of His Job

Prior to that time—from September, 1948, until September, 1953—Stuart had been trustee of former Local 300, one of seven or eight Chicago locals since merged to form Local 1.

Conforti had been appointed secretary-treasurer during the trusteeship, later was elected business manager and secretary, and was elected president of Local 1 effective Jan. 1, 1957, he said.

Conforti said that even after the trusteeship ended he was "in fear of his job" because Stuart could "throw us back into trusteeship."

Stuart has resigned as an official of the Bakery Workers after being cleared of corruption charges by the union's executive board.

Affidavit Recorded

Committee Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy placed in the record an affidavit from George S. Salerno, head of the Chicago bakery, that he knew of no "organizing" campaign among his workers during the period Stuart allegedly got the $10,500 for "organizing."

Kennedy also put into the record Stuart's reports on the trusteeship to the Bakery Workers executive board and said these made no mention of a Salerno organizing campaign.

Conforti testified that $2,591 had been spent in 1954, after trusteeship, to buy "camera equipment" at Stuart's direction. He was given one of the cameras himself, he said.

He said he could not recall why in December, 1953, he signed a check for $555 payable to himself, showing on the books as for expenses for a Portland, Ore., meeting that he said he did not attend and did not believe was ever held.

The check endorsement showed that Conforti cashed it at a neighborhood store. Conforti suggested he "may" have sent the money to Stuart in connection with a trip the latter made to Pasadena, Calif., to arrange the Bakery Workers float in the Tournament of Roses.

To support his expression of "fear" of loss of his job, Conforti said that Stuart as trustee fired one Peter Lombardi, a staff member, in 1949 for objecting to continued trusteeship as resented by rank-and-file members.

He presented a letter acknowledging notice of Lombardi's dismissal by Stuart. It was signed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, then secretary-treasurer of the international, in behalf of then Pres. Herman Winter.

The committee entered the Bakery Workers case after winding up with the final two witnesses in affairs involving the Teamsters Union and Pres. Dave Beck.

Dave Beck, Jr. and Joseph McEvoy, husband of Mrs. Beck's niece, invoked the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination more than 200 times in refusing to answer questions regarding their finances and connections with the union.

(In Tacoma, Wash., Beck, Sr., pleaded not guilty when he was arraigned in federal court on two income tax indictments. Date for his trial has not been set.)

Beck, Jr. and McEvoy, one-time "missing witnesses" who spent some time in Canada to evade committee process servers, also declined to say whether Teamsters money paid their car rental in Canada and whether they thought such use of union funds was "proper."

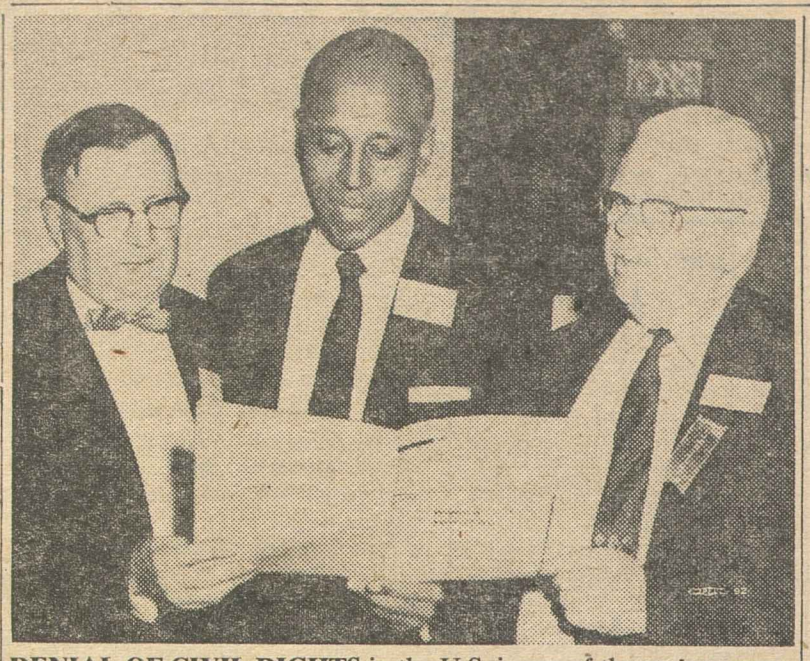
Kennedy placed in the record Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters documents, obtained by subpena, showing that Beck drew $69,000 in salary expenses from union funds in 1954-56—at the same time that other documents showed he was an officer of beer distributing companies and also drew $19,500 from the sale of toy trucks to Teamsters locals.

$51,000 in Profits

Other documents showed that McEvoy drew nearly $30,000 in two years, had a Mercury station wagon paid for with Teamsters funds from the Southern Conference, and during the same two years profited $51,000 from the toy-truck sale which Dave Beck, Sr., promoted vigorously as international president.

McClellan verbally lashed the witnesses for "abuse" of the Fifth Amendment and charged that they were not legally entitled to invoke the "privileges" in refusing—as they did—to answer whether they thought "truthful answers might tend to incriminate them."

He said he would ask the committee to direct the staff to draw up contempt citations to test that issue in the courts.



DENIAL OF CIVIL RIGHTS in the U.S. is one of the major propaganda weapons being exploited by the Communists, Vice Pres. Harold Snell (center) of the Transport Service Employes told the AFL-CIO educational institute in Milwaukee. He's shown here as he checks the program with the institute's co-chairmen, Sec. J. F. Friedrick of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council and Pres. Robert Jordan of the Milwaukee County CIO.

Civil Rights Backers Win First House Test

(Continued from Page 1)

by the House allows an unlimited number. Both Democratic and Republican floor managers have said that the vote may be close on the "jury trial" amendment, which is not part of the House bill as it came from committee.

At earlier hearings, the AFL-CIO, while favoring a measure with stronger provisions, gave its full support to the Administration measure. Democratic leaders also accepted the watered-down bill as a compromise, hoping to secure passage.

The Ervin amendment was vigorously opposed by Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, who said it would wreck the civil rights program. Brownell declared that to require jury trial in contempt cases would "undermine the authority of the federal courts by seriously weakening their power to enforce their lawful orders."

Criticize Leaders

Earlier, 80 Democratic congressmen had criticized Brownell and Pres. Eisenhower for their slowness in speaking out clearly on the trial-by-jury issue. In a joint statement, they pledged all-out support for the civil rights bill and promised "to resist any crippling amendments thereto."

"It is obvious that Democrats alone cannot pass any civil rights program," their statement said. "H.R. 6127 represents a truly bipartisan program. It is based on recommendations made by both the present and preceding bipartisan support continues right administrations. . . . Unless this up to the final roll-call vote, there will be no legislation enacted."

Cynical Maneuver

The 80 Democrats said that they opposed both the trial-by-jury and "right-to-work" amendments, which they called "a cynical maneuver" by opponents of civil rights. They also charged that "unfortunately the President has not backed up his recommendation with the kind of leadership which is needed to assure a legislative victory."

At his press conference on June 5, President Eisenhower was asked if he had anything to add to Brownell's remarks. In reply, the President quoted former Chief Justice William Howard Taft as saying that if an attempt is made to put a jury trial between a court order and the enforcement of that order, it is really welcoming anarchy.

Eisenhower stressed that Taft had made this comment when he was still serving as President and therefore was speaking disinterestedly, since he had not then any knowledge that he would ever serve on the nation's highest court.

Labor Wins Arbitration Suit Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

for an agreement not to strike.

"Viewed in this light, the legislation does more than cover jurisdiction in the federal courts over labor organizations.

"It expresses a federal policy that federal courts should enforce these agreements on behalf or against labor organizations and that industrial peace can be best obtained only in that way. We would undercut the act and defeat its policy if we read Sec. 301 narrowly. . . ."

Labor attorneys noted that while arbitration is provided for in about 90 percent of existing labor-management contracts, only eight or nine states have statutes providing for enforcement of arbitration agreements. In most states agreements to arbitrate have been generally not enforceable.

The arbitration case was argued before the high court by Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel for the Industrial Union Dept., and David Feller, associate general counsel, representing the two textile unions before the Supreme Court.

Great Victory

The decision brought a statement from President William Pollock of the TWUA that the ruling "strengthens the process of voluntary arbitration in labor-management relations and thereby constitutes a great victory for peaceful industrial relations in America."

The Supreme Court's 4 to 2 decision in the du Pont-GM case held that ownership of GM stock by du Pont gave the latter company a preferential position as a supplier of automotive finishes and fabrics.

In the FBI reports case the courts granted a new trial to Clinton E. Jencks, a leader of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers (unaffiliated) who was convicted of filing a false non-Communist oath in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The high court held that the refusal of the trial judge to grant a defense motion to have the government produce FBI reports for inspection and use in cross-examination of witnesses constituted a major error.

6-8-57

Schnitzler Has Faith McClellan Will Probe Management Abuses

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said he had "a great deal of faith" that the McClellan special Senate committee will investigate management abuses as well as abuses of trust by union officials. The committee "hasn't gotten into that phase" thoroughly as yet, he said, but "it has been our contention that a giver (of bribes) is as guilty as a taker" and "we understand that McClellan will be getting into such management practices."

Interviewed on TV

Schnitzler made these comments when interviewed by reporters on a Washington, D. C., television program.

He also said the AFL-CIO was in favor of "strengthening the Fifth Amendment" against self-incrimination as a protection of both the innocent or guilty facing court trial but that AFL-CIO officials have "moral responsibilities far beyond that."

"We say for those associated with us, if they use the Fifth Amendment to refuse to answer questions concerning their stewardship within the union, then they should no longer continue in the position of stewardship," he declared.

"They've got all the opportunity in the world for the protection that every American citizen has in the courts."

Declines Criticism

He declined to criticize the McClellan committee for "keeping" Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck in the witness chair while he invoked the Fifth Amendment more than 200 times.

"The committee never knew definitely when he'd stop taking the Fifth," he said. "It's a committee on disclosure, and how can there be disclosure unless you fully disclose?"

He said the AFL-CIO "will insist" that Teamsters Vice Pres. Sidney L. Brennan be "ousted in order for the Teamsters to remain within the AFL-CIO."

Brennan had been convicted of taking a payment from an employer to "break a strike of another union," he said, and all appeals from the conviction were exhausted.

Murrow Program On Automation

An hour-and-a-half TV show on automation will be presented by Edward R. Murrow on his "See It Now" program on CBS-TV on Sunday, June 9, at 5 p.m. eastern daylight time.

Included will be scenes recorded at meetings of the Auto and Bakery Workers unions, where workers discuss specific automation problems, and an interview with UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, June 15, 1957

No. 24

Meany Urges Congress Act To Protect Welfare Plans

Meany Says Probe Will Benefit Labor

Insisting that "we've got to have a clean labor movement," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared that he saw "absolutely nothing wrong" in the McClellan Committee's use of its power against corruption.

"Not only because it's proper," Meany continued, "but because of the paramount obligation to serve the workers—you can't serve them with dirty unions.

"I don't care how successful the union is in building up conditions—if its internal structure is rotten, sooner or later workers are going to suffer by the loss of those conditions. . . ." (See Page 10 for text excerpts of the Meany speech.)

Promises Clean House

Meany told the industrial relations conference of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. that he does not "think labor is in trouble" because of current congressional probes. "I think that what is going on is good for labor—just the same as it would be good for any individual or any group of individuals; if there is something wrong, something rotten in the makeup of any society, it is best for that society . . . to get rid of that something that's rotten in its structure . . . I have no regrets."

He promised that the AFL-CIO is going to clean its own house "any place we find something wrong, just so far as it's humanly possible to do so."

The fact that a great majority of unions are run properly and decently doesn't make news, Meany went on, "and, of course, I can't criticize the press too much for that."

Urges Immediate Ouster

Meany served notice that the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee "is waiting a little bit" to see whether the Teamsters Union "is going to clean their dirty linen."

"However, our eyes are open

(Continued on Page 14)

Connecticut Labor Votes State Unity

By Eugene A. Kelley

Hartford, Conn. — The labor movement was united in one of the eastern seaboard's most highly industrialized states with formation of the Connecticut State Labor Council, AFL-CIO.

The merged organization has nearly 200,000 members brought together by action of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor and the Connecticut Industrial Union Council.

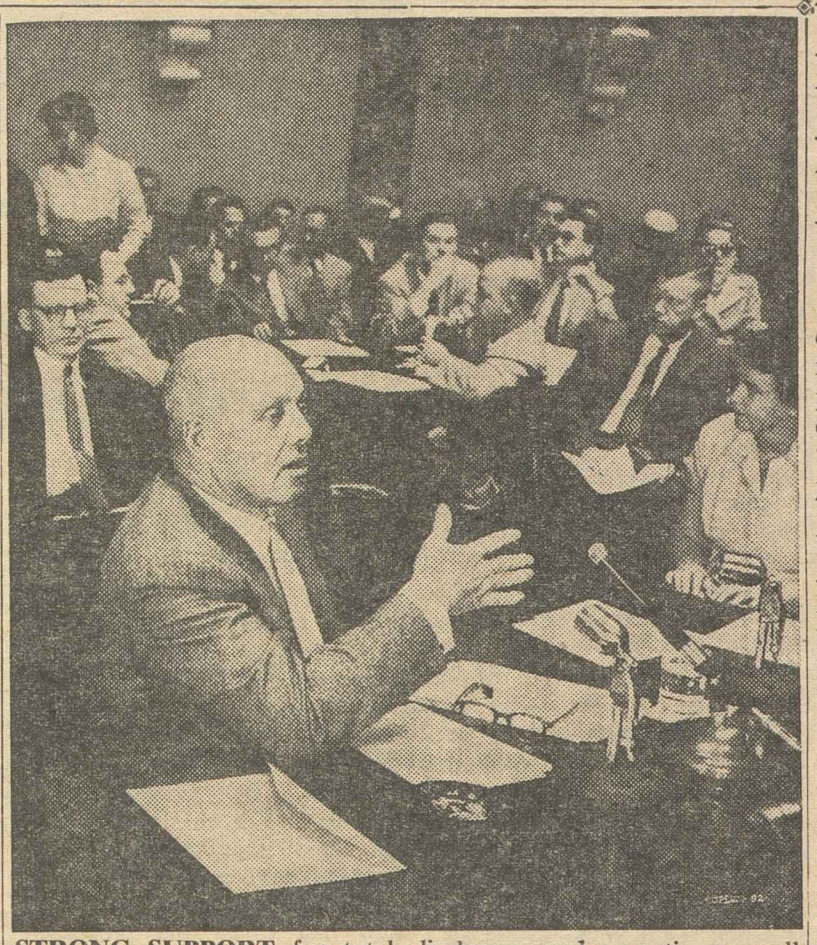
Merger was completed in just over two hours but was preceded by three hectic days of debate in the federation convention, where prospects for unification alternately dimmed and brightened.

Sviridoff President

Mitchell Sviridoff, president of the IUC, was named without opposition to head the new organization. Joseph M. Rourke, secretary-treasurer of the CFL, was likewise elected to the same post in the CSLC.

Timothy J. Collins, president of the CFL for many years, was elected executive vice president and John J. Driscoll, IUC secretary-treasurer became executive secretary. Both choices were unanimous.

(Continued on Page 3)



STRONG SUPPORT for total disclosure and reporting on all welfare and pension plans was voiced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany before a Senate Labor subcommittee. He endorsed proposed legislation to protect the plans against corrupt or unethical influences and "improper gains."

Hits NAM Plea For Exemption

By Willard Shelton

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called for total disclosure of all facts on employe welfare and pension plans to the federal government as a "safeguard" against "illicit (private) gain or improper practices."

Testifying before a Senate Labor subcommittee headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Meany lashed hard at the National Association of Manufacturers plea that plans administered solely by management should be exempted.

The "contribution" of management and the insurance industry to developing an adequate disclosure law, he said, "boils down to the contention that management can do no wrong, that the interests of workers can be left to the discretion of employers."

The billions of dollars piled up in welfare and pension plans, he declared, simply place management in control of money "belonging not to the company or to stockholders but to the employes"—yet management claims an exemption privilege from filing financial reports with either the government or workers.

Meany pointed that 92 percent of workers covered by welfare plans and 86 percent of those covered by pension plans have no voice in administering of the programs even when they are union-negotiated.

Management-run plans, unless subject to filing and reporting requirements, are subject to "more, rather than less, abuse" than those run by unions or by joint administration, he said.

He cited four specific management-operated plans as illustrating

(Continued on Page 4)

Factory Jobs Hit 5th Slump in Row

Factory employment, dropping more sharply than usual, declined for the fifth consecutive month between April and May, the Labor and Commerce Depts. said in their joint report.

While employment generally was increasing by 917,000 to 65.1 million, the number of factory jobs went down by 120,000 to 16.7 million, a drop of 500,000 since December.

The number of actual production workers, at 12.8 million, was nearly the same as the 1947 average despite the sensational increase in output, the report showed.

Sagging factory employment was "about twice the usual decline for this period," the departments said. It reflected job cutbacks in heavy industrial products, automobiles and their supplying industries, and consumer durables other than radios and televisions, which showed improvement after several declining months.

The upswing in employment was attributed to more jobs on construction projects and farms, and in wholesale and retail trade, service industries and government.

Most of those who found jobs during the month were housewives, students and others who were not in the labor market in April. As a result, unemployment showed an increase of 25,000 to 2.7 million, although a decline is normal in May.

Along with the decline in employment, factory average hours dropped again. The May weekly average was 39.7, the lowest since September 1954 and comparable to 39.8 in April.

Khrushchev TV Talk Called Boasts, Lies

New York—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany took to the air waves and in blunt, hard-hitting words tore apart the fabric of "persuasion, boasts and outright lies" that Soviet Boss Nikita Khrushchev voiced in his American television appearance.

In an address over the American Broadcasting Co. network, Meany dissected the rhetorical devices Khrushchev used "to advance the current Soviet 'peace offensive'" and showed how they were "amiably and adroitly" put to work to "promote the interests of Soviet imperialism and the aims of the world-wide Communist movement."

When the Soviet Communist party chieftain "painted a glowing picture of the Soviet economy, especially agriculture," he left something out, Meany said.

"He did not say a word about the low standards of life, the intense exploitation of labor, the denial of all democratic rights, and forced labor which plague the Soviet peoples," the AFL-CIO president declared.

"He was completely silent about the discontent among the peoples

(Continued on Page 14)

No-Raid Pact Record Hailed by Schnitzler

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has reported that 122 cases had been processed under the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement, as of May 15, 1957. The plan went into effect July 9, 1954.

Schnitzler said, "the experience of this nearly three-year period has been highly satisfactory. When this agreement was negotiated, the committee felt it provided a sound, practical, common-sense approach to labor peace. Time and test prove this belief was well-founded.

"The No-Raiding Agreement provides us with a constructive, mature and effective way of solving disputes which arise in this field."

Schnitzler said that 53 cases had been processed since the day of merger, Dec. 5, 1955.

Of the 122 cases handled, 29 were sent to the impartial umpire, David L. Cole, for final and binding determination. Eighty-eight cases were resolved through negotiation and were not sent to Cole.

Of the 29 cases sent to the impartial umpire, six were withdrawn for further conferences between the unions involved; 20 decisions

(Continued on Page 3)

2 Down-30 to Go:

House Foils Moves To Kill Rights Bill

The first two attempts to wreck or kill the Administration-backed civil rights bill were badly beaten in the House, which was in the process of considering about 30 remaining amendments as this issue went to press.

Both attacks were led by Republicans. After four days of debate, Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R-Mich.) moved to strike the bill's enacting clause, which would have had the effect of killing the measure. His motion was shouted down by voice vote.

Motion Beat Down

The next assault came when Rep. H. R. Gross (R-Ia.) offered an amendment to strike out the bill's provision establishing a new commission on civil rights. The commission would have subpoena powers and be charged with investigating complaints of denial of voting rights.

Gross' motion was beaten down on a standing vote of 127 to 88. Debate on the amendment was cut off after running more than two hours on a motion from Rep. Emmanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), majority leader for the bill. Celler's motion was carried 121 to 89.

The first southern move came as Rep. George W. Andrews (D-Ala.) moved to substitute a "human resettlement commission" for the proposed civil rights commission. The Andrews commission would administer a program of helping Negroes move from states practicing segregation to other states.

Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.), presiding officer of the House for the civil rights debate, ruled that Andrews' amendment was out of order and dismissed it without letting it come to a vote.

Would Work Hardship

Then the House tentatively approved by a vote of 116 to 89 a minor amendment that would restrict the subpoena powers of the commission to within state boundaries. As written, the commission could hold hearings around the country and subpoena witnesses from any point within the judicial circuit in which it was sitting.

Some circuits comprise as many as five states and Rep. J. Carlton Loser (D-Tenn.) contended that it would work a hardship if witnesses were compelled to travel as far as from El Paso to Miami Beach, even though the government would pay travel bills.

At this point, the House let the civil rights fight lay over for a day to permit members to attend a naval review at Hampton Woods, Va.

The main fights still to be faced are southern-backed amendments to require jury trials in civil contempt cases and to add a national "right-to-work" provision banning the union shop. Adoption of either would probably result in the defeat of the legislation.

Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes (D-Fla.) complained that the House is "wasting two weeks discussing something we have no expectation we shall see written into law." He said that "the bill is going to die in the Senate. All of us anticipate that."

The Senate Judiciary Committee under the chairmanship of Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) is still "considering" amendments to the bill favorably reported out by its civil rights subcommittee many weeks ago. Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) has charged that a "committee filibuster" is under way.

Ask Fast Action On Pay Legislation

Declaring that "federal-postal pay legislation can only be defeated by delay," the AFL-CIO Government Employes' Council called on all members of the House to sign a petition to discharge the House Civil Service Commission from further consideration of the bill.

"The petition now lacks fewer than 50 names to complete the necessary majority to bring the legislation to the House floor," the council said.

The renewed drive to pry the measure loose in the House came as the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee approved legislation to give $500 annual raises to most postal workers and between $310 and $500 to other federal workers under civil service.

Sen. Richard Neuberger (D-Ore.), who heads the sub-committee, said that "until the government is either willing or able to take steps necessary to control the upward spiral of living costs, it has an obligation to see that the pay of its employes keeps pace with inflation."

FIRST UNION LABEL of the Machinists is being placed on an Underwood typewriter by Gaetine Roy, a member of Lodge 350 in Hartford, Conn., under a union label agreement recently signed by the company and IAM Dist. 26. The rival Remington typewriter has carried the IAM label since 1955.

Ike Okays Gas 'Gouge,' Repudiates Own Stand

Pres. Eisenhower has urged passage of the bill to exempt natural gas producers from price regulation even if it means scrapping amendments offered to protect consumers. The Administration had previously urged two amendments, which, it contended, would afford adequate consumer protections by (1) permitting, but not compelling, the Federal Power Commission to consider costs in determining prices, and (2) allowing it to review price hikes under certain limited conditions.

The AFL-CIO, warning that even with these amendments the bill would cost gas consumers "as much as $950 million" yearly in higher rates, had called the proposals "totally inadequate." Only the continuance of the FPC's power to fix reasonable rates to be charged by the sellers of natural gas can prevent price-gouging, the AFL-CIO said.

Eisenhower Dumps Consumer

In a letter to Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), Chairman of the House Commerce Committee, Eisenhower said he was dropping his insistence on the amendments. With or without the Administration's proposals, the President wrote, "I wish to reemphasize the importance of enacting natural gas legislation at this session of Congress."

The President's waiver of the need for consumer protection was in direct conflict with the position he took when he vetoed a similar bill last year. At that time, he said he did so because of the "arrogant" lobbying by the oil industry which preceded passage by Congress, and because he thought the legislation should carry minimum protections for consumers.

Vetoed Last Year

The veto was prompted by the disclosure that an oil company representative had offered Sen. Francis Case (R-S. D.) a "campaign contribution" in return for his favorable vote. Case turned the offer down and brought it to the attention of the Senate.

Less than 100 oil companies who produce 85 percent of the natural gas will have the value of their reserves enhanced by as much as $30 billion if the bill passes, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told Congress.

Idaho Power Stock Killing Is Charged

"Preferred individuals" made a "killing" on the stock market by having advance information that fast tax write-offs would be granted the Idaho Power Co.'s dams on the Snake River, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) has charged.

Kefauver, who heads a Senate Monopoly subcommittee looking into the circumstances surrounding the granting of the tax certificates, had a telephone company official produce records showing that an official of Ebasco Services, which represented the company in its application, placed a long distance call to Idaho Power's vice president, John T. Kimball, on Apr. 16.

There was unusually heavy trading in Idaho Power stock the following day and Kefauver said "it seems obvious Ebasco was letting Idaho Power know that the certificates were definitely going to be issued."

Two Ebasco engineering consultants, Walter B. Cosdon and C. R. McDonald, who placed the call, said, "we acted only in what we thought were the best interests of our client." They denied they had made an excessive profit for their efforts.

The tax write-offs, which brought Idaho Power benefits estimated by the chief accountant of the Federal Power Commission to total $339 million, were not publicly announced by the Office of Defense Mobilization until Apr. 25.

Meanwhile, Presidential Assistant Howard Pyle turned down Kefauver's request that he tell the committee why ODM Dir. Gordon Gray consulted him and other White House officials before approving the tax concessions.

Chudoff Elected In Philadelphia

Philadelphia—Labor-backed, liberal Rep. Earl Chudoff defeated anti-labor Judge Joseph L. Kun for renomination to the Court of Common Pleas in the Democratic primary elections.

Kun was the only one of 14 sitting judges found to be unfit for renomination by the Philadelphia Bar Association, a distinction he had earned previously in 1937.

He won the Republican nomination with only a handful of votes cast, while Chudoff, whose endorsement was the result of AFL-CIO activity, took the Democratic nomination by a wide margin.

Box Score on Congress

HELLS CANYON

Senate debate on federal development of Hells Canyon Dam (S. 555) is expected to begin within two weeks. Passage of the bill would reverse a Federal Power Commission decision to let Idaho Power Co. build two or three small dams. The small dams would be subsidized by the federal government, and would provide less power at higher cost, less flood control, and no recreation or irrigation benefits.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

The House is expected to begin debate on H. R. 1, the school construction bill, by the end of the month or the beginning of July. The bill, now before the House Rules Committee, provides for federal grants to states of $1.5 billion over the next five years. The AFL-CIO Executive Council has urged House passage of the bill without amendments.

HEALTH AND WELFARE PLANS

A Senate Labor subcommittee is continuing hearings on bills to require disclosure of financial details involving the operation of health, welfare and pension benefit plans. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has testified in favor of S. 1122, introduced by Senators Douglas, Murray and Ives.

The House Labor Committee has begun an investigation of such plans. The Senate hearings are based on an investigation conducted by Senators Douglas and Ives several years ago.

NATURAL GAS

Hearings continue before the House Interstate Commerce Committee on bills to remove natural gas producers from effective federal rate regulation. AFL-CIO opposes these bills, asserts that the consumers interest would be unprotected if they were passed.

TVA

In an appearance before a Senate Public Works subcommittee, the AFL-CIO supported S. 1869, a bill introduced by Sen. Kerr, which would permit the Tennessee Valley Authority to issue revenue bonds to finance needed future development. The Republican Administration has been unwilling to request appropriations to avert an impending power shortage in the TVA area.

Congress Urged to Let TVA Assume Financing

Because the Tennessee Valley Administration can no longer rely on the federal government to propose and provide the funds necessary for its future development, it must be authorized to enter the private money market, the AFL-CIO has told Congress.

In a statement before the Senate Flood Control subcommittee, Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation charged that "it is beyond dispute that this Administration has not assumed the burden of adequate planning for the future of TVA. It has shown a noticeable lack of initiative in requesting the Congress to supply the funds necessary for TVA expansion."

Because such expansion is "essential to the economic well-being of the Valley itself and, in part, to the nation as a whole," he continued, the AFL-CIO supports as "the best solution" the bill by Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla.) to put TVA on a self-financing basis.

Biemiller said that any restrictions on the TVA's power to issue bonds beyond those contained in the Kerr bill were unwise. He opposed particularly a suggestion that TVA be required to get prior approval for a bond issue from the Secretary of the Treasury.

"TVA has demonstrated sufficient acumen in handling financial matters to permit them to make their own financial judgments about the sale of bonds or other obligations," he said.

"We feel that this problem is best met through the provision in the Kerr bill which provides that Congress may disapprove a bond issue within a 60-day period. This would retain for TVA the administrative freedom it needs, and for Congress the veto power pertinent to democratic government."

Advice for Ike:

Committee to Study Inflation Proposed

A joint labor-management committee, which would get the facts on wages and prices directly to Pres. Eisenhower, has been proposed by Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers.

The steel union president hopes to transmit the suggestion directly to the President at an early date. The proposed committee, he said, might not necessarily agree on wage-price relationships—"but, at least, there would be two divergent viewpoints that the President could hear and explore," McDonald said.

Pick Those Concerned

In making the proposal, McDonald said he favored the selection of people directly from corporations and labor unions rather than from trade associations or the national labor federation.

The heads of big corporations and the heads of large unions in the major industries are directly concerned with the wage-price relationships, McDonald declared.

Furthermore, he said, in the collective bargaining process, they are reaching decisions and agreements that directly affect wages; and the big business leaders have a major policy-making relationship to the country's price structure.

Without going into detail, McDonald suggested that the heads of big companies and the heads of unions in the steel, auto, coal, railway transport and lumber and woodworking industries, might form a basis for the committee.

McDonald, who lashed out at accusations that steel wages are responsible for price increases in steel, reminded a meeting of the union's Wage Policy Committee here that while there have been "nine rounds of wage increases since the end of World War II, there have been 22 rounds of price increases."

Excuse For Increases

He has maintained that wage increases are used as an excuse for price increases—rather than being the cause.

The Steelworkers, under their three-year contracts with major operators, will receive 12.5-cent hourly wage increases on July 1, plus an estimated 4-cent cost-of-living improvement.

The Wage Policy Committee, consisting of some 300 representatives of Steel locals, met in Washington to develop wage policy in this year's negotiations with steel fabricating firms.

There are about 1,200 contracts between the USW and the firms expiring this year with an estimated 200,000 members affected by the outcome of the collective bargaining.

The policy committee urged that wage and fringe benefits in effect in the basic steel industry be negotiated this year for workers in the fabricating plants.

Earlier, the conference heard IUD Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey review 10 years of changes in labor relations under the Taft-Hartley Act, especially as they affected electrical manufacturing. The head of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers noted that Pres. Eisenhower failed to keep a campaign pledge to remove a T-H provision allowing scabs to vote in NLRB elections.

"Under the Wagner Act," Carey said, "economic strikers could vote in such an election. I doubt that there is a union represented in the IUD that does not bear some scar from this provision."

The white collar worker has too often sold his birthright for a mess of flattery and paternalistic goo, declared Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communication Workers. "There is no doubt that he has lost in economic position. Yet this is the area in which paternalism is strongest."

Company Paternalism

Beirne flayed "company paternalism—1957 style" and said "it seems to know no limits. If it has been refined in theory, in practice it sometimes becomes outrageous and absurd because it gets carried away with its own authoritarian dreams."

However resurgent company paternalism is at the moment, Beirne expressed certainty it would not prevail. "The proof is in its failure in industry like my own. The proof is that our union has been able to stand against it and drive it back."

Intl. Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers scoffed at those who make "a moral issue" of state "right-to-work" laws under the guise of aiding workers.

"I might point out," he said, "that a man has a moral duty to support that from which he benefits. And if the issue is one of morals, it should be left to the moral conscience of the parties to collective bargaining. It is certainly not in the American tradition for the government to decide the moral codes to be followed by individuals.

Block to Cheap Labor

"Businessmen who resent unions in general certainly do not resent them on moral or ideological grounds except those who still adhere to the doctrine of the divine right of property over person. They resent unions simply because unions stand in the way of an abundant supply of cheap labor.

"Labor unions in this country resist the cheapening of labor, but they have never tried to interfere with the proper functioning of management."

Congressional committee findings are "both a burden and an opportunity" said Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers. "Labor is in a better position than in previous years to do a spring cleaning job in the union house. Through its power of subpoena, the Senate committee has developed leads and information that could not be developed through pure trade union channels. The power of public opinion, both inside and outside the labor movement, has been aroused and directed against certain evils."

IUD Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg and Morris P. Glushien, general counsel of the ILG, discussed the NLRB and the courts.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE from labor and management to counsel with the President on wages and prices was proposed by Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald at industrial relations conference of AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. Labor has been the scapegoat for the inflationary spiral since 1945, McDonald charged, in address before several hundred delegates.

Labor Forces Seal Merger In Connecticut

(Continued from Page 1)

The merged group will have 30 vice presidents, 15 from the CFL and 15 from the IUC.

The new officers were installed by Daniel Healey, assistant director of Region 1, who officiated in the absence of Hugh Thompson, who had been called away by a death in his family.

24th State to Merge

R. J. Thomas, special assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, presented the charter and urged the nearly 1,000 delegates to work towards making merger successful.

Healey told the convention that Connecticut was the third New England state to merge its labor movement and the 24th in the nation. "No state can afford the luxury of two groups," he said, "in the light of labor's present public relations and impending legislation. Just keep in mind there are no party labels from here on in."

Collins, an officer of Teamsters Local 667, had announced he would be a candidate for president of the merged group, but withdrew in the final CFL session.

Disputed Amendment

At the same time, the sponsors of an amendment to the proposed constitution withdrew it and ended further delay. The amendment would have barred paid union representatives from holding top offices in the merged group. This would have barred Sviridoff and Driscoll from office since both are on the staff of the UAW.

Shorter Work-Week Answer to Automation

Business and professional leadership agrees with organized labor that the shorter work-week is part of the answer to automation and its problems. The concurrence was voiced by Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers; Pres. Thomas J. Watson of the Intl. Business Machine Corp., which makes automated equipment; John Diebold of Diebold Associates, consulting engineer who is sometimes called the "father of automation"; and Prof. George Brown of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Process Accelerated

They appeared in an automation program on Edward R. Morrow's "See It Now" show, presented on the Columbia Broadcasting Co. television network.

"I think the four-day week will be with us much quicker than we realize," said Reuther, "because I believe the impact of automation and atomic energy and these other new technologies is going to come much faster.

"You cannot measure the future by the standards of the past, because this whole process is going to be accelerated.

"I believe we will get the four-day week long before we can use it intelligently unless we begin to work hard now on how people can use their new leisure creatively and constructively. That's the problem, I think, that needs a great deal of attention, the lag in the social sciences as compared to the physical sciences."

Can Be Solved

Reuther was confident that "if we work at the problem, we can solve the problem."

"What I'm frightened of," he added, "is that maybe people will believe we can just coast."

The program also included tape recordings of a UAW shop stewards' meeting in Detroit at which the unemployment resulting from automation was discussed.

Similarly, rank and file members of Bakers Local 6 were heard airing their resentment at the elimination of several types of jobs because of increased mechanization of the Freihofer Baking Co. plant in Philadelphia.

Mississippi Labor Is 23d State to Merge

Biloxi, Miss.—The Mississippi State Federation of Labor and the Industrial Union Council have approved merger and formed the new Mississippi AFL-CIO Labor Council.

The action was taken here at separate conventions of the state federation and the IUC, making Mississippi the 23rd state to merge since the AFL and CIO united.

Formal presentation of the charter by the AFL-CIO will be made after the new labor group's constitution and by-laws have been approved by the AFL-CIO. Both documents are presently under review at federation headquarters.

The merger convention elected Ray Bryant of the Firefighters president and Ray Smithhart of the Rubber Workers secretary-treasurer. Three vice presidents were elected: Claude I. Brutton, of a federal labor union, J. G. Beckham of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and J. W. Webb, Communications Workers.

The new labor council has a membership of over 30,000. In 1956 the Mississippi IUC approved a merger agreement that was later rejected by the state federation. This year delegates indicated strong sentiment for merger and both groups quickly approved the basic agreement.

Kansas Merger Plans Approved

Topeka, Kans.—A constitution and by-laws for a proposed merger of the state federation of labor and the industrial union council in Kansas have been approved by a special merger committee.

Both groups will hold separate conventions in Topeka on Aug. 1, and will meet jointly Aug. 2 to vote on the proposed merger.

BSEIU Employes Helped Gain Rights

Harrisburg—The name of the Building Service Employes was inadvertently omitted from a news release from the office of Gov. George M. Leader announcing his signing of an executive order giving state employes the right to organize and to present grievances through their unions.

A story in last week's issue of the AFL-CIO News, based on the release, said the order followed meetings between the administration and the State, County & Municipal Employes. Like the original release, it made no mention of the BSEIU.

Progress of No-Raid Pact Praised by Schnitzler

(Continued from Page 1)

were handed down and three cases are still pending at the negotiating level.

"The agreement has definitely been effective." Cole said. "There has been some increase in activity and some of the cases get more and more difficult."

"On the whole," he continued, "I am highly pleased with the compliance we have received. Most unions, of course, don't want to be charged with the stigma of raiding. We have accomplished at least as much as we ever hoped.

"In its area, the no-raiding agreement has worked out very well."

There are 103 signators to the pact, who thus bind themselves to refrain from raiding any other signator. There are 138 affiliates of the AFL-CIO.

HONORARY DEGREE of doctor of letters was conferred upon Edward P. Morgan (left), AFL-CIO-sponsored broadcaster on the ABC network, by Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash. Presenting the degree is Pres. Chester Maxey.

Meany Calls for Welfare Plan Disclosure to Protect Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

the dangers of "abuse."

A General Electric health insurance plan, he charged, violated "no less than seven of the ethical standards" set forth in an AFL-CIO ethical code on practices covering union managers of such programs.

He said the GE plan—particularly the interlocking of directorships between GE and the insurance carrier, Metropolitan Life, and the absence of competitive bidding—also apparently violated even standards laid down by the NAM.

Street Railway Plan

He cited the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Co. plan, which he charged placed insurance policies with an insurance company of which it was the only client and installed its own officers as insurance company officers.

Benefits to employes are "indefensibly meager," he said, and the insurance company paid back to the street railway company bigger dividends—used by the company as income—than it retained in premiums.

Another example cited by Meany involved the Reed Glass Co. of Rochester, N. Y., which went bankrupt after failing to transmit to an insurance company $2,991 withheld from employes' wages and $2,498 in its own contributions to pay premiums.

Reed Glass also failed to transmit $64,434 it had agreed to pay for a pension plan, Meany charged, before it went bankrupt.

"Whether you choose to call this . . . embezzlement, conversion or a breach of faith, the employes were the victims," he stated.

General Electric said Meany was "misled" in his comments by Electrical and Radio Workers Pres. James B. Carey and Pres. Frederic W. Ecker of Metrpolitan said the accusations were "without foundation."

Neither denied the fact of interlocking directorships or asserted that the insurance was awarded by competitive bidding.

GE's Chairman Philip D. Reed said, regarding Meany's proposal for registration of all welfare plans:

"I haven't the slightest objection to any reasonable regulations regarding full disclosure and the spotlight of public opinion."

This flatly contradicts the NAM's previously announced position. GE is a longtime member of the NAM. An NAM witness is scheduled to testify before the Kennedy subcommittee next week.

No Denial of Facts

Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway officials disputed details but not the substance of Meany's charges. The chief examiner of the Massachusetts state insurance division said, "We found nothing illegal" in an 1956 examination of the insurance company.

Neither denied, however, that Meany's facts on insurance, dividends and low benefits were correct. Union insurance consultants have been unable to get a copy of the 1956 state examination.

Chairman Kennedy said he would ask the McClellan special rackets committee to investigate the street railway case.

Former officials of Reed Glass, the bankrupt firm, did not deny that they failed to pay sums required for pensions but argued, merely, that "no money was taken from employes' pay." An attorney for the trustee of the company said, the trustee "is prepared to admit that some funds were withheld."

Meany cited a fourth case of "abuse" through an excessive check-off of $600,000 from employes' wages to finance a group life insurance plan. The union sued the company and the suit was settled—part of the settlement being an agreement to restore "peaceable relations."

Legislative Purpose

Meany said his purpose in citing these examples of management abuse was "not punitive" but to illustrate his appeal for total disclosure.

On specific legislation, Meany said that Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell now had endorsed major features of the Douglas-Murray-Ives bill that the AFL-CIO had also endorsed.

He asked that the Labor Dept., rather than the Securities and Exchange Commission, be named as the reporting agency. This is also proposed in the revised Administration bill introduced after Mitchell's testimony two weeks earlier before the Kennedy subcommittee.

In response to a question from Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) as to whether he would endorse a clause guaranteeing payment of benefits regardless of union membership or nonmembership, Meany replied:

"If the purpose of the clause is to guarantee all employes what they are entitled to, I'm for it. If the purpose is to discourage union membership, I'm not."

Here's News: Employer Asks Fund Disclosure

Yosemite, Calif.—A large industrial employer has broken with the National Association of Manufacturers and other employer groups by endorsing total disclosure of financial facts of all welfare and pension plans—not just union-operated plans.

Speaking to West Coast employers, at a University of California management conference, Pres. John I. Snyder, Jr., of U.S. Industries, Inc., said:

"If we say the law should only apply when a union has a hand in running a fund, we are opening ourselves to the charge that we want legislation for the other fellow which we won't accept for ourselves."

The Senate bill endorsed by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, borrowing many ideas from the original Douglas-Murray-Ives bill, "requires an employer to supply information" about a plan he controls—"nothing more or less. To refuse information will inevitably leave the impression that employer-administered funds have something to hide," Snyder declared.

"Either way this is a weak position."

He pointed out that a study in which his firm joined the Machinists found that "far more money had been lost" in welfare benefits "through lack of knowledge and carelessness than through deliberate wrongdoing.

"This is a most important reason why the facts about all plans should be made public."

Tax Gifts to Business Paid by All Citizens

The federal government's program of five-year tax depreciation of "emergency" facilities has created a welfare state for big business, the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee charges in the current issue of Economic Trends and Outlook, its monthly publication.

"While big business attacks federal aid for school construction and other welfare programs as 'socialism,' the large corporations in steel, oil, chemicals, public utilities, autos, railroads and other industries have been getting away with huge sums," Economic Trends explains.

"A fair-sized proportion of new plants and machinery, installed by major corporations since 1950, has, in effect, been paid for by the American taxpayer."

The publication quotes testimony of Sec. of the Treasury George M. Humphrey before the Senate Finance Committee that from November 1950 to Mar. 20, 1957, the Office of Defense Mobilization issued nearly 22,000 fast tax write-off certificates, involving nearly $39 billion in costs, of which almost $23 billion was made eligible for stepped-up amortization.

$5 Billion Loss

Humphrey also estimated that the loss in tax revenue to the government from certificates issued through 1956 would add up to $5 billion by 1960. At the same time, the government was on the hook for about $3 billion in interest on loans made necessary by the loss in revenue.

Economic Trends explains that a company which wants a subsidy of this kind applies to the ODM for a certificate of necessity authorizing it to write off the cost of new plant or equipment in five years instead of the usual 15, 20 or 25 years. The excuse is the "defense of the nation."

"In depreciating a $1 million investment certified for five-year write-off under this system," Economic Trends cites by way of example, "the company deducts $200,000 each year for five years from its income, and it pays taxes on the reduced amount.

"Its profits, before taxes, are understated in each of the five years; its taxes to the federal government are reduced substantially; and its after-tax profits are understated, as well.

"At the end of five years, the company has written off the $1 million, and the five-year-old factories and machines continue to produce goods and profits. The company pays full taxes after the five years, but it has already received, in effect, an interest-free $1 million loan from the government."

Seamen Paid $11,465,000 In Benefits

New York—Health, welfare and security programs covering members of the Maritime Union serving on deep-sea vessels paid $11,465,000 in benefits to seamen and their families up to the end of 1956, according to the annual report.

In addition, reserves of nearly $21 million have been built up since the first program was inaugurated in 1951, according to a joint statement by NMU Pres. Joseph N. Curran and Pres. Ralph E. Casey of the American Merchant Marine Institute. They are chairman and secretary, respectively, of the 12-man board, equally divided between management and the union, which administers the programs.

The report covered pension, welfare and employment security plans which give monthly disability and retirement pensions to seamen, and security to seamen and their families growing out of illness, death or unemployment.

Covered by the plans are about 50,000 seamen, employed by 80 deep-sea shipping firms which operate 804 vessels, and about 100,000 of their dependents.

"The funds have made great progress since their inception," said Curran and Casey. "This progress has not been limited solely to payment of benefits. A good financial reserve has been established; administrative costs have been kept to a minimum and the outlook for the future continues to be a healthy one."

Last year $2,730,000 was paid in benefits and $6,290,000 was added to the reserve. Administrative costs were $487,000, or less than 5 percent of contributions, and compared to income of $490,000 from interest and dividends on the reserve funds.

Barden Starts His Own Probe

Chairman Graham Barden (D-N. C.) of the House Labor Committee began his own hearings on welfare plans without inviting government officials to testify immediately.

Disturbed Democrats said they were told by committee staff members that Barden apparently intended merely to "investigate" union-managed programs rather than study company-managed plans as well.

The "investigation," they said, was "inherited" from former Committee Counsel James Brewbaker, who recently joined a law firm representing the NAM.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the Barbers health and welfare program was marked by the dedication of a new annex to the headquarters of the Journeymen Barbers in Indianapolis. Gen. Pres. William C. Birthright is second from left. The rapid growth of the welfare program made new, larger quarters imperative.

Anti-Union Drive Checks Labor Gains

Counter-attack in States Stalls 'Wreck' Legislation

By Milton Plumb

With 28 of the 45 state lawmaking bodies meeting in 1957 already adjourned and most of the others nearing the end, the record shows that labor has scored scattered gains and suffered relatively few setbacks.

Threats of new "right-to-work" laws are still hanging, however, in Delaware and California.

By and large, the predictions of new "wreck" laws by the National "Right-to-Work" Committee have failed to materialize.

The one notable exception occurred in the Republican-controlled Indiana legislature, which passed the union shop ban and other anti-labor bills while weakening unemployment compensation and labor-backed public welfare measures.

Otherwise, numerous attacks on labor launched by conservative business forces across the nation have generally been beaten back.

Gains in Wyoming

Notable gains were scored in a few states like Wyoming, where the last election brought a big increase in Democratic legislators. In most states, however, labor's program was held to a standstill, or at best to moderate gains in a few areas.

The pattern indicates that this was usually accomplished by using the threat of new anti-labor bills to block proposals for higher minimum wages, social security improvements and fairer taxation.

In New York, Gov. Averill Harriman (D) has called the Republican-controlled legislature back in the only special session so far this year. He did so after vetoing bills with "booby traps" intended to wreck unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation. Harriman has again asked for increased benefits in both categories.

"Wreck" Bills Buried

Ohio and Illinois are the latest states to join the list of those beating back "wreck" legislation. The open shop measure died along with a political gag bill in Ohio as the legislature adjourned, while in Illinois a House subcommittee voted to bury it after 15 minutes' deliberation.

That left "right-to-work" fights still brewing in Delaware and California.

In the latter state the Senate Labor Committee reported a "little right-to-work" bill to the floor by a 4 to 2 vote. The measure, while not going as far as most "wreck" laws, would make it unlawful for an employer to sign any agreement that will "deny to a majority of the employes" the right to choose their bargaining agent.

Commissioners Ask MinimumsExtension

Labor commissioners from three states, testifying in a coordinated presentation, have urged the House Labor Standards subcommittee to approve the bill by Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D-Pa.) extending minimum wage coverage.

Appearing before the group were Isador Lubin, industrial commissioner of New York State; Deputy Commissioner George S. Pfaus of the New Jersey Dept. of Labor and Industry, and William L. Batt, Jr., secretary of labor and industry of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Pfaus testified on behalf of New Jersey Labor Commissioner Carl Holderman.

A statement supporting the Kelley Bill was also filed by the labor commissioner of Connecticut.

In Alabama, a bill to repeal the state's "right-to-work" law is before the Senate Labor Committee.

Workmen's Compensation

Laws boosting workmen's compensation benefits have been passed by 18 states, with increases in maximum weekly payments ranging from $2 in Kansas, South Dakota, Tennessee and Vermont to a stop of $15 in Maryland.

Sixteen of the states also increased benefits for all or most types of disability. Despite these gains, however, the improvements voted generally left the states still far below labor's minimum goals. The states voting the lowest increases were already paying some of the lowest benefits.

Unemployment Compensation

Boosts in unemployment compensation were considerably fewer, although the benefits in this area also are lagging behind rising living costs.

Minnesota voted to boost maximum payments from $33 to $38 weekly, and California upped jobless payments from the same former level to $40. Florida's Senate Labor Committee has sent to the floor a bill raising the benefits from $26 to $30.

In Michigan, the Republican legislature rejected recommendations by Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) and passed what Michigan labor spokesmen called a "phony" unemployment compensation bill, which purports to boost benefits $1 a week but actually raises them an average of just under 25 cents.

FEPC Laws Pressed

Colorado and Wyoming both adopted strong fair employment practices acts, offsetting to some extent a raft of measures in southern legislatures designed to circumvent the Supreme Court's anti-segregation rulings.

A major battle for passage of a Fair Employment Practices Commission bill is shaping up in the California Senate, after it passed the lower house by a thumping 61 to 5 vote. The California Senate Labor Committee killed a similar measure in the 1955 general session.

Minimum Wages

The Rhode Island Legislature passed a $1 minimum wage law without a single opposing vote. It will go into effect in October.

In California, a minimum wage bill calling for a floor of $1.25 an hour and coverage for men as well as women and minors has passed the Assembly. Labor is waging an out-all fight to push the measure through the Senate.

Minimum wage bills calling for floors of 75 cents hourly failed of passage in North Carolina and Ohio. In the latter state, the bill was killed by a 4-to-3 vote in the Senate Labor Committee, all votes in opposition being cast by Republicans.

How Labor Sums Up

"Some good, some bad, but more good than bad," is how Jerry Holleman, executive secretary of the Texas Federation of Labor summed up the legislation passed by Lone Star lawmakers.

"While the legislature certainly fell short of the many ambitious goals set for it by its own members, by Gov. Daniel and by such groups as organized labor, it did pass a number of progressive measures," Holleman declared. "And of extreme importance and interest was the fact that the legislature did not pass —in fact, did not even consider —any bills aimed at further restricting unions in Texas."

Except for the latter, which ran counter to the national pattern, Holleman's description would pretty well fit most of the other legislatures.

More typical in its handling of labor proposals was the Ohio legislature, where, according to Sec.-Treas. Phil Hannah of the state federation of labor, "generally speaking, the legislative program of the OSFL received shabby treatment."

"However," he added, "we can take a great amount of solace in that we were successful in blocking the passage of many anti-union and reactionary measures."

The Ohio CIO Council called the session "a record of failure —failure to help the unemployed, the injured worker, the aged and the sick."

A similar note was sounded in Michigan, where the state CIO Council said the legislature "closed up shop, bowing in the end to the dictates of big corporations at the expense of the school children, the aged, the sick, the victims of industrial accidents and others."

Left Holding the Bag, Again!

13 State Legislatures Pondered 'Wreck' Bills

"Wreck" law bills or resolutions have been introduced in 13 state legislatures this year. Four states with "right-to-work" laws considered repeal.

The overwhelmingly Republican Indiana legislature enacted the first ban on the union shop in any highly industrialized state. Gov. Harold Handley (R) permitted the measure to become law without his signature.

In Kansas, where Democratic governor George Docking threatened to veto any "wreck" legislation, the Republican legislature passed a resolution putting a constitutional amendment on the ballot for a referendum vote in 1958.

In California and Delaware, battles over "right-to-work" are still in progress. A bill in the latter state passed the House on its first two readings, then was stalled in committee at least temporarily as labor rallied many public leaders in opposition.

The "wreck"proposal was voted down decisively in floor tests in Colorado, Wyoming, Connecticut, Idaho and New Mexico, and killed by votes in committee in Illinois. It died in committee without action in Maryland and Ohio.

Bills also introduced in Vermont and New Hampshire were not regarded as serious threats by local labor spokesmen.

A repeal bill is still before the Alabama legislature. Other repeal measures were killed in committee in Utah and North Dakota. A bill to repeal the Nevada law was introduced late in the session with the backing of some state industrialists as well as labor.

73 Communities Break Housing Race Barrier

New York—White and Negro Americans are living as neighbors in complete harmony in many communities where the racial barrier in housing has been broken down, a country-wide survey by the committee on Civil Rights in Manhattan shows.

A report on the survey's findings was released by the committee at an open meeting at the New York School of Social Work. It showed that more than 73 communities in 20 states have broken through the so-called "open-occupancy" barrier in housing.

"This survey, which is an extensive accumulation of facts dealing with open occupancy experiences, provides positive evidence that white and Negro people can live together in peace and security," Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, minister emeritus of the Riverside Church here, declared in a foreword to the study.

Listen to 'em Bleat

GEORGE MEANY obviously touched a tender corporation nerve when he cited four cases of dubious handling of welfare and pension funds by employers.

The AFL-CIO mentioned the four cases to point up the need for congressional passage of a bill that would require full disclosure of *all* the facts about *all* such funds.

Although public attention has been directed towards the few cases of malfeasance involving union-administered funds, the fact is that employers administer welfare and pension funds affecting between 86 percent and 92 percent of the workers covered.

The spotlight of publicity and disclosure should be turned on the handling of all welfare funds.

The four cases cited by Meany have brought loud squawks—but no denial of the facts—from the companies involved. And the National Association of Manufacturers is bleating, as usual, for special privilege for employers.

But the facts all point to the need for fast congressional action, to turn the spotlight of publicity and disclosure of records on the handling of *all* welfare and pension funds.

Act fast and responsibly, Congress!

Ike Turns His Back

PRES. EISENHOWER has turned his back on tens of millions of consumers by reversing himself on Administration amendments to the Harris-O'Hara gas gouge bill.

When he vetoed the gouge last year, he admitted consumers needed greater protection from producers seeking to escape Federal Power Commission regulation of prices.

When hearings began on the Harris-O'Hara bill this year, the Administration sent a spokesman to demand two amendments to fulfill the Eisenhower demand for greater "consumer protection."

This bill would remain a gouge even with these amendments. But now in a letter the President has said he doesn't really mean he wants them adopted; he just wants a gas bill with or without them.

This is complete surrender of the consumer interest to the powerful oil-and-gas lobby.

Successful Record

THREE YEARS of experience with the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement offer a lesson in how organized labor can successfully devise voluntary programs to solve difficult problems.

In the time since the pre-merger no-raiding agreement went into effect, 122 cases have been handled by the machinery established for the purpose of cutting down on inter-union raids. Only 29 of these, it is interesting to note, have gone all the way to the final authority—the impartial umpire.

What the statistics can't show, of course, are the probably large number of instances where unions took steps themselves to stop raiding practices—without actually using the voluntary machinery.

Some 103 of the AFL-CIO's 138 unions participate in the no-raiding agreement. In using its provisions, these unions have contributed greatly to the elimination of inter-union strife and the saving of union funds for the big job of organizing the unorganized.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St. N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II **JUNE 15, 1957** **No. 24**

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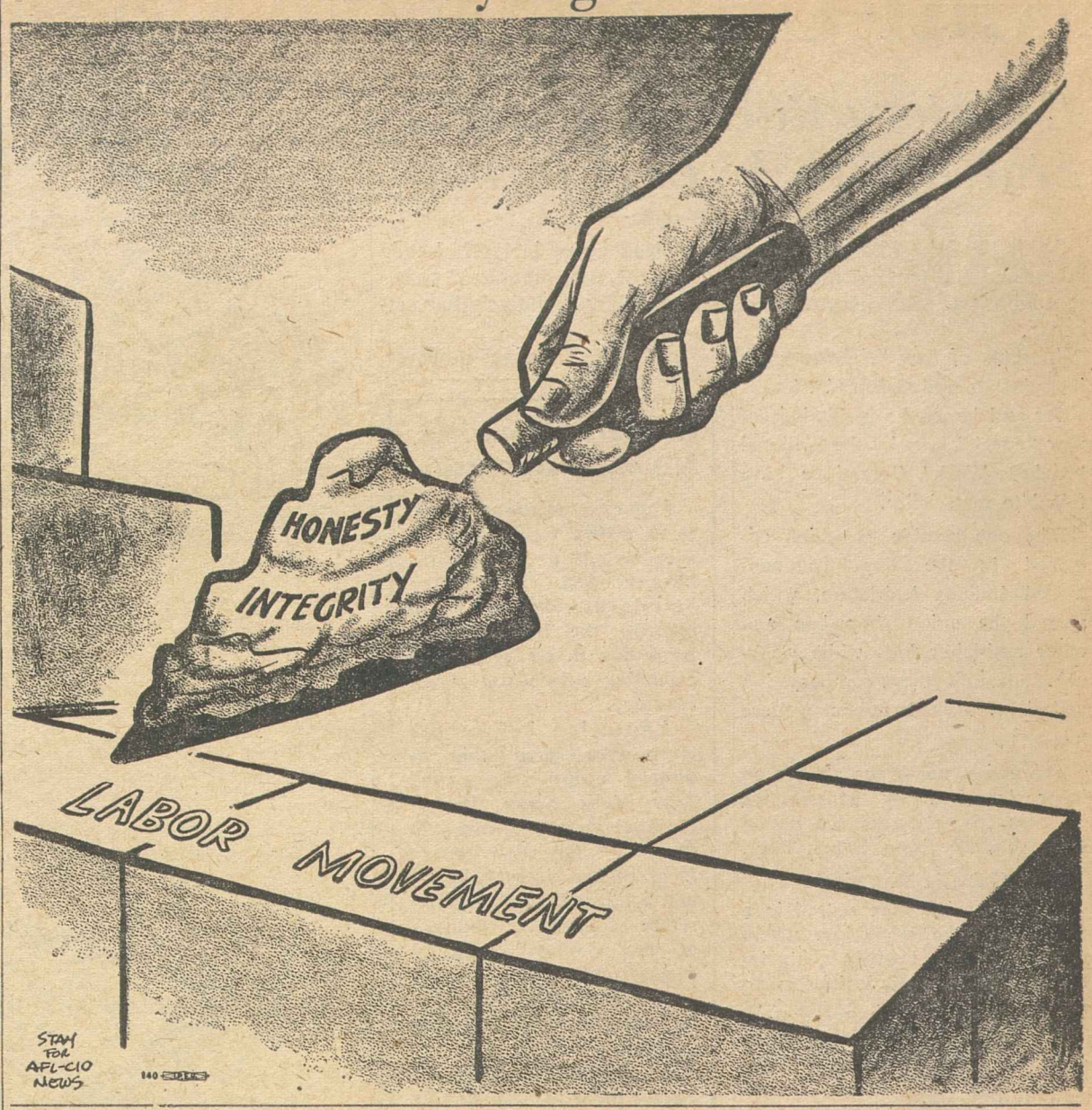
The Key Ingredients



Mitchell Convinced Labor Will Win Battle Against Corrupt Influences

(The following is excerpted from an address by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell before the Catholic Press Association in St. Louis.)

Because the trade union movement has made such splendid progress, because it has played such a large part in the fuller realization of our democratic ideals, corruption and malpractice are indeed abominations that shock and amaze our people.

The labor leader who has aborted his position of trust for personal gain is a tragic and pathetic figure. Tragic in his denial not only of his own faith but that of millions of working people. Pathetic in his blindness to his stature among his fellow men.

Trade Unionism is a Vocation

Corruption begins when a labor leader loses his sense of vocation. For trade unionism is a vocation, not just a job that buys the groceries. A responsible labor leader does more than act as an agent to increase the material well-being of his fellow members.

By the very nature of his position he is a man with a mission—to bring wider justice to society, to create opportunities for education and self-development for his members.

He is not only administrator, diplomat, and organizer; he is also the guardian of a trust bestowed upon his office by working men and women who look to him for inspiration, guidance, advice and example.

To maintain this dual role of organizer and administrator and what might be called keeper of values is today a complex and exacting job. Modern labor unions are often vast, sprawling organizations with more than a million members in hundreds of cities and towns across America.

Many millions of dollars a year pump through the modern labor organization, which employs not only organizers but economists, lawyers, statisticians, business advisors, public relations experts, accountants, secretaries, a whole staff of experts and specialists divided into divisions and subdivisions.

Modern labor is big because our economy is big. A leader whose sense of moral position and moral values is not strong, who does not realize the full dimensions of his office, may become overwhelmed by this bigness and succumb to greed and corruption.

He Goes Morally Blind

The leader who loses his sense of mission and sess himself as little more than a bargaining agent whose job ends with securing a wage hike for his members will sooner or later begin to divide his personal activities from his public activities.

If he thinks—"Members are happy, so what I do after that is my own business"—he goes morally blind. The slightly shady deal becomes sooner or later the very shady deal. What he would call "outside" interests lead him to some staggering temptations. The very size of his operations, elevated as he is from the everyday bread and butter aspirations of the rank and file, makes it easy for him to forget his basic obligations and his responsibilities.

I have expressed fears on many occasions throughout last year and the year before about this kind of blindness resulting from this kind of bigness. I asked the question on those occasions whether some of our labor leaders were not shirking from the full duties of their office. I say now that a leader who has lost his sense of vocation is not fit to serve the best interest of his office, his union, or his country.

Such a leader has a counterpart in the dishonest employer, whose urge for profit is unfortunately greater than his urge for ethical behavior. Collusion between a labor leader and a weak employer is a case of the blind leading the blind and can only lead eventually to a grand fall.

There is also a third party which has contributed to the present state of affairs—the common criminal. Criminals do not need an engraved invitation to make dishonest dollars. All they need is a door left ajar. A deal between a weak employer and a corrupt labor leader is one step from extortion.

Unionist Wonder at Own Apathy

And finally, beyond the leader and the employer and the criminal, stand the rank and file of union members themselves.

They might well wonder if their own apathy about the affairs of their union has not been the real betrayer.

They might well wonder whether their insistence upon moral leadership should not have been stronger, more urgent, more undeniable.

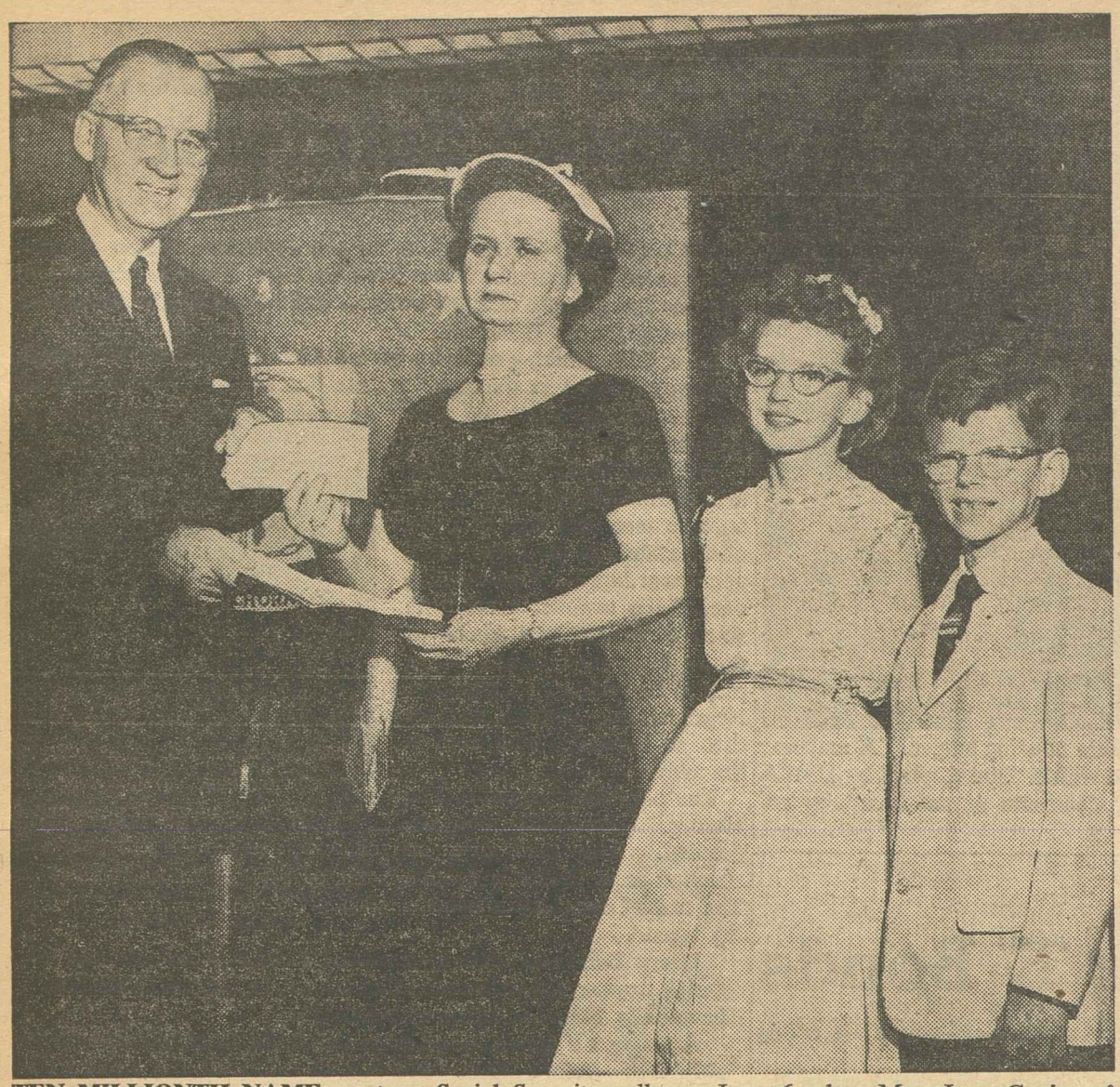
Labor has faced challenges in the past. It fought to be recognized. It fought for social advancement and the improvement of the human lot. It fought against those who would cripple or destroy it. It fought against the Communist menace and successfully cast those leeches away from its body.

Now it faces yet another and significant battle—the battle for its own self respect and its standing in the eyes of all our people. I have faith that it will succeed. I have stated this faith time and again and I am more convinced of it now than ever before.

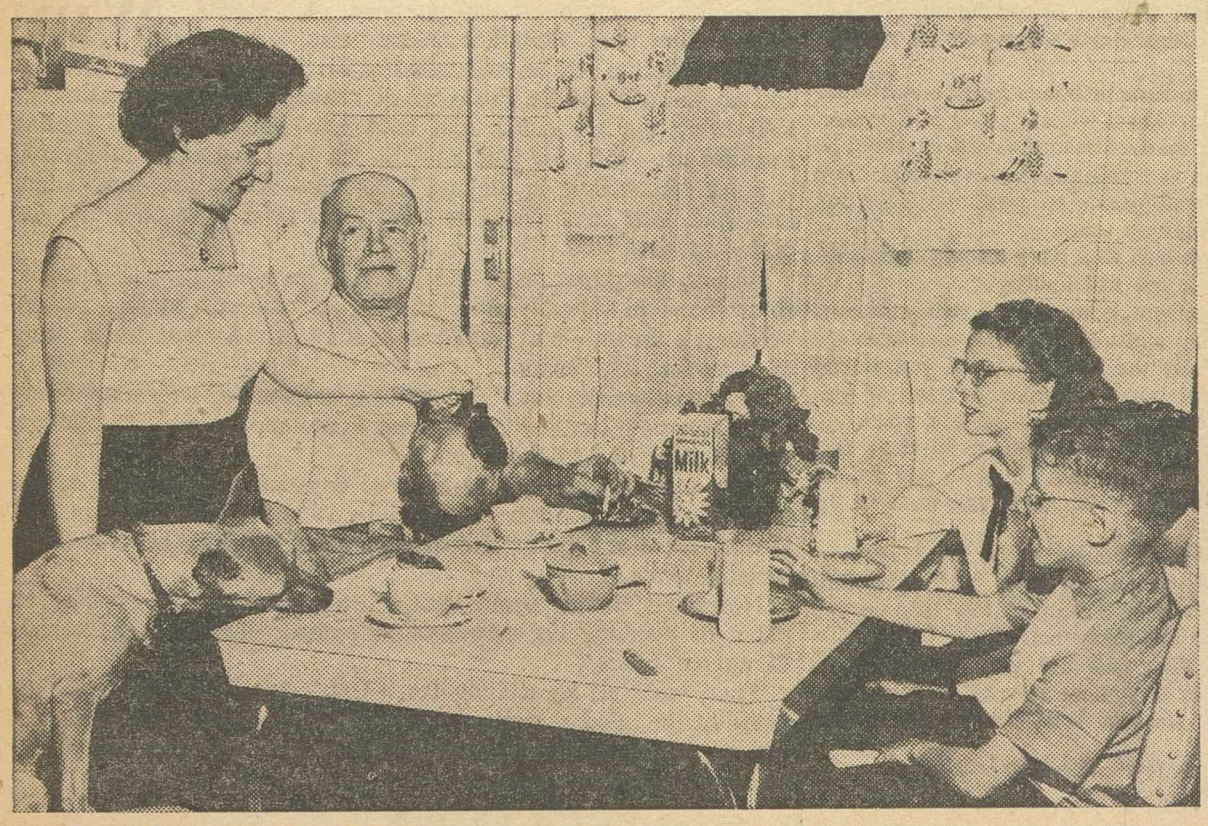
There are too many men of good will in this country, like you journalists here who realize the good that the labor movement had brought to our democracy, ready to support and aid in the cleaning job.

In the last analysis, the success of trade unionism lies in only one place—its firm adherence to the goals and ideals that lead to the advancement of individual dignity.

Social Security — 17 Years of Progress

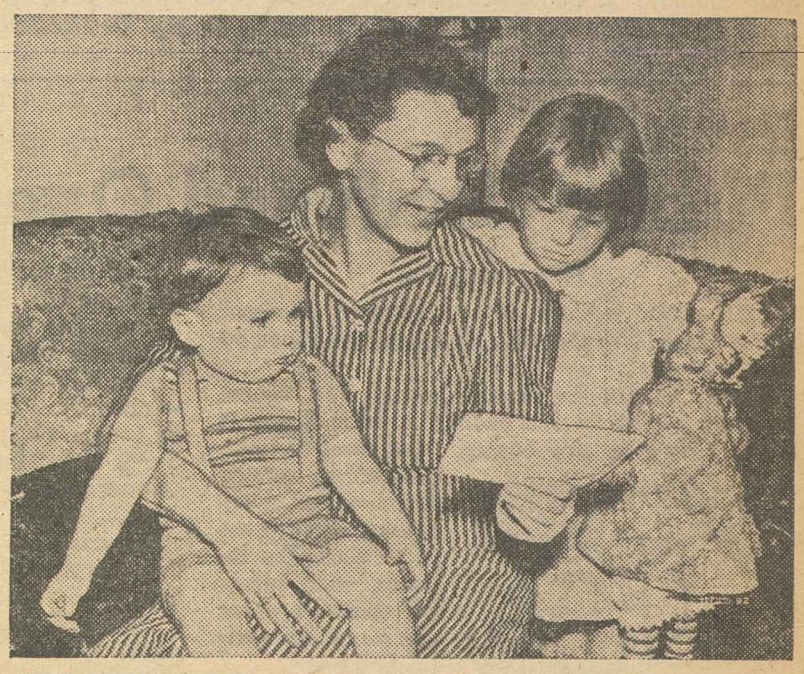


TEN MILLIONTH NAME went on Social Security rolls on June 6 when Mrs. Jane Gavin, of Brooklyn, received her first survivor's insurance check from HEW Sec. Marion B. Folsom. With her children, Patricia, 10, and Joseph, 7, she will receive $200 a month. Gavin at different times had been a member of Carpenter Local 2682 and the old Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers.

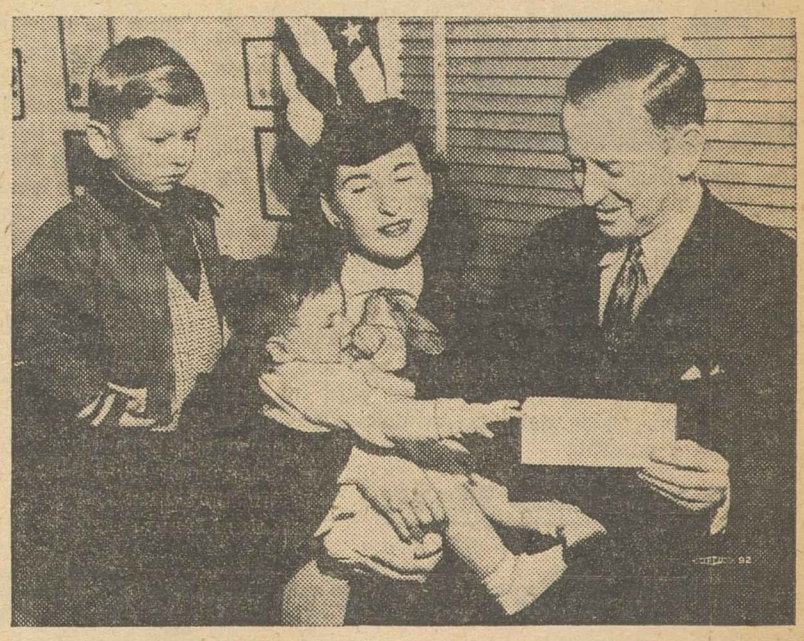


COFFEE, MILK, DOG BISCUIT are served by Mrs. Jane Gavin to her united family consisting, respectively, of her uncle, David Whalen; her children, Patricia and Joseph, who also get cake, and the family pet. Whalen, a member of Building Service Employes Local 74, lives with the Gavins. The family might well have been separated but for Social Security.

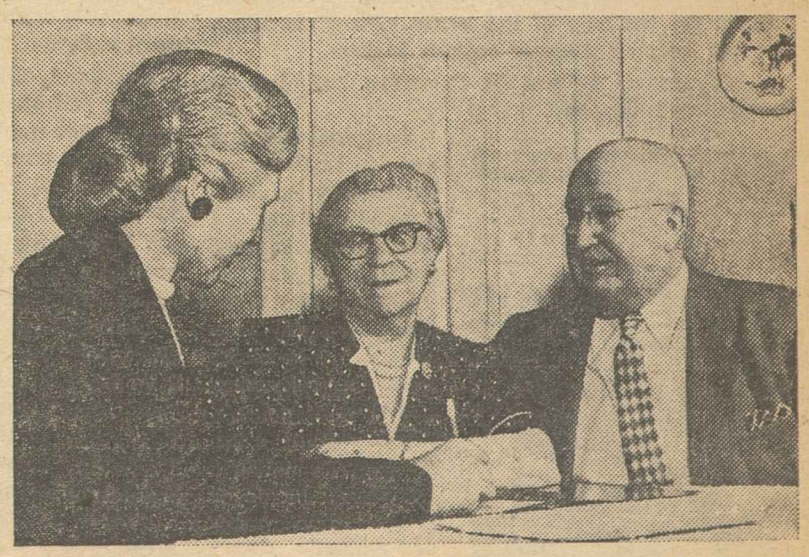
FIRST RECIPIENT of benefits under Social Security was Ida Fuller, a Ludlow, Vt., secretary who retired on Jan. 31, 1940, on a $22.45 pension. Now she gets $51.50 every month.



ONE MILLIONTH person to get on the benefit rolls was Mrs. Mary Thompson, who on June 19, 1944, began receiving survivor's benefits for herself and two children, Dale (right) and John.



ANOTHER WIDOW, 23-year-old Mrs. Dolores Plaa, became the five millionth beneficiary on Dec. 4, 1952. Social Security is a major part of support for herself and her two children.



A PART-TIME JOB and old-age insurance benefits for himself and his wife enabled Carl C. Krankel to retire on Feb. 1, 1956, and become the eight millionth Social Security beneficiary.

AFL-CIO News

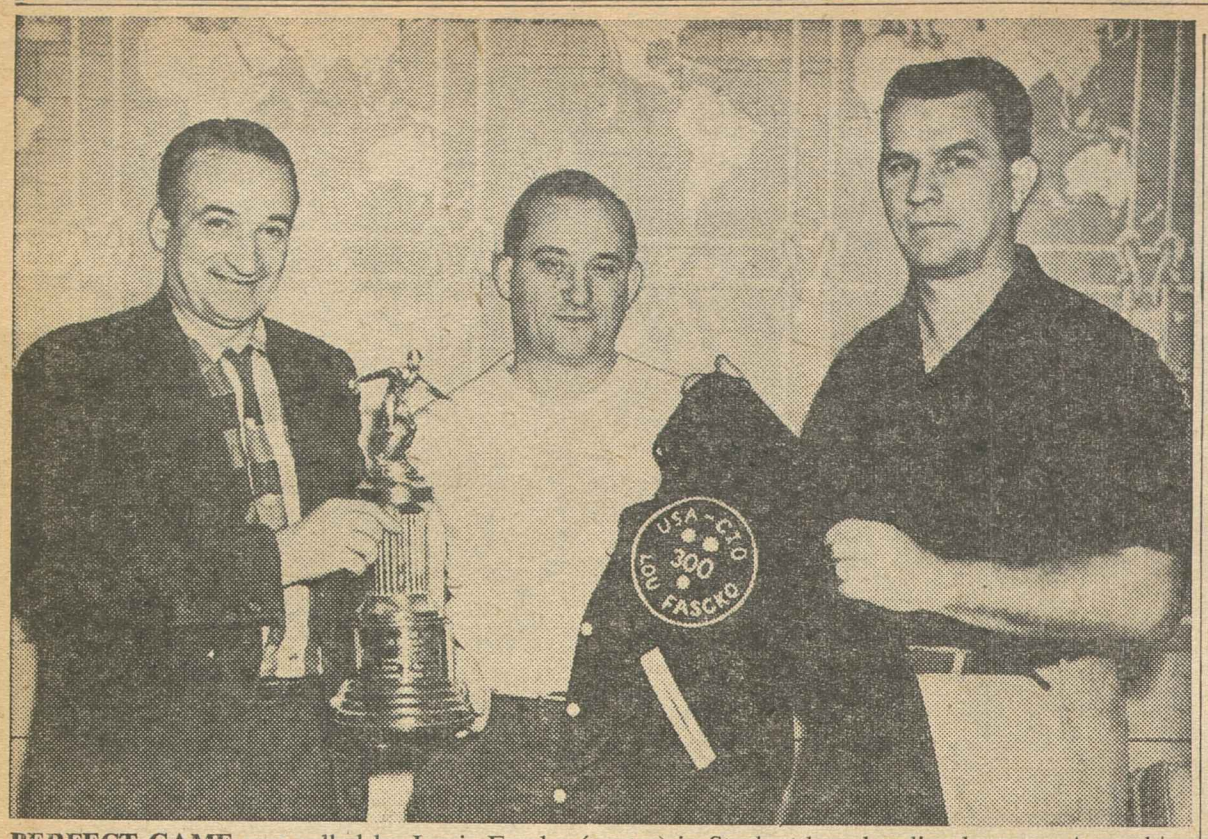
MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

$365 Million Aids Retired

The 10 million recipients of Social Security benefits include 7,420,000 retired workers and dependents who collect a total of $365 million a month, according to the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare.

The remaining 2,580,000 beneficiaries are survivors of insured workers. They include 1.25 million children under 18 or disabled children over 18; 310,000 mothers of children under 18, and 1,020,000 widows, dependent widowers and dependent parents.

The average monthly retirement benefit for a worker with no dependents is $61;



PERFECT GAME was rolled by Louis Facsko (center) in Steelworkers bowling league. A machine shop employe at National Tube Co., Lorain, O., he was presented with a "300 trophy" by USWA Local Pres. Milan Rakich (left) and a jacket by George Pashkevich, chairman of the local's sports committee.

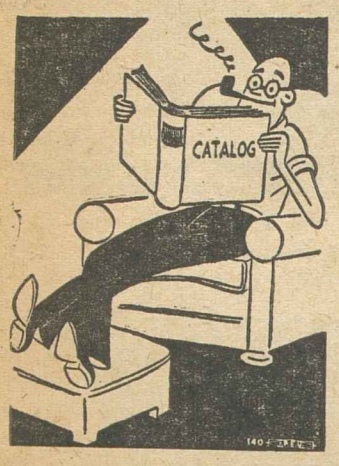
How to Buy:

Public Confused Over 'E' Bonds

By Sidney Margolius

THE public is confused over what to do about E bonds, now that their yield has been increased to 3¼ percent.

In fact, despite the increase granted by Congress in April, people are still cashing in more E and H bonds than they are buying. Questions savings-bond offices are getting show that many people don't even know about the increase, while others are confused about the status of their old bonds.



Congress may have to legislate still another increase if it wants to restore E bonds to their old status as the wage-earner's favorite way to save.

But meanwhile, the recent increase puts E bonds close to the top as the most profitable way to save with no risk.

A new survey of yields from different types of savings shows that the 3¼ rate now paid by E bonds surpasses the typical 3 percent now being paid by savings banks, equals the 3¼-3½ paid by many savings and loan associations except in the Far West, and some parts of the South and is outranked only by the 3½-4 percent paid by most credit unions, with some credit unions paying as much as 5 percent.

Here are answers to questions people are asking about the new status of E bonds:

"Are old bonds bought before the increase in rates still earning interest?"

Yes, they earn an average of 3 percent if held to maturity. The new 3¼ percent rate applies to all bonds bought since Feb. 1.

"Is it preferable to cash in old bonds to take advantage of the higher rate being paid on newly-bought bonds?"

It doesn't pay to turn in bonds you bought more than 2½ years ago. These will earn over 3¼ percent from the 2½-year mark to maturity. There would be a slight advantage in turning in bonds bought more recently, unless you prefer to postpone your tax liability on the increase value.

"What about bonds that have already matured and which people are still holding?"

These earn 3 percent, compounded semi-annually, from the time they mature. There is an advantage in trading them for the new model if you intend to keep your new bonds a while, but not if you intend to cash them within the next 2½ years.

E bonds have a special advantage in their tax-postponable feature. You don't have to pay federal tax on the increase in value until you cash in the bond.

This makes them especially useful for long-range savings as for retirement, or as a backlog against unemployment, since in a year of low income you would escape the tax altogether.

On that basis their new 3¼ percent yield is as good as a taxable 4 percent return. Nor do you have to pay any state or local tax on the E-bond yield.

(Copyright 1957 by Sidney Margolius)

Making Ends Meet:

Tips On Keeping Cotton Trim

By Nancy Pratt

SUMMER cotton clothes may reduce dry cleaning bills, but they generally mean more washing and ironing for the lady of the house. Here are some tips for keeping summer cottons in trim.

Stain-removal is one of the most troublesome laundering headaches.

Perspiration stains and discoloration, particularly on dark colored clothing are often particularly hard to get out.

Don't press a dress that is even slightly stained. The heat may set the stain and even cause more discoloration. First try washing the stain thoroughly in warm water, rubbing soap or synthetic detergent well into it. If the fabric has discolored, sponge the stain with a little vinegar and water solution; for older "set" stains, try a little ammonia and water. This should help to restore the color. Rinse thoroughly after sponging.

Grass stains are another common summer laundry problem. Grass stains are fairly easy to remove from most washable clothing, but be sure the treatment suits the fabric.

For wool, silk and dynel, use cool water and a sodium perborate bleach. Cottons require hot water and a perborate bleach. Sprinkle the moist stain and gently cover the garment with solution of one tablespoon of bleach per pint of water. Let it soak several hours or overnight.

Chlorine bleaches will also remove grass stains, but don't use them on wool, silk or resin-finished "wash and wear" cottons.

Laundry tests show that in general, the hotter the water, the better the wash. Tags on clothing should tell you how high a temperature the garment can stand, and whether or not the dye is fast, so read and and save the tags. If there isn't any tag, it's wise to test a small piece of the garment before putting it into the wash.

Soap is a major cost item in washing, so shop for price value. Comparative price tests show that the "large economy size" is often not the best buy in soap chips. When choosing soap, compare prices carefully, at least once, and then stick to the box size that's most economical. Don't automatically reach for the largest box.

Hollywood Observer:

Free Theater Ducats Started Belafonte

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—Two tickets to the American Negro theatre handed to a maintenance man in New York provided him with his first glimpse of show business and helped to give the world the artist, Harry Belafonte.

In a little while, you'll be seeing Harry Belafonte in Darryl Zanuck's "Island in the Sun," a 20th-Fox feature picturization of the best-selling novel by Alec Waugh.

Harry Belafonte

But back in 1947, Belafonte held a modest job as a maintenance man and sort of jack-of-all-trades in a New York apartment house. One evening one of the tenants, name long since forgotten, was about to throw away two tickets for a play to be staged by a group of Negro actors. Instead, he gave them to Belafonte who went to the play.

The play was "Home Is The Hunter." Belafonte was enthralled. The next day, he enrolled in a dramatic school. The rest of the story is becoming legend.

Harry Belafonte recently received $150,000 for his role of David Boyeur, the dedicated labor leader, in "Island in the Sun," beautifully filmed in color cinemascope.

A single TV spectacular brings Belafonte an almost unbelievably sum—before taxes. He cannot fulfill all the night club engagements he's offered at $17,500 a week—and Las Vegas more than doubles that price for his services. The concert circuit is pleading for more Belafonte recitals, always sold out.

He also has a 15-year contract with RCA Victor for his recordings with a yearly minimum guarantee of $50,000. Last year he earned more than $750,000 before taxes.

Yet Belafonte felt he had failed at his first try in show business and so for a while he ran a small restaurant where occasionally he'd bring out his guitar and hold a community sing. Having lived for five years as a young boy in the West Indies, he discovered a great satisfaction in singing folksongs—songs that made him famous a little later when he sang them at a night club and the critics raved.

Earlier, this great artist and dynamic personality—whose handsome face and superbly-muscled body make him a motion picture producer's dream—had served a stretch in the United States Navy after leaving high school.

In "Island in the Sun," Belafonte is surrounded with a sparkling cast, including James Mason, Joan Fontaine, Dorothy Dandridge, Joan Collins and Michael Rennie.

He's come a long way from those days when he worked at the New York apartment house—and in 1956 he won the James P. Hoey Award for Interracial Justice given by the Catholic Interracial Council.

Nowadays, in his spare time, Harry Belafonte is working on plans to produce his own motion picture of that great vehicle "Emperor Jones."

That, we'll all be waiting for. But I'd still like to know the name of the good samaritan who gave Harry Belafonte those two theatre tickets 10 years ago and thereby gave all of us one of our greatest American artists.

★ ★ ★

DONALD CRISP, one of the most durable actors in motion pictures—and I wouldn't even attempt to guess his age—has just been signed by MGM to co-star with Robert Taylor and John Cassavetes in a Western action drama, "Three Guns." Crisp plays one of the gunmen. Julie London is the girl in the plot. Crisp is one of the earliest employes in the motion picture production industry still alive. After serving with the old Biograph Studio, he later worked with D. W. Griffith on "The Birth of a Nation," "Broken Blossoms" and many other such early-day classics.

★ ★ ★

SHORT TAKES: Danny Kaye has been working out with elephants, lions and chimpanzees for his role as a circus clown in MGM's "Merry Andrew" . . . By the time you read this, shooting will be underway in Portland, Ore., on Allied Artists' "Portland Expose" . . . Teen-age actor Hal Stalmaster bestows his first movie kiss on his 18-year-old leading lady, Luana Patten, in Walt Disney's "Johnny Tremain" . . . Jeffrey Stone, working in U-I's "Damn Citizen" in New Orleans, is playing a long-distance game of chess with his wife, Corinne Calvet, at home in Hollywood . . . William Holden is resting in Hollywood after five months in Asia filming "Bridge on the River Kwai" . . . Ann Blyth, who recently completed Warner's "The Helen Morgan Story," is awaiting the arrival of her third child . . . Jean Simmons is vacationing with hubby, Stewart Granger, on their Arizona ranch . . . She just completed her role in "Until They Sail" . . . Debbie Reynolds and Eddie Fisher are buying a house in Palm Springs . . . Maybe you've heard it but it's still true that years ago we used to say that a fool and his money are soon parted but nowadays it happens to all of us.

I'm Often Wrong:

Some Baseball 'Fans' Get By With 'Moider'

By Joe Miller

MY pet peeve in baseball fans is the leather-lunged bubblehead who sits back in the stands and bellows personal remarks at the ball players.

I don't mean the fan who often offers vociferous and acid comment when some ball player makes a bonehead play. That type of fan is part of the life of the game and generally within his rights when criticizing.

It is the exhibitionistic joker who figures a baseball game is the ideal place for him to put on a free, unrehearsed and undesired show by delivering a running commentary on the personal characteristics of the players. Every ball park in every league has them.

There was such a florid-faced beefy gentleman in the stands at a recent minor-league game I watched. He didn't know much about baseball, but that didn't stop him from strutting his vocal stuff.

When, for example, one ball player of Italian extraction came to the plate, this character got up and hollered:

"C'mon-a, pisan, hitta da ball for da Pope."

When the player missed a couple of swings: "That ain't a spaghetti stick you're swingin', boy. We'll ship you back to the Sicilian league, greaseball."

When an infielder named Estrada, a full-blooded Indian, came up, the dialogue ran this way:

"Hit-um ball back to happy hunting grounds, chief. Give-um big blow for Crazy Horse and get-um Long Knife."

This all was bad enough, but the foulest of his unwanted commentary was reserved for two colored ball players in the game. I'll skip the actual dialogue, but you can imagine that it was pretty bad.

I don't know why our national pastime seems to attract followers like this one, but it does. Suppose it's because they can sit in the stands and let off steam of their own inferiority without much fear of retaliation. The few "shut ups" hurled in this clown's direction didn't penetrate at all. If a player crawls in the stands and pops such a guy, he just gets slapped with an assault charge.

Personally I'd like to see such jerks booted out of the ball park and given their dough back, but that's no answer either. Anyone got a muzzle?

★ ★ ★

DIAMOND DUST: Bob Usher, the Washington outfielder, has an off-season occupation that qualifies him as a contestant on "What's My Line?" He's a procurer of special parts for guided missiles . . . Manager Kerby Farrell's threat to make Cleveland a "running club" this year hasn't developed. At writing, the Indians hadn't swiped a half-dozen bases.

George Weiss, the Yankees' general manager, has been trying to unload the fiery Billy Martin for some time but always has been balked by Casey Stengel. Case has a soft spot for Martin, dating back to their Oakland days together, but the Copacabana incident may have strained Stengel's faith . . . That's no nickname used by Buddy Daley, the Cleveland portsider who replaced Herb Score. His square handle is Buddy Lea Daley.

The record for the lowest percentage of games won, which the Pirates or Senators may be threatening, is held by the 1916 Philadelphia A's. They won 36, lost 117 for a .235 mark.

Luckiest mistake I've ever heard of occurred recently at the Waterford race track in West Virginia. A young girl stepped up to the Daily Double window and asked for "7 and 2." The clerk punched out "7 and 10" by mistake. She kept the ticket.

It paid off—$1,220.80 for her $2!

★ ★ ★

BLUE-PLATE SPECIAL: Issy Kline, the former IBC matchmaker in Chicago, is back in the game as a fight manager.

Jack Sharkey, the old heavyweight champ, is in no danger of becoming a public charge. He earned $40,000 last year as an expert flycaster and wrestling referee.

Floyd Patterson will train for a long fight in his workouts for his title defense against Hurricane Jackson in July. Jackson doesn't fall easily and once, when he was a sparring partner for Bob Baker, Baker stopped in amazement and said, "Man, what's keepin' you up?" Hurricane is bicycling 18 miles a day from his Long Island home to Stillman's gym in Manhattan to train.

★ ★ ★

ADD QUOTABLE QUOTES: Rocky Marciano—"Most people think fighting is 90 percent brute force, but I have found that more matches are won with the brain than with muscle."

This is hard to believe, but the famed thoroughbred Native Dancer gets bundles of fan mail at his home in Kentucky—and from people, not horses. . . . Pity the plight of Stanislaus Gormanndowski of Willow Creek, Mich., owner of a 12-foot boat, when a bill in the Michigan legislature would require boat owners to affix their names and address to their boats' bows in "three-inch block letters."

Soup to Nonsense:

Billing Ends All Cooing

By Jane Goodsell

WHEN married folk agree to chat
Of finances and money,
It isn't likely they'll end up
Calling each other "honey."

("Okay, okay, I'll promise not to get excited and say mean things to you.")

Though they begin in a mood of calm,
Co-operative devotion, It won't be long till one or both Begins to show emotion.

("Why can't you understand that a fur coat is actually a long-term investment?")

Compatible though they may be, Their views are sure to vary On frivolous expenses versus Really necessary.

("Seems to me I turned out all right without piano lessons and, if the kid really has any talent, when does it start showing?")

To her the solution is only too clear
On liquidating debts.
Think of what they'd save if he
Would give up cigarettes!

("I only go to the beauty parlor every other week, and I shampoo my hair myself.")

He feels his collar growing hot
And, with a lordly scoff,
He sneers that she'd buy anything
Marked down to one-third off.

("Where the blazes is that $39.50 you insist you saved by buying that chair?")

After a mean remark like that,
You really cannot blame
His wife for criticizing
His weekly poker game.

(All I ever hear about is how much you won. Who do you think you're kidding anyway? And the chair I really wanted cost almost twice as much!")

They never, never will agree
On how to make ends meet.
She judges as a low-down trick
Her husband's favorite treat.

("Have you ever considered how much one so-called tiny little bottle of beer every night adds up to during the course of a year?")

Things are getting pretty tense.
Look at her! She's pouting!
He bangs the table with his fist.
He's turning red and shouting.

("Talk about spending money like a drunken sailor! How about that sewing machine you bought? I thought you were going to make all our clothes with it!")

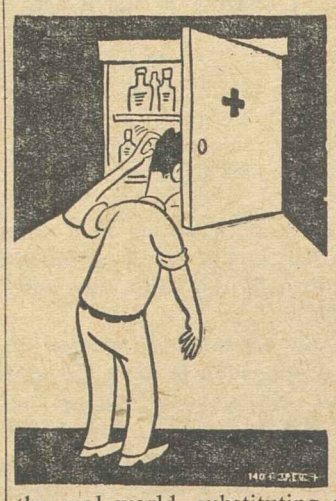
So mark my words, and mark them well,
Lest it be your undoing.
When monthly billing rolls around,
It puts an end to cooing.

For Your Health's Sake:

What Is Mental Illness?

By Dr. Morris Brand

MENTAL disorders fall into three classifications: the psychoses or insanities; the neuroses; and the personality disorders. The symptoms often represent an inadequate attempt at adjustment which often in turn produces added problems to the patient and to those about him.



The patient with a psychosis which may be of acute or chronic nature ordinarily requires intensive treatment in a hospital. Psychoses are generally characterized by severe mood disturbances, with serious changes in thought, feeling, or behavior; withdrawal from reality; or by persistent delusions and hallucinations.

The psychotic is unable to cope with the real world, substituting an unreal world of his own making and reacting to that world rather than to the actual world about him.

Patients with neuroses, or psychoneuroses as they are often named, have less severe emotional disturbances and are most often treated by psychiatrists in their offices or in clinics. Some neuroses are more disabling than others. Some are sufficiently severe to prevent the person from going to work or interfere with many other normal activities.

Neurotic disorders manifest themselves by various degrees of anxiety or a constant feeling of dread, indecision, distraction with symptoms of depression, repetitive acts and thoughts and phobias (fears). No matter how disabling the symptoms, the neurotic is able to recognize and identify the immediate environment—but he may not be able to deal with it properly and satisfactorily.

The third class of mental or emotional disturbances are the personality disorders. Persons so affected have difficulty in adjustments which sometimes manifest themselves in disturbed behavior such as alcoholism, delinquency and drug addiction. Other patients who have difficulties in handling their problems and working out satisfactory adaptations and solutions may develop symptoms which seem to be as a result of an illness of a part or parts of the body or may aggravate or exaggerate an actual existing medical condition.

In most instances, mental illnesses do not show any detectable changes in the brain structure. Factors contributing to mental illness include severe and prolonged stress and strain. Unfortunate experiences, especially during the formative years may cause immediate mental abnormalities or become the basis for serious emotional disorders in later years.

When the public understands that mental illness is an illness and the mentally ill need help just as much as does any other type of patient, then the mentally ill will be less neglected and they will have a greater chance of returning to a normal life.

LOCAL LABOR DRIVE to raise $150,000 for Washington's new $8.4 million Sibley Hospital was kicked off at the convention of the Maryland-District of Columbia Federation of Labor, with Dr. John M. Orem (left), president of the board of trustees, receiving the first checks from Eugene Hubbard, labor committee chairman. The William Green Memorial Fund has given the hospital $22,000 for a memorial pharmacy honoring the late president of the former AFL.

Meany Tells IUD Labor Will Clean House

The material on this page is excerpted from a speech by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany before the industrial relations conference of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. in Washington.

The philosophy of the trade union movement is very, very simple. And this is a good time, perhaps, to review that philosophy and to come to a determination to apply it even more vigorously in the future than we have in the past.

The philosophy is: the worker is worthy of his hire. And the American worker is entitled to a fair share of the wealth that he helps to produce under this American economy. We set up trade unions to do just that; to get for the worker a fair share of the wealth that he produces.

While that's a very, very simple purpose, it has very, very wide effects in the history of our country, both in the past and I'm quite sure in the future.

When you set up a trade union, it's not your purpose to set up a social club; it's not a political organization as such; it's not set up to build up the prestige of some one individual to put him in public office or put him on a pedestal. It's not set up to add to the wealth of any one individual.

Outlines Purpose of Unions

The purpose is to add to the welfare of the worker and his family. And the thing that we've accomplished has been along those lines.

The reason that I say this is a good time to review this philosophy and to take stock is because we are now being attacked by our enemies—and I don't think I have any illusions about this—we still have enemies.

While there are a great many more enlightened businessmen who realize the job of continuing our economy—to keeping it moving forward—that it depends on good trade unions just as it does on good sound business institutions, there are still a great many who seem to feel that perhaps we'd be better off without strong unions.

They seem to feel that there is something to be gained by hampering the unions through legislative action and otherwise. And, of course, those people now are "licking their chops"—as the saying goes—because they think labor is in trouble.

They think labor is in trouble because of the fact that the sins of a few members of the trade union movement are being exposed.

I don't think labor is in trouble. And I think that what is going on is good for labor—just the same as it would be good for any individual, or any group of individuals. If there is something wrong, something rotten, in the make-up of any society, it is best for that society or social club, or business institution, to get rid of that something that's rotten in its structure. And what is going on now is good for labor, and I have no regrets.

Now this affects a very, very small portion of the trade union movement. I don't say that trying to plead the case of those whom it does affect, because the fact that it represents a small portion of the trade union movement does not make it any less evil insofar as I'm concerned.

However, we should bear in mind there are 68,000 local unions in the AFL-CIO. Every one of those unions has a group of officers and each and every one of those officers can properly refer to himself as an official of an AFL-CIO union.

And when you realize the number of officers involved, and then look around and see the few who are classed as evil, or who are being brought to light as evil, and even then make a mental reservation and say to ourselves, well, there are undoubtedly some more who have not been caught.

Certain Limitations on Power

At the same time, we must concede and we must insist that the great bulk of the official family of the AFL-CIO—and its local unions and its international unions—are good, sound, dedicated trade unionists who are true to their trust and true to the philosophy of the trade union movement, and true to the ideal that the trade unions are set up for the benefit of their members.

Every once in a while somebody says—well why do you have to wait for a McClellan committee? Why doesn't labor clean its own house?

Well, now, that presents a very practical problem. Number one, let me say, we're going to clean our own house any place we find something is wrong; just so far as it's humanly possible to do so.

But we have a democratic structure, and we have certain limitations on the power of the trade union movement because it is a democratic structure.

The AFL-CIO is a coordinating organization—coordinating the activities of all the unions on all things on which their activity can be coordinated—as for instance, legislation, general policy perhaps in regard to hours, wages, and other things.

Also the many, many side activities that we get into—politics for instance, which calls for concerted action.

But the other things are the property of these various international unions, each of which is run under its own constitution. So by the very nature of the structure of the trade union movement, there is certainly a limitation on the powers of the central organization.

I would like to point out, however, that the AFL-CIO in its constitution, and in the merger agreement that set up the AFL-CIO, invaded to some extent at least the autonomy of the affiliated unions.

We said in effect in that constitution there were certain things that you must do and other things that you cannot do as a condition of membership of the AFL-CIO.

We went a great deal further into the question of autonomy and demanded that each and every international union surrender some portion of their autonomy to the AFL-CIO. And that, of course, is on the question of communism, corruption and other related matters.

However, we expect the unions to police their own families—to look after their own locals, and see to it that their own national constitution is adhered to.

We do not have an investigatory force—we don't have an FBI in the AFL-CIO. We couldn't possibly have one in our structure under which we could police 68,000 local unions—as well as 140 national and international unions. We do not have an investigatory set-up, nor could we possibly use such a set-up without, to a great degree, destroying the autonomy of our national unions.

Of course, we do not have subpoena powers. So that the things that the McClellan committee have exposed—a great many of them—are things that we could not possibly reach under any circumstances without subpoena powers.

For instance, suppose we decided to send someone to Seattle, and go into the biggest bank in Seattle and say:

"Here, we want to see the record of your business dealings with Beck."

Dirty Unions Won't Do

Well, they would have just told us to get out. There is no possible way we could get that bank to show us their records. There's no possible way we could get Dave Beck to show us his personal records. But the McClellan committee had that power, and they used that power.

I see absolutely nothing wrong in a congressional committee using that sort of power against corruption, because we've got to have a clean labor movement in these United States.

Not only because we think it's proper but because of the paramount obligation to serve the workers.

You can't serve them with dirty unions—and I don't care how successful the union is in building up conditions. If its internal structure is rotten, sooner or later the workers are going to suffer by the loss of those conditions or the failure to further advance those conditions.

So we say you've got to have clean unions for the benefit of workers in order to carry out our first simple purpose.

Secondly, we've got to have clean unions in order to keep this democratic economy in motion. Under our present dynamic American economy, as we like to refer to it, if we didn't have strong trade unions to see to it that adequate purchasing power was in the hands of the great mass of the people (and that's the only way it'll go there under this system, through free, democratic trade unions), if we didn't have free, democratic trade unions to do just that, if these enemies of labor had their way and unions were destroyed, this economy could not run six months without some substitute being created for the unions.

What would that substitute be? It would be something along fascist, Communist or totalitarian lines of some kind.

This does not excuse the evildoers nor does this eliminate in even the slightest degree our responsibility to do everything in our power to clean up these situations.

We realize—and I'm sure that we all have some pride—that these things that have come out are a stigma. I'm sure everybody feels that way about it.

I'm sure that the officers of unions all over the country—people who are identified in their local communities as being active in the trade union movement—feel that perhaps their neighbors are saying: Well, you're associated with these bums that they're exposing in Washington—you're one of this crowd. So there is a stigma. And unfortunately we've got to live with it.

I haven't seen any indications in the meetings of the Ethical Practices Committee or in the meetings of the Executive Council where anyone feels that this present situation calls for changing our policy or calls for us walking softly, as it were, or calls for us covering up. I haven't seen a disposition on the part of anyone to cover up.

The policy of the AFL-CIO and of the Ethical Practices Committee is to give these unions a chance and an opportunity to do the job themselves. We feel that it should not be done, if we can avoid it, by a directive from the AFL-CIO. It should be done by the unions themselves. If they do it—fine. If not, then the directive will come.

The Teamsters have told us in the person of their secretary-treasurer, John English, that they're going to clean their "dirty linen." The Ethical Practices Committee, I believe, is waiting a little bit to see whether they're going to clean their "dirty linen." And they are going to have that opportunity.

However, our eyes are open and we're not very easily fooled. We're familiar with all the little tricks. And if they think that cleaning their dirty linen means giving Dave Beck the title of president emeritus with honors and so on and so forth, they'll find out that the AFL-CIO won't accept that.

Most Unionists Right and Clean

I don't like to strike a personal note in things like this—but this man does not belong in the trade union movement. He doesn't belong in it today. He has no right to stay in it until next September. He should get out tomorrow.

If he had any concept of his obligation to the movement, he would get out tomorrow. And if the members of his executive board had any concept of their obligation to the movement, they'll kick him out as fast as they can and not wait for September.

And when I cited the fact that most of our people are right and clean and the vast majority of our unions are run decently, I was in no way attempting to excuse the few who have misused their trust; who have misinterpreted the purposes of the trade union movement; and who have abused their stewardship as officers.

The very first union meeting I ever attended, and it's more than 40 years ago, as I went into the meeting hall there was a little white pamphlet on every seat in the hall—and when you sat down you picked up the pamphlet—and it was a report of every single penny expended by that local union in the previous 90 days—right down to the towels and soap that went to the office—every single nickel.

And that's the way it should be because the most important thing in the philosophy of the trade union movement is that the unions belong to the members—not to Meany, Reuther, Beck or anyone else—they belong to the members. And while it's the job of the leaders to lead, it's the job of the members to decide.

There is one problem I want to touch on that I think perhaps has been a contributing cause of these other evils—and that is the difficulty in getting union members to attend union meetings.

It's a problem we've got to meet because, in my opinion, it makes some contribution to these evils that are cropping up. Meetings are very poorly attended.

Of course, they are always attended by officers; it's their job to be there. And after awhile, looking at a half-empty meeting hall, they get the impression that we're the only fellows that are really interested in the meetings; members have no interest in them.

And they get the feeling that if we're the only people interested, I guess we own it—it's ours. And if there is a little bit of larceny in their make-up, boy, then they go to town and the coast is clear.

We've got to do something about that. We've got to do it maybe through a campaign of publicity, maybe through some action by various national conventions, the various organizations—I don't know. That's for each organization to decide.

Members Have Obligations, Too

But I'm quite sure that we should recognize that this is a contributory factor in some of the problems that we have. That if the unions belong to the members, as they do, then the members should be importuned to come and watch their own property and watch it in operation and not leave it entirely to the officers.

I've held office, and I'm not critical of people who hold office in unions, but I just say that close contact with the membership and the membership problems have never done any officer of a trade union any harm, no matter how high the office that he held.

As for the future, I'm extremely confident that the philosophy of the past—a very simple philosophy of the trade unions as an instrumentality to advance the cause of workers—will suffice for the future. Of course, what our approach will be, what actions we take, will be determined by the problems that we face and by the opposition we meet.

This present situation we're going through, as far as I'm concerned, is all to the good. Let's get it out. Let's find out who these people are, and let's get them out of the trade union movement.

And the faster we do it, the better it will be for us and for our membership and for the country and then we can keep going on the old philosophy that the trade union is set up for the benefit of the workers and that it belongs to the workers.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THERE IS NO SIGN that Democrats in control of Congress were moved by Pres. Eisenhower's "blueberry pie" illness to revive the dying plan for a constitutional amendment settling what happens in the event of serious presidential "disability."

This is the only major democracy in the world where the continuity of government and executive authority is not guaranteed by a foolproof system.

The Constitution itself is extremely vague. It provides that if the President suffers "inability," the Vice President shall "act."

It does not say who shall decide when "inability" occurs nor the standards for deciding. It does not say whether the Vice President takes the "office" as well as the "duties." It does not say how or through whom the President can resume his duties if the "inability" disappears.

★ ★ ★

The Eisenhower remedy for this weakness is a proposed constitutional amendment allowing two steps:

1. The President himself could announce his "inability" and turn over his powers to the Vice President, and the President thereafter could reclaim the powers by declaring his own "ability."

2. If a President refused to announce "inability" although others felt he should, the Vice President could announce it for him if supported by a majority of the Cabinet.

The proposal has failed totally to attract the support of such powerful Democrats as Speaker Sam Rayburn and Sen. Lyndon Johnson, the House and Senate leaders.

Partly this antagonism arises from distrust of any scheme that would allow Vice Pres. Nixon, even with the support of a majority of the Eisenhower Cabinet, to declare himself "acting" as President.

Partly it comes, I think, from an instinctive distrust of attempting to "freeze" patterns of responsibility in advance of an actual emergency by writing rules into organic law.

This latter factor seems the more significant.

★ ★ ★

A CONSTITUTION MUST BE A BROAD and generalized document, allowing each generation freedom to meet its own problems in ways that cannot be foreseen.

Old John Tyler, the first Vice President to succeed a dead President, handled a problem that never had occurred before by battling powerful opponents and fixing the pattern wherein the successor takes the "office" as well as the "duties."

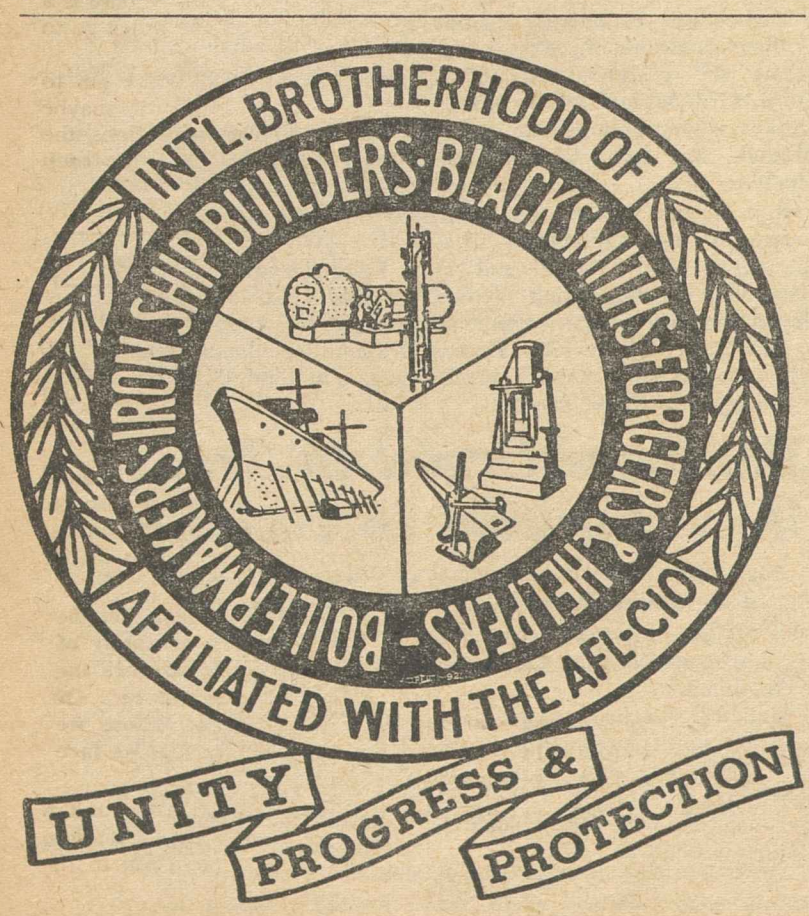
There is no historical proof that this pragmatic system of handling matters was not the best possible way of handling them.

Joseph Martin's anti-third-term constitutional amendment, freezing into organic law the dictate that no President forevermore can serve beyond eight years in office, is recognized now as a serious blunder.

Martin, his fellow Republicans and anti-Roosevelt Southern Democrats shoved through this amendment to repudiate, retroactively, Roosevelt's third-term and fourth-term elections. All they did was to put the nation into a straitjacket for the future—in circumsances where a third-term President might be as urgently needed as a successor to a President suffering "inability."

Blueberry pie nausea will not produce the Eisenhower constitutional amendment.

A sensible proposal for defining presidential succession by simple statute, allowing easy repeal or modification, might have a chance of enactment.



THE ABOVE EMBLEM is embodied in a union shop card exhibited in shops which have a signed agreement with the Intl. Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers.

Vandercook Says:

Atomic Test Moratorium Urged

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDST.)

THE parade of a variety of expert scientific witnesses before the Senate House Atomic Energy Committee has, justifiably, attracted world-wide interest. And, also, quite naturally, some apprehension; which is a very different thing from panic.

What has been most striking has been the comparative unity of opinion, among spokesmen of a vocation who are usually much more apt to argue than agree. One fact is beyond the reach of argument. Whenever a nuclear explosion takes place, whether by fusion or by fission, whether large or small, certain quantities of radioactive substances are produced.

Vandercook

Some of those substances have, as the atomic physicists say, a very long "half-life." Other substances which are created when an atomic "device" is fired have a comparatively short half-life of radioactivity, and are soon dissipated. Some, for that reason, are not particularly dangerous.

Others, like the much-noticed Strontium 90, are extremely dangerous, particularly since, after being first blasted into the stratosphere, they filter slowly down on every portion of the globe.

On that basic truth, there is no difference of opinion. Where the scientific witnesses have honestly differed is at what point in time, or in what quantity, those radioactive substances may begin to create a hazard to the human race.

And, when they say human race, those thoughtful gentlemen are crossing and are ignoring, all political frontiers. For, when they discuss that potential hazard, they mean everybody, from Khrushchev of the Kremlin to New Guinea cannibals.

Unfortunately, Pres. Eisenhower has advanced the discussion not at all. Like most men, his knowledge of atomic physics, and of the genetic results of radiation, is almost nil. Nor, though he tried hard to take it back, did he help matters by his mysterious and slurring hint that an "organization" must be behind the thoughtful warnings we have heard.

No one suggests that, all by ourselves, we throw away our nuclear weapons. Though it might be recalled that weapons, the mere mass testing of which might do great harm to all living things, have become weapons which no power, for its own sake, would dare to use wholesale in the event of war.

A simpler course is open. If for a starter, we said to the Russians: "We'll stop all atomic tests for one year if you will, then we can discuss the matter further." It might just turn out that the Russians, caught in their own unctious propaganda, would be unable to say "no."

Morgan Says:

FBI Records Decision Hailed

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDST.)

SOME people have already thrown up their hands in horror and despair over the Supreme Court decision forcing the government to reveal the sources of data and testimony used against defendants in criminal cases.

In effect this gives the Dept. of Justice the choice of exposing pertinent FBI files or dropping the prosecution of a trial.

Morgan

J. Edgar Hoover had long and successfully argued that only the FBI could be the judge of whether its secrets should be released, that any other course would be against the public interest and possibly allow a criminal to escape justice.

In his one-man dissent, Justice Tom Clark, himself a former attorney general, said government intelligence agencies engaged in law enforcement "may as well close up shop" unless Congress changes the new rule which, he maintained, would afford the guilty a "Roman holiday for rummaging through confidential information as well as vital national secrets."

American justice is still supposed to be based on the precept that even an accused person is presumed innocent until proved guilty and must not be deprived of anything which might be material to his defense.

But in the postwar visitation of witchcraft which climaxed in McCarthyism, a mere accusation became proof of guilt, hearings became trials and victims were often deprived of almost every vestige of justice.

We had come to expect the Communists to proceed in this fashion, but when we stooped to similar means ourselves we justified it patriotically and ironically as a protection against communism.

We are only coming 'round again now to the realization that when you try to protect a democracy by totalitarian methods you destroy what you set out to protect. This is the lesson in the seven-man majority opinion of the court. The hubbub of protest against it only shows we haven't yet come back full circle to its truth.

A decision which makes the government more selective of its secrets and fastidious in evaluating the reliability of its sources seems hardly calculated to undermine the foundations of the republic, but rather to strengthen them.

Sen. Ervin of North Carolina made a plain point when he said it is a "fundamental principle of evidence" that a defendant has the right to try to contradict the testimony of witnesses against him, and therefore the decision was right in allowing him access to data on which that testimony is based.

But the essence of the decision is caught in this single sentence quoted by Justice Brennan: ". . . The interest of the United States in a criminal prosecution . . . is not that it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done."

Schnitzler Says:

Community Work Breeds Friends

GREATER labor-management harmony has resulted from the two groups working together on community projects, William F. Schnitzler, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, declared on the new AFL-CIO public service series, Labor Answers Your Questions.

"During our early battles in winning recognition and developing the trade union movement, we looked on management with some suspicion and this carried all through our dealings," Schnitzler said.

"But as unions grew, as we got to know management, as we negotiated contracts and won satisfactory adjustments without strikes, we found joint interests in harmonious relations. Later, when we served together on committees within the community, we got to know each other even better.

"Contributions to community service by men from management and from unions have brought them closer together and made a substantial contribution towards elimination of strife between them."

Questioning Schnitzler were a panel composed of the Rev. John F. Cronin, assistant director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; Dean Francis B. Sayre, of the Washington National Cathedral, and Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld, of the Washington Hebrew Congregation.

Schnitzler pointed out that when the labor movement began in the United States, all its energies were directed toward gaining collective bargaining recognition, and the working hours also were longer.

"During those years," he said, "the average man spent somewhere between 60 to 72 hours a week at work, and in addition, he had to travel perhaps another hour to work, another from work. He had very little time left for his home or the direct neighborhood in which he lived."

Today, he asserted, "union members donate more than $100 million a year to community activities. One hundred and thirty representatives of the AFL-CIO are on boards and committees of national agencies. Today there are 80,000 AFL-CIO members trained for community activities. We work with the Community Chest, the Red Cross, the Heart Fund, and all other national agencies.

"Our union members are encouraged to do all they can for schools, playgrounds, hospitals, traffic safety, highway construction, home improvement and other such projects, including, of course, the church and synagogue."

Musicians, Variety Artists Settle Jurisdiction Problem

Denver—The 60th annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians here witnessed the ending of a long-standing jurisdictional dispute with a sister AFL-CIO union.

Jackie Bright, national executive of the American Guild of Variety Artists, told the 1,228 AFM delegates an agreement had been worked out ending the jurisdictional dispute between the two unions. The dispute concerned artists who both act or sing and play a musical instrument.

Bright pledged that AGVA members would no longer appear in shows accompanied by non-union musicians. A warm handclasp by musicians Pres. James C. Petrillo indicated the same would be true for the Musicians.

Petrillo Reports

Petrillo reported to the delegates that relations have improved with Los Angeles Local 47, where a "rebel" faction has attacked AFM policy on the use of royalties from recordings and movie sound tracks.

AFM legal counsel Henry Kaiser predicted four law suits, seeking $18 million from the Music Performance Trust Fund, would come to naught. The trust fund, an independent agency, was won by the union in a nationwide strike in 1947. It provides that royalties from recordings and electrical transcriptions shall be used to give employment to union musicians through free public concerts.

The suits have been entered by the rebel group in Local 47 led by Cecil F. Read, expelled vice president. They claim increases in the royalties negotiated by the AFM should go to the individual musicians who made the recordings and not to all AFM members, many of them part-time musicians, via the trust fund.

Several resolutions to alter handling of the funds, introduced by Local 47, were voted down or referred to the executive committee by the delegates.

Prospects Dim

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, feature speaker at the conclave, pledged AFL-CIO support to the Musician-Catering union campaign for repeal of the 20 percent "cabaret" tax on food and drink where "live" music or entertainment is offered.

He warned, however, that prospects are dim due to the present "meat-ax" mood of economy-minded congressmen.

Schnitzler went on to praise the union for its democratic structure. Regarding the charge of "dictator" which has been hurled at Petrillo, he said:

"I recommend to all those who insult this union and its president by that false, libelous tag that they read the complete proceedings of the highly publicized internal trial of those members of your Los Angeles local which occupied so much time and mature attention at your last convention."

The proceedings demonstrated the falsity of the charge, he said.

In other actions, the delegates voted against a recommendation by Petrillo that temporary arbitrary powers granted the president by Article I, Section I of the constitution be abolished.

Proposal Voted Down

The proposal was first made by Local 47 and was voted down by the membership. Then Petrillo stepped to the microphone. "Each of the three times I've been before Congress, I've been confronted by the charge that this section is dictatorial," he said.

"Article I, Section I has been thrown in my face so often that I sleep on it. . . . We are taking a lot of bum raps for it. . . . I recommend that we get rid of this section and at least make our enemies happy. I beg of you to reconsider. . . ."

The delegates voted against reconsideration, apparently feeling it would weaken the union.

Petrillo announced $4.4 million would be spent by the trust fund for free concerts during the coming year.

Delegates voted support of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in its ouster of Teamster Dave Beck and voted approval of the actions of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

Labor Backs Pilots' Plea For Modern Air Planning

The AFL-CIO has joined the Air Line Pilots Association in urging Congress to make several modifications in pending legislation to provide for the development and modernization of aviation traffic control.

Appearing before the Senate Commerce Committee, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley and ALPA Pres. C. N. Sayen commended the report of the special committee headed by Edward P. Curtis, special assistant to Pres. Eisenhower on Aviation Facilities Planning. The Senate bill and three companion bills in the House to a large degree are based on the recommendations of the Curtis report.

Sayen and Riley, however, pointed out a number of ways in which the proposed legislation falls short of the Curtis committee's recommendations. The Senate bill, said Riley, "removes the props out from under the hopes which all hold for steady and early answers to today's perplexities here and now on the threshold of the jet age."

Riley hit particularly at a provision in the bill which would terminate after three years a new aviation agency to be set up to deal with air traffic problems. He pointed out that the Curtis report had declared that "long-range" planning was one of the most essential aviation needs.

Terming the airways and airspace problem "critical," Sayen stressed that the present inadequate facilities for handling air traffic result in "serious safety problems, a deterioration in the standard of air service, and serious limitations in our ability to meet our national defense requirements."

The ALPA official, a former air line pilot, called for full implementation of the present program of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for airways improvement, and called on Congress to provide funds for accelerated research and development of air traffic methods.

"We support the recommendation for an independent federal aviation agency," he said. "However, we believe that most of these objectives can be accomplished more rapidly and more efficiently by the immediate creation of an independent agency from the currently existing CAA, with appropriate clarification of its areas of authority and responsibility."

PLAQUE PRESENTATION was made to Pres. Peter T. Schoemann (center) of Plumbers & Steamfitters at a testimonial dinner in Milwaukee in connection with sale of State of Israel bonds. Speakers included Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), who described Schoemann as "typifying outstanding labor leadership." With Schoemann are Israel Consul Gen. Simcha Pratt (left) and Judge Robert Hansen.

Revlon Employes Win Pay Raises

New York—Five months of negotiations have brought raises ranging from $9 to $16 weekly and other benefits for employes of Revlon Cosmetics, Inc., represented by Dist. 65 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

Solano Council Adopts Labor Codes

Vallejo, Calif.—Approval of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code was voted by the Solano County Central Labor Council.

The code was recommended to all local unions affiliated with the council.

Randolph, Boyer On Funds Board

New York—Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters and Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council have been added to the board of directors of the United Community Funds and Councils of America.

Elected at the annual meeting, they join four other labor representatives on the board—AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the Community Services Committee and president of the Communications Workers; Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Sec.-Treas. Joseph M. Rourke of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, and Dir. Leo Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

Wisconsin Will Hold Special Vote Aug. 27

Madison, Wis.—The citizens of Wisconsin will have a chance to pick a successor to the Senate seat vacated by the death of Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R) at a special election Aug. 27.

Gov. Vernon Thompson (R) called the election after earlier proposals by state Republication leaders that legislation be passed to permit him to appoint a successor fell through because of a lack of agreement on the person to be appointed.

Six Republicans and four Democrats have announced their intention to run in the July 30 primary.

The state GOP convention at La Crosse June 8 decided not to endorse any GOP candidate. The delegates could not choose between former Gov. Walter Kohler, Lt. Gov. Warren Knowles, Rep. Alvin O'Konski, former Rep. Glenn R. Davis, Milwaukee attorney Howard Boyle, and former State Supreme Court Justice Henry Hughes, all announced candidates for the GOP nomination.

Democratic candidates include William Proxmire, three-time candidate for governor; Arthur J. Gurn, a 73-year-old retired federal worker; Robert Hampelman of Elk Mound, and Rep. Clement Zablocki.

Rep. Henry Reuss (D), who previously had announced, withdrew in favor of Zablocki, and the state CIO council, which favored the former, decided not to endorse a candidate. Meanwhile, Democratic leaders have asked Zablocki to withdraw in Reuss' favor.

Leathergoods Union Elects New Officers

Atlantic City, N. J.—A new administration, headed by Norman Zukowsky of Newburgh as president and Morris Fuchs of Newark as general secretary-treasurer, was unanimously elected at the eighth regular convention of the Intl. Leathergoods, Plastic and Novelty Workers union here.

Zukowsky succeeds Ossip Walinsky, who had served as president of the ILGPNWU since 1951 and who was designated by acclaim as president-emeritus of the union following his retirement.

Authorize Revamping

The 325 delegates to the convention, representing 35,000 workers in 93 locals in 19 states and Canada, called upon the incoming administration to launch a nationwide campaign against the discriminatory 10 percent excise tax and the tariff policy which has raised economic havoc in the industries embraced by the union's juurisdiction.

A revamping of the international's administrative machinery was also authorized, including the establishment of a research and educational department, the issuance of a regular newspaper and a coordinated campaign for a union label.

Among the 30 resolutions unanimously adopted by the delegates were: A demand for a shorter work-week, endorsement of a minimum wage of $1.25 an hour, support for the Committee on Political Education of the AFL-CIO and endorsement of the AFL-CIO ethical practices codes.

Urges Conference

In his acceptance speech. Zukowsky praised the AFL-CIO's Executive Council for adopting the ethical practices codes as "a symbol of labor's willingness and ability to clean its own house."

He called upon AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany "and other forward-thinking national leaders of American labor to take the lead in initiating a conference with important legislators from both parties in both houses of Congress—honest conservatives and honest liberals alike—for the purpose of drawing up specific recommendations for the laws that must come."

Among the many reports approved by the delegates was one dealing with administration of the international's Health and Welfare Fund.

Charles Feinstein, the fund's director, stated that "full disclosure" of the fund's operations adhered to the standards outlined by the AFL-CIO's code of ethical practices.

Feinstein was one of five vice presidents elected. The others are: Edward Friss of Hudson, N. Y., Benjamin Feldman, Jack Wieselberg, and Paul Di Paola of New York.

Members Urged to Take More Interest in Unions

An active membership interest in union affairs would have prevented corruption in the trade union movement, Pres. William L. McFetridge of the Building Service Employes Intl. Union told a two-day conference of the union in Washington.

McFetridge called on the delegates to intensify organizing efforts. The conference laid heavy emphasis on organizing techniques and materials with sample leaflets, graphic displays and other aids.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the conference that while "the public is concentrating on the sins of the labor movement we should not be distracted . . . so that we forget the purpose of the trade union movement and its record of accomplishment."

Andrew Biemiller, head of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, and Nelson Cruickshank, head of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, addressed the delegates on recent developments in their respective fields.

Special meetings were held to thresh out regional problems, and the organizing among public employees and racetrack workers. The conference drew delegates from as far away as Saskatoon, Sask.

Office Workers Seek Automation Guards

Minneapolis, Minn.—A proposal that the Office Workers seek contract clauses providing for re-training of employes displaced by automation was advanced by Pres. Howard A. Coughlin at the union's convention here.

Protections against machines also should be sought, he told delegates representing more than 50,000 members, to guard lay-offs growing out of automation and to establish "substantial" severance pay and pension programs.

Coughlin said that increasing use of automated devices in offices, particularly small electronic computers, may bring drastic changes in employment patterns.

Pledge Cooperation

One of these computers, he said, can do as much work with one operator as is now being done by several persons in two weeks.

Coughlin also called for establishment of an AFL-CIO tribunal with authority to settle jurisdictional disputes, which he said have interfered with Office Workers' organizing efforts. The principal conflicts, he said, have come when the union has undertaken to organize the office employes of plants where factory workers are in plant unions.

Sec.-Treas. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. pledged cooperation with the Office Workers by the department's affiliates in plants where they represent the production workers.

Jurisdictional disputes were assailed as "union cannibalism" by William L. Kircher, representing AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization John W. Livingston.

He described as "lamentable" the failure of state and central labor bodies to follow the national merger pattern.

"It's pretty difficult to talk in terms of lofty ideals and unity to workers who ask you why you haven't been able to unite yourselves," he added.

Warns on Legislation

Dir. James L. McDevitt of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education told the delegates that "we have to fight it out on the legislative level or we die."

Unless the battle is waged, he made clear, anti-labor legislation can wipe out collective bargaining gains. He appealed for leadership at the local level for COPE campaigns for voter registration, election of endorsed candidates and voluntary dollar contributions.

Coughlin is unopposed for re-election to his third term. However, Sec.-Treas. J. Howard Hicks and several of the 12 regional vice presidents faced contests.

Hicks reported the union's net worth increased from $189,824 in 1955 to $230,493. He said 63 percent of the $830,000 income during the biennium was spent for organizational purposes.

ALL-OUT ATTACK on exploitation of Puerto Ricans whether by labor or industry will be made by 10-man committee set up by AFL-CIO and shown at its first meeting. Peter J. McGavin (seated, fourth from left) will report to Pres. George Meany on committee's progress. Charges of "injustices beyond belief" against Puerto Ricans have been made.

Cook Resigns As Flint Glass President

New York—After serving as an elected officer of the American Flint Glass Workers Union for 40 years, Harry H. Cook has stepped down from the union's presidency, a post he has filled since 1940.

The 80th annual convention of the AFGWU immediately elected him president emeritus by acclamation, voting him his present salary for the ensuing year.

Member 56 Years

The resignation of the 74-year-old union leader highlighted the opening sessions of the convention here. The 311 delegates to the two-week convention will elect his successor prior to adjournment.

Cook has been a member of the union for 56 years, and served the international on its executive board, as international assistant secretary and as first vice president before taking the presidency 17 years ago.

In his last annual report to the union's 35,000 members before retirement, Cook devoted considerable attention to the recent codes of ethical practices adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council. He declared that the barriers to corruption were an indication of organized labor's "determination to keep our democratic trade union movement clean and honest."

Cook Cites Report

Cook cited to the convention the distribution of a certified public accountant's report of the financial condition of the union, together with the quarterly financial reports which go to the membership, as proof that the union "throughout its history has been highly respected for its integrity and honesty of purpose."

The newly elected president emeritus anticipated no move by this convention toward exploring possible merger with other unions in the glass industry. Cook indicated that there was no sentiment among delegates for merger with the other three unions, despite overtures on the part of the Glass Bottle Blowers at that union's St. Louis convention in March.

The law committee's report on proposed constitutional amendments touched off a spirited, hour-long debate on a proposal for a secret written ballot for the election of international officers. It was rejected by a slim margin of 138 to 131.

Delegates also soundly defeated a motion that would have changed the union's convention schedule from its present annual basis to a biennial one.

Woodworkers Make Gains in Northwest

Portland, Ore.—The first major break-through in negotiations between the Woodworkers and the lumber industry in the Northwest brought a five-cent hourly pay boost and improved vacation clauses. Agreements are subject to ratification by the membership.

IWA's northwest regional negotiating committee met with representatives of Georgia-Pacific, Willamette National Lumber Co., and Willamette Valley Lumber Co. Talks with other employers groups are planned soon.

Labor Must Get Automation Share

Ottawa, Ont. — Organized labor must press for higher wages, shorter hours, longer vacations and the guaranteed wage if workers are to get their share of the benefits of automation, according to the Canadian Labor Congress.

Unions must join with employers and the government in planning ahead now if automation's impact on unemployment is to be held to a minimum, the CLC says in a study, "Probable Effects of Increasing Mechanization in Industry," which was prepared for the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.

Advisory Council Commends Labor For Enforcing Codes of Ethics

New York—Organized labor was warmly commended for "its effective contribution to the American way of life" by the first anniversary meeting of the National Advisory Council to the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee. At the same time the council, composed of outstanding leaders in the social welfare field, praised the AFL-CIO for establishing and enforcing "codes of the highest ethical practices," and called on "other segments of community life" to "follow this forthright lead."

Singular Contribution

"As members of this council we have had an opportunity to observe, at first hand, the singular contribution which union men and women have made as partners, citizens and good neighbors in their home communities," the members said.

"In this day-to-day approach to community activities, the community services department of the AFL-CIO has received the support of the vast majority of the 15 million men and women in the ranks of organized labor.

"Working in concert with social welfare agencies, these dedicated union men and women have put the strength of their unions behind their duties as American citizens."

Johnson Chairman

The council was established by the AFL-CIO founding convention to advise the CSC on health and welfare matters. Its chairman is Dean Kenneth D. Johnson, of the New York School of Social Work at Columbia University.

It deplored the "tendency to take a derogatory look at the entire labor movement" because of the congressional hearings which revealed "unbecoming conduct and inexcusable practices on the part of a small number of labor leaders."

It criticized "the conduct and practices of those who have been derelict in the maintenance of any sacred trust imposed on them," but cautioned the country to "measure organized labor by the substance of its day-to-day dedication to the principles of integrity and service to the total community."

ORIT Bimonthly Edition Resumed

The AFL-CIO is resuming publication on behalf of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) of the bimonthly "Facts and Figures."

"Facts and Figures" is the English edition of the Spanish "Datos y Cifras," published by ORIT's Economic and Social Research Dept. in Mexico City. AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Harry H. Pollak has general responsibility for it.

Retail Union Council Urges Atomic Disarmament

Atlantic City, N. J.—New evidence of danger to humanity from radioactive atomic fallout requires that "all governments and the United Nations press forward with disarmament not only of conventional weapons but also atomic weapons," the General Council of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union resolved at its annual meeting here.

In his opening report to the council, Pres. Max Greenberg called on the government "to present the facts to the American people as fully and as honestly as they should be presented. We call upon all governments and the United Nations to press forward with disarmament not only of conventional weapons but also of atomic weapons.

"Atomic power can mean a wonderful world of the future—and it can also mean horrible death and destruction. Let us pray that our leaders choose the right course."

The key legislative goal of the RWDSU—extension of coverage under the federal minimum wage law to millions in retail and other fields—occupied a major portion of Greenberg's report and the delegates' discussion. Strong efforts to pass the Kennedy bill were pledged.

The council approved a prior action by the RWDSU's executive board in pledging adherence to the Ethical Practices Codes of the AFL-CIO, and approved also a call by Executive Sec. Jack Paley for adherence to the code on financial procedures.

The council also reviewed the union's 1956 COPE campaign, in which the RWDSU surpassed its quota by raising more than $30,000, and resolved to make COPE a major activity again this year.

Labor In Support Of Sclerosis Fund

The $3.5 million Hope Chest campaign of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, being conducted during June, has again received the endorsement of the American labor movement.

Support for the drive through the program of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee was urged on all union members by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a statement calling multiple sclerosis "one of our country's most serious problems," one which "affects our industrial life and our family life."

The society is supporting 50 research projects seeking the cause and cure of the disease.

Textile Union Asks Order On Darlington

An appeal to the NLRB to order the reopening of the Darlington, S. C., Manufacturing Co., and the re-employment of its 550 workers has been made by the Textile Workers.

The firm liquidated its operations last December rather than negotiate with TWUA, which won bargaining rights at the plant. An NLRB examiner found the plant closing was a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act and that the workers were illegally discharged. He added, however, that no effective remedy could be applied since the firm had gone out of business.

The union in its appeal renewed its argument that the Darlington mill was a unit of the Deering, Milliken textile chain. It was never disputed that Roger Milliken, head of the chain, controlled, in fact, nearly all of the Darlington stock.

Rail Editors Ask ILPA Affiliation

The Railway Labor Editors Association, representing some 16 publications of railway unions, has applied for admission to the AFL-CIO Intl. Labor Press Association as an industrial affiliate.

Dick Howard, editor of the Signalman's Journal, was re-elected chairman of the group, J. E. Loving of the Railway Telegrapher was named vice chairman, and Emil Plondke, editor of the Maintenance of Ways Employes Journal, was voted secretary-treasurer.

Reverse Position:

ILO Leaders Laud U. S. Labor Stand

Geneva—Representatives of workers, employers and governments joined in expressing elation and enthusiasm when the U. S. government delegation to the 40th Intl. Labor Organization conference announced that the U. S. has reversed its position and now favors outlawing forced labor. Stuart Rothman, Labor Dept. solicitor and adviser to the two government delegates, Assistant Sec. of Labor J. Ernest Wilkins and Assistant Sec. of State Francis O. Wilcox, made the announcement at a conference session.

He said the U. S. delegation now favors the "most effective" action to ban forced labor that the ILO can take, and that it will not again present the proposal it offered last year to bar articles made by forced labor from international trade. It will vote for the convention it opposed last year he said.

Greeted Enthusiastically

The fact that the U.S. government has come around to the position long taken by U.S. organized labor, and voiced most effectively by the American worker delegate, AFL-CIO Intl. Rep. George P. Delaney, was greeted enthusiastically by other free world worker and employer delegations.

Government delegates from Great Britain, Brazil, New Zealand and Japan expressed their pleasure. Soviet bloc delegates, who favored a convention banning forced labor as long as the U. S. refused to endorse it, immediately began to draft amendments to broaden its scope and thus weaken it.

The credentials of some delegations or parts of them were challenged in several instances. One against the Italian worker delegation, originating with the Italian Confederation of National Trade Unions, was thrown out by a Credentials Committee composed of Chairman Fernand Van Langengove, Belgium; A. G. Fennema, Netherlands employer delegate, and Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga, worker delegate from Mexico.

The Hungarian delegation and its advisers were challenged by four employer delegates on behalf of the "Free Employer" delegates. The worker delegate and an adviser were challenged separately by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions.

The "Free Employers" also challenged the Albanian employer delegate. The French worker delegate, Pres. Maurice Bouladoux of the French Confederation of Christian Workers, was challenged by three of his advisers from the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Workers.

The full delegations of Soviet Russia, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia and the Ukraine, and the Indian government delegation questioned the right of the Chinese Nationalist delegation to be seated.

Minister of Labor Harold E. Holt of Australia was elected president of the conference. The three vice presidents were Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress, representing workers; Fernando Yllanes Ramos, Mexican employer delegate, and Leon Chajn, government delegate from Poland.

Congress Gets Objections On Mexican Plan

The U.S. Section of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee has sent to all members of Congress its new publication spelling out labor's objections to abuses in the Mexican contract labor program.

In a letter accompanying the leaflet, Sec. Serafino Romualdi referred to "the uninformed action which the House took recently in cutting appropriations for the Labor Department's compliance activities," and suggested that the legislators would find the committee's views "timely."

It sums up the history of the foreign contract labor programs and again calls on Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell to appoint a tri-partite committee to investigate these activities. Copies may be obtained on request from the U.S. Section, Room 504, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

TWO TOP WINNERS in a national contest on the United Nations for trade union editors were Martin Morand (left), editor of "The Garment Worker," published by Harrisburg, Pa., locals of the Ladies Garment Workers, in the local union class; and Edmund Fisher (right), editor of the Clothing Workers' "Advance," in the international union class. They are receiving their plaques, which were accompanied by $100 prizes, from Norman L. Sobol, director of American Labor Services for the UN, which sponsored the contest.

Meany Pledges Labor Will Clean Own House

(Continued from Page 1)

and we're not very easily fooled." We're familiar with all the little tricks. And if they think that cleaning their dirty linen means giving Dave Beck the title of president emeritus with honors and so forth, they'll find out that the AFL-CIO won't accept that."

Meany said Beck "does not belong in the labor movement. He doesn't belong in it today. He has no right to stay in it until next September. He should get out tomorrow. . . . And if the members of his executive board had any concept of their obligation to the movement, they'll kick him out as fast as they can and not wait for September."

Teamsters Union groups meanwhile began an open drive to oust Beck as president at a board meeting scheduled July 1 in Los Angeles.

Chicago Joint Council 25, representing 135,000 members from 42 locals, voted unanimously for Beck's immediate resignation.

It also endorsed the announced candidacy of Vice Pres. John T. (Sandy) O'Brien as successor to Beck. O'Brien is also supported by Teamsters Sec.-Treas. John F. English.

Vice Pres. William A. Lee told the Chicago Joint Council, "Dave has got to go, and he's got to go right now—for the good of our union and its members."

Lee disclosed that a telephone call from English informed him that Beck's handling of union funds was forcing the international to sell government bonds immediately—meaning a discount and a loss—to raise cash for its day-to-day operations.

For the future, the AFL-CIO head asserted, the philosophy of the past will suffice; "a very simple philosophy of the trade unions as an instrumentality to advance the cause of workers."

The approach, he continued, "will be determined by the problems that we face and the opposition we meet."

"This present situation we're going through . . . is all to the good. Let's get it out. Let's find out who these people are and let's get them out of the trade union movement.

"And the faster we do it, the better it will be for us and for our membership and for the country and then keep going on the old philosophy that the trade union is set up for the benefit of the workers and that it belongs to the workers."

DOWNFALL OF DICTATORSHIP in Colombia was marked at a meeting in the Columbia University Club in New York City. Here, Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO Inter-American representative (left), shakes hands with Dr. Eduardo Santos, former president of Colombia and publisher of the liberal newspaper El Tiempo of Bogota. The two other speakers looking on are Luis Alberto Monge, general secretary of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), and Miss Frances Grant, general secretary of the Inter-American Association for Democracy and Freedom, which sponsored the celebration.

Canadian Price Index Up Again

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Consumer Price Index went up again between April and May, rising from 120.9 to 121.1 and scoring an advance of two-tenths of 1 percent.

The jump was sparked by a substantial increase in the "other" commodities and services classification, which went from 125.1 to 126.3. The food and clothing indexes were unchanged.

The cost of living index stood at 116.1 in May 1956, and has risen 3.9 percent in the last year.

Meany Cuts Khrushchev Down to Size

(Continued from Page 1)

behind the Iron Curtain, as evidenced by student unrest, criticism voiced by writers, and the continued forced transfer of many thousands from their homes and jobs within the USSR."

Khrushchev's boast that Russia needs and wants no other than the Communist, because it "reflects the desires and wishes of the people so much," was reminiscent of Hitler's prating that Nazi Germany would last a thousand years, Meany said.

Grandfather's Tale

"The last time the Russian people had an election which was at all free was more than 39 years ago," he added.

Khrushchev's claim that the grandchildren of this generation's Americans will live under "socialism" Meany dismissed as a "grandfather's tale told in order to hide the Communist tyranny of today."

"He expressed the belief that communism would eventually triumph because 'it is a younger system, the most healthy system'," Meany recounted. "Mr. Khrushchev forgot that the younger system of fascism had to yield to the 'older' system of democracy.

"Actually, the 'young' system of communism is the oldest existing system—namely, slavery. In regard to Khrushchev's claim that communism is the 'most healthy' system, that might be so for the bosses who profit from it—but that is certainly not true for the millions of people who have perished under it or who are now being exploited and oppressed by it."

Khrushchev's pose as a devotee of peace prompted the comment that "the world knows it is aggressionist Soviet imperialism which has prevented mankind from enjoying peace and leading a normal life."

Program One-Sided

Moscow's talk about trade agreements, which Khrushchev plugged in his TV appearance, Meany described as a move "to help bail the Communist rulers out of the difficulties into which the follies of Communist economy and intense militarization have led them."

The AFL-CIO president called Khrushchev's cultural exchange program "one-sided." The Soviet co-existence campaign, he continued, "is particularly designed to serve the expansionist aims of Soviet imperialism," as "was demonstrated with painful clarity last November in Hungary."

Moscow's disarmament talk, he declared, is aimed at destroying western "safeguards of world peace."

"That is why the free world must stress and strengthen the link between peace and freedom—especially in view of the renewed hypocritical Soviet 'peace' offensive."

Goldberg, Cole Seminar Lecturers

Salzburg, Austria—Graduate students from many European countries will study U.S. labor trends here this summer.

The annual Salzburg Seminar in American Studies will be concerned with the philosophy and ideas of the American labor movement and labor legislation in this country.

Among the lecturers at the sessions will be Arthur J. Goldberg, AFL-CIO special counsel, and David Cole, arbitrator under the AFL-CIO no-raiding agreement.

Cole was flying to Austria on June 12 and Goldberg a day later. The seminar lasts from June 17 until July 13. Goldberg and Cole will return to this country early in August.

MAN OF THE SKY, a motion picture telling the story of the flight engineers' contribution to aviation safety, has been released for distribution by the Flight Engineers Intl. Assn. Made at the Goldwyn Studios in Hollywood and at airports throughout the U. S. and Europe, the color film stars Robert Hutton and Don Haggerty. The former is shown in this scene with TWA Flight Engineer Bret Hart.

Bay State CIO Votes To Press For Merger

Boston—Seven hundred delegates to the Massachusetts State CIO convention voted without dissent to "continue in its efforts to compromise all differences which are delaying merger" at the state level.

The 18th annual conclave was equally unanimous in voicing opposition to the limited sales tax proposed by Gov. Foster Furcolo. Instead, the convention proposed its own seven-point program to solve the state's fiscal dilemma.

No Difference in Aims

Furcolo, elected with labor support, proved he had lost little of his personal appeal when he addressed the convention. He never mentioned the sales tax proposal by name and declared "there is no difference in the aims we seek, the difference is in ways and means to achieve them."

He promised that "no one in Massachusetts is going to punish labor and no punitive action will be tolerated or allowed" during "the current hysteria against labor."

Pres. J. William Belanger, Sec-Treas. Salvatore Camelio and all other officers were re-elected without opposition.

Archbishop Richard J. Cushing of the Boston Catholic archdiocese told delegates: "The labor member must share some of the responsibility with the corrupt leaders for the evils that beset labor unions. Mere membership does not of itself make the working man a force in unions. He must take an active part in the affairs of his union and most especially in the selection and election of its officers."

The convention voted unanimous support of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code. It also backed the Rubber Workers don't-buy campaign against the O'Sullivan heel company of Winchester, Va., where URWA members have been on strike more than a year.

The sales tax issue officially came to convention attention in an address by Pres. John A. Callahan of the state federation of labor who strongly attacked the tax proposal.

Henry Murray, New England area director of COPE, lauded Gov. Furcolo's labor record as "97 percent right and only 3 percent wrong." Proper dosage of political education, Murray promised, could cure most of labor's ills.

A dishonest labor official is only as bad as an unscrupulous employer will allow him to be, asserted Joseph Salerno, New England director of the Clothing Workers. "It is up to the various unions to clean house of the 'little Becks' as well as the 'big Becks' wherever found. The national AFL-CIO can only show the way but action depends upon the affiliated unions themselves."

Disabled Warned Against Losing Security Benefits

Workers who are totally and permanently disabled are warned that unless they register by June 30, they may not obtain benefits to which they are entitled under last year's amendments to the Social Security Act.

Three classifications are affected by the 1956 amendments:

Those who are disabled and are at least 50 years old may be eligible for disability insurance benefits starting next month, but must apply by June 30 to be insured full payments.

Those who are disabled and whose disability began before they reached 18 years of age may be eligible for children's insurance benefits even after reaching 18 if either parent is receiving old-age insurance benefits, or if they have lost the support of a parent through death.

Those who are disabled and who have not reached 50 years of age may be eligible to have their social security earnings records "frozen" to protect future benefit payments because of old age, disability or death. Again, application must be made before June 30.

All applications should be filed with local social security offices.

D. C.-Maryland Fed Approves Merger Terms

Merger terms between the AFL and CIO in Maryland and the District of Columbia were given unanimous approval in the closing hours of the Maryland-D. C. Federation of Labor's 51st annual convention.

After two days of often heated debate the proposed constitution and terms were adopted exactly as they had been agreed upon by the executive boards of the AFL body and the Maryland-District Industrial Union Council.

Two amendments dealing with representation for unions at conventions were defeated by the delegates. Both amendments were submitted by officials of the Baltimore Federation of Labor.

Pres. Harry Cohen will become the first president of the Maryland-District AFL-CIO after the merger. His executive board was instructed by the convention to seek agreement with the CIO group to increase the president's salary from the present $9,500 to $12,000 annually.

The same resolution urged that the secretary-treasurer, who will come from the CIO, receive $11,000 a year.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) told the convention banquet he believes the U.S. labor movement is "basically good, sound and moral." He said he will be "no party to the anti-federalist drive which seeks to take away from the federal government its jurisdiction over labor and management and turn it over to the states."

Meany Hits Instrument Pay Minimum

The standards used in arriving at the proper determination of the prevailing minimum wage in the scientific, industrial and laboratory instruments industry are "inappropriate," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a letter of protest to Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell.

Meany took exception to the proposed determination of $1.20 an hour in the scientific instruments field. He pointed out to Mitchell that in May 1955, two years before the proposed minimum was announced, "nearly two-thirds of the covered workers were employed in plants where not even a single worker earned less than $1.20 per hour."

"Clearly," he continued, "the proposed figure of $1.20 is not the prevailing minimum wage in this industry even if no allowance is made for the increase in wages since that time.

"We are convinced that our recommendation at the time of the hearing for a prevailing minimum wage of at least $1.35 was fully justified (and) . . . we reiterate our previous recommendation.

N. J. Bans Housing Discrimination

Trenton, N. J. — Gov. Robert Meyner (D) has signed a bill banning discrimination in all state housing, public or private, insured by government loans.

The bill, turned down by the Republican-controlled legislature in 1956, was pushed this year by State Sen. Malcolm S. Forbes, the Republican Party's announced candidate for governor, Democratic members of the legislature, who supported the measure both years, charged that the GOP majority backed the bill at this session because of the approaching statewide elections.

Refugee Program Gets Backing of Labor CSC

New York—The AFL-CIO Community Services Committee has voted full support of programs aimed at integrating additional Hungarian refugees into American life.

The action was taken at a meeting here during which Chairman Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers and an AFL-CIO vice president, called on Congress to act quickly on legislation for admission of 33,000 refugees now in Austria and 15,000 in Yugoslavia.

"It is to the advantage of America's good name," he said, "that we take vigorous steps to open our doors to Hungary's valiant freedom fighters. We must live up to our responsibility. We must live up to the implication of promises of a refuge for these victims of Communist tyranny."

The pending bill also would grant permanent status to several thousand refugees admitted as parolees several months ago.

Praises Camp Kilmer

Beirne reviewed the role of the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities during the Hungarian refugee program. He had high praise for the voluntary agency and government workers who coordinated activities at Camp Kilmer, N. J.

The committee agreed to explore the possibility of working out an agreement with the Civil Defense Agency on alerting the country to the need of an adequate civil defense program.

It also expressed willingness to participate in a joint blood council provided organized labor is given representation in formulating policies and programs relating to benefits, services and the actual work of blood procurement.

UAW WINS ELECTION

Lima, O.—The Auto Workers won bargaining rights at the Ford engine plant here in an NLRB election. With 711 eligible to vote, the tally was 598 for the UAW and only six for no union.

U. S. Falling Behind Need For Engineers

York Harbor, Me.—The nation is not only falling behind in the number of engineers graduated annually but is facing a mounting demand—and shrinking supply—of workers who are above the skilled labor category but fall just short of the engineer level.

Several speakers voiced this warning at the 13th annual Eastern Seaboard apprenticeship conference.

Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers told union leaders they "must change with the times" and "bring our organizations in line with new developments." He suggested the possibility of giving college credit during the apprenticeship period so that craftsmen could find a broader base for their skills.

Pres. Ben Dorsky of the Maine State AFL-CIO was host for the conference.

Among participants were Mass. Labor & Industries Commissioner Ernest F. Johnson; Joseph Slattery, IBEW, Boston; C. Stanley Whyte, Typographical Union; Vice Pres. Anthony DeAndrade, Printing Pressmen; Wilfred T. Connell, Photoengravers; Sec.-Treas. Stephen E. McCloskey, Boston Central Labor Union.

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Machinists Oust 3 Invoking 'Fifth' on Communist Ties

The Machinists union has ousted from its staff three special representatives who invoked the Fifth Amendment before a Senate subcommittee in refusing to answer questions involving Communist Party membership or support.

Al J. Hayes, IAM president, sent telegrams to the three staff members informing them of their dismissal. The three former representatives are Joseph Infante, Schenectady, N. Y.; Sterling Neal, Louisville, Ky.; and Charles Steiner, Cleveland Heights, O.

Based on Policy

All three used the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.).

The IAM said the three staffers were "inherited from the dying United Electrical Workers" during the past year "following the transfer of more than 45 UE locals to the IAM."

Their summary dismissal, described by the union as "unprecedented in trade union history," was based on an IAM policy that adopted the AFL-CIO Executive Council policy regarding use of the Fifth Amendment by union officials and broadened it to cover "subversive activities" as well as alleged corruption.

The IAM made it a "condition of employment that all representatives endorse the policy," the union announced, and Infante, Neal and Steiner had all "signed statements agreeing to follow the policy's terms."

The union's executive council, Hayes said, will make a "thorough study of all evidence" to determine whether any action shall be taken regarding their membership in the IAM.

Study Membership

Hayes pointed out that the IAM constitution bars membership to a person who "advocates or encourages" communist, nazi or other "totalitarian philosophy" or who, by actions otherwise, "gives support to these philosophies."

He said the IAM had conducted "exhaustive investigations" of former UE officials, had denied membership to 10 and had expelled, with $1,000 fines each, eight others previously granted membership.

Hayes in addition to heading the IAM is a vice president of the AFL-CIO, member of the Executive Council and chairman of the federation Ethical Practices Committee.

UAW Local Orders Trial of 'Fifthers'

Detroit—Carl Stellato, president of Local 600, Auto Workers, has announced that trials have been ordered for four officers of the local who invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions involving communism before the Eastland Senate subcommittee.

The action is in line with a UAW policy announced in an administrative letter from UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther to all locals.

Max Trachtenberg, chief steward of Local 227, who also faced a hearing by the local board, requested a two-week delay.

An official of Local 3 has explained her use of the Fifth Amendment to her local board and the board took the case under advisement.

A hearing also was given by Local 160 to an official who invoked the Fifth.

GEORGE STUART, former vice president, Bakery Workers, takes Fifth Amendment, refuses answers to McClellan committee.

'Paper' Locals Object Of Senate Probers

The McClellan special Senate committee during July will investigate allegations that "paper" locals of the Teamsters Union fell into the control of gangsters who committed acts of violence and conspiracy.

The committee was expected to complete hearings on the Bakery Workers case June 15 with testimony from union Pres. James G. Cross and others.

Hearings were scheduled to be resumed the day after the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Hearings on Textile

Also scheduled for July hearings, according to Committee Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy, are hearings on Textile Workers Union charges of "corrupt or improper activities" by employers to block union organization, "especially but not exclusively in the South."

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) previously had announced a "preliminary investigation" of Textile Union allegations.

A third public hearing during July, Kennedy said, will see Nathan W. Shefferman, Chicago "labor relations" consultant and close friend of Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck, recalled for testimony.

McClellan said in an opening statement on the Bakery Workers case that the committee would disclose "certain relationships" indicating either "extortion" or "bribery." No such instance was revealed before hearings were recessed June 7 for one week.

Bakery Workers Vice Pres. Max Kralstein said there was nothing "unusual" in his receipt of gifts totaling more than $60,000 from a New York "testimonial dinner" for which many employers contributed from $50 to $200.

Some employers filed affidavits that they didn't know Kralstein and did not realize the purpose of the dinner was to buy and furnish a home for him.

Amount Not the Issue

Kralstein insisted that "the amount (he got) was not the issue, it is the principle," and the "principle's the same" whether a man honored at a dinner "gets $10 or $100,000." He named several other Bakery Workers officials as having received testimonial dinners.

He could not cite any instance, however, involving more than relatively small gifts of cars, watches, rings—and couldn't cite another where the recipient came close to receiving $60,000.

Testimony revealed that at Cross' direction a "friend," Kay Lower, had been given union funds and that she had "helped the union" by making "friends" with a worker at a non-union Los Angeles bakery.

Miss Lower invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to say whether she once told Los Angeles police that she was beaten by Cross after she bought a man's diamond ring with union funds and gave it to some man other than Cross.

Frank W. Brewster, Teamsters vice president and Western Conference head, in a letter to joint councils said, "I humbly admit" that McClellan committee hearings "brought to my attention several shortcomings regarding the financial management of the conference."

Brewster went to trial June 12 in Washington, D. C., on charges of contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions put him by the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee. On advice of counsel he then challenged jurisdiction of the subcommittee.

So did Vice Pres. Einar O. Mohn, scheduled for trial on contempt charges next week.

Hutcheson Takes 'Fifth' In Highway Inquiry; Meany Will Consult Council

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said he would "bring to the attention of the Executive Council at the earliest opportunity" actions of AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson in invoking the Fifth Amendment before a Senate subcommittee. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters, and two other Carpenters' union officials used the Fifth in refusing to answer questions touching on their possible involvement in an Indiana roads scandal.

The subcommittee headed by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) charged that Hutcheson, Vice Pres. O. William Blaier and Treas. Frank L. Chapman conspired with two former Indiana highway department officials to "hike" prices for rights of way for the federal "interstate" highway program.

Involves Land Deal

Chapman and Blaier bought 10 parcels of land and resold rights of way to the highway department at an $80,000 profit, committee staff members charged, and they introduced photostats of checks and bank accounts to support the charge.

Thereafter, the checks and bank records showed, the $80,000 was distributed among the five accused persons. The highway department officials are under indictment.

Hutcheson and his associates, while invoking the Fifth Amendment in declining to answer questions, all made the following statement:

"I have never used any brotherhood funds for any purpose except brotherhood business."

Subcommittee Counsel Filo Sedillo stated that he had no evidence that union money or credit was used to finance the alleged venture.

Attorneys for the three union officials categorically assured reporters, "No union funds were involved in this transaction."

Hutcheson, as a vice president of the AFL-CIO and Executive Council member, attended the May 20 meeting at which Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck was ousted as a council member in a vote that Meany announced was "unanimous."

Mixes Up Rights

Asked by the Gore subcommittee whether he voted for Beck's removal, Hutcheson invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer.

He said, however, that he did not "completely" agree with the AFL-CIO Executive Council resolution saying that union officials have "no right" to retain office if they invoke the Fifth Amendment for "personal protection" from an authorized group investigating "alleged corruption" on their part.

Asked what he objected to, he replied:

"It mixes up and confuses individual rights with the duties and obligations of a person as an officer of a union."

Henry A. Pfarret, cashier of the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, testified that bank records showed that a "Frank Chapman Special Account" was opened on June 14, 1956, with a deposit of $20,000.

In August and September an additional $20,000 in capital was supplied in bank loans to Chapman, with Hutcheson endorsing the notes promising repayment.

Sold Rights of Way

Chapman and Blaier then bought land, sold rights of way to the state and received 10 state warrants (checks) totaling $120,416 payable to the Chapman Special Account.

Checks then drawn on the special account showed a distribution of $15,500 to Hutcheson, $25,532 to Blaier, $26,868 to Chapman, $15,800 to one highway department official, $15,600 to another highway official.

Hutcheson invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to tell Gore whether he thought his alleged participation in the rights of way deal "would bring discredit" on his union.

Gore said he would transmit the hearing transcript to the Justice Dept. "The evidence," he said, "seems to support an evident conspiracy to defraud both federal and state governments."

Court Rules Pleas On Records Valid

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that a union official can properly plead the Fifth Amendment when asked by a grand jury as to the whereabouts of books and records in his possession.

The unanimous ruling came in a case involving Joseph Curcio, secretary-treasurer of Local 269 of the Teamsters, who had refused to tell a New York federal grand jury investigating racketeering the whereabouts of the records.

The court held that a union officer may be punished for failing to produce records in his custody but he can't be forced to answer questions about them and denied the right to plead the Fifth Amendment.

Guild Commends News On McClellan Coverage

The AFL-CIO News' coverage of the McClellan committee hearings has won the commendation of the American Newspaper Guild.

The Guild's executive board at its May meeting adopted the following resolution:

"The international executive board has observed with pride and admiration the objectivity with which the editors of the AFL-CIO News have been covering the hearings of the McClellan committee and the activities of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

"Such handling of labor news is a model not only for union publications but also for the daily press and weekly news magazines in the United States and Canada.

"The international executive board, meeting on May 23, 1957, commends the editors of the AFL-CIO News."

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, June 22, 1957

No. 25

Drive Launched in Senate To Speed Civil Rights Bill

ANOTHER GRANT in the continuing series for crippled children the Brewery Workers is making to the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults is being received by Joey Wells, of Chicago, from Joseph E. Brady, the union's legislative director. Joey, who is almost five years old, suffers from cerebral paralysis. The union's latest grant is intended to further specialized training in treating young victims of the affliction.

State Anti-Picket Power Broadened

The U.S. Supreme Court has broadened the power of states to limit picketing by unions.

In a 5 to 3 decision the court held that the states have under their police powers "wide discretion" to prohibit picketing in specific cases after "an investigation into conduct and purposes" of the picketing.

Three justices filed a vigorous dissent, declaring that the ruling leaves the states free to ban virtually any kind of picketing.

Wisconsin Court Upheld

The picketing case was handed down in a case growing out of a Wisconsin labor dispute. The Supreme Court upheld a Wisconsin court finding that three unions had violated a state law that forbids pressure or coercion in having workers join unions.

The unions—Teamsters, Operating Engineers and Laborers—contended that the state court's ruling violated constituutional rights of free speech.

Wide Discretion

Justice Felix Frankfurter, for the majority, held that the states had "wide discretion" in formulating policy in the matter of picketing "not involving a curtailment of free speech in its obvious and accepted scope." The majority decision said, however, that the states cannot impose a blanket ban on all picketing.

Chief Justice Warren and Justices William Douglas and Hugo Black declared in a dissent that the decision leaves the states free to ban virtually any kind of picketing.

They argued that the court should hold "that picketing can be regulated or prohibited only to the extent that it forms an essential part of a course of conduct which the state can regulate or prohibit."

In other action the high tribunal:

1—Reversed the conviction of

(Continued on Page 16)

Urge Moves To Cut All Armament

Knoxville, Tenn. — The United States and her allies must induce Russia to agree to halt production of atomic weapons and fissionable material for military purposes and move on from there to general disarmament, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared at a dinner here at which the United American Mechanics conferred upon him its 1957 Ameriean Citizen Award.

Peace "would be wonderful, if true," he said of those who see a forerunner of world harmony in Soviet proposals to suspend test explosions of nuclear weapons under United Nations safeguards.

Contains No Guarantees

"But let us not be carried away by the prospect merely on the basis of the new Soviet proposal," he added. "It does not contain the faintest guarantee of disarmament, nor the slightest chance of peace.

"The U.S. and our allies have said before, and we should reiterate even more strongly now, that we will be glad to join in any effective plan to halt atomic tests. But we dare not stop there.

"We must continue to exert every pressure to prevail upon

(Continued on Page 15)

Opponents Lose Fight In House

An all-out drive for the "right-to-vote" civil rights bill opened in the Senate with liberals fighting to by-pass the Judiciary Committee and put the House-passed legislation on the calendar for early debate.

A lengthy filibuster—perhaps two filibusters—will inevitably be faced from southern senators if and when the bill reaches the floor.

The three-part "right-to-vote" bill swept to passage in the House, 286 to 126, after repeated southern efforts to attach a "jury trial" amendment were beaten back.

As passed, the measure would allow the attorney general to seek federal court injunctions to prevent organized obstruction of the voting rights of citizens.

Attack Amendments

It would also establish a civil rights section in the Justice Dept. and create a Civil Rights Commission to investigate charges of civil rights violations.

Southern Democrats in seven days of debate and voting tried vainly to attach "right-to-work" amendments to cripple labor as well as "jury trial" amendments to restrain the authority of the federal courts.

Southerners argued that to permit federal judges to impose contempt penalties for violation of injunctions against interference with voting rights would deprive "victims" of the cherished "trial by jury" privilege.

Liberal Democrats and north-

(Continued on Page 4)

June 17 Uprising Marked by Meany

Greetings on the fourth anniversary of the June 17 uprising in East Berlin were sent by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of Germany and Pres. Willi Richter of the German Federation of Trade Unions.

Hailing the Germans and particularly the workers as "stalwart fighters in the cause of human freedom and world peace," Meany called the historic June 17 revolt the spark that led to more recent democratic uprisings in Hungary and Poland.

"More than ever before," he added, "the Kremlin regime now stands exposed as the mortal enemy of German reunification in freedom and just and peaceful relations among the peoples of the world."

Golden Gimmicks:

Oil Firms Tagged As 'Sacred Cow'

The oil industry has become "a kind of sacred cow in American industry" which sways the State Dept. to its own benefit and operates with apparent immunity from anti-trust laws, the staff of the Senate subcommittee investigating oil prices said in a report.

The report virtually challenged the Justice Dept. to prosecute the big U.S. oil companies under the anti-trust laws for their 90 percent ownership or control of pipelines, pointing out that the way to a successful court case may have been opened by the Supreme Court's recent DuPont-General Motors ruling.

Point Out Profits

The staff report is now in the hands of the full subcommittee, which under the chairmanship of Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) heard some sensational disclosures in its probe of the price increase that followed the Suez Canal crisis. The subcommittee is expected to make its own report, presumably based on the facts and recommendations of the staff document.

The price increases, the report said, "were apparently the result of a calculated estimate, on the part of international oil companies, con-

(Continued on Page 14)

'Big Business' Launches Attack On Fund Disclosure Legislation

Business and industry began a major counter-attack in Congress to block any welfare and pension plan legislation that would require management-administered plans to register and make financial reports to a federal government agency. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce told a Senate subcommittee that registration and reporting of employer-directed "unilateral" plans was unwise, unnecessary, "burdensome" and inappropriate.

The testimony, given a Labor subcommittee headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) by Vice Pres. Frank B. Cliffe of the H. J. Heinz Co., urged that registration and accounting should be imposed only for types of plans "where chicanery and dishonesty" have been disclosed.

The effect of the program proposed by Cliffe would be to exempt federal disclosure of financial details of plans covering 86 percent of workers under pension funds and 92 percent of those with welfare benefits.

Meany Cited Abuses

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany previously had recommended full disclosure of all plans to the Labor Dept. He told the Kennedy subcommittee that to exempt employer-administered unilateral plans would deprive workers of the right to know what is happening to money that represents "deferred wages."

Meany also cited specific abuses in employer-controlled plans to support the AFL-CIO request for total disclosure legislation with severe penalties for false reporting and embezzlement.

Cliffe, without replying specifically to Meany's citation of abuses, insisted that business did not ask exemption because it had "something to hide."

(Continued on Page 2)

Need for Action:

Plea for Housing Backed by Labor

A strong plea for united action in developing local housing programs and support of federal action was voiced by Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, at the 26th annual National Housing Conference here.

Shishkin spoke in comment on a program of new approaches to housing developed by Charles Abrams, chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination and former rent control administrator in New York City.

Abrams called for creation of a federal department of urban affairs, of cabinet rank, which would include housing and public works in its coverage of the problems of cities and rural areas becoming urbanized.

Create 'New Towns'

It also included the establishment of state land renewal agencies which would develop areas outside city limits and resell them at market value to developers—a possible start toward the creation of "new towns" such as have been brought into being in some other countries since the end of the war.

Other points were construction of more housing on open land and less emphasis on slum clearance until the housing shortage eases; withdrawing the federal government from the first mortgage market in private home financing and turning to low-interest second mortgages; allowing tenants to remain in public housing at higher rents, instead of forcing them out, when their economic conditions improve; and raising the unit cost maximum for housing constructed with federal aid or insurance.

The conference adopted a resolution offered by its resolutions committee, of which AFL-CIO economist Bert Seidman was chairman, declaring Administrator Albert M. Cole, of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and the heads of other federal housing agencies "must be held fully responsible" for "maladministration of the existing programs."

Challenge Accepted

When Cole spoke, he asked if the conference was "really interested in housing" or wanted to pass political resolutions, and challenged it to join him in "an unprejudiced, intelligent approach to the problems." The challenge was promptly accepted by the conference board of directors, but there was no immediate reply to its offer to meet quickly with Cole.

Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.), chairman of the Senate Housing subcommittee, blamed the slowdown in building on the Eisenhower Administration's "tight money policy and higher interest rates." Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) replied that the "practical situation" in Congress makes new large housing programs "improbable." Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) accused Cole's agency of "road blocks," "red tape" and "maladministration" which, "when you boil them down, amount to just letting well enough alone."

Chairman Harry S. Bates of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, president of the Bricklayers, was re-elected second vice president of the conference, and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers was again named third vice president.

Members of the board of directors re-elected included Shishkin, Seidman, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Sec.-Treas. C. J. Haggerty of the California Federation of Labor; Ben Fischer of the Steelworkers; Harry P. Hogan of the Carpenters and Irving Rosenberg of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union.

Electrotypers Local Wins 30-Month Pact

Philadelphia—A 30-month agreement concluded a five-week strike by Electrotypers & Finishers Local 72 with provisions for an $11 increase.

A $5 boost is retroactive to May 1 and a $4 hike is payable next Apr. 7, with another $2 weekly due Mar. 2, 1959. Good Friday was added as a seventh paid holiday.

REGISTRATION AWARD is made to Philadelphia's Mayor Richardson Dilworth (second from right) by American Heritage Foundation for best voter-listing job of 1956, for which credit went to AFL-CIO groups. From left, Pres. Joseph T. Kelley of CIO Council, Executive Dir. Brendan Byrne of Foundation, John B. Kelly of Register and Vote Committee, Dilworth and Dir. Edward F. Toohey of AFL Labor's League for Political Education.

'Big Business' Launches Attack On Fund Disclosure Legislation

(Continued from Page 1)

His recommendation for exemption of the plans administered by employers was "only a question of common sense," he said.

It would be "wasteful" and "disruptive" for management to be compelled to report. Besides, he urged, by learning the details of the financing, "over-zealous union leaders" might gain information that would "add fire to unreasonable demands" at the bargaining table.

Control and registration of employer-administered programs, he said, could best be left to the states, and the states should be given adequate time to act.

The argument that benefits negotiated in pension and welfare plans are basically "deferred wages" is "without merit," he said.

C of C Briefs Press

The head-on attack on welfare-plan disclosure by business organizations was telegraphed when the Chamber of Commerce held a private "briefing" session for a "selected group from the press" to denounce the sweeping registration bills endorsed both by the AFL-CIO and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell.

An AFL-CIO News reporter was denied admission to the "off-the-record" briefing session, but it was reliably learned that reporters from the daily press gave the chamber's spokesmen rough treatment.

The National Association of Manufacturers is scheduled to testify before the Kennedy subcommittee next week and is expected to take approximately the same line as the Chamber of Commerce.

Also scheduled to testify are Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers and Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers. Pension plans of the auto and steel workers are negotiated in bargaining but are administered by management alone.

Business spokesmen appear to center their hope of blocking disclosure legislation this year on the House Labor Committee headed by Rep. Graham Barden (D-N.C.).

Clearly Committed

The Kennedy subcommittee and Senate Labor Committee have majorities, Democratic and Republican, clearly committed to the principle of full disclosure by all types of plans.

Barden, however, began a parallel House committee inquiry centering on "investigation" rather than legislation.

He began activities without informing liberal Democrats and ranking Republicans of his plans, committee sources said, and with a special counsel engaged without consultation.

Labor Sec. Mitchell, who has thrown full Administration support behind the total disclosure law favored by the AFL-CIO, promptly asked by telegraph and received a belated invitation to testify in favor of the Administration proposals.

Housing Bills Disappointing, Meany Charges

Both the Senate and House versions of the Housing bill "disappointed" the AFL-CIO, Pres. George Meany told members of the conference committees now trying to work out a compromise.

Meany's comment was sent in a letter covering statements on specific features of the two bills by Chairman Harry S. Bates of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee.

"Neither bill will provide the spark needed to reverse the disastrous decline in residential construction which has reduced housing activity to the lowest level in eight years," he wrote.

Bates, who is president of the Bricklayers, specifically endorsed the Senate revision of down payment requirements on FHA-insured homes, pointing out that the lower Senate figure would "make it possible for more families of moderate income to purchase homes."

Sets Objectives

He also asked for approval of the Senate's authorization of $75 million to the Federal National Mortgage Association under its special assistance mortgage-purchasing program for moderate income housing, etc.; the Senate's $100 million authorization for FNMA to buy cooperative housing mortgages; the House's $1.25 billion authorization for secondary mortgage purchases, and the Senate's authorization to the agency to make construction loans under special assistance mortgages.

On public housing, he endorsed a section of the Senate version permitting "more realistic income limits" for admission and occupancy.

He asked rejection of a House bill proviso limiting the occupancy of public housing to displaced families, and restricting additional construction to the number of units the HHFA determines is needed for the relocation of such families.

LOCAL LEVEL LABOR UNITY was achieved in St. Paul, Minn., when AFL and CIO local bodies merged to form the new St. Paul AFL-CIO Trades & Labor Assembly. Seen at the merger are (left to right) AFL-CIO Vice Pres. O. A. Knight, president of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Wesley Reedy, assistant to the AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer; Pres. Robert A. Olson of the AFL-CIO Minnesota Federation of Labor; AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Carl Winn; Pres. Theodore Norman and Vice Pres. Charles Rafferty of the new local body, and Executive Vice Pres. Robert E. Hess of the MFL.

Minneapolis C of C Honors Unionist

Minneapolis (PAI) — A Minneapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce award for the most outstanding service in the field of labor-management relations has been given to a business representative of the Upholsterers Union.

Dominic Zappia, business representative of UIU Local 61, was presented the award at a Jaycee Labor-Management Relations Forum dinner. Making the award was Frank J. Gleeson, director of personnel of the Northern States Power Co.

CWA Re-elects Pres. Beirne; Insurance Proposal Voted

By Milton Plumb

Kansas City—The Communications Workers have given their president, Joseph A. Beirne, and his administration an overwhelming vote of confidence in the first election challenge he has faced while in office.

The eleventh annual CWA convention, meeting in the Municipal Auditorium here, reelected Beirne to his tenth term as the union's top officer by a 2-to-1 margin. It gave him 173,077 votes to 83,937 for his opponent, Vice Pres. A. T. Jones. The latter had waged an intensive campaign to unseat Beirne from the post he has held since 1943.

Challenger Voted Out

After losing the race for the top spot, Jones also was voted out of the vice president's spot he had held since 1949. James Massey, a CWA representative in Atlanta, running with Beirne's backing, received 154,770 convention votes to the 101,410 turned out for Jones.

The two other vice presidents, John L. Crull and Ray Hackney, were reelected without opposition, as was also the secretary-treasurer, William A. Smallwood. All were Beirne supporters.

The convention also gave Beirne's administration decisive backing when at least 70 percent of the 1,500 delegates voted in support of a motion submitted by the CWA Executive Board authorizing it to conduct a membership referendum on a life insurance plan it has drawn up as an answer to unsatisfactory insurance offers from management. Jones had criticized the proposal as one of his major campaign arguments.

Still before the convention at press time was another controversial administration-backed proposal for a constitutional change setting up a collective bargaining policy committee of about 60 members.

Although Jones' supporters did not enter a formal slate of candidates, several ran for directors' posts against incumbents who had Beirne's backing. There were contests for four of the nine district directors' posts and for three of the four national directorships.

In Dist. 7, which comprises Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and the Dakotas, D. K. Gordon, president of Local 7112, Clinton, Ia., a Jones supporter, defeated incumbent James E. Smith, who was part of the administration's slate. The vote was 9,333 to 8,899.

District directors are elected only by those delegates from within the districts they will serve.

Truman on Hand

Apart from the welcoming address of Kansas City Mayor H. Roe Bartle, the only speaker from outside the ranks of labor who spoke at the convention was former Pres. Harry S. Truman, who drew a warm ovation when he made a surprise appearance at the opening session.

The former President praised CWA as a union which "looks out for the little fellow."

In his report to the convention, Beirne said that the CWA, now the 13th largest union in the AFL-CIO and "the biggest and most influential communications workers' union in the world," has just completed its "best year."

The union's membership, he said, is at an all-time high of over 266,000 members with 734 locals in 48 states and two provinces of Canada. It has net assets of over half a million dollars and assets of its locals amount to $2 million more.

"We have had our best year, too, in the application of our financial policies and practices," he continued. "We have closed the year in the black by over $100,000. We have, in addition, retired much of our indebtedness, inherited from the southern strike in 1955."

Beirne hit hard at the Bell System for its failure to grant the union's demands for a health and welfare program.

"The 1956 stockholders' report showed that the Bell System alone made a net profit of $780 million, and if, in 1956, they had given to their employes, not only our members but to the whole system, the health and welfare package we demanded, they would still have made almost $700 million in profits."

THREE-TIME SPEAKER before the Communications Workers, former Pres. Harry S. Truman, is welcomed to the 11th CWA convention by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who was re-elected to his 10th term as president of the world's largest communications industry union. This year Beirne (right) faced his first challenge since taking office in 1943. His opponent defeated was Vice Pres. A. T. Jones.

Arbitrators Block Pay Cut At Bates Manufacturing

New York—Efforts of the Bates Manufacturing Co. to foist a wage cut on 5,000 members of the Textile Workers employed in its five New England mills have been blocked by an arbitration board.

"The decision is the only one that could have been rendered under the circumstances," declared Victor J. Canzano, the union's cotton-rayon director.

"Had the arbitrator ruled any other way, it would have been a disaster in the light of the sharp rise in living costs and the fact that wages even now are far below the minimum needs of the workers."

The decision was handed down by a board headed by James J. Healey, of Harvard University. Edward F. Doolan, Fall River, Mass., represented the union, and George Bridge, an official, served for the company.

The Bates firm was the only one in the cotton-rayon field which insisted on a pay cut when wages were reopened under the contracts last spring. It maintained its position although other employers agreed to an unchanged scale and the dispute went to arbitration.

"The Bates scale is in line with the going rates in the industry," said Canzano. "There should be one uniform scale for these workers, whose wages are low enough as matters now stand."

R. J. Mitchell Assumes New Board Post

Richard J. Mitchell, Pittsburgh, Pa., assumed his new post June 15 as chairman of the national joint board for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes in the construction industry.

John T. Dunlop, whom Mitchell succeeds as chairman and who headed the board since its establishment in 1948, will remain in an advisory capacity for several months.

Mitchell's appointment was announced in a joint statement issued by Pres. Richard J. Gray of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept. and the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.

It was announced that joint committees from the two groups expect to conclude work by Aug. 1 on changes in the board's agreement that will simplify its operations and should eliminate many disputes.

Mitchell, 57, is a native of Bellaire, O., and attended Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va. He joined the Trimble Co. as an engineer 34 years ago, was elevated to general superintendent in 1942, general manager in 1950 and executive vice president in 1954. He has been a member of the national joint board for six years.

Meany Asks All Unions To Aid Brewery Strike

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called upon all affiliated unions to support the Brewery Workers in their strike against the Adolph Coors Co. brewery in Golden, Colo. The strike which involves more more than 400 workers began Apr. 24. Union leaders charged that the firm has failed to make any concession toward a fair settlement.

Meany urged affiliated unions to notify their locals west of the Mississippi River of the existence and significance of the strike. He also called upon all central bodies and regional directors in the western half of the nation to "support the Brewery Workers in their struggle to uphold basic trade union principles."

Deserve Full Support

With such support from the united labor movement, Meany said, "the 400 embattled members of the Brewery Workers, Local 366, cannot fail to emerge victorious. They deserve all the support —moral, financial and otherwise— that we can give them."

Served Ultimatums

Negotiations began early in the year for a renewal of the contract expiring on Mar. 1. Every concession made by the union in the give and take of these negotiations was interpreted by Coors as a sign of weakness and company demands became more and more excessive.

Since then, the company has stated the strike will be settled only on its terms which call for reinstatement of scabs in the union without so much as a reprimand. The terms also call for lie-detector tests on union members.

The Brewery Workers have replied that the company knows that it can not accept any such proposals without losing its self-respect and standing in the labor movement and without violating most of the cardinal rules of trade unionism.

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WITH THE NEWS

Teamsters Nix Monty Ward Offer

Chicago—Teamsters Local 743 flatly rejected the latest contract offer of Montgomery Ward & Co. Only 30 of the local's 4,500 members voted for acceptance of the firm's offer of wage boosts averaging 5 cents an hour.

Similar action was expected from other locals across the country where 20,000 Teamsters are employed in the chain's mail order and store outlets.

Terms of the company proposal were submitted to Local 743's membership without any recommendation from the negotiating council.

The old contract expired June 1 and the Teamsters have been working on a day-to-day basis since. Strike authorization has been voted by a number of locals.

Building Trades To Convene Aug. 5

A special convention of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept. will be held Aug. 5 at the Shelburne Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

Nearly 100 delegates will take action on revisions to the department's constitution, the chief item on the special convention agenda.

The revisions were discussed recently by the general presidents of unions affiliated with the department at a conference in Washington, D. C. Pres. Richard J. Gray said the main purpose in revising the constitution was to bring it into conformity with the AFL-CIO constitution.

The department's regular convention will be held Dec. 2-4 in Miami Beach, Fla., just before the biennial convention of the AFL-CIO.

Measures to Control Radiation Urged For Workers Protection

Measures for protecting plant workers from the hazards of radioactive radiation were proposed by labor leaders attending the second annual conference sponsored jointly by Canisius College and the New York State Dept. of Labor held in Buffalo. Thomas F. Fee, international representative of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, called for the training of "radiation sentries" with special detection equipment in all plants using fissionable material.

Fee proposed that the federal government assume the responsibility for safety in all plants using isotopes, having in each plant a federal employe who would set permissible radiation limits for plant areas.

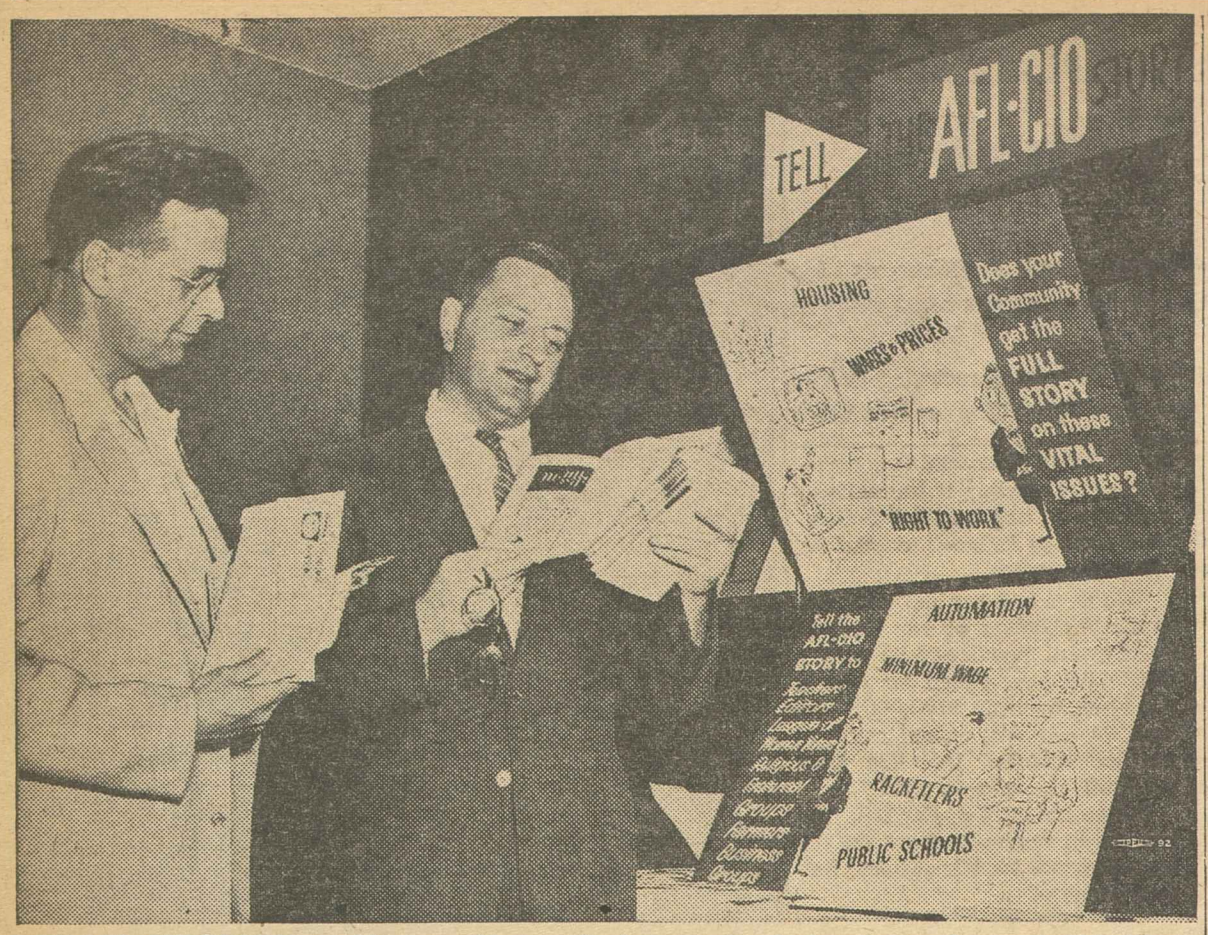
The Atomic Energy Commission, Fee said, sets safety standards for plants run for the government by private corporations, but all other nuclear installments are under state control. He favored all-over federal control because, he said, he doubted if an equivalent code, fairly enforced, could be counted on in all states.

He also proposed providing of a card showing units of exposure of each worker, rotation of employes and provision of clothing to be taken off in the plant.

Lloyd D. Utter, director of the UAW-CIO industrial safety division, outlined labor's demands for radiation control laws. He also noted the lack of state codes and the inability of the AEC to regulate those plants with which it does not have contracts.

Deputy State Industrial Commissioner Charles W. Halloran, former president of the Buffalo Federation of Labor, declared his department could attain impressive safety records by sending into the field of 1,000 or more inspectors.

"This, however," Halloran said, "would constitute the police nightstick type of approach" which does not conform with the department policy. Wholesome cooperation with government assures maximum benefits for all, Halloran concluded.



THE AFL-CIO STORY as told in pamphlets on display at national education conference held in Washington attracted wide attention. Inspecting the display are Education Directors John Brumm of the Machinists (left) and Emil Starr, Clothing Workers.

Lively Discussions:

Labor Educators Touch Many Topics

By Hollace Ransdell

Racial discrimination in the schools, the hazards of radiation and the challenge posed by the current exposure of the unethical conduct of a few labor officials were among the subjects discussed at the AFL-CIO's spring education conference held in Washington.

Education directors of national and international unions and state central bodies from all sections of the country attended the conference, chaired by AFL-CIO Dir. of Education John Conners. Asst. Dir. John E. Cosgrove chaired a panel that discussed the best techniques to be used in educating new members. Also discussed were language difficulties in the light of an increase in the number of Puerto Ricans and Mexicans now in the unions; the great distances in some cases between affiliated locals, and the shortage of qualified educational leaders. One novel proposal was the suggestion that retired members with years of experience in trade unionism be used as teachers.

Show Film Strip

Assistant Education Dir. George Guernsey showed a new filmstrip, "Organizing Begins at Home," made for the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization.

The filmstrip deals with about five specific question which might be asked during an organizer's house call.

The story of the progress of racial integration in the Baltimore, Md., public schools was related by Dr. John H. Fischer, the city's superintendent of schools, who said that the city's 79 schools now have both colored and white students, and that there are 130 Negro teachers in schools which previously had only white teachers.

Discuss Radiation

The admission of Negro children to formerly all-white schools, Dr. Fischer declared, has not lowered educational standards or hindered the advance of any students genuinely interested in learning.

Another highlight of the conference was a panel discussion on safety education and radiation hazards chaired by Education Dir. Don Stevens of the Michigan CIO Council. Panel members C. Fred MacGowan of the Boilermakers; Joseph F. Phillips, Plumbers, and Leo Goodman, Auto Workers, discussed what unions could do through education to help members working in industrial plants using radioactive isotopes to protect themselves.

Goodman, atomic energy adviser for the UAW, pointed out that at present labor has no voice in any policy-making body concerned with atomic energy.

The conference concluded with a lively discussion of the new challenge to union education presented by the violation by a few union officers of labor's ethical code, and the effect this has had on rank and file members.

Some labor educators reported a cynical attitude—"Everybody is out to make a fast buck, so what!"—on the part of many union members. Others told of finding apathy or indifference on the question of corruption.

Still others reported that the majority of the members refused to believe that there was anything wrong with their own union, maintaining that crooked officers, like crooks in other groups, were few and far between.

All-Out Drive Opened in Senate To Speed Civil Rights Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

ern Republicans attacked the "jury trial" amendments by pointing out that federal judges have always possessed the power to punish civil contempt of court.

They warned that the sole purpose of the "jury trial" amendments was to emasculate the bill by making it possible for southern "white juries" to refuse to convict persons charged with violation of court injunctions.

A key factor in defeat of the jury-trial proposals and passage of the bill was the collapse of the traditional coalition of southern Democrats and northern Republicans in the House.

The full power of the White House and the Republican leadership was brought to bear on GOP members.

GOP Support Lacking

The southern Democrats hoped for 70 to 100 Republican votes in support of jury-trial amendments. They got only 40.

On final passage, the bill swept through with the support of 168 Republicans and 118 northern and western Democrats. Opposed were 107 Democrats, practically all southern, and 19 Republicans.

Immediate activity in the Senate centered on the question of whether the House-approved measure would be placed on the calendar or referred to the Judiciary Committee headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.).

Eastland already has stalled action for months on a parallel bill in the committee and a jury-trial amendment has been attached.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) and a bipartisan group of liberals sought to prevent further and perhaps disastrous delay by preventing the Judiciary Committee from bottling up the House bill.

Placement of the measure on the calendar would allow it to be called up, probably within three or four weeks, when policy leaders choose it.

Referral to the committee would force supporters of the legislation to file a discharge petition—unusual in Senate procedures — to get the measure up for a vote.

Senate authorities say that the pro civil-rights coalition must be prepared for three to five weeks of debate, with all other pending legislation blockaded at the same time, before they can move to invoke cloture and force a vote on the motion to take up.

An affirmative vote by 64 senators is required to end debate.

If the coalition should win this "first round," southerners could then start a second filibuster on the bill itself, and another three-to-five week debate might be required before cloture is invoked again.

IAM, Pilots Sign Pact Pledging Mutual Aid

Union pilots and ground crews have formally agreed to work together to raise wages and improve working conditions for airline employees.

The Intl. Association of Machinists and the Air Line Pilots Association have consummated a jurisdictional and mutual assistance agreement.

IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes and Clarence N. Sayen, president of the ALPA, jointly announced the signing of the new pact pledging the two unions to cooperate with and assist each other.

Together the two organizations represent more than 50,000 employees of virtually every certificated airline and at every major airport in the United States.

The agreement recognizes the spheres of operation of the two unions—the ALPA representing flight employees, the IAM ground, maintenance, and service employees.

It provides procedures for settling any dispute arising between the two unions.

Under terms of the agreement, the presidents of the two unions will appoint standing committees to consult regularly on common problems including contractual clauses in which uniformity or similarity might be desirable.

Both unions have agreed to inform each other of any serious dispute arising with an air carrier or companies with which both organizations are recognized bargaining agents and, if requested, to consult as to how they might best be of assistance to each other in such a dispute.

Film Council Asks Pay TV Tests

Hollywood — The Hollywood AFL Film Council, composed of unions and guilds representing over 24,000 employes in the motion picture production industry, has asked the Federal Communications Commission to authorize the earliest possible widespread public tests of subscription television service.

The council's resolution asked that paid television without advertising "be analyzed and compared with television controlled by advertisers and networks so that decisions may be intelligently reached as to the effect on the national economy, and on employment in the entertainment industry, of a combination of both types of services."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a telegram to the FCC, cited the merged labor movement's convention stand against paid television. Granting of licenses for this purpose, he said, "would be against the public interest and greatly curtail the use of the valuable medium of TV." He urged that pending applications be denied.

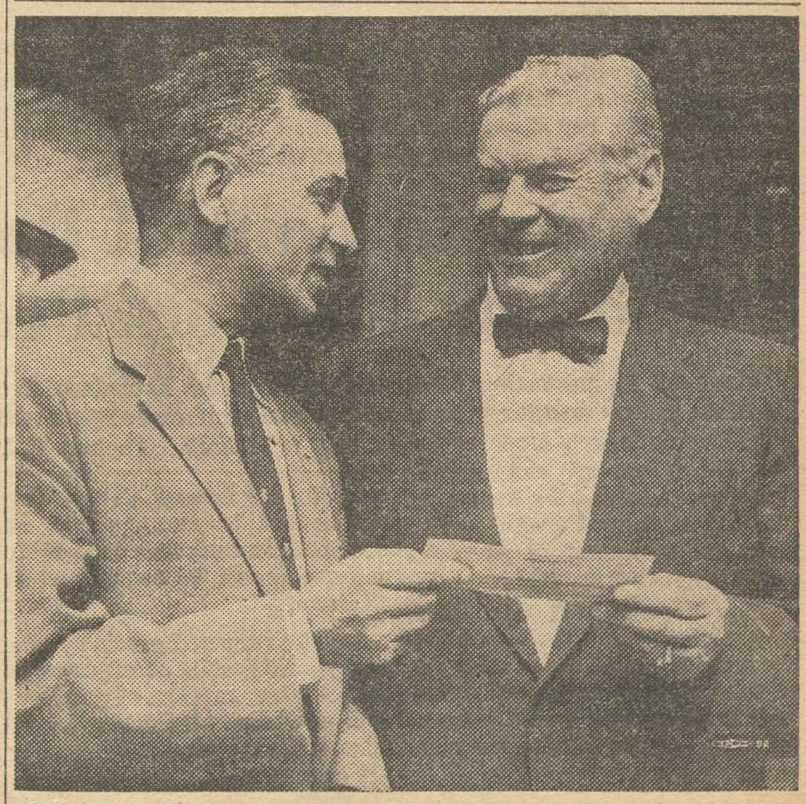
Idaho Paper Editorials Denounce 'Wreck' Laws

The aim of "right-to-work" law promoters in Idaho is "to drive all unions out of Idaho—and nothing else," an editorial view of the Boise, Idaho, Statesman charges.

The daily paper, unlike most, is fighting the union-wrecking measure and has published a series of editorials denouncing a drive for an amendment to the state's constitution which would impose the 'right-to-work' theory. A bill toward this end was defeated at the legislature's last session.

"What would happen in Idaho if all union contracts were outlawed? Would all union workers in Idaho remain here and accept conditions which are opposed to their welfare and their principles? No, they would not. Skilled labor would leave Idaho in droves to be replaced by unskilled, underpaid labor. Production costs would increase. Production volume would decrease."

The newspaper contended that "Once Idaho understands what is going on here we doubt that Idaho will support the vengeance of selfish employers or the desires of those who want labor shorn of its right to negotiate, or its authority to exist as members of unions."



BROAD SMILES wreath faces of James B. Carey (left) and Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald as the head of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers repays loan of $200,000 made by steel union during IUE's 156-day strike against Westinghouse Corp.

Evils of T-H Still Exist After 10 Years

Truman Warned Congress Law Would Harm Workers

By Eugene A. Kelley

America's anti-labor law, the Taft-Hartley Act, marks its 10th birthday June 23.

On that day in 1947 Congress voted to override former Pres. Truman's veto and put T-H on the nation's lawbooks.

The roll-call that day in the House found 225 Republicans and 106 Democrats joining to override the President.

In the Senate, 48 Republicans and 20 Democrats, mostly from the South, voted for passage, three Republicans and 22 Democrats voted against.

Three days before the vote on that Monday in June, the President advised Congress in his veto message that the bill "would go far toward weakening our trade union movement." He warned that the effects of the bill "for good or ill, will be felt for decades to come" and that the measure "is a clear threat to the successful working of our democratic society."

Instead of Taft-Hartley, he pleaded, a thorough and nonpartisan investigation should be made covering the entire field of labor-management relations.

Serious Crimp on Unions

A year and a half later, Harry Truman won re-election on a platform of criticism against the "awful 80th Congress" and its reactionary record—including the passage of Taft-Hartley.

Fortunately, during the last decade, America has not experienced a depression which would incite employers to use all the weapons in the legal armory which Taft-Hartley makes available.

Nevertheless, Taft-Hartley's anti-union restrictions have placed serious crimps on union effectiveness — and, as a Senate committee later found, they served as a prime buttress to the determination of southern textile operators to keep the union away from their plants.

Back in 1947, a majority of Congress was not to be halted by moderate counsel.

Fruit of Postwar Hysteria

Caught up in the hysteria caused by postwar strikes, and by a determined campaign by employer groups to stop union growth and limit union effectiveness, the lawmakers moved relentlessly to pass the bill and to override the President's well-reasoned objections.

The labor movement had rallied as it almost never had before to block passage of the bill. Veto meetings were held across the nation. Close to 100,000 members of the CIO paraded in New York City to hear CIO Pres. Philip Murray and others call for a veto. Scores of thousands of AFL unionists heard Pres. William Green of the AFL make a similar plea.

From Los Angeles a "veto caravan" trekked eastward 3,000 miles to Washington, gathering recruits as it rolled, until 400 cars and 1,000 union members arrived in the capital two days before Truman vetoed the measure.

The pressure from business was just as powerful—and more effective. One of the bill's co-sponsors, Rep. Fred Hartley (R-N.J.), warned that there was "mounting evidence" labor would call a general strike in the event of a veto. Officials of the AFL and CIO scoffed and denounced Hartley's "fake scare."

Today, a decade later, the labor movement has learned how prophetic were the words of the Truman veto message.

Unions have learned also what Hartley meant when he told the House with unusual candor "you are going to find there is more in this bill than may meet the eye. . . ."

But labor acted swiftly and effectively to meet the new challenge. The rebuff it suffered stung unions into greater political activity than ever before.

Much of the credit for Pres. Truman's re-election in 1948 goes to the labor movement as well as credit for removing from the capital scene many of those who voted for Taft-Hartley. Hartley himself refused to take his chances at the polls that year and was not a candidate.

The interest in politics which intensified then has never slackened. The CIO's Political Action Committee and the AFL's Labor's League for Political Education are today merged into the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. One of its major jobs is to effect changes in the climate brought about by Taft-Hartley.

Tremendous Impact

The act never became the "slave law" that some of its framers hoped it might be but it has had tremendous impact upon the growth and activities of unions.

The handcuffs imposed by the law have hampered organizing efforts despite the countless thousands of man-hours and dollars expended. In the dozen years when the Wagner Act was the national law, membership in unions skyrocketed from 3.72 million in 1935 to 14.9 million in 1946. In non-agricultural industries membership rose from 13.4 percent to 34.9 percent.

When Taft-Hartley was passed there were about 15.4 million union members in the United States. In the 10 years since membership has risen about 2.5 million but the labor force has gained eight million workers.

Taft-Hartley's infamous Sec. 14(b) invites and encourages states to pass even more restrictive legislation than the parent act itself. The result has been that 18 states today have "right-to-work" statutes on their books and similar legislation is under consideration in other states.

Injunctions Increased

The use of injunctions in labor disputes has been increased in the Taft-Hartley decade, the closed shop has been banned, economic strikers are barred from voting in NLRB elections if they have been replaced by scabs, secondary boycotts have been outlawed and the full weight of government is thrown on the side of the employer in "national emergency" strikes.

The late Sen. Robert A. Taft suggested and supported some modifications of the law of which he was a co-author, but the changes never disturbed the worst features of the legislation.

Candidate Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956 took the stump to advocate changes in the law but Pres. Eisenhower never followed through except to allude vaguely to a need for change.

His appointments to the NLRB, however, have made changes that go far beyond the intent of Congress.

The board members and some of its officials have taken their cue from the lack of Administration interest in correcting Taft-Hartley's evils. More and more they seem determined to shape the national labor policy toward the will of business and management. In so doing they have exceeded anything the framers of the law would have attempted to achieve through legislation.

NLRB Makes Bad Law Worse

M. G. Ratner, onetime assistant general counsel for the NLRB, commented in 1955:

"It is apparent that the Eisenhower-appointed members of the board are using the power of their office to substitute for the labor relations policy which Congress enacted in 1947 a new and vicious anti-labor policy of their own.

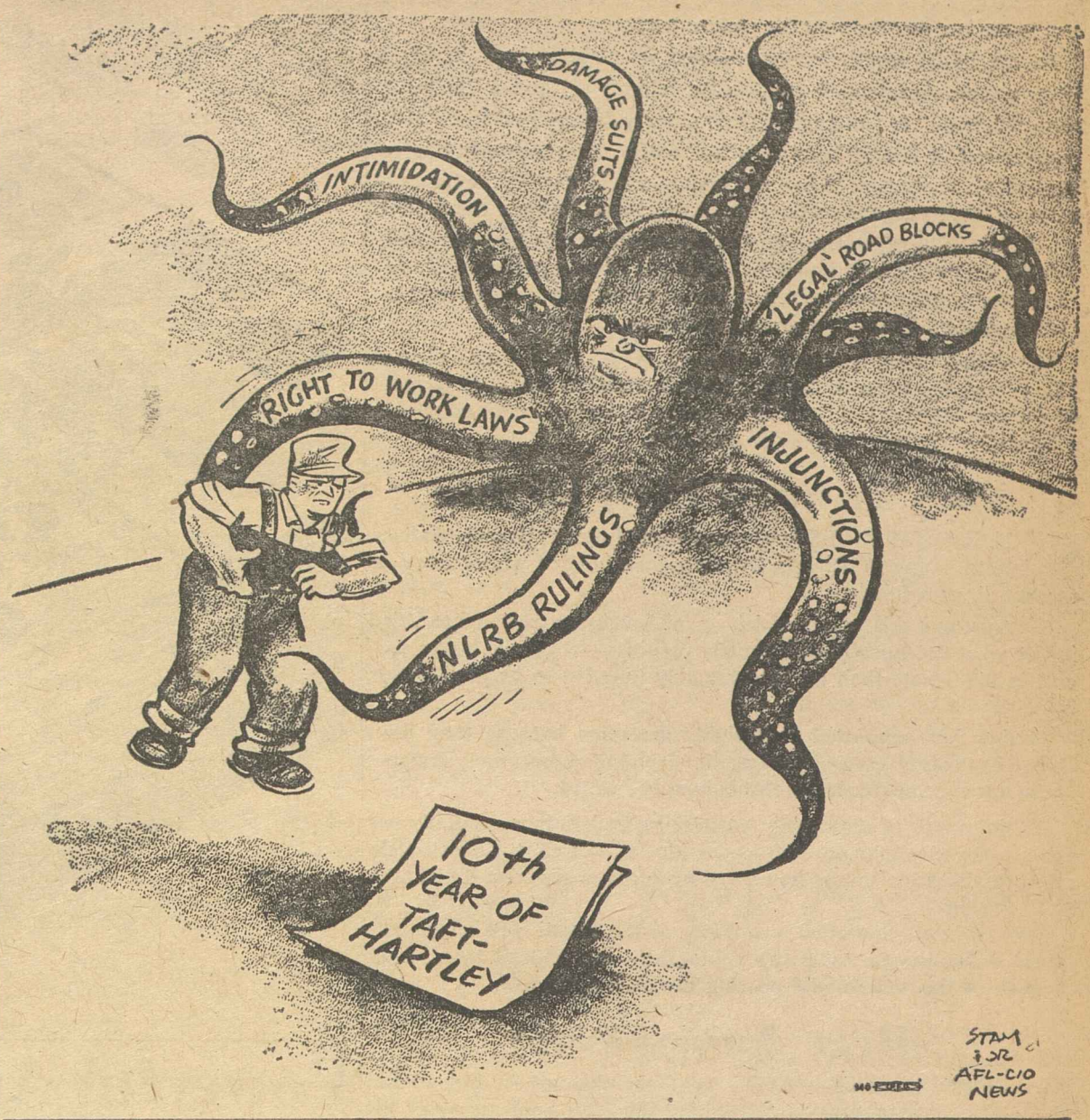
"The sweeping and crucial character of the policy changes which the board has made . . . taken together amount to amendment of the statute in a manner far more drastic than anything this Administration has proposed to Congress."

These policy changes have resulted in removing even the scant protection afforded by the Taft-Hartley Act to millions of workers as the NLRB slashed the types of cases over which it would assume jurisdiction.

No longer is it an unfair labor practice for an employer to deliver hate-filled anti-union speeches on the eve of an NLRB election. Nor is it any longer forbidden for an employer to interrogate individual workers about their union membership or activity on behalf of a union.

The Wagner Act under which trade unions grew and acquired stature was a relatively simple document a dozen pages long. The Taft-Hartley Act, born a decade ago, is nearly three times as long and full of legislative double-talk over which lawyers still find themselves in disagreement.

Not until the legislation is substantially amended or repealed will labor consider the tragedy enacted 10 years ago on "Black Monday" to have been erased.



Labor Committed To T-H Changes

Labor's pledge to work for revision and improvement of the Taft-Hartley Act was reaffirmed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on the law's 10th anniversary. Meany said:

"Ten years ago, we in the democratic American labor movement said that the Taft-Hartley Act was a bad law. We said it was an ill-conceived statute, designed not to promote better labor-management relations but to punish labor, to hinder the organizing of workers into unions, and to weigh the scales of justice in favor of employers and against workers.

"Ten years of experience with the Taft-Hartley Act have demonstrated the correctness of our position.

"In 1957, as in 1947, American labor is committed to seeking broad-scale revision and improvement of the Taft-Hartley law. We reaffirm our pledge to work for that objective."

Taft-Hartley Act 'Went Too Far'

Business Week magazine in 1948 took a look at Taft-Hartley in operation and editorialized:

"What was wrong was that the Taft-Hartley Act went too far. It crossed the narrow line separating a law which aims only to regulate from one which could destroy.

"Given a few million unemployed in America, given an administration in Washington which was not pro-union—and the Taft-Hartley Act conceivably could wreck the labor movement."

Taft-Hartley Amended Once in 10-Year History

In its 10-year history, Taft-Hartley has been amended only once.

A long series of efforts to liberalize the law and some to make it even worse have fallen by the wayside in Congress.

The only successful amendment drive was one led by the late Sen. Taft to remove the requirement that special NLRB elections must be held before a union could even ask for any form of union security.

The provision had been based on the theory that the union shop was a form of tyranny imposed on workers by "evil labor leaders." But experience showed this was a mistaken theory.

In four years, the NLRB held 46,119 special elections on union security. In 97 percent of them, workers voted for union security.

In those thousands of elections, 5,547,478 valid ballots were cast. An amazing 91 percent of them favored union security. On the basis of this record, the law was amended in 1951 to remove the requirement for the special election.

The story and statistics of those elections constitute a record of worker support for union security that the sponsors of state "right-to-work" laws would like to forget. But the record is clear and precise.

Taft-Hartley's Tenth

JUST ABOUT EVERYTHING that might be said about the Taft-Hartley Act has been said during the troubled decade that the anti-labor law has been on the statute books.

In the initial anger that surrounded its passage back in 1947, labor people described it as a "slave labor law" and a "first step toward fascism" in America. If these gloomy descriptions today seem exaggerated, it is only because a free trade union movement fortunately had the strength to live and maintain itself despite the hopes of some of labor's enemies that Taft-Hartley could cripple the unions.

A decade of experience has demonstrated clearly, however, that Taft-Hartley is a truly bad law—a blow at labor, a serious obstacle to organizing the unorganized, a barrier to the widespread development of good labor-management relations.

Organized labor strongly supports AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's pledge to work for "broad-scale revision and improvement of the Taft-Hartley law." That objective is, and will continue to be, a legislative "must" for labor in America.

Step Toward Civil Rights

CIVIL RIGHTS BILLS have passed the House of Representatives before—only to die in a Senate pigeon hole or wither away in the hot air of a filibuster.

We trust that this year's model—a mild measure designed to voice in law what the Constitution already provides—will have better success in the Senate than an unfortunately long list of its predecessor bills.

Labor has supported civil rights measures because they are right, in themselves; and because the denial of rights to any American has evil repercussions throughout the world.

As thousands of discerning American travelers have long discovered, America's influence and leadership in the free world's struggle against totalitarianism are hampered by our slow progress in the area of civil rights.

We can only hope that a majority of the Senate will recognize their obligation to America's minorities—and indeed to all the people of this nation—by passing the civil rights bill.

Silver Anniversary

DAVID DUBINSKY—"D.D." to the members of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers—is celebrating the 25th anniversary of his first election as head of that important union.

David Dubinsky is, to put it mildly, dynamic. He is also an imaginative, democratic leader, who has pioneered new horizons of union activity; and throughout his career has been the scourge of crooks and Communists.

Labor in America is proud of "D.D."—proud of him as a man and, with the passing of the years, as an institution in himself.

We join with thousands of others in congratulating "D.D." on past successes and wishing him many more accomplishments in the years ahead.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Walter P. Reuther	George M. Harrison	Harry C. Bates
Wm. C. Birthright	James B. Carey	Wm. C. Doherty
David Dubinsky	Chas. J. MacGowan	David J. McDonald
Emil Rieve	Herman Winter	Wm. L McFetridge
James C. Petrillo	Joseph Curran	M. A. Hutcheson
A. J. Hayes	Joseph D. Keenan	L. S. Buckmaster
Jacob Potofsky	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	James A. Suffridge
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Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II **JUNE 22, 1957** **No. 25**

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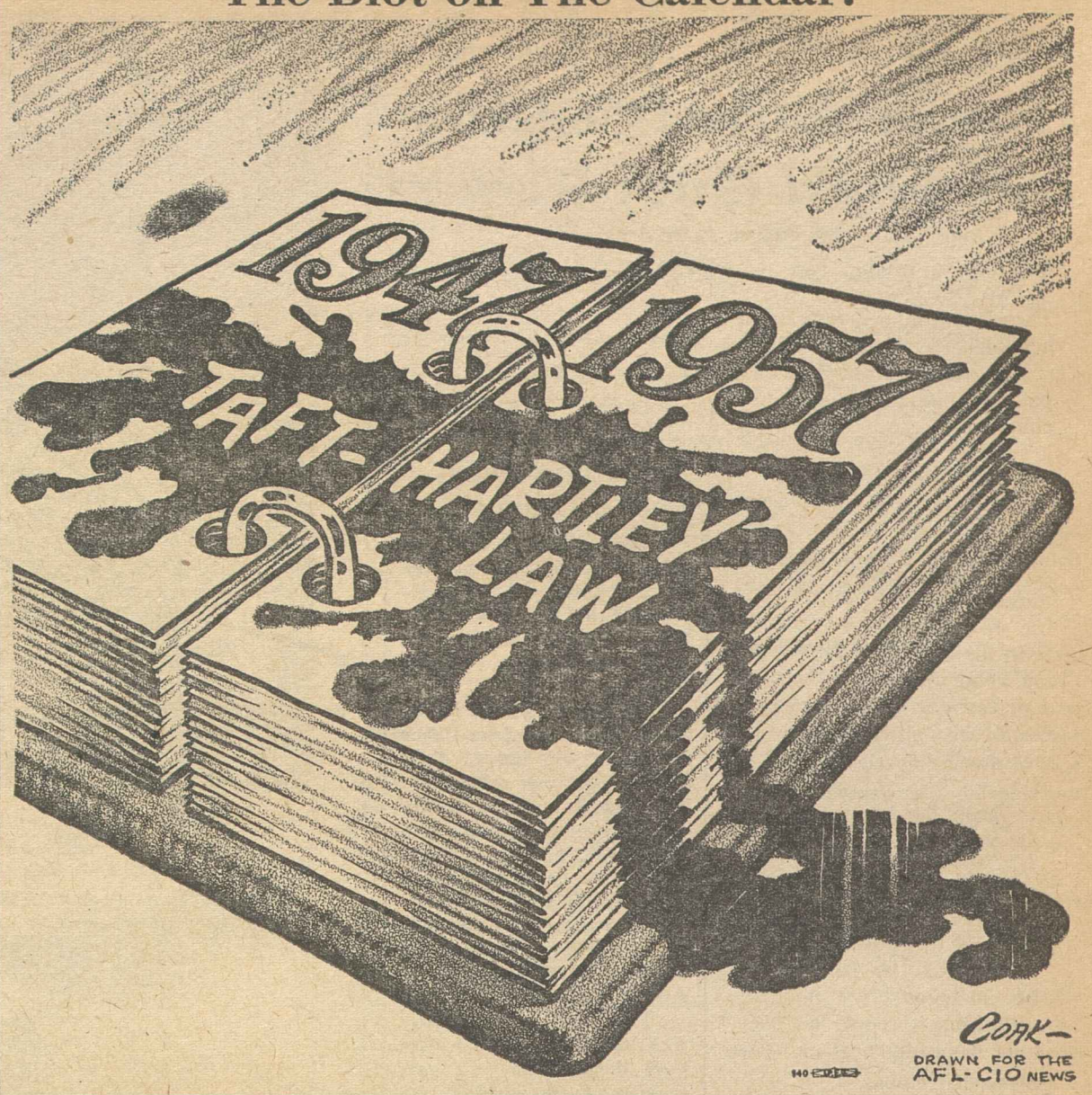
The Blot on The Calendar!



Powerful Anti-Monopoly Weapon Available to Enforcing Agencies

The Justice Dept. and the Federal Trade Commission have been given a powerful anti-monopoly weapon in the recent Supreme Court decision in the General Motors-DuPont antitrust case.

It will be remembered that the court, by a 4 to 2 decision, ruled that E. I. DuPont de Nemour's 23 percent stock interest in General Motors violates the antitrust laws. This decision was precedent-setting for three reasons:

1. It wiped out any statute of limitations— a block which has enabled the enforcement agencies to drag their feet.

2. It provides the enforcing agencies with a reasonably effective tool for interpreting "line of commerce." By narrowing down "line of commerce" it will facilitate enforcement.

3. It reinterprets the Clayton Act to cover "vertical" as well as "horizontal" mergers.

A horizontal merger involves two or more firms in the same field with one taking over a competitor. In a vertical merger a company acquires the control of a supplier. DuPont has been the principal supplier of paint and other chemicals for GM.

In the great wave of mergers during recent years many corporations have picked up large blocks or controlling interests in the stocks of supplying companies. The obvious result has been to make big business bigger and to bring cries from small businesses which have been unmercifully squeezed in attempting to compete with the giants.

May Help Pending Legislation

One immediate result of the Supreme Court ruling will be to improve the chances of a bill before Congress which would require companies contemplating mergers to notify the Justice Dept. before consummating the deal if their combined assets are $10 million or more.

The measure has already been approved by the House Judiciary Committee but is expected to face tougher going in the Senate, where it was killed last year. At present, such information is supplied to Justice on a voluntary basis.

It is significant that the carefully worded majority opinion of the high court by Associate Justice William Brennan appears to have left no loopholes. He stated:

"We hold that any acquisition by one corporation of all or any part of the stock of another corporation, competitor or not, is within the reaction of the section (7 of the Clayton Act) whenever the reasonable likelihood appears that the acquisition will result in a restraint of commerce or in the creation of a monopoly of any line of commerce.

"Thus, although DuPont and General Motors are not competitors, a violation of the section has occurred if as a result of the acquisition there was at the time of suit a reasonable likelihood of a monopoly of any line of commerce."

The use of the term, "reasonable likelihood" lays down, as the Wall Street Journal observed: "a broad rule of law which could have sweeping effect on future antitrust action."

The ruling also means that government antitrust actions can be started many years after acquisition occurs.

Historical Import of Decision

The dissenting opinion, written by Associate Justice Harold Burton, outlines even more clearly the historical import of the decision:

"All that is required, if this case be our guide, is that some court in some year be persuaded that a 'reasonable probability' then exists that an advantage over competitors in a narrowly constructed market may be obtained as a result of stock interest."

The GM-DuPont case actually left little doubt as to the monopolistic situation, according to the Brennan opinion. He noted that in 1946 and 1947 DuPont supplied about 67 percent of GM's paint requirements and almost half of its fabric needs.

General Motors is the nation's third largest corporation, surpassed only by Bell Telephone and Standard Oil of New Jersey. DuPont is the nation's ninth largest. General Motors, however, led the nation in profits last year and in total sales. DuPont was not far behind.

If a ruling by the Supreme Court can undercut a major field of monopoly practice by these two giants, it should be open season on all other firms that violate the new interpretations of the Clayton Act.

The question is: Will the enforcing agencies pick up this new weapon?

From WASHINGTON WINDOW: Public Affairs Institute

Lamp Industry Minimum Upheld in Federal Court

The District of Columbia Federal Court has turned back a big business attack on Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell's determination that $1.26 an hour is the prevailing minimum wage in the electric lamp industry.

Mitchell set the figure under the Walsh-Healey Act, which provides that the prevailing minimum must be paid for work done on government contracts in excess of $10,000. The legal action to have it set aside was instituted by the General Electric Co., Westinghouse Electric Corp., Sylvania Electric Products, Consolidated Electric Lamp Co. and Tung-Sol Electric, Inc.

In upholding Mitchell, the court reaffirmed the Labor Dept.'s long-standing position that the act authorizes an industrywide determination of the prevailing minimum wage.

4 Machinists Save Life of 12-Yr.-Old Girl

Work on Heart Pumping Machine Despite Strike

Des Moines, Ia.—Midwesterners who require heart surgery can be thankful that four members of the Intl. Association of Machinists, Lodge 1626, had the perseverance to finish a difficult job.

All four can take credit for saving the life of the 12-year-old daughter of another union member.

Two Des Moines surgeons, Dr. William Myerly and Dr. Thomas Throckmorton, learned about a heart pumping machine in Minneapolis.

The machine, through use of valves and tubes, routes the patient's blood around his heart and lungs and through the machine where the blood is given the necessary oxygen. This enables a surgeon to operate on the heart while it is not working at its ordinary task of pumping blood through a patient's body.

Construct Bigger Machine

After studying the machine and its use, the Des Moines men set about constructing one for use in the Iowa Methodist Hospital. Extensive tests of the machine were made and it was ready for use in February 1956.

In the meantime, Mr. and Mrs. George Lambertson were worrying about the fate of their daughter, Faith. She was born with a defective heart. Doctors told Lambertson, a beef boner in the Des Moines Packing Co., and a member of Local 135 of the Packinghouse Workers, that his daughter would not live past the age of 13.

When the new machine was put into use, doctors told the Lambertsons Faith could be operated on in June. However, Dr. Myerly discovered, just before the operation, that Faith was actually too heavy for the machine (she weighed 107 pounds) and her body contained too much blood for the machine's effective use. But he assured them that only a slight postponement would be necessary while the machine's capacity could be enlarged.

Working with the leaders of Lodge 1626 and the management of the Solar Aircraft Co. plant, where this local holds bargaining rights, Dr. Myerly arranged for Richard Blanchard to machine out the parts needed for the enlargement.

Union Makes Arrangements

The postponed operation on Faith's heart was scheduled for August and time was growing short. Then, the members of Local 1626 voted to strike to enforce their contract demands and the plant was shut down.

Dr. Myerly asked the leadership of the union for help and they located 63-year-old William Hopkins who, unlike Blanchard, would not have to reset his machines for other jobs.

Hopkins was on his vacation, which began just before the strike started. However, when Dr. Myerly told him that a little girl would die if parts for the heart machine were not made in time, Hopkins agreed to do the work.

The local union leadership arranged with the management of the Solar plant for Hopkins to enter the plant to work on the parts.

Hopkins spent 11 hours each day for seven days in the closed plant, in blistering 110-degree heat, making the parts for the machine. On the last two days, Blanchard came in to help him.

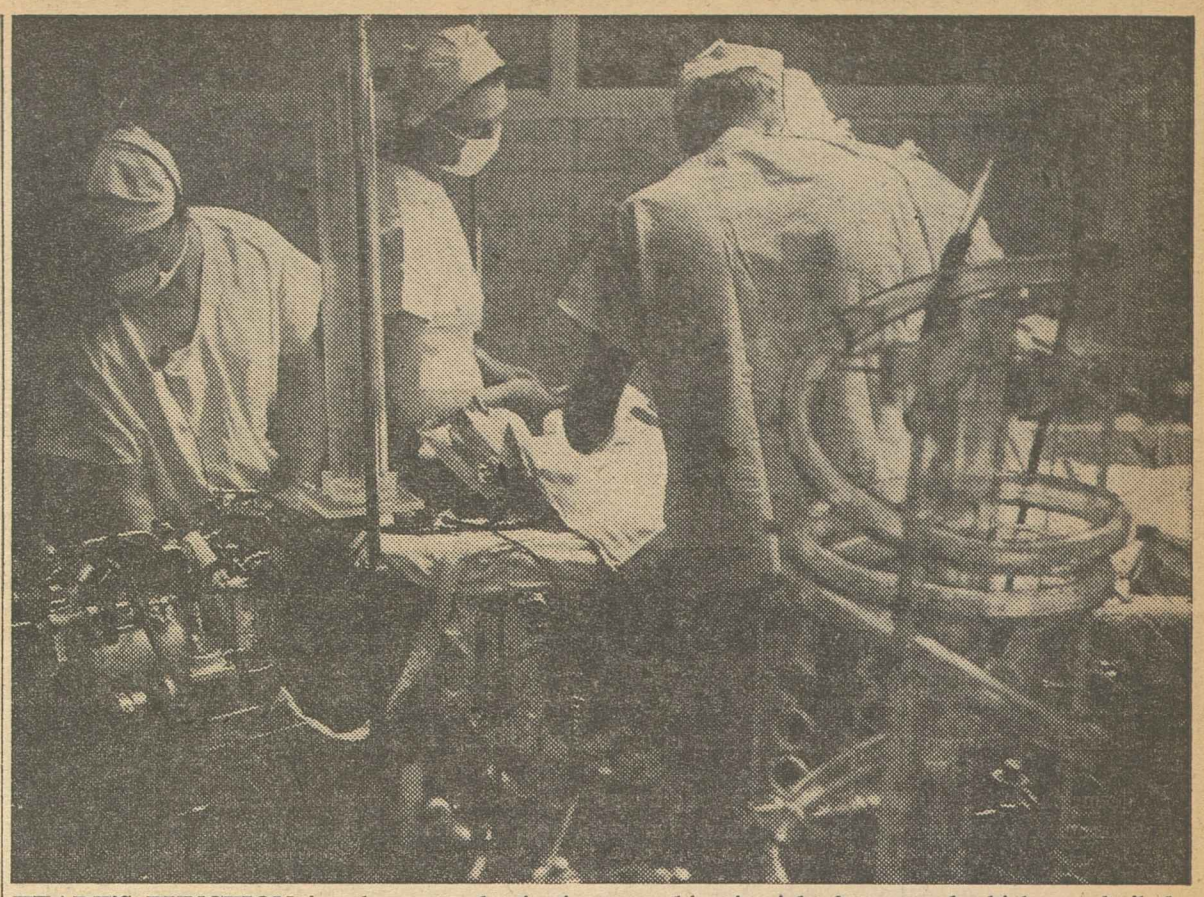
"I would have come in sooner, except that I just heard about it," said Blanchard.

When Blanchard saw how much work had to be done, he told two other members of the local union, R. R. Keese and Leroy Graham, about it and they also came in to help.

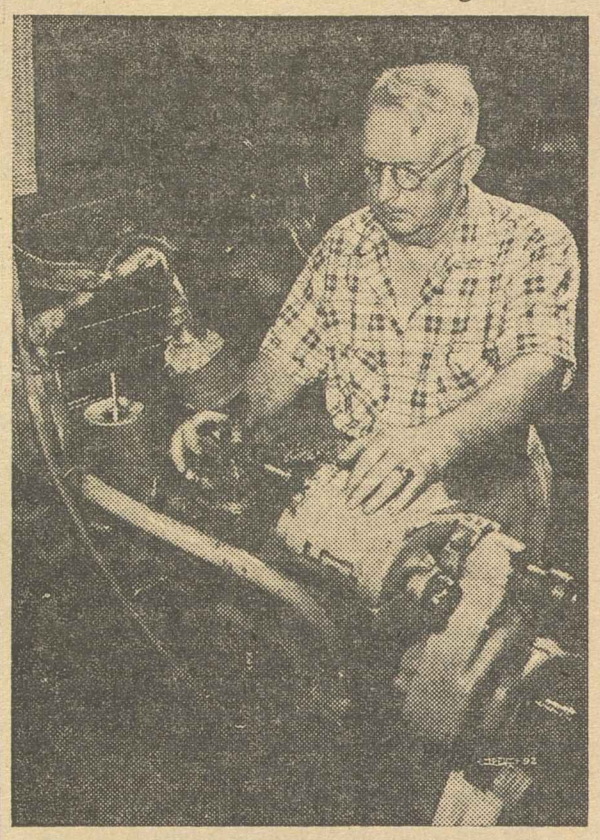
On Aug. 7—the day after the four IAM members finished working on the parts—Faith Lambertson entered the hospital. The next day, her twelfth birthday, she underwent successful heart surgery.

Since that time, Faith's 6-year old brother, James Michael, has had a similar operation.

The IAM members haven't stopped with the construction of parts for the machine. Blanchard has built a mould used by the heart surgeons for making artificial arteries. The mould—and the arteries—are in the shape of a Y. After the artificial artery (called an aorta) is shaped around the mould, it is used to replace the artery just below the heart.

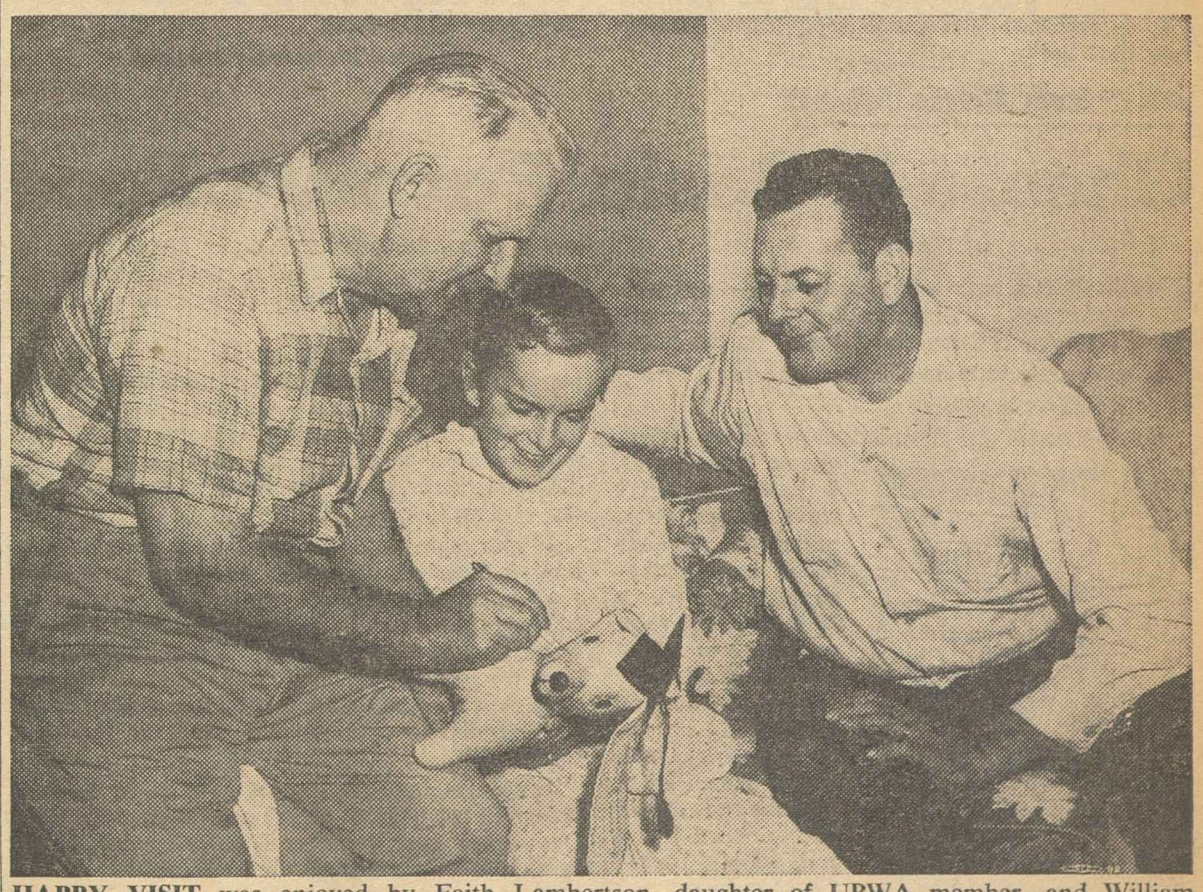


HEART'S FUNCTION is taken over by intricate machine in right foreground which was built by four members of Machinists Lodge 1626 in Des Moines, Ia. On the operating table is six-year-old James M. Lambertson, son of a Packinghouse Worker, undergoing surgery for a defective heart. Use of the machine is credited with saving the lives of boy and his sister.



MACHINISTS' SKILL is brought into play by William Hopkins, 63, IAM member at Solar Aircraft Co., who worked on parts for delicate machine during strike through special arrangement between IAM and firm.

CHILDREN'S lives are owed to IAM-member built machine and surgeon's skill. Faith and Jimmy Lambertson play during their convalescence after delicate heart surgery during which the machine was utilized.



HAPPY VISIT was enjoyed by Faith Lambertson, daughter of UPWA member, and William Hopkins (left) and Richard Blanchard, IAM members who built intricate device. Doctors told Faith's parents that her heart condition would end her life before her 14th birthday without heart surgery made possible by machine which took over work of heart during operation

AFL-CIO News

MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

GRADUATION NIGHT and final exams were rolled into one for Alejandro Tulieo (center), first bus boy to be promoted to waiter after a course sponsored by Hotel & Club Employes Local 6 and New York City Community College. The 15-week course is the first in the U.S. to give working bus boys formal training for promotion.

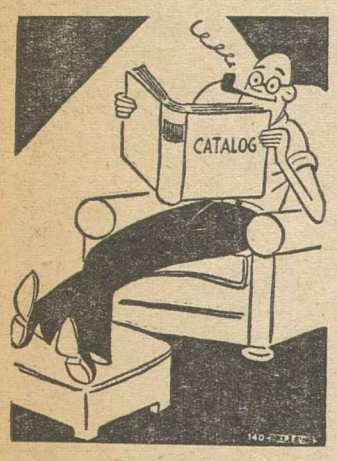
How to Buy:

Thousands Passing Up Benefits

By Sidney Margolius

Actually thousands of people are about to pass up—or already are passing up—valuable social security and veterans' payments.

They are throwing away this money because of the widespread confusion over social security and other benefits.



A majority of disabled workers have not yet applied for their new disablity protection and many have only a few more weeks before they start losing payments. Other groups of people entitled to social security payments for various reasons similarly are unaware they can get these checks.

Three out of five veterans' widows entitled to increased dependents' compensation payments similarly have failed to apply, the VA recently reported. A state veteran's representative tells this department that the average veteran's family doesn't even know it is entitled to a $150 death benefit from VA, and it is only through the efforts of funeral directors, veterans' organizations and other groups, and sometimes only by accident, that most do apply before the two-year time limit.

Disabled workers are the most critical group. They have until June 30, only a few more days now, to apply on a fully-retroactive basis for either disability payments if at least 50, or for a freeze of their wage records if under 50.

Disabled children are another group in danger of losing payments if those taking care of them don't understand the new provision. Dependent disabled children of retired or deceased workers now can draw benefits no matter how old they are now as long as the disability began before age 18.

Women over 62 may be passing up benefits without realizing it. Some 25,000 widows now eligible for full payments have not yet applied. But there is an even larger number—200,000—of wives of retired workers and women workers over 62 who could take a reduced benefit now but haven't.

Workers over 72 sometimes also pass up payments they can have even though still working full time.

Dependent parents of deceased workers who had no child or spouse entitled to payments, sometimes also pass up social security benefits because they don't realize they can get them if the deceased son or daughter provided their main support.

The lump-sum death benefit is one of the most frequently forfeited payments, social security administrators report. This sum of up to $255 for funeral-expense reimbursement, is payable on the death of any covered worker. If there is no spouse entitled to collect it, it is payable to whoever paid the funeral bill. But it must be applied for within two years of the death.

(Copyright 1957 by Sidney Margolius)

Making Ends Meet:

Cheese is Basic, Favorite Food

By Nancy Pratt

CHEESE is a basic and favorite food—and with good reason. It's highly nutritious and economical as a meat substitute, and its uses run the gamut from seasonings to main dishes. Here are a variety of pointers on cheese use:

For hot weather, such variations as cheese souffles, cheese omelettes, baked eggs with cheese or open-faced grilled cheese - and - bacon sandwiches combine well with a fruit salad and corn-on-the-cob for a light but satisfying meal.

For buffet and quick party snacks, try these tricks with cheese: carrot sticks with the ends dipped into softened cream and chives; cubed Gruyere cheese alternated with stuffed olives or tiny onions on tooth pick skewers; cottage cheese balls rolled in chopped nuts.

To use cheese in a new way, follow the Swiss custom and coat foods for frying with grated cheese instead of crumbs. You can use cheese down to the last bit by grating end-pieces for use in soups or salad dressings.

The variety of cheeses readily available has expanded rapidly. Most stores now stock a wide variety of American-made cheeses that were formerly only available at import prices. Unless you have a gourmet's taste for cheese, you'll probably not notice the difference between the imported and domestic varieties of these cheeses.

If your experience has been limited to only American or Swiss cheese, you're missing a good thing. Experiment with different types. For example, try Muenster instead of Swiss for sandwiches. Use Brie rather than cheddar for cheese and cracker desserts. Sour cream, cottage cheese, and cream cheese each have their own particular texture and flavor but can be used interchangeably with fresh vegetables in salads.

When cooking with cheese, go easy on the heat. If cooked too quickly, cheese gets tough and stringy. Over a low heat, the cheese melts completely and spreads the flavor through the whole dish.

Cheese is an excellent budget stretcher to round out a soup and salad meal or add body to a vegetable casserole. And it's a top value nutritionally because it contains, in concentrated form, almost all the nutrients of milk.

Hollywood Observer:

Terry Moore Typical American Girl

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—For a change, I had contemplated writing about a controversial subject such as pay television or when are the Brooklyn Dodgers going to move to Los Angeles and will Hollywood attempt to steal them?

But then a pal at one of the studios said "why don't you do something about the typical American girl in movies" and this gave me the excuse for doing a little piece about one of my favorite people.

She is Terry Moore, presently playing in the most important role in her career in 20th-Fox's "Peyton Place," now on location in New England.

Terry never could be mistaken for anything but an American girl. She's pretty, she's frank, she's laughing-eyed and she's as outspoken as they come.

She's also one of Hollywood's most versatile young actresses. Although she's an "old" married woman of more than a year in real life, Terry portrays a perfect teenager in the romantic comedy "Bernadine" which you'll be seeing any day now. Her co-star is Pat Boone, singing sensation of television making his first movie appearance. Janet Gaynor also is starred.

Terry won an Oscar nomination for her work in "Come Back, Little Sheba" and she played other demanding roles in "Man on a Tightrope," "Beneath the Twelve Mile Reef" and "Between Heaven and Hell."

Terry was a licensed airplane pilot and still in her teens when she flew into 20th studio from Palm Springs wearing dungarees, with the tail of a sports shirt trailing out and a smear of grease on her cheek, and walked away with a top role from under the noses of a dozen mink-clad actresses waiting outside Director Elia Kazan's office.

Nobody noticed the disheveled urchin who slipped in a side

Terry Moore—Typical American Girl

door, got the ear of the great man and talked herself into the part in "Man on a Tightrope."

Terry is never controversial—except for the time when she wore a white fur bathing suit in entertaining the troops in Korea and drew the wrath of top army brass along with the cheers of our soldier boys.

Oh, yes! Terry Moore is a strong union member and served a term of office on the governing body of the Screen Actors Guild. So pay TV and the Brooklyn Dodger controversies will have to wait for another day.

★ ★ ★

LIVE AND LEARN: There's probably no person in show business with more friends than Eddie Cantor, whose just-published autobiography "Take My Life" should be read by everyone. Eddie came from a poor one-room apartment on New York's lower East Side to achieve fame and financial success by bringing laughter and happiness into the lives of millions. But he's never lost touch with the common man and still devotes most of his time to helping others. Just recently, he and his devoted wife, Ida, picked up their first Social Security Old Age Insurance checks at the request of the government to help educate all concerned that social security age benefits are insurance bought and paid for and are not charity. Eddie and Ida donated their checks to their favorite charity. Eddie Cantor served as president of the Screen Actors Guild from 1933 through 1935.

I'm Often Wrong:

Feller to Testify On Reserve Clause

By Joe Miller

REP. Emanuel Celler, the New York Democrat, has invited Bob Feller to testify before the House Judiciary Committee in its hearings on baseball's reserve clause and its monopolistic aspects.

This won't make the baseball owners happy because no one fought harder for the players' rights than did Feller. In fact, the major league owners were happy to see him retire and thus rid themselves of his determined opposition to some of their company-union player relations plans.

★ ★ ★

EMMETT KELLY, the famous clown who now works for the Dodgers, is in such demand that the Brooklyn front office has turned down at least 50 requests to borrow him. "You might as well ask to borrow Duke Snider," says Red Patterson, the Bums' assistant general manager. "We need Kelly."

★ ★ ★

INTIMATES OF JIM NORRIS believe that the big boss of the IBC will quit promoting fights if Uncle Sam's lawyers make it rough on him. There's wonder in some corners why Norris has lasted so long. He's a wealthy man and, as Joe Williams put it, "needs money like Bold Ruler needs a pair of stilts."

I suppose a psychiatrist would say that Norris, who inherited all his cabbage, needs to succeed at something on his own. Hence his stubbornness about the IBC.

★ ★ ★

TELLING ARGUMENT that baseball is both big business and a monopoly is contained in an article in a recent issue of Look by C. Leo DeOrsey, a Washington attorney. DeOrsey owns a piece of the Washington Senators! . . . Many pro gridders are now buying chop houses, a province that used to be limited to ex-fighters. Crazy Legs Hirsch, Bob Waterfield and Don Paul all have eateries out in California's San Fernando valley.

Quote end quote (from spring training): "We'll never be last as long as the Giants are in the National League"—Bobby Bragan, Pittsburgh manager . . . Dave Middleton, the Detroit Lions' leading pass receiver in the last two seasons, is studying medicine at the U. of Tennessee . . . Lou Little, who was retired by Columbia after almost 30 years service, officially has become "football coach emeritus."

★ ★ ★

IN A RECENT POLL by Sports Illustrated several well-known figures were asked, "What sport is toughest on an athlete and is most likely to affect him adversely in later life?" Gen. Pate, Marine Corps commander; Gary Cooper, Rudy Vallee and Navy Capt. E. M. Ragsdale named boxing. Robert Briscoe, mayor of Dublin, chose "push cycling" (bicycle racing) as the toughest, and Capt. Anders Nilsson of the Royal Swedish Navy picked ocean sailing.

★ ★ ★

ED WALSH, the old Chicago spitball star, is the latest oldtimer to pop off at the modern game. He says: "Today baseball is nothing more than a big joke. We were a tougher breed then . . . There are too many .300 hitters." Big Ed, who is 76, forgets that today's pitchers don't have the advantage he did—the spitter . . . Big reason for the constant racing successes of the Calumet Farms colors: Bull Lea, the old bay who has outbred himself 20 or more times.

★ ★ ★

THE ROBINSON-BASILIO FIGHT, wherever it is held, Syracuse, New York or Chicago, is certain to outdraw the Patterson-Jackson heavyweight title fight . . . Howard University has honored Jackie Robinson which makes him, in my memory, the first professional athlete so honored by a major university . . . Jackie's supporters are pushing for his recognition as the greatest athlete of this era: UCLA All-American in football, All-Coast in basketball, National League batting champ, most valuable player, and several other titles, including the public parks tennis championship of Los Angeles. Has the guy a weakness? Sure, he can't swim a stroke.

★ ★ ★

RED AUERBACH, who coached the Boston Celtics to their first National Basketball Association title, is in Europe conducting a State Dept. casaba clinic . . . Basketball is the fastest growing sport on the continent . . . Switch-hitting Mickey Mantle often bats right-handed against righthanded pitchers and left-handed against southpaws in batting practice. He says it helps him hit better in the game.

★ ★ ★

EVER HEAR OF CONGRESSMEN Jack Dempsey, Archie Moore and Glenn Cunningham? All three sit in Congress, but they're not the athletes of the same names . . . You can bet your bottom sawbuck that the Dodgers will move west by 1959, if not next year. There is a first-class political battle brewing over a new stadium, and Dodger Prexy Walter O'Malley wants no part of it.

★ ★ ★

The Boston baseball writers who barred Doris O'Donnell, the Cleveland newspaperwoman, from the press box are conveniently forgetting their own noble phrases. When they were barred from the clubhouse a few years ago, they squawked all over the Back Bay about freedom of the press.

Soup to Nonsense:

Justified? It's Mandatory

By Jane Goodsell

WOULD a Man who received the following letter from a woman be justified in wringing the lady's neck?

Chances are that your sex will determine whether or not you consider homicide justifiable.

"Dear Sir: I understand that you have agreed to paint the upstairs of our house. The last time we had our house painted, there was a considerable amount of misunderstanding and tension. The painter showed signs of extreme agitation. He muttered under his breath, and he kept clenching and unclenching his fists. I developed a nervous rash, and my husband announced that he was going to leave home if he was asked to compare one more sample of paint with a swatch of wallpaper.

"I don't want a situation of this type to develop again. Therefore, I am writing you this letter telling you exactly what I want. If you follow these simple instructions, I am sure our relationship will be serene.

"1—The large bedroom is to be painted green. Artichoke green. Exactly the color of a cooked (but not overcooked) artichoke. And not the color of the tough outer leaves. That would be all right for a living room, but not a bedroom. And not the innermost leaves, either. They're too pastel. The middle leaf color is what I'm after.

"2—I am attaching a sample of the wallpaper to be used in the baby's room. The yellow flowers come in three sizes, as you can see. Please find one of the smallest yellow flowers, and look at the little dot inside it. I want the woodwork painted the color of that dot. That's simple enough, isn't it?

"3—The room that is now blue is to be painted wheat color. And—please, oh, please—I do not mean tan! I mean wheat—nice, clean wheat.

"4—The other bedroom is to be painted the color of the locomotive in the Rheingold beer advertisement, which I am enclosing. There is a girl in the picture who is wearing a yellow coat, but the yellow of the coat is too harsh. It's the locomotive color that I want because it's softer and more subtle. I realize that the locomotive is pretty small, but I'm sure you can match it.

"5—The door and woodwork in the bathroom are to be the exact shade of the inside of underripe Italian prunes. Very underripe. It's a sort of watery yellow green. Not the apricoty shade of ripe prunes. That would be terrible! I'm not sure how we'll find Italian prunes at this time of year, but we'll have to manage somehow. Where there's a will, there's a way, you know.

"With the fervent hope that our relationship will be a happy one, I remain yours truly."

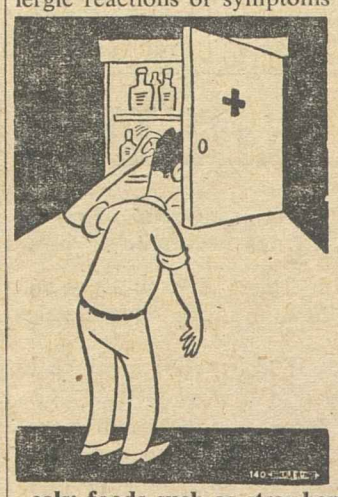
For Your Health's Sake:

Allergies Afflict Millions

By Dr. Morris Brand

ALLERGIC conditions afflict several millions of in this country. A little more than half of these are suffering from asthma and hay fever.

An allergic person is one who is unusually sensitive to substances ordinarily harmless to others. The allergic reactions or symptoms are the result of either inhalation or swallowing or by skin contact with the offending substances or from a bacteria infection in the body.



The sensitizing substances may be pollens; molds; bacteria; house dust; skin or hair from dogs, cats, horses, rabbits; feathers; silk floss (kapok); wool; cottonseed; tobacco; perfumes; chemicals; foods such as strawberries, eggs, milk, tomatoes, wheat, fish and many others; antibiotics, such as penicillin; heat; cold; sunlight; stings from hornets, wasps, bees and mosquitoes; and many more substances—too numerous to set down.

A person who is sensitive may have an immediate or delayed reaction to the offending substances. Persons who are not sensitive to a substance may become so after one or more contacts with it. Thus, a non-allergic patient who receives the first injection of penicillin may develop an allergy to it so that subsequent injections cause various forms of allergic reactions.

Hay fever is a common name for allergy to the pollen of trees, grasses and weeds. The tree pollens are prevalent in the spring and the grasses and weeds in the summer and fall until the first frost.

The symptoms may be bouts of sneezing, itching and tears in the eyes, itching and running nose, burning sensation in the throat, wheezing in the chest. Hay fever if untreated may lead to nasal polyps and bronchial asthma.

Asthma, a condition of the bronchial tubes in the lungs is characterized by wheezing, coughing and difficulty in breathing.

Allergy of the skin—often termed eczema—manifests itself by itching, hives (red swollen itching areas), blisters, oozing, scaling and cracking of the skin.

Contact dermatitis is also a reaction of the skin to an allergic material such as chemicals found in soap, perfumes, industrial materials and processes, metals, deodorants, dyes, textiles, medicines, poison ivy, oak and sumac.

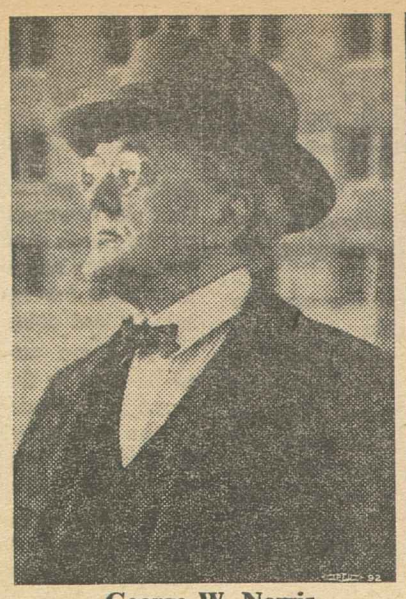
All allergic reactions may be "triggered" by emotional conflicts, body fatigue and physical strain.

Children as well as adolescents and adults may have allergic conditions. Babies may be too sensitive to raw cow's milk and may require boiling of the milk to overcome the colicky symptoms or eczema of varying severity.

However, a child with asthma should have a definite diagnosis as to the cause and proper treatment instituted as early as possible.

LOVE THAT LABEL and the mink, too, says Kay Russell, (left), television fashion commentator. She is discussing the Fur Label Authority label with Harry Jaffee, of the Furriers' Joint Council, at a preview of the Union Label & Service Trades convention in Syracuse, N. Y. The council is made up of 10,000 union craftsmen in New York City.

Robert M. LaFollette, Sr.
(R-Progressive-Wis.)



George W. Norris
(R-Neb.)

Robert F. Wagner (D-N.Y.)
Author of "Labor's Magna Carta"

Alben W. Barkley
(D-Ky.)

Robert M. LaFollette, Jr. (R-Wis.)
Exposed Labor Spies

Five Titled 'Outstanding Friends of Labor'

The editors of the Sheet Metal Workers Journal have selected five former senators of this century for the title of "outstanding friends of labor."

They are:

Robert M. LaFollette, Sr. (R-Progressive-Wis.)
Robert M. LaFollette, Jr. (R-Wis.)
George W. Norris (R-Neb.)
Robert F. Wagner (D-N. Y.)
Alben W. Barkley (D-Ky.)

"While there may well be differences of opinion as to this selection," the editors said, "it cannot be denied that the above five were devoted and dedicated friends of labor and fighting liberals all their lives. Some students of the Senate would name others as outstanding such as Bronson Cutting, liberal Republican of New Mexico; the wealthy, but liberal, James Couzens (R-Mich.); the scholarly Edward Costigan (D- Colo.); the forthright David Walsh (D-Mass.) and others."

The nomination was prompted by the recent report of a special Senate committee naming what it called "five outstanding senators of the past" to the Senate's Hall of Fame. The portraits of those thus selected will hang in niches in the reception room off the Senate chamber.

The Senate committee's choice was largely a compromise between differing views of the North and South, Democrats and Republicans, and liberals and conservatives. It included Henry Clay of Kentucky, Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, Robert M. LaFollette, Sr., of Wisconsin and Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

Only one of these—the elder LaFollette—is represented in the list of five who "fought for working people in lives of dedicated service." The labor publication's selections were based "on ability, devotion to human welfare and lasting contributions made to progress."

The editors also said that they had limited the selections to the 20th century, "since it is the period from 1900 onward which has had the greatest development of the trade union movement."

The labor publication carried separate biographies of each of its nominees, indicating the reasons for their selection.

It pictured LaFollette, Sr., as the sponsor of much progressive legislation to protect the workers from the monied interests, including the Seamen's Act and laws limiting the hours of work on public transportation and improving the position of workers for the government.

His son, Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., is given special credit for the role he played in exposing labor spies and inhumane tactics used by business in fighting union organization, as well as for fights on unemployment.

Norris, who fought for the interests of workers in many fields, is cited specially for his co-authorship with Fiorello LaGuardia of the Norris-LaGuardia Act limiting injunctions against labor.

Wagner, a leader of New Deal legislation for relief of unemployment, social security, railroad retirement and many other measures benefitting working people, is remembered particularly for the act which bears his name and known as Labor's Charter of Liberty.

Barkley, called the "strong right arm" of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman in pushing through liberal-labor legislation for over 20 years, is honored for much railway labor legislation he authored.

Railroad Telegraphers Still Use 'Bug' Intercom at Headquarters

If there's anything a brasspounder likes better than the tinkle of money into the old pants pocket it's the voice of a busy sounder chattering away, an active link with another human hand, signified by sound, movement and sight.

The grand division officers and staff at the Railroad Telegraphers headquarters in St. Louis are, in some instances, many years removed from the agents' offices and towers of years ago when a chattering relay or sounder told them of happenings and movements all up and down the long sinuous strips of steel rails.

Still "brass pounders" at heart, they continue to cherish the clackety-clack of a busy instrument.

Thus, it is that an inter-office telegraph communications system is found in everyday operation at the headquarters offices and many of those who work there, from ORT Pres. George Leighty to the man at the last desk on the right, work them every day.

This is no amusement novelty; it serves a very practical and useful purpose today as it did when the system was begun about 40 years ago.

At that time the order maintained offices in the old Star Building in St. Louis. Forty years ago radio was practically unknown, so also were radio tubes. Therefore intercom systems, which utilize tubes, were also unkown.

The telegraphic "intercom system" established in the order's offices was the envy of other organizations, for it brought about, far ahead of time, the increased efficiency of good communications within the office.

The system was maintained even as more modern voice-system communicators were installed. When the offices were moved into the new building, the telegraph lines went in, too. No one could stand to see the circuit pass into oblivion.

And it is more than just sentiment, declare those who work the keys. There is much less chance of mispellings, numbers and other factual data as they come racketing over the Morse than if they emanate from the "squawk box" or intercommunications system.

The circuit has 11 "stations" in the headquarters building, on both main floors and in the basement. Sets are in the offices of Leighty and Grand Sec. E. M. Mosier and much of the communication between them passes in Morse code as they "keep their wrists limber."

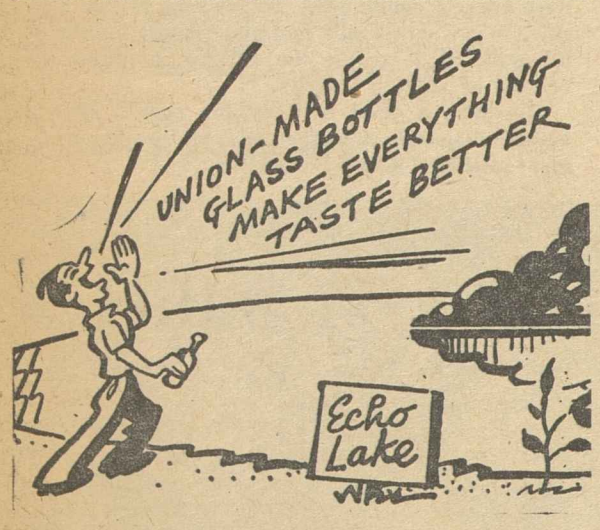
The system is powered by a rectifier hooked to the regular St. Louis utility lines, which changes the current to DC and cuts it down to the proper voltage.

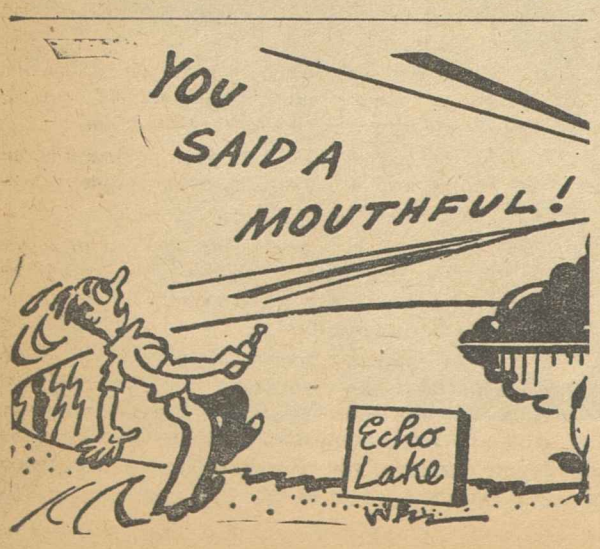
Some of the "operators" along this shortest telegraph circuit on record have hooked up their own "bugs" and other pet instruments.

But, to the present time, there is not a single Prince Albert can in evidence!

A BRASSPOUNDER at heart still, Pres. George Leighty applies a deft touch to the telegraphic intercommunication system which links offices in grand division headquarters of the Railroad Telegraphers in St. Louis.

MUSEUM PIECES such as this century-old telegraphic equipment are on display at the Railroad Telegraphers grand division offices in St. Louis. Looking over the relics of another era is Mrs. Beatrice M. Coho.





IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ATTY. GEN. BROWNELL and Senators Eastland and Jenner, Democratic and Republican investigators of subversion, are claiming that the Supreme Court has "wrecked" in recent rulings our defenses against Communists and crooks. Chairman Francis E. Walter of the House Un-American Activities Committee foolishly says he will "ignore" the decision in the John Watkins case. The President might well worry about the company his attorney general is keeping.

The court did not say in the Watkins case that the House Un-American Committee could not question Watkins, the UAW organizer, on former associations he had with Communists. It said that after he had answered about himself he could not be compelled to "name names" of others also previously associated who, he had reason to believe, were now as blameless as himself.

Any newsman in Washington knows that House Un-American and the Senate Internal Security subcommittees (with Eastland and Jenner as senior members) have in recent years pursued "names" rather than provided a basis for constructive legislation.

But the supply of names has been running out regardless of the Supreme Court decision—and the court's decision was correct. No legislative purpose, affirmative or negative, can be served by the parading of names of famous people who years ago may have "associated" with Communists. The FBI already knows all about them.

★ ★ ★

THE COURT DID NOT SAY, in freeing five California alleged Communists and ordering new trials for nine others, that the government could not prosecute hard-shell conspirators for overt acts designed to incite violent overthrow of the government.

It said, in a 6 to 1 decision, that to convict the defendants the government must prove its case in court. It isn't enough for anyone to be morally convinced that so-and-so is a Communist; the prosecution must produce evidence that the man is an overt danger to the nation.

The court did not say in its FBI records decision a week earlier that the government could not use informers, secret agents, and other traditional police techniques.

It said that the defense had a right to challenge the credibility of the witnesses by obtaining their reports from the FBI and checking these reports for discrepancies.

The Justice Dept. is now in a state of alleged indignation about this decision. It wants a bill in Congress to overrule the court; it wants a reconsideration next autumn by the court itself.

The "alarm" and "rage" the department allegedly feels is synthetic. One of the assistant attorneys general most widely quoted this week as expressing "alarm" told reporters, immediately after the decision, that he wasn't much surprised or troubled about it.

★ ★ ★

WHAT THE COURT HAS SAID in its series of decisions is that neither Congress nor the Justice Dept. may use totalitarian methods in the defense of democracy.

It has said, by majorities of overwhelming proportions, that the police and the investigative agencies of our government must operate under due process; that congressional committees cannot abuse privilege; that prosecutors must prove their cases; that the government must try a person not to "win a case" but to serve the ends of justice.

A country living under such rules is a country in which freedom is safe. The court's decisions are a sign of American strength and democratic integrity.

Rep. Walter's statement that he will "ignore" the Watkins decision is ludicrous. The court has practically told him that, in regard to Arthur Miller, the playwright who took the same position as Watkins, Walter will never become famous as the congressman who sent Marilyn Monroe's husband to jail.

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47 Organizing Victories for IUE

Forty-seven organizational victories involving 5,150 workers have been scored by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in the 20-week period between executive board meetings in January and June.

IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett told the board at its meeting in Washington that the wins came through 25 NLRB elections, 20 recognitions and two certifications. The board's next meeting will be held in Louisville, Ky., in September.

Morgan Says:

Why Cheat Public on Atom Facts?

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDST.)

EVEN before they know the whole story of what radiation fallout will do to us and our children and our children's children, the scientists are experimenting with chemical ways to protect us in advance against radiation.

The technical magazine Science has a preliminary report on this. It deals with a drug, a salt compound, crisply identified as SBaminoethylisothiuronium, or AET for short. It has been tested on mice, rats and monkeys. Mice injected with AET have survived having their whole bodies exposed to X-days in doses that killed untreated mice.

Morgan

Similarly encouraging results were obtained with monkeys. This is more significant because a monkey, like man, is a primate. The Science article says that these preliminary studies indicate that AET in certain doses "is capable of protecting the primate from X-radiation death when it is administered prior to irradiation."

The Atomic Energy Commission's director of biology and medicine, Dr. Charles L. Dunham, touched on this development in his testimony before the congressional hearings on fallout. He said AET shows "great promise."

This is good news but it doesn't mean that we can go out and buy immunity from radiation in a drug store. Dr. Dunham was careful not to indicate that we could.

Unfortunately, the Atomic Energy Commission in general and Adm. Strauss, its chairman, in particular, have been less careful in striking a balance on the pluses and minuses of the entire subject of radiation.

The AEC has given the impression persistently that it alone is capable of handling the matter and everybody else is thanked to keep his nose out of it, or risk being labeled a trespasser if not something of a subversive.

Some responsible people in government, scientists and others, fear that the public will tend to exaggerate the dangers of fallout and insist on a curb on weapons tests before any kind of workable disarmament agreement can be reached with the Russians. This danger undoubtedly does exist and the AEC has reason to worry about it.

But if it catches the cue that the Holifield hearings have thrown at it, it can worry more effectively by being a little more candid with and a little less contemptuous of the general public.

Vandercook Says:

High Court Could Pick President

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDST.)

PRES. Eisenhower's recent bout with blueberry pie was happily soon over. Within 36 hours he had fully recovered. Neither his health nor his energies were any further impaired. In anyone not placed at the pinnacle of the world's power and influence, as is Pres. Eisenhower, that small and all too human incident would have passed unnoticed. Nor, had the President's own record of uncertain health not been what it is, would so many doctors have gathered so quickly about his bedside; nor would the stock market have so hysterically, though briefly, tumbled.

Vandercook

But we have again been sharply reminded of a fault in that otherwise astoundingly complete and effective document, the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution provides no machinery whatever for the transference of authority into other hands in the event of a President's disability. Nor does it set up any legal means for deciding when a President ceases to be fit to carry out his duties, in the event, as is always highly possible, that the Chief Executive is himself unable to decide.

Undeniably, it's a tough question. We've managed, through the whole life of this republic, to manage successfully without solving it. Some conservative temperaments therefore say, why not let well enough alone?

It's pointed out, though, that times most drastically have changed. It's been estimated, for example, that in the event of a Soviet aggression an American President would probably have at most three hours in which to reach the terrible decision whether or not that was a major aggression, and whether or not we should launch immediate nuclear retaliation against the centers of Soviet power.

The problem though is, who decides? Obviously, it cannot be left to the Vice President. Especially in these days when phychiatrists stand ready to pronounce you metally incompetent if you do hardly more than start humming tunes to yourself and staring out of the window, a ruthless second in command might all too easily promote himself when no really valid existed.

Nor is it thought that the cabinet should make that decision. It's held to be too great a power to put into the hands of any such group of non-elective appointees. To leave the job to Congress seems just as undesirable. A hostile majority of another party (for one must think of everything), might someday be tempted to change Presidents on all too flimsy an excuse.

It has therefore been suggested, though perhaps not sufficiently urged, that the question of presidential disability should be left to the Supreme Court. The nine justices, if they must, can act quickly. They are accustomed to weighing evidence. They would be as competent as any men could be of weighing medical evidence. The members of the Supreme Court are supposed to be above party politics, and, to an impressive extent, most of them are.

As We See It:

UN Can Bring Peoples Together

THE Ladies Garment Workers Union, in its original organizing, faced a problem with people of different racial, language and religious backgrounds much like that of the United Nations, Martin Morand, editor of the Garment Worker, declared on As We See It, AFL-CIO public service program, heard over the ABC radio network.

"The ILG succeeded in bringing these people together for their own betterment, and I believe the UN can do the same," Morand said.

Morand, the editor of a paper published by a group of locals in the Harrisburg area, and Edmund Fisher, editor of the Advance, published by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, were main prize winners in a contest on the UN sponsored by American Labor Services for the United Nations.

"Even to this day, we have members who receive Justice, the national ILGWU paper, in Italian, Spanish and Yiddish, as well as in English," Morand said. His paper and leaflets are occasionally published in Pennsylvania Dutch, a dialect spoken by many members in the Lancaster-Lebanon Valley area of Pennsylvania.

Fisher, who took the Intl. Labor Organization as his subject, pointed out that the organization is of benefit to American workers in two ways.

"The people in other countries find their own living standards raised (as a result of the work of the ILO), and they have money to buy the things that the working men and women of this country make," said Fisher. "At the same time, the ILO helps protect the U.S. from a flood of cheaply made foreign goods."

The American people contribute only 10 cents a year per capita to the UN directly, 42 cents to all the UN agencies, Morand pointed out.

"And the UN is worth a lot more than that to me, to my kid, and the American people generally," he asserted.

Norman L. Sobol, director of the Labor Service for the UN, said that he believed the contest had helped greatly in stimulating American worker interest in the organization.

"I think there's a great deal more to be done," he said, "and the great part that America plays in the UN and other international organizations and in world affairs generally requires Americans and American trade unionists especially to learn more, to make their voices heard."

DIXIELAND COMBO livened up a session of the 60th annual Musicians convention in Denver. AFM Pres. James Petrillo (third from left) quipped after seeing their sign that all union members would be employed as musicians if they could obtain work. He noted that $4 million from royalties or recordings and transcriptions will be used to employ musicians at free concerts this year.

Petrillo Re-elected; Harmony Prevails

Denver—More than 1,200 delegates to the 60th annual convention of the Musicians Union heard Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Theatrical Stage Employes pledge the cooperation of his membership.

Walsh's action followed closely that of Sec. Jackie Bright of the Variety Artists, who promised that wrangles between AFM members and his union were at an end and that artists would no longer work with non-union musicians.

"We need the actor, the technician, the stage employe to work together so that the employer will know that when we choose up sides, Jimmy Petrillo, Jackie Bright and Dick Walsh will stand together. And if the time ever comes when someone yells 'Hey, Rube' we'll all be there to fight together."

Petrillo Re-elected

Pres. James C. Petrillo was re-elected unanimously to his 18th term as AFM head. Reelected with him were Vice Pres. Charles L. Bagley, Los Angeles; Sec. Leo Cluesmann, Newark N. J.; Treas. George V. Clancy, Newark; Stanley L. Ballard, Minneapolis; William J. Harris, Dallas; Herman D. Kenin, Los Angeles; Lee Rapp, Cleveland; Walter M. Murdoch, Toronto.

The convention voted to continue the union policy of encouraging voluntary elimination of segregated locals. A resolution had been offered by the Los Angeles local urging immediate steps to eliminate segregation.

Most of the colored locals asked that the recommendation of the laws committee, to refer the matter to Petrillo, be followed. They said colored locals had high status and a strong financial position and did not want to be arbitrarily "merged" out of existence.

"If a colored local wants to join a white local," Petrillo said, "the white local has to take them in. They are not going to get away with refusing." Petrillo has always spoken in favor of integration on the basis of negotiation and mutual agreement.

Praises Members

Kenin praised the membership for its grass roots support of the drive to repeal the 20 percent cabaret tax added to food and drink bills if live entertainment is provided. "The tax climate is not good at the present time as far as the Administration is concerned," he reported, "but the House Ways and Means Committee has promised to recommend a 50 percent cut before Congress adjourns."

Delegates approved a resolution providing a change in the wage scale contract language to read seven performances per week of six days instead of seven, with the pay to remain the same except for a 10 percent boost for symphonies.

It was also recommended that a standing committee be appointed to undertake supervision of a program sponsored by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education to insure that each unionist and his family registers and votes.

Office Employes Out to Double Membership; Officers Renamed

Minneapolis—Some 200 delegates to the Office Employes Intl. Union biennial convention here ended a harmonious and constructive convention by electing an administration-backed slate of officers to guide the union's fortunes. Howard A. Coughlin, who was unopposed for re-election as international president, set as the union's goal for 1960 the doubling of its 50,000 membership despite the admitted handicaps of jurisdictional strife and an anti-union climate among white-collar workers.

Also re-elected was J. Howard Hicks, secretary-treasurer, in a contest wtih John P. Cahill, Washington, D. C. Hicks won, 368 to 80. Eight of the 12 vice-presidential candidates were unopposed; all four of the other seats on the executive board were filled by incumbents with large majorities.

Change Name of Union

In a significant move, the convention voted to change the name of the union to the Office and Professional Employes Union — a change brought about, according to Coughlin, by the impact of automation in office work. The name-change is subject to approval by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Coughlin said it did not affect the union's traditional jurisdiction of "any phase of office, clerical and related work" and was not intended to trespass upon existing jurisdictions of the American Newspaper Guild or the American Federation of Technical Engineers, two other AFL-CIO affiliates with professional workers as members.

The convention also voted to instruct the executive board to explore possibilities of establishing a strike fund. Other organizational proposals included:

Establishment by locals of separate divisions for hotel administrative employes and outside salesmen.

Concentration of organizing activities upon already-established independent unions of salaried workers.

Codes Adopted

The convention also voted unanimously to adopt the AFL-CIO codes of ethical practice as "minimum standards" for its officers and denounced "those leaders who have brought shame upon the good name of organized labor."

Wesley Reedy, assistant to William F. Schnitzler, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, warned of the dangers of inflation and urged a full-scale congressional probe of the relationship between wages, prices and profit.

He charged that wage increases have been used as excuses for "price-gouging" by industrialists and noted that the wage increase in the steel industry was passed "three times over" to the consuming public.

Reedy also demanded a "goldfish-bowl" registration and disclosure of employe health and welfare funds and declared that secrecy in financial administration of these funds served as "a handy cloak for malpractice and dissipation of protection."

However, bills to put these funds under "the cold and pitiless glare of public scrutiny," he told the convention, have been blocked by manufacturing and financial interests in Washington.

In a major speech, P. L. (Roy) Siemiller, Chicago, general vice-president of the Intl. Association of Machinists, outlined the provisions of the AFL-CIO codes which, he said, were designed "to build morality and honesty — in other words, ethics — into the basic structural framework of the labor movement."

Siemiller attacked "distortion and misrepresentation" in press reports of the Washington hearings which he said "has led the American public to believe that organized labor is honeycombed with graft and corruption."

The convention also adopted a broad legislative program which included support of federal aid to education, income tax reduction and increases in social security benefits.

It also passed a resolution "strongly endorsing" the AFL-CIO stand for civil rights and against segregation. An executive board recommendation on this issue brought scattered opposition from some southern delegates who argued that it would hurt organizing activities in the south.

Laundry Joint Board Observes Anniversary

New York — Twenty thousand members of the Amalgamated Laundry Workers Joint Board of New York are celebrating this year the twentieth anniversary of their group's affiliation with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The formal observance took place at an open house and luncheon at which ACWA leaders, top city and state government officials, employers and representatives of various minority groups took part.

And throughout those two days, there ran a strong atmosphere of what the joint board has accomplished in 20 years.

Stabilization Cited

Back in the 1930's, the average hourly wage of laundry workers in New York City was 13 cents an hour. They worked as much as 80 hours a week.

Today, the workers are on a five-day week. They are guaranteed a minimum of 95 cents an hour. They have paid vacations, paid holidays and job security. They are covered by health and life insurance, and can look forward to retirement pensions. In addition, they have their own health center, where they get free service, and stabilization has come to the laundry industry.

Those accomplishments have been made under the ACWA, whose general president, Jacob S. Potofsky, told the nearly 1,000 persons at the luncheon:

"The simple fact is that the laundry workers needed a union and the employers needed stabilization in the industry. So, we got together and have done the job."

Potofsky noted that there are "those who have fallen by the wayside" in the labor movement. But it must be remembered "that they are not the labor movement."

Mobilize for Protection

ACWA General Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum pointed out that "it is important to think what is ahead of us, not only in the laundry industry, but in the American trade union movement.

"Acts like those of leaders of the laundry union expelled from the AFL-CIO (the Laundry Workers Intl. Union) and their like will not hurt so much the illegitimate unions as the legitimate ones.

"It is the duty of the legitimate forces of the movement to mobilize for the protection of the movement before great damage is done."

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY of affiliation of Laundry Workers Joint Board of New York with the Clothing Workers was marked by a two-day celebration during which unions and employers joined in presenting a plaque to Joint Board Mgr. Louis Simon (center). Shown, left to right, are Odell Clark, assistant manager of the Joint Board; ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Simon, David Bluestone, attorney for the employers' association, and ACWA Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum.

Labor Warns Against New Socialist Forum

"No self-respecting American trade unionist" will have anything to do with a new Communist front called "the American Forum for Socialist Education."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a letter to Chief Council Robert Morris of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, added that "American labor will shun like a plague the new group," which was created about two months ago.

The American Forum for Socialist Education, Meany charged, "like all other Communist fronts, has in its aims and actions only one goal—to hide its Communist objective and, under a beguiling name, to appeal, to mislead and entrap well-meaning Americans into serving the cause of Communist subversion and the interests of Soviet imperialism."

Moral Ostracism

The AFL-CIO leader said that under instructions and direction from Moscow, "Communists everywhere are now frantically trying to overcome the moral ostracism" which has been caused by recent events in the Communist world.

The savage way in which the Kremlin rulers "crushed the heroic revolt of the Hungarian people for national independence and human freedom have severely damaged Communist influence and strength throughout the world," he observed.

In line with the Communists' efforts to break out of the isolation in which the revelation about Stalin, and Hungary and elsewhere, have placed them, Meany said that new organizations, including the American Forum for Socialist Education, have been established.

Offer No Help

Meany noted that the Communist Party organ, the Daily Worker, had hailed the formation of the "American Forum for Socialist Education" as "especially welcome" and had noted that Communists are actively participating in its leadership.

He expressed belief that trade unionists who are "loyal to the ideals which have made our democracy vital and our country great" will offer no help or cooperation to the American Forum for Socialist Education "or any other front which the Communist Fifth Column may organize."

Potofsky Hits Appeasement Of Nasser

Chicago—Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, addressing a banquet in honor of ACW Vice Pres. Samuel Smith, charged that the Eisenhower administration "has sought to purchase peace in the Middle East at the very heavy price of alienating our democratic allies by the appeasement of a power-mad dictator," Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt.

Potofsky also asserted that exposes of racketeering in labor should not "open the door to the enemies of labor, posing falsely as the friend of the workingman, to put through anti-union legislation."

He emphasized that the "vast majority of trade union leadership represents their membership honestly and democratically."

He pointed out that newspaper headlines of recent weeks referred to the "abuses of a few unions and a few union leaders of the trust placed in them by their members. These have betrayed the needs and aspirations of the entire labor movement," he declared.

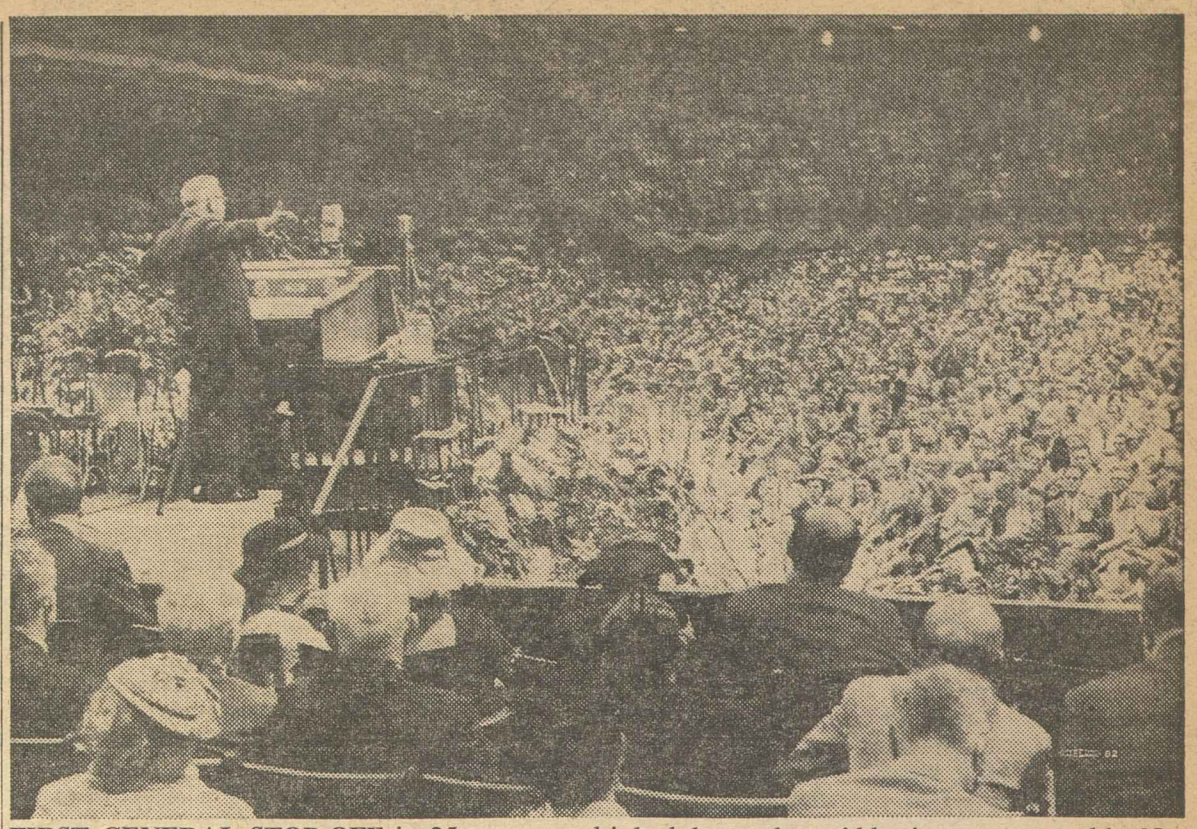
The ACW chief endorsed the Combined Jewish Appeal's campaign for $10,500,000 to help resettle more than 100,000 Jewish refugees in Israel and other countries during 1957.

Press Associates Mark Third Year

Press Associates, Inc. (PAI) will mark its third anniversary on June 28.

"The generous cooperation of the labor movement and labor editors have made this service possible," said Alexander Uhl and Harry Conn, co-editors of the non-profit organization.

"We are pleased that the three years of PAI's existence have seen a steady growth of such support, enabling us to enlarge and constantly improve the service."



FIRST GENERAL STOP-OFF in 25 years—and it had the employers' blessing—was staged by New York City members of the Ladies' Garment Workers who thronged Madison Square Garden to honor David Dubinsky's 25th anniversary as head of the ILGWU. Dubinsky and his union were characterized as "typically American" by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and other notables who addressed the meetinig.

ILGWU Pulls 'Work Stoppage' To Mark Dubinsky Anniversary

New York—Ladies garment workers pulled the first "general work stoppage" in 25 years here to honor ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky's 25 years in office.

By agreement with employers, they left their sewing machines and cutting boards to fill Madison Square Garden and pay tribute to Dubinsky's leadership of the union since 1932.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, New York Mayor Robert F. Wagner topped a list of speakers who hailed the growth of the union under Dubinsky's leadership.

Typically American

Meany told the crowded Garden that both the ILGWU and Dubinsky were "typically American" in winning for the garment workers a fair share of the wealth they helped to produce.

The AFL-CIO president hailed the union's vision in setting up welfare and pension plans, housing and other activities and for pioneering against corruption and communism and for full disclosure of the union's financial affairs.

Mrs. Roosevelt praised Dubinsky for "useful and creative leadership as well as leadership in the ILGWU" and Wagner expressed the thanks of the city "for all you have done."

ILGWU leaders who spoke at the Garden rally included Vice Presidents Isadore Nagler, Luigi Antonini and Julius Hochman.

Celebrate at Unity House

The 25th anniversary celebration was marked also at the ILGWU's summer vacation resort, Unity House, in the Poconos where more tributes were paid Dubinsky by union leaders and members of various organizations working closely with the ILGWU.

"It is a tribute to Mr. Dubinsky's enlightened statesmanship," said the New York Times editorially, "that a general work stoppage this week, blessed by the employers, was the first that has taken place while he has been president—unlike the turbulent years of economic warfare that went before.

"Through the peaceful processes of collective bargaining, backed by effective organization, a sprawling group of workers, torn by factionalism, debt-ridden and unable to meet their own payrolls—has become a well-knit organization of close to half a million members whose wages are more than three times what they were, whose working hours have gone down from 16 a day in sweatshops to 35 hours a week in regulated factories and who have a quarter of a billion dollars in their union treasuries and welfare funds.

"But the achievements cannot be measured in such figures alone. The union has been a crusader against corruption and a pioneer in the full disclosure of its financial affairs, honestly administered."

LABOR'S "EFFECTIVE CONTRIBUTION" to community affairs has drawn high praise from outstanding social welfare leaders who serve on the National Advisory Council to the AFL-CIO Community Service Committee. Shown approving a statement hailing this contribution and lauding the AFL-CIO codes of ethical practices are, seated (left to right) Dr. William J. Villaume, director, Dept. of Social Welfare, National Council of Churches; Kenneth D. Johnson, dean, New York School of Social Work, Columbia University; New York City Welfare Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy, and Robert H. MacRae, director, Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago. Standing, same order, are: Ernest F. Witte, executive director of the Council on Social Work Education; Dr. George S. Stevenson, National Association for Mental Health; Dr. Reginald M. Atwater, executive secretary, American Public Health Association; Clark W. Blackburn, general director, Family Service Association of America; Michael M. Davis, Committee for the Nation's Health, and Philip E. Ryan, executive director, National Health Council.

Seniority Is Fairest Layoff, Recall Basis

Reliance on seniority has distinct advantages that make it the most nearly ideal method in deciding the order of layoff and preserving recall rights of workers. The Collective Bargaining Report published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research currently summarizes studies of the layoff-recall pattern made by the U.S. Labor Dept.

Accepted by Employes

"Under a seniority system, each employe knows just where he stands in relation to other employes. Length of service is a consistent and definite yardstick. Seniority is better accepted by employes as a fair basis for layoff decisions than any other criterion and is therefore best for the morale of the worker group as a whole," the publication states.

For many types of work, seniority is also synonymous with efficiency. The longest-service employes are generally the most experienced and reliable persons for the job.

Two Factors Involved

About 70 percent of the layoff provisions surveyed by the Labor Dept. state that seniority shall be the governing factor in determining the order of layoff. About two-fifths of these 70 percent state a qualification normally explicit in seniority clauses: that the senior employe has to be retained only if qualified to do the available work.

The bargaining report finds that the scope of the unit in which seniority rights may be exercised is extremely important. The broader the area in which jobs can be claimed on the basis of relative length of service, the greater the protection for the longest-serviced employes.

Two factors are involved, according to the survey; the size of the basic seniority unit and the right to apply seniority in other units when the employe is reached for layoff in his own unit.

The report also considers exceptions to seniority rules, retention of seniority and recall provisions.

Meat Cutters Ask Ike's Aid in Strike

Pres. Eisenhower has been asked by the Meat Cutters to "prevent the U.S. Army from being a partner in strikebreaking" through its continued purchases of meat from the Shen Valley Meat Packers, Inc., Timberville, Va., where the union has been on strike since Feb. 20.

ILO Committee Approves World Ban on Slave Labor

Geneva—A decade of devoted work by the international trade union movement moved toward a payoff when the Committee on Forced Labor of the Intl. Labor Organization's conference here unanimously approved a worldwide ban on slave labor.

Only a final vote in the full conference remains before the goal first outlined at the 1947 convention of the former AFL, and since supported by free labor movements throughout the world, becomes a reality.

The committee action found representatives of the Soviet Union and its satellites, against which the ban was originally aimed, lined up with representatives of major free world powers, including the United States, in approving the proposed convention.

Soviet Bloc Defeated

The vote was taken after free world spokesmen beat down a series of amendments proposed by the Soviet bloc aimed at removing the onus from its own slave labor practices and transferring it to what the Reds call the abuses of capitalist colonialism in Asia and Africa.

An ILO convention is in effect a treaty which, to be binding on a country, must be ratified in accordance with the individual nation's constitutional procedures.

The slave labor convention would require each ratifying country not to use forced labor as a means of punishing labor strikers, workers who commit infractions of labor discipline, or political dissidents; as a means of economic development, or as an expression of racial discrimination.

AFL-CIO Intl. Rep. George P. Delaney, U.S. worker delegate to the ILO, has been in the forefront of the fight since the convention reached the action stage after consideration by the United Nations and two UN-ILO investigations.

At the final Committee on Forced Labor session, U.S. workers were represented by Vice Pres. A. H. Cronin of the Sheet Metal Workers, one of Delaney's advisers at the current conference.

Delaney Re-elected

The other U.S. labor advisers were assigned as follows:

Chairman Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers executive council, to the committee on discrimination in employment and occupation, being considered this year for the first time.

George L. P. Weaver of the AFL-CIO headquarters staff, to the committee on conditions of employment of plantation workers.

President Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to the Resolutions Committee.

Intl. Rep. Elmer Cope of the Steelworkers, to the committee on the protection and integration of indigenous populations in independent countries.

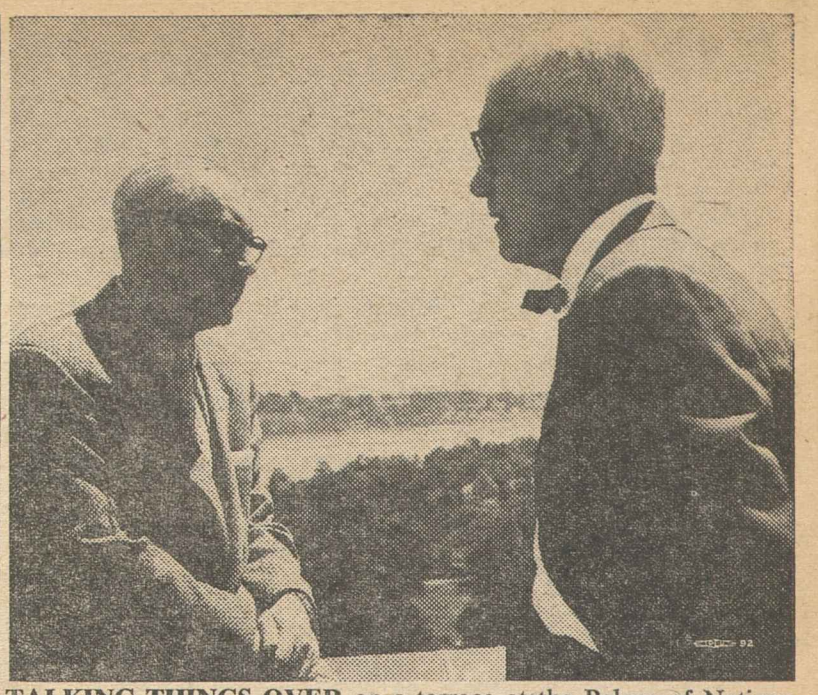
George Richardson, AFL-CIO special representative, to the committee on weekly rest in commerce and offices.

Delaney was re-elected to the ILO Governing Body. Cola G. Parker, chairman of the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers and the new U.S. employer delegate, was elected to a three-year term.

A change in operating rules adopted at a meeting of the full conference closed a loop-hole which had enabled the Communist bloc to force a roll call vote at will.

The conference amended its rules to provide that a minimum of 50 votes, instead of the previous 20 votes, be required to force a roll call. The Soviet bloc could muster 36 votes whenever it wished.

Minister of Labor and Social Welfare Leon E. Troclet of Belgium, also at a full session, warned private employers that fear of unemployment among their workers may retard the advance of automation unless they guarantee their employes work for a fixed period.



TALKING THINGS OVER on a terrace at the Palace of Nations in Geneva during a break in sessions of the Intl. Labor Organization conference are AFL-CIO Intl. Rep. George P. Delaney (right), the U.S. worker delegate, and Vice President A. H. Cronin of the Sheet Metal Workers, one of his advisers.

Labor Supports Boosting U. S. Contribution to ILO

The AFL-CIO gave unqualified support before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to a joint resolution boosting the U.S. maximum contribution to the Intl. Labor Organization from the present $1.75 million to $3 million.

Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director, emphasized to the committee organized labor's belief that the ILO, which brings together workers, employers and governments, "is an extremely important instrument for improving the conditions of life and labor throughout the world."

"The U.S. can, through the ILO, demonstrate to the rest of the world the dynamic character of its economy and society," he maintained, "and can promote in other countries methods of pursuing better living conditions in harmony with American conceptions. . . .

"One essential condition for U.S. leadership in the ILO is at least to raise the ceiling on U.S. contributions to the ILO budget, and to make such action unconditional."

Last year, the Senate made any increase in the U.S. contribution conditional on the absence of votes at ILO meetings by representatives of Communist countries.

"We believe that this would be a harmful condition affecting adversely the position of the U.S. within the ILO," Biemiller said. "We cannot gain the respect of other countries for the merits of our views if we attempt to control its membership by throwing our budgetary weight around."

He discounted the concern of some persons about the admission of Russia to the ILO, claiming the U.S. "cannot defeat the reactionary dogma of Soviet communism by deserting the battlefield when the enemy appears."

William L. McGrath, former U.S. employer delegate to the ILO, testified for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. He renewed his often-repeated demand that Congress undertake a "comprehensive review" of continued participation in the ILO before increasing the budget limit.

Technical Advisers Are Sought by ILO

The Intl. Labor Organization has asked the District of Columbia Apprenticeship Council to help in finding applicants for one-year overseas assignments as technical advisers on apprenticeship, one-the-job training and vocational education

Five of the assignments are in Egypt in the fields of building construction skilled labor, electrical and mechanical engineering, automotive training and the skilled trades generally.

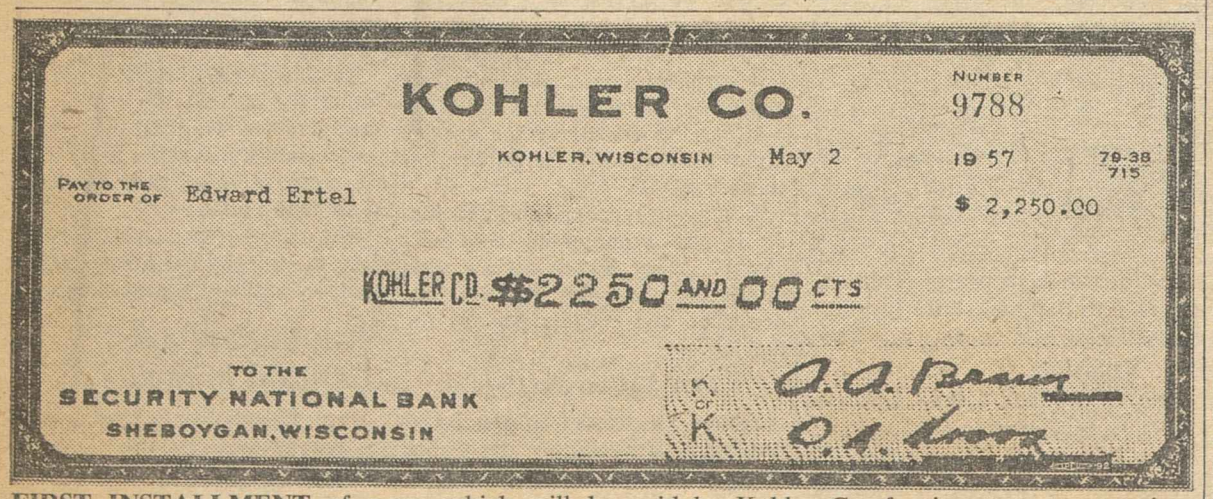
Assignments in Israel are awaiting an expert in photo offset instruction and in other vocational training in precision instrument and tool making. Ceylon and India both are calling for an expert in apprenticeship and vocational training.

Central Labor Bodies Merge At Harrisburg

Harrisburg, Pa.—Merger of local central bodies here was effected at a special meeting of 125 delegates from the Central Labor Union and the Industrial Union Council.

The merger will be effective 48 hours after merger on the state level, now tentatively set for September. The local organization will be known as the Harrisburg Region Central Labor Council. Application will be made to the AFL-CIO for a charter.

George Griffiths, district manager of the Ladies Garment Workers, will head the new group. The vice president will be George Thompson of the Steelworkers. Donald Eby, recording secretary of the IUC, will have the same post in the merged council and Ralph Lyons, business agent of Carpenters Local 287, will be treasurer.



FIRST INSTALLMENT of many which will be paid by Kohler Co. for its attempts at union-busting is this check to Edward Ertel, Auto Workers member, at the firm's Sheboygan, Wis., plant. The company lost its appeal to the NLRB, which directed reinstatement with back wages to the striker fired in 1952.

Oil Firms are Tagged 'Kind of Sacred Cow'

(Continued from Page 1)

cerning the point which would return the highest profits without killing the goose."

It dismissed as untrue the industry's excuse that higher prices were justified by short supplies and higher costs growing out of the Suez crisis, and pointed out that profits increased $87 million, or 19 percent, in the first quarter of 1957 over the similar 1956 period.

Anti-Trust Immunity

On the anti-trust phase of the report, the staff cited "numerous grants of anti-trust immunity" obtained by the big oil firms, including the immunity granted the firms which undertook to keep Europe supplied with oil when the Suez was closed.

It held that only Congress, and not the Attorney General who acted in the Suez matter, should have the power to grant anti-trust immunity.

The 44-page document attacked the 27.5 percent income tax depletion allowance which the big companies utilize in their low-cost Middle East operations as well as in the U.S.; and the "golden gimmicks" under which they escape U.S. income taxes on Middle East and Venezuelan profits.

"The far-flung oil empire," the report also said, "with its own foreign policy has been eminently successful in persuading the State Dept. that its objectives were so identified with those of the U.S. as to justify frequent digressions from prevailing competitive requirements."

Labor Scores Victories In Coast Voting

Los Angeles, Calif.—Significant indications of increased strength for labor-liberal forces in the heavily populated Los Angeles basin emerged with the victory of an AFL-CIO-backed candidate in a board of education election.

The victory was scored by Mrs. Mary Tingloff, community leader, one of two candidates supported by the AFL-CIO endorsed Better Schools Committee. The other, Ralph Richardson, UCLA professor, won election in the April primaries.

They ousted two women incumbents whose irresponsible attack on the use of UNESCO materials in the schools, actually a thinly-veiled onslaught against the United Nations, itself, brought the Los Angeles Board race to national attention.

BSC was organized by teachers' organizations, labor, liberal, civic-minded, cultural and other groups determined to do something about the reactionary attitudes and opinions of the two women incumbents which were blocking effective action on real problems, such as crowded schools, teacher shortages, etc.

Leaders Discuss Security Program

Forty officials of AFL-CIO unions exchanged views on personnel aspects of the Defense Dept. industrial security program at Fort Myer, Va.

Armed forces representatives discussed the legislation and regulations governing the program and unionists reported on problems they have encountered in enforcement of the program.

Included among those attending were Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, Wesley Reedy, assistant to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Assistant Dir. Peter Henle of the Dept. of Research and representatives from the Auto Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Machinists.

Auto Workers Send Butter to Refugees

Detroit—The Auto Workers have given a carload of Grade A butter—30,648 lbs.—to needy Austrian union members and Hungarian refugees still in that country.

The butter came from U.S. surplus food stocks and could be purchased only through the Commodity Credit Corp. in carload lots at 39 cents a pound, a total of $11,534.47. Transportation and refrigeration, which cost an additional $421.27, were arranged through the American Friends of Austrian Children, an authorized relief agency.

In thanking the UAW, Acting Gen. Sec. Fritz Kleiner of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions cabled Dir. Victor G. Reuther of the UAW Intl. Affairs Dept. that the butter will be used "mainly for the benefit of young workingmen and in our rest homes."

Meany Answers Attack From Germany

On this page the AFL-CIO News prints the text of a letter written by Pres. George Meany to the editors of "Der Spiegel," a German news magazine.

In early spring, the magazine carried a long critical article about American labor's philosophy and practices. The leaders of the German Trade Union Federation, commenting on the "unfavorable light" in which the article had cast the unions of America, suggested that Pres. Meany prepare a reply.

Because the text appears to be of general interest to American readers, it is being printed here in full.

In its article on Dave Beck, your esteemed publication missed the vital issue in dealing with the United States Senate Committee investigation of racketeering in American labor-management relations. Your article gives the impression that corruption in some trade unions is a result of the Gompers philosophy and tradition of the American labor movement.

The very opposite is true. Recognized students and historians of labor everywhere characterize Samuel Gompers, the founder of the American trade union movement, as a man of the highest integrity, idealism, and total devotion to the cause of labor. Even the bitterest enemies of Gompers, during the most militant American labor struggles, never questioned his honesty as a great trade union leader.

'That All Alike May Be Free'

Gompers had a sound conception of what the modern trade union movement should be. Gompers was no apostle of business unionism as those who distort American labor history would have the world believe. To Gompers, trade unionism was more than a bread and butter movement, vitally important as that is. The Gompers philosophy of labor can be best summed up in his own words. I quote:

"I do not value the labor movement only for its ability to give higher wages, better clothes, and better homes. Its ultimate goal is to be found in the progressively evolving life possibilities in the life of each man and woman! My inspiration comes in opening opportunities that all alike may be free to live to the fullest."

Certainly this is no "business unionism." This is no philosophy of labor making for the development of corrupt practices in trade union leadership or functioning. Dave Beck has not obeyed but betrayed the Gompers philosophy and traditions of the American trade union movement. He has discredited the ideals of American labor and inflicted incalculable injury on the interests of the very workers he was supposed to represent. It is for these reasons that Dave Beck is now facing removal charges by the AFL-CIO.

Conception Increasingly Adopted

The history of the American labor movement, with its Gompers philosophy and tradition, and the experience of the international free trade union movement have confirmed the correctness of his conception of what modern free trade unions should be. Gompers correctly urged that the trade unions should be independent of all outside influences—political parties, governments, and employers. Gompers insisted that, in its efforts to improve the lot of the working people, the trade union movement should rely not so much on governmental measures, legislation, and the election struggle, as on collective bargaining and, if necessary, on such weapons as the strike and boycott.

In recent years, this Gompers conception of labor unionism has been increasingly adopted as the basis of the trade union movements in most free countries—especially in the highly industrialized countries of the Western World.

In this connection, your readers will be interested to know that the factional fight between the Marxists and the Lasalleans over what the trade union movement should be also had its repercussions in the United States. In these early days of American labor, German immigrant workers who were followers of Marx supported Gompers as against his sectarian and impractical Lasallean opponents.

Gompers opposed the Lasalleans because, to them, "the 'party' was a fetish" and "they were fanatics who believe in partisan political methods exclusively." Gompers was

SAMUEL GOMPERS

supported by the German immigrant workers who were in accord with him in advocating "the formation of trade unions and the use of them to deal with the problems of the labor movement."

From its inception, the American trade union movement has been inspired and motivated by the highest ideals and ethical concepts. In applying Gompers' philosophy and methods, our trade unions have won for the American worker the highest economic standards existing anywhere in the world.

The American trade union movement has, at the same time and with considerable success, been the driving force in our nation for social advances. We led in the fight for universal free education for all American children. We pioneered in the crusade to abolish child labor and to eliminate sweatshop conditions. We initiated and won campaigns for social legislation like workmen's compensation (insurance against injury on the job); unemployment compensation, social security pensions and many similar reforms.

Today, the AFL-CIO is exerting all its legislative and political pressure to bring about government progress for building more schools, for improving the conditions of teachers, for wiping out slum areas in cities and farm communities, for curbing racial and religious discrimination, and for extending minimum wage protection to 10 million unorganized workers now excluded by law.

Nor has the American trade union movement ignored its international obligations. We were the first in our country to expose, warn, and fight against the evils of fascism, nazism and communism. We have given direct assistance to our fellow trade unionists in many parts of the world, including Western Germany, to establish free trade union movements and to combat totalitarianism in all its vicious forms.

We have championed the Marshall Plan and aid to underdeveloped countries. We have been working energetically for the reunification of Germany in freedom. We have been in the forefront of the struggle against colonialism of every form—against the old western brand and the new Soviet type. American labor has brought to bear its greatest influence to have our government help eliminate every expression and vestige of colonialism. It was American labor which provided, through the UN, the initiative in the worldwide struggle against the menace of slave labor spreading from behind the Iron Curtain.

Five Examples of Incorrect Facts

Not only is the basic approach of your article wrong but many of its facts are simply untrue. Let me cite only five examples of incorrect facts and misinformation.

Error 1. You state that on Jan. 28, 1957, "upon the initiative of George Meany and Walter P. Reuther . . . the 27 members of the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO met in Miami Beach" and that this meeting was called to "trap" Beck. The facts are entirely different. This was the regular quarterly meeting of the Executive Council which is held, at this time of year, at Miami Beach.

Error 2. You state: "The questions that he (Beck) did not answer before the senators under the protection of the Fifth Amendment can one day be posed to him by regular judges and there he will have to answer them." Your correspondent is completely wrong. The Fifth Amendment was designed above all to protect a defendant in court.

Error 3. You state that American trade unions "often administer huge pension and welfare funds to which by virtue of law the employers, too, have to contribute." Your correspondent is again wrong. These are private funds established by collective bargaining, and contributions by employers are in accordance with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement.

Error 4. You state that an AFL-CIO convention will be held in April. There never was such a plan. April has gone into history without any such convention.

Error 5. You state that Beck's actions are not an exception but have been the rule in American trade union practices for over five decades. If that were the case, then why the indignation, following the Senate hearings, of American public opinion and above all of American organized labor?

These are but a few examples of the misinformation contained in your article. Unfortunately they are characteristic of the entire report you have published.

To say, in the face of the record and achievements of American labor, that the corrupt activities of a few trade union officials are a direct result of the American trade union movement's adherence to the philosophy and tradition of Gompers is, at best, sheer ignorance.

Meany Says Reds Must Be Induced To Agree on General Disarming

(Continued from Page 1)

Russia to agree to a worldwide cessation of production of atomic weapons and fissionable material for military purposes under a program of strict international inspection."

Halting bombing tests, Meany pointed out, will not prevent an aggressor from going to war if it can keep on producing atomic weapons until it has "preponderant superiority" in them.

"Furthermore, even if all atomic weapons are banned effectively, that alone is no guarantee of peace," he continued. "Actually, it might have the opposite effect and precipitate war. If such weapons were outlawed tomorrow, Soviet Russia would enjoy an overwhelming position of military strength—both in conventional weapons and in the size of armed forces.

Must Have Assurance

"Obviously, then, it would be folly for us to sidetrack the question of disarmament on the limited issue of ending bombing tests or even on the basis of outlawing certain selected weapons.

"We must have real assurances that disarmament will be general and will be geared to peace, rather than war.

Meany warned that Americans must learn to separate Communist fact from fiction and to judge by results, rather than glowing predictions. The Soviet's proposed ban on atomic explosions is a case in point, he added.

The newest Communist line, he said, is that the Reds need not go to war because other countries, including the U.S., in a couple of generations will turn to communism voluntarily "in emulation of the 'perfect state'" of Russia.

"The Communist dogma of the attainment of a perfect state has been proven false time and again in almost 40 years of practical application," he went on.

"The recent lesson of Hungary has convinced any remaining doubters that there can be no human values where life is not guided by moral values. No social panaceas, no economic reform is worthy of attainment if people have to be clubbed and terrorized into accepting it.

"The crisis mankind faces today cannot be fought only with the economic, political, military and material weapons. In this epic struggle between freedom and despotism, it is the battle for men's minds that will be decisive.

"To win that battle, individuals and organizations who believe in freedom must do their part, rather than leave the entire world burden upon government. . . . It is our job to help refute and expose the hypocritical output of the Soviet propaganda mills."

Vets Widows Told To Apply by July 1

The Veterans Administration has warned the widows of veterans who died of service-connected disabilities before 1956 that they will lose money unless they apply for higher compensation payments by July 1.

About 90,000 of the 104,000 widows eligible for the increased payments have already applied and will receive the higher benefits retroactive to Jan. 1. Those who apply after July 1 will receive them only as of the date of application.

EIGHT BOLIVIAN LABOR LEADERS, all of them national deputies in their country's House of Representatives, were guests of the AFL-CIO during a recent visit to Washington. Harry C. Bates, president of the Bricklayers, is shown conversing with the group's leader, Nester L. Aviles, who is general secretary of the Construction Workers Federation in Bolivia.

Cross Quizzed on Union Expenditures

President of Bakers Says Expenses Were Routine

By Willard Shelton

Charges of beatings and terrorism, irregular "organizing" involving a convicted prostitute, and $100,000 in loans to Bakery Workers Pres. James G. Cross were aired as the McClellan special Senate committee neared the end of hearings on the union's affairs.

Cross on the witness stand said that the woman, Miss Kay Lower, was employed "under cover" as a special organizer to work secretly to unionize employes of the Van de Kamp Bakeries and Golden Crust Baking Co. in Los Angeles.

'Successful Venture'

The success of the venture, he said, was indicated by the fact that both bakeries now are covered with union-shop contracts whereas previously $150,000 had been expended fruitlessly.

Cross, warmly defending himself against charges of improprieties, said he did not know until last March that Miss Lower was a many-times-convicted prostitute.

He said he paid her with union funds and had her brought to meetings in several cities at union expense, but that he had "given" her no other money or present.

Asked whether Miss Lower "performed any services or accommodations" for him personally, he rejected the question as "not pertinent" to the McClellan committee's activities and refused to answer. He at no time invoked the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination — and he had informed the committee in advance that he would not.

The transcript of Cross' trial before the Bakery Workers executive board on charges filed by Sec.-Treas. Curtis Sims shows that at that time he said Miss Lower was not connected with the union.

Cross and Vice Pres. Stuart were cleared by the board but Stuart resigned immediately. Sims was suspended subject to later trial on charges filed by Cross.

Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy asked a witness, Sec.-Treas. Peter Carbonara of Local 1, Chicago, whether he would be "surprised" to learn that Cross got a $40,000 loan last November from one Martin S. Philipsborn, Sr., at a time the local was denied strike permission at a bakery operated by Philipsborn's son.

'Rumors' of Dealings

Carbonara testified that strike permission was first granted for Zion Industries, Inc., Zion, Ill., then withdrawn by Stuart, and that a "substandard" contract was later ordered continued by Stuart for a total of 15 months.

There had been "rumors" of financial dealings involving Philipsborn, Sr., and union officials, but he would be "surprised," he said, if the $40,000 loan to Cross actually took place.

Cross said he "resented" any implication regarding "favors" received by him in relation to an allegedly substandard contract.

He said Zion Industries had been sold by Martin Philipsborn, Sr., in 1948 to New York University. Kennedy brought out that the family still has a $3 million interest through company bonds.

He said a $16,000 house loan in 1948 from a mortgage firm controlled by a Philipsborn brother was an FHA-insured loan repaid monthly.

A $56,000 loan for a Washington house in 1955 from Philipsborn, Sr., he told reporters was repaid when the union took over the loan.

The $40,000 loan, Kennedy said, made in August 1956 from Philipsborn, Sr., to Cross, was recorded as a second mortgage on a Florida home owned by the union president.

This loan has been repaid to Philipsborn since the McClellan committee started operations. Zion Industries has also since then superseded its contract with a new one giving workers wage increases of 8 cents, 5 cents and 5 cents across three years.

Asked whether he thought it was proper for his expense accounts for 1956 to list $15,000 to $20,000 for "entertainment," without supporting bills, Cross said this had been the "practice" under previous Bakery Workers presidents.

He also said the Bakery Workers board had recently adopted all AFL-CIO ethical practices codes and that he was "prepared to sponsor" accounting practices in line with AFL-CIO procedures.

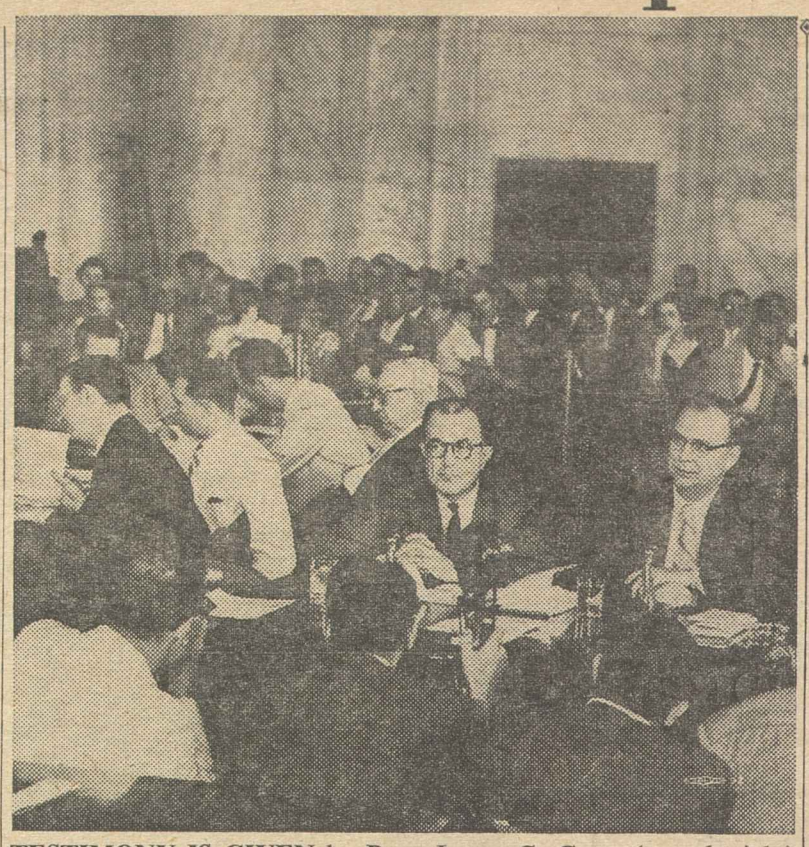
Tells of Beatings

Joseph Kane, president of Local 535, Long Island City, N. Y., swore that Cross joined in a "raid" and "beatings" in his hotel room and the rooms of other intra-union opponents of Cross last October during the Bakery Workers convention.

He named the other victims as Sec.-Treas. Louis Genuth of Local 51, Pres. Nathan Ehrlich of Local 50 and Mrs. Ehrlich. He said Cross, Stuart and two "goons," walked in and beat him.

Stuart, he said, forced him to dress at gunpoint and forced him to accompany the group in "raids" on the Genuth and Ehrlich rooms.

Cross denied participation before a grand jury in San Francisco last October. Kane and others swore he was present.



TESTIMONY IS GIVEN by Pres. James G. Cross (seated, right) of Bakery & Confectionery Workers before the McClellan special Senate committee relative to union expenditures and personal loans. At Cross' right is his counsel, Abraham Harris.

The grand jury reduced charges to simple assault and dropped the case, but said the testimony was "rampant with perjury."

Gilbert Mann, former president of old Chicago Local 100, said he was forced to resign after 25 years in the union when Stuart displayed a gun in the local's office.

Stuart then took over the local's affairs as trustee. He has been accused of profiting personally but invoked the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination when questioned by the McClellan committee.

The committee extensively questioned Herman E. Cooper, counsel for the Bakery Workers, on his alleged role in the Cross-Sims charges before the Bakery Workers executive board.

Cooper insisted his role was a proper one as an attorney. He testified he drew $76,000 in fees, plus expenses, for his work for the international and various welfare funds last year.

Rabbi Adler Named To UAW Board

Detroit—Rabbi Morris Adler of Detroit has been appointed first chairman of the seven-member Public Review Board set up by the Auto Workers to act as a watchdog on the administration and operation of the union.

He was named at the first meeting of the board, held here, which was attended by five of the six members already named.

5 Unions Approve Van de Kamp Pact

Hollywood, Calif.—Five unions with 1,881 members employed by Van de Kamp's Holland Dutch Bakers have given approval to contracts worth approximately $1.6 million in wages and fringe benefits.

The pacts call for closing the gap between beginning wages and conditions at the firm and those in other contracts in the industry. Full parity will be achieved in 18 months. All of the firm's operations in Southern California will be covered with wage boosts ranging from 29 to 57 cents an hour.

The unions covered include Local 770 of the Retail Clerks, Teamsters, Machinists, Bakery & Confectionery Workers and Culinary Joint Board.

Report Forms Are Revised By Labor Dept.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has revised the labor organization registration and financial report forms formerly used by the Dept. of Labor "in view of developments since the original form was adopted 10 years ago."

The new form, obviously responding to the recent hearings held by the McClellan Committee, has special sections calling for information on loans and repayments of loans as well as collateral furished by officers or staff members.

In making public the new forms, Mitchell said that "malpractices by some union officers have indicated that the old registration form was inadequate in scope."

The new form extends the scope of the original one and includes such new items as: "receipts from the sale of assets, repayments of advances or loans, allowances paid to officers other than salaries, contributions and gifts to officers or staff not reported as salaries or allowances, transactions involving land and buildings, notes receivable from officers, and assets pledged or used as collateral or security by unions for loans."

The new forms will go into use for filing by unions whose fiscal year ends on or after June 30, 1957.

Alameda Council Endorses Codes

Oakland, Calif.—The AFL-CIO Central Labor Council of Alameda County has voted to "endorse and support" the steps taken by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in its efforts "to root out corruption in the labor movement."

It recommended the AFL-CIO ethical practices codes to the local unions affiliated with it "as a proper code of conduct," and urged the AFL-CIO Executive Council "to provide a haven" for locals which support the code "and which may ultimely be affected."

3 Candidates For President Of Teamsters

At least three candidates will seek the presidency of the Teamsters Union at the convention at Miami Beach in September.

John T. (Sandy) O'Brien, fourth vice president of the IBT, was first to announce he was a candidate for the post Pres. Dave Beck announced he will not seek.

Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Hickey of Local 807, a 10,000-member New York City unit, is a candidate. The third avowed candidate is Joseph Diviny, a Californian and the union's eighth vice president.

Board Action Awaited

Still a big question mark is what action the Teamsters' executive board will take on ousting Beck at its July 1 meeting in Los Angeles. A growing number of locals are calling for Beck to step aside or be removed.

Vice Pres. William A. Lee of Chicago told the Joint Council there: "Dave has got to go, and he's got to go right now. . . ." AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany made it plain that the IBT board should "kick him (Beck) out as fast as they can and not wait for September."

Beck, meanwhile, served notice that he would fight to keep his rights to a $50,000 annual pension he claims is due him. "No power on earth" can make him resign, he said, adding that he might "be happy to take a leave of absence for the rest of my natural term."

Trials of two Teamsters officials are under way in the District of Columbia. A federal judge denied a motion for a directed verdict of acquittal in the case of Teamsters Vice Pres. Frank Brewster on contempt charges arising from his refusal to answer queries of congressional probers.

6-22-57

Refused to Testify

Brewster refused to testify before a Senate investigating subcommittee last January. In March, though, he came before the new special Senate group and answered all its questions and produced the desired records.

He admitted in court that he had followed his lawyer's advice "at all times" in his January committee appearance.

In another courtroom a jury was being impaneled to try Teamster Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa, head of the union's Central Conference, on conspiracy charges. The government alleges that Hoffa tried to bribe a government employe to furnish him with material from the files of the Senate committee investigating wrongdoing by labor and management.

Defense lawyers argued that the government used illegal wiretapping to get its evidence in the case. Government attorneys denied this.

A U.S. Circuit Court denied Hoffa's appeal to block immediate trial and directed continuation of his hearing in District Court.

Court Decision Broadens State Powers to Limit Union Picketing

(Continued from Page 1)

Auto Workers organizer John T. Watkins for contempt because he refused to name former Communist associates. In a 6 to 1 decision Chief Justice Earl Warren upheld Watkins' contention that the House Un-American Activities Committee was engaged in a "program of exposure for the sake of exposure."

2—Freed five of 14 California Communists convicted of conspiracy to advocate violent overthrow of the government and ordered new trials for the other nine. In a 4 to 3 decision the court held the evidence against the five is "clearly insufficient," for conviction.

In another decision affecting labor, the Federal District Court for Western Kentucky held that a city ordinance adopted in Rusellville, Ky., making it unlawful to act as a union organizer without obtaining a license is unconstitutional.

The district court found that the ordinance interferes with the Taft-Hartley Act and prohibits the right granted by the act to workers to select a bargaining agent of their own choice.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II | Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. | Saturday, June 29, 1957 | 17 17 | No. 26

Zooming Living Costs Cut Worker Purchasing Power

N. Y. Labor Agrees on Unity Pact

By Henry C. Fleisher

New York—With the help of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, the way has been cleared for merger of state AFL and CIO units in New York within the next few months.

Eight hours of meetings between two six-man committees resulted in announcement of "a basic agreement" for the forthcoming state merger.

Announcement of the agreement was made by Meany at a press conference in the Hotel Commodore here.

Largest in Nation

The merged state group will be, when it is established, the largest state labor organization in the country with a potential membership of up to 2½ million members—about 1.5 million from the State Federation of Labor and about a million from the Industrial Union Council.

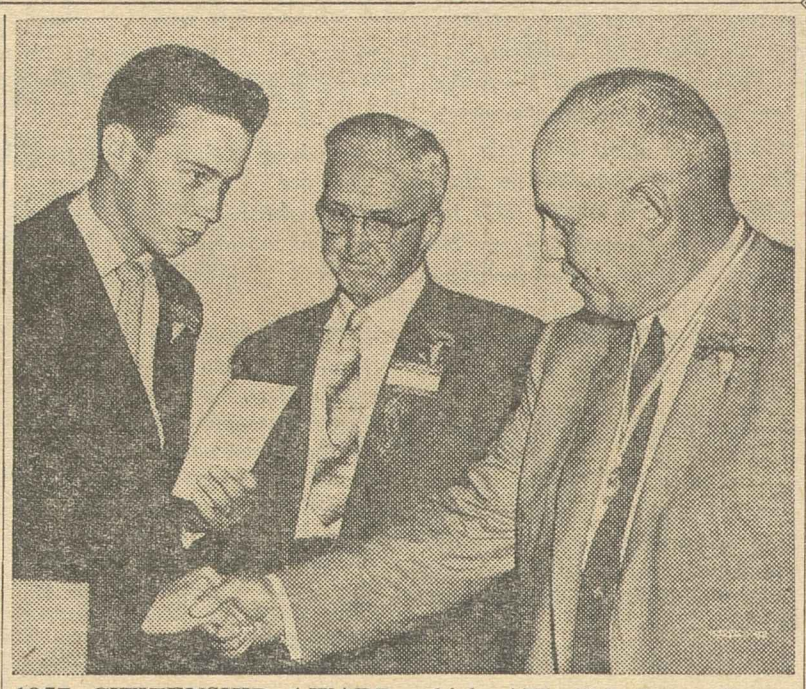
Twenty-four states have already merged their central bodies and dates have been set by four other states for merger conventions during July. They are: Kansas, Texas, Nevada and Washington.

A policy committee of the state IUC, meeting June 25, unanimously ratified the preliminary agreement. The council's Executive Board will meet in July for formal consideration of the agreement.

The State Federation of Labor has tentatively scheduled an executive meeting for early July.

If both executive bodies approve, a merger agreement will be placed before the state federation convention at Buffalo, July 22-23, and before the state CIO meeting at New York City on August 8-9. The merger con-

(Continued on Page 3)



1957 CITIZENSHIP AWARD which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (right) received from Junior Order, United American Mechanics, included a $5,000 check that he has just turned over to Joe Meany (left), who is no relation, for the Boys Clubs of America. Watching the transfer, at the awards dinner in Knoxville, Tenn., is National Councilor Otto F. Haines of the Junior Order. Young Meany, Boys Club 1957 Young Citizen of the Year, was a cabin boy on the Mayflower II. (See story Page 16)

Senate Clears Decks For Rights Filibuster

The Senate braced itself for a hard-fought filibuster on civil rights after forcing a House-passed bill on the calendar and "bypassing" the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Republicans and most Democratic liberals voted to "bypass" the committee, headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), on the ground that the committee already had "bottled up" an identical bill for five months.

Next day the Senate helped clear the track of other legislative business by approving the controversial Hells Canyon measure for a high federal dam in the Snake River.

The Hells Canyon bill, never before passed by either body of Congress, shot through the Senate by a 45-to-38 vote and went to the House, where its prospects for passage are considered good.

Faces Ike Veto

Pres. Eisenhower's opposition, however, has been repeatedly stated, and Republicans warned that the bill faced a White House veto. It is deemed unlikely that proponents of the high-level federal dam can muster the two thirds majorities required to override a veto.

The House-approved civil rights measure would allow the Justice Dept. to seek injunctions in federal court to block conspiracies and other collusive action intended to deny voting rights to citizens.

It would also create a civil rights commission and a civil rights division in the Justice Dept.

The "bypassing" of the Judiciary Committee, voted by the Senate on a 45-to-39 rollcall, allowed the Senate leadership to schedule a motion to call up the bill for debate on July 8.

It is at this moment that the southern filibuster is certain to begin. Senate observers suggested that a four-week or five-week

(Continued on Page 4)

Labor Dept. Index Up for 9th Month

The cost of living, continuing its inexorable upward climb, soared to its ninth consecutive all-time high in the month ending in mid-May.

The Consumer Price Index of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics, registering its 14th increase in the last 15 months, rose three-tenths of one percent over April's 119.3 to a record 119.6, largely because of zooming food prices.

In another report, the BLS showed that the buying power of factory production workers is continuing the drop it has maintained since January, and that spendable earnings also dipped between April and May.

Real Earnings Off

Real earnings were off by one-half of one percent, partly because of the increase in the CPI and partly because of the sag in spendable earnings. The latter were off 17 cents in May to $74.47 for a worker with three dependents and $67.08 for one without dependents.

The lower spendable earnings, the BLS said, reflect a shorter factory work week.

The steady rise in the CPI, and the consequent decline in buying power, reinforce organized labor's demand for a congressional investigation of the wage-price-profit-investment policies of the dominant corporations in key industries.

Such a study, which would include an examination of price increases resulting from corporate administrative action rather than from legitimate market factors like supply and demand, was urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in February and again at its meeting last month.

The CPI last showed a drop in August 1956. No relief is in sight until August of this year, when new

(Continued on Page 2)

AFL-CIO Sends 16 To ICFTU

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler will head a 16-man AFL-CIO delegation to the Fifth World Congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The conference, which opens July 5 in Tunis, capital city of Tunisia, North Africa, will be attended by several hundred delegates representing 125 national trade union centers in 90 counties, with a total combined membership of 55 million.

Seven Vice Presidents

Seven vice presidents of the AFL-CIO will be in the delegation: James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; William C. Doherty, president of the Letter Carriers; O. A. Knight, president of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters; Emil Rieve, chairman of the board of the Textile Workers; James A. Suffridge, president of the Retail Clerks; and Richard Walsh, president of the Theatrical Stage Employes.

Other members of the delegation include: Irving Brown, AFL-CIO European representative;

(Continued on Page 14)

Rail Supervisors To Get Charter

A charter of AFL-CIO affiliation will be presented to the American Railway Supervisors Association in the group's Chicago headquarters July 9.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will make the presentation to ARSA Grand Pres. James P. Tahney and other officials of the union. The charter application was approved earlier this month by the AFL-CIO Executive Committee.

The ARSA, formerly an unaffiliated group, was organized in 1934 and has approximately 9,000 members.

Meany Urges UN Meet at Once For Action on Hungary Report

The "comprehensive and courageous report" of the United Nations Special Committee which investigated Soviet Russia's "brutal crushing" of the Hungarian revolt merits the commendation of American labor and serves the cause of human decency, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in hailing the findings.

"This report will enhance the prestige of the UN among the peoples striving for peaceful and honorable relations among the nations of the world," he declared.

"The authority and effectiveness of the United Nations as an instrument of world peace demand that the UN should not limit itself to the mere issuance of findings. Timely and appropriate action must follow promptly.

Immediate Reconvening

"The gravity of the Special Committee's indictment of Soviet aggression and Communist terror against the Hungarian people necessitate the immediate reconvening of the Eleventh Session of the UN General Assembly to act on this report."

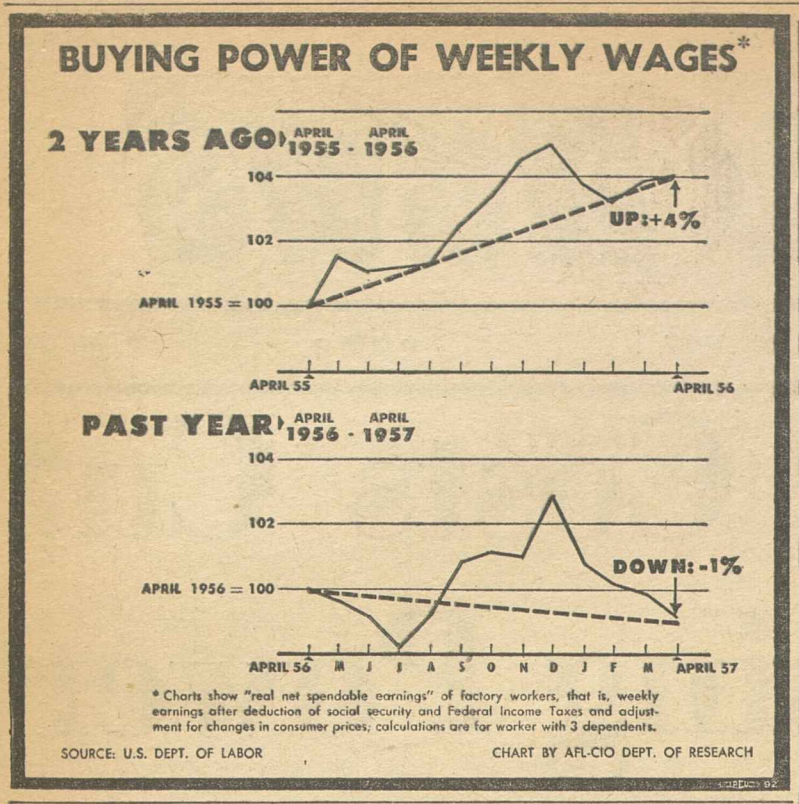
U.S. delegate to the UN, Henry Cabot Lodge, announced that 24 nations had agreed that the General Assembly should be called "as soon as practicable" to consider the indictment of Soviet policy in Hungary.

UN sources indicated that this meant sometime before the opening of the next regular UN Assembly session on Sept. 17.

The 150,000-word report, which runs to two volumes and represents five months of research and amassing of evidence, was the unanimous product of five representatives to the UN from small nations.

Chairman of the fact-finding committee was Alsing Andersen of Denmark. The man who actually wrote the report was Keith C. O. Shann of Australia. The three other representatives were from Uruguay, Ceylon and Tunisia.

(Continued on Page 14)



Zooming Living Costs Cut Purchasing Power

(Continued from Page 1)

crops of fresh fruits and vegetables are expected to force down the food component enough to make an over-all decline possible, according to BLS Commissioner Ewan Clague.

Cost of Living Raises

The jump brought cost of living wage increases ranging from 1 to 4 cents an hour to about a million workers.

Some 750,000 members of the Steelworkers in basic steel, iron ore mining, aluminum, metal container manufacturing and refractories will receive 4 cents on July 1 which, combined with 12.5-cent increases under the current contracts, will give them a total of 16.5 cents.

About 115,000 meat packing employes and 22,000 aircraft workers will receive 3 cents, and another 83,000 aircraft employes will get 2 cents. Other cost of living increases, of 1 and 2 cents, are in a scattering of industries.

While food costs were the principal force behind the continuing surge of the CPI, increases also were scored in housing, medical and personal care, and "other goods and services." These offset drops in recreation and transportation.

Food jumped seven-tenths of one percent under the influence of seasonally higher prices for fresh produce and meat. Fresh fruit went up 4.4 percent, partly because of a 14.4 percent increase in apple prices to a national average of 20 cents a pound. Fresh vegetables advanced 5.8 percent, with onions going up 24.2 percent. Meat rose 2.1 percent, due to higher prices for all cuts of beef, pork and lamb.

Clague expects food prices generally to go up in the next two months, but to level off below their peak of last year.

Eggs and milk fell seasonally. Coffee, down 1.6 percent, showed a welcome decline for the sixth consecutive month. Housing dropped slightly, and home maintenance advanced seven-tenths of one percent because of higher water rates that more than offset seasonal drops in fuels.

Apparel was unchanged from April, with clothing for men and boys up slightly, for women and girls down slightly.

Transportation costs as a whole dropped one-tenth of one percent mainly because of larger price concessions by new car retailers, although the cost of used cars continued to advance.

Clague pointed out that the drop in retail auto prices from November—the start of the new car "season"—has been but 2.9 percent this year, compared to 4.7 percent last year and 7.3 percent the year before.

Ike Renews Plea To Curb Inflation

Pres. Eisenhower renewed his call for "statesmanlike action" by business and labor to curb inflationary pressures.

In answer to a query at his press conference as to whether previous appeals for moderation are succeeding or whether more drastic action is needed, the President made it clear that he opposed application of price and wage controls.

The President added that "business should take under the most serious consideration any thought of a price rise and should approve it only when it is absolutely necessary to get the kind of money they need for expansion. . . ."

"Labor should demand wage increases," he continued, "that conform roughly to the increase in productivity of the individual, and the only exception I think they ought to make to that (is) when there are demonstrable injustices existing in particular areas."

Monty Ward Strike Deadline Is Set

Chicago—A strike deadline, the date of which has not yet been disclosed, was set by Teamsters officials in their long dispute with Montgomery Ward & Co. over terms of a new contract.

The strike would involve 20,000 workers at the chain's nine mail order houses and 44 retail stores and warehouses across the country.

Meetings to end the deadlock were continuing with federal mediators: Donald F. Peters, head of the union's negotiating committee said the membership rejected a "readjusted" wage offer by the firm. Peters charged the company "juggled" the wage figure in its offer but did not increase it.

The contract expired June 1 but strike action was deferred to allow negotiations to continue.

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WITH THE NEWS

Planned Hike in Steel Price Unwarranted, Says McDonald

The U.S. steel industry is planning to increase prices at least $7 a ton around July 1, according to the business press, and will attempt to tie the increase to increased labor costs.

Business Week magazine says flatly that the increase will be "upwards of $7 a ton" with U.S. Steel expected to set the pattern.

The anticipated increase was noted by David J. McDonald, president of the Steelworkers union, in a recent speech to a conference of the Industrial Union Dept. and assailed as a new attempt to blame labor costs.

Blaming Labor

McDonald charged that U.S. Steel is planning a second 1957 price increase despite impressive profits and will attempt to "hide the fact that it is solely to accumulate an even greater profit."

In 1956, McDonald declared, U.S. Steel's net profits were $348.1 million. In 1957 they are at an annual rate of $461.9 million.

"The total cost of the wage increase and other benefits which will go into effect only July 1," he said, "amount to less than $51.5 million in 1957. This increased cost—assuming no increase whatsoever in productivity—will reduce profits before taxes by $51.5 million, and will reduce net profits by $24.7 million."

McDonald continued, "if the corporation were to pay this July 1 wage increase . . . instead of forcing its customers to pay for it, the corporation's net profit for 1957 (based on its current rate of profit) would be over $437 million," compared to its $348.1 million profit in 1956.

Out to Widen Profits

McDonald said that "the upward movement of steel prices through the years has been caused by the steel industry's determination to widen its profit margin by a consistent policy of imposing ever-higher prices on customers and eventual customers who are helpless to resist."

He noted that since 1945 there have been 21 "rounds" of steel price increases and nine "rounds" of wage increase. The price increases have yielded the industry more than $3 in revenue for each $1 of wage increases.

"Remembering this 'three-for one' formula and noting the fantastic growth of profits per employe hours which accompanied these price increase only one conclusion is possible: wage increases in steel have not caused a single steel price increase," McDonald concluded.

Training Seminar At Fisk University

A training seminar for union staff members in the South will be held at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., July 6-13, under the sponsorship of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, Ga.

Purpose of the training institute is to provide an opportunity for selected southern union leaders to meet together with expert resource people to discuss problems of race relations and civil rights. The institute will be held in conjunction with Fisk University's 14th annual Institute of Race Relations.

Ben Segal, trade union consultant for the Fund for the Republic, and Emory Via, labor consultant for the Southern Regional Council, will serve as coordinators for the special union program, and assist the top-level staff recruited for the Race Relations Institute.

Seven More Cities Hear Vandercook

Radio listeners in seven additional cities will now be able to hear the nightly news commentary of John W. Vandercook, sponsored by the AFL-CIO.

Vandercook's broadcasts, heard over the American Broadcasting Co. network at 10 p. m. (EST), will now be on the following stations:

Florida

Daytona Beach .....WDNB

Michigan

Grand Rapids .....WLAV
Muskegon .....WKBZ

South Carolina

Columbia .....WCOS
Sumter .....WSSC

West Virginia

Fairmont .....WTCS
Princeton .....WLOH

Business Is Defying Supply-Demand Law

American business has been able to maintain and increase prices, in defiance of the law of supply and demand, Stanley Ruttenberg, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, asserted in a panel discussion of increasing cost of living with three Springfield, Va., housewives.

Investigation Necessary

Ruttenberg, heard in one of the programs in the new AFL-CIO public service series, Labor Answers Your Questions, again demanded a congressional investigation on the causes of the increasing cost of living.

"This is the only way the consumer will get the facts," he said. "Only by such an investiga will he find out whether it is competition that determines prices, or whether companies merely seek higher profits."

Ruttenberg pointed out instances in which American business took advantage of an increase in wages to boost prices several times.

"We have been taught in school that prices are the result of the operation of the law of supply and demand," he declared. "But it is no longer competition that determines prices, but a question of whether the companies can get away with making more profits."

Disputes NAM Figures

Ruttenberg's answer was in reply to a question by Mrs. Laura Cambern who asked: "Has competition been turned to one of advertising, of gimmicks where the consumer still pays as much, but is told he is getting a lot more for his money?"

The other panelists were Mrs. Helen Johnson and Mrs. Louise Sloan.

Ruttenberg disputed the National Association of Manufacturers charge that output per man hour has gone up 133 percent since 1939, while average hourly earnings have risen 313 percent.

The latter figure, he explained, has not been adjusted for the cost of living and is therefore not a proper comparable figure. Wages, adjusted to the increased cost of living, have gone up 135 percent, he said, or about the same as productivity.

"Consequently," he said, "it is obvious that wages have not been the responsible factor for rising prices over this period."

Sinclair Oil Hike Seen 'Unnecessary'

Denver—Increases in the price of gasoline and other products announced by the Sinclair Refining Co. were challenged as "unnecessary" by Vice Pres. B. J. Schafer of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers.

The union and company agreed on a 6 percent wage boost recently which averages about 15.9 cents an hour per employe and other improvements worth about two cents an hour. This, Schafer estimated, will add about $9 million a year to the company' wage, salary and benefit bill.

The boost in prices announced by Sinclair — and some other firms—will add another $13 million to Sinclair's income. "Even if a price increase was justified to pay for the wage increase, and that's a big 'if,' Sinclair apparently makes about $4 million more out of its price increase," Schafer said.

Communities Urged to Aid Aging Retired

Ann Arbor, Mich.—The American community must be prepared to provide medicine and drugs to retired workers "on a cost-basis or even lower," in order to prevent "economic or physical disaster" among the nation's senior citizens, John C. Pierce, a member of the national staff of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, declared here.

Addressing the 10th annual conference on the aging, held here under the auspices of the University of Michigan, Pierce told several hundred people that retired workers "suffer a severe reduction in annual income" at a time when "medical costs rise sharply" because of the need for more and special kinds of medicines and health treatment.

"This is a community problem," Pierce said, as he challenged communities to finance the cost not only of a medical program for retired workers but also a "systematic retirement-conditioning program" that will help prepare people for the period following retirement.

The responsibility for such action, he said, "far exceeds the responsibility of either labor or management and the community must take positive action in this regard immediately."

Cooper Is Retiring From ACWA Board

Rochester, N. Y. — John H. Cooper, for 26 years business representative of the Clothing Workers Rochester Joint Board, is retiring from active duty with the ACWA because of his health.

As Maule Goes:

Teamsters Score Election Victory

Miami—Teamsters here have climaxed 10 years of organizing efforts by winning an NLRB election here from a bitter foe—Maule Industries, one of the world's largest producers of concrete products.

They achieved the victory by an almost 4-1 margin in the face of a vicious anti-union campaign in which racketeering charges against IBT were stressed by Maule officials.

Local 290 Winner

That truck division employes of the multi-million dollar firm decided higher pay was more important than anti-Teamster headlines was pointed up by the final voting tabulation:

Of the 263 truckers and helpers who voted, 192 cast ballots in favor of representation by Local 290. Only 54 voted no. One vote was voided and two others challenged.

The victory paved the way for the Teamsters to launch a drive aimed at some 10,000 other workers in Florida building material supply firms.

It had been stressed time and again that "as Maule go, so goes the industries" and it didn't take long for this fact to dawn on union officials.

"This was the big one, the company we had to whip before we could break through," declared Dave Frechette, president of Local 290 who led the 13-month campaign to win at Maule.

"We're rolling now," he said, "the phones have been ringing constantly with calls from truck drivers all over the area asking for membership in Local 290."

The defeat came as a complete surprise to company officials, who earlier had been predicting an overwhelming setback for Local 290.

While flooding the workers with anti-Teamster literature depicting the plight of top IBT officials, one official was heard to exclaim confidently:

"We really don't have to do a thing. Dave Beck has already won this election for us."

Union Fights Back

Company Pres. F. K. Foster appeared each morning at one of 10 plant gates and told a captive audience (the truckers were held from leaving with their pay load) reasons why the company felt the workers shouldn't work for the union.

But union committeemen, in turn, heckled many of the claims of the company and threw in a few jibes of their own.

"Why:" one committeemen asked, "Do you allude to the Teamsters as racketeers when you yourselves have been found guilty by the NLRB of unfair labor practices?"

He was referring to charges filed earlier this year—and admitted by the company—that it had indulged in labor spying on employes and union officials. It later promised to refrain from such practices.

"We won this election because we convinced the workers we were clean and only interested in getting them what every worker is entitled to—top pay and good working conditions," Frechette declared.

"And while they were hitting at the so-called racketeering we were out convincing the housewives it would pay for their husbands to vote for us," he said. "That's how we won the election."

N & W Signs Pact With Rail Unions

The Norfolk & Western railroad, one of the last holdouts against the union shop, has signed an agreement covering approximately 12,000 of its employes in 11 unions in the non-operating rail field.

The union shop pact came after lengthy negotiations conducted by a committee from the unions involved and headed by Vice Pres. C. O. Griffiths of the Railroad Telegraphers.

Unions which are parties to the agreement are: Maintenance of Way Employes, Railway Carmen, Railway Clerks, Railroad Telegraphers, Railroad Signalmen, Machinists, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Boilermakers and Blacksmith, Firemen and Oilers, Sheet Metal Workers and Hotel and Restaurant Employes.

Litigation brought by a few employes delayed arrival at the agreement until Virginia courts dismissed the suits. The N. & W. is the fourth "holdout" railroad in the South to sign a union shop agreement in the past few months following the end of the court hearings. The others are the Atlantic Coast Line, the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac and the Jacksonville (Fla.) Terminal Line.

Carthage, Miss., Chamber Using 'Runaway' Bait

The Carthage, Miss., Chamber of Commerce is looking for industries to locate in that hamlet and it doesn't care where—or how it gets them.

C. P. Russell, the Chamber's president, recently advised a Suncook, N. H., chair firm that Carthage would be "an ideal location" for the plant.

An "excellent source of stabilized labor" is available in the town, the county seat of Leake County and about 50 miles distant from Jackson, the state capital. The number in the labor force is not mentioned but Carthage fails to makes the roster of places with more than 2,500 population as listed by the World Almanac.

"Our people," boasts Russell, are "productive, friendly, of good American Stock (his capital) and easily trained for semi-skilled and skilled work." This, suh, is Mississippian for non-union.

Five years ago, Russell relates, a garment factory located in Carthage and presently employs 300 workers, "primarily ladies." He never says what the remainder of the employes are but his clinching argument is "this company has no unionized labor and no labor difficulty."

Runaway, anyone?

FIRE STATIONS throughout the country whose personnel is organized completely in the Intl. Association of Fire Fighters will have right to display the latest in union shop cards among AFL-CIO affiliates. The card was authorized in a resolution at 1956 IAFF convention and is signed by Pres. John P. Redmond and Sec.-Treas. William D. Buck.

Meany Clears the Way For N. Y. Labor Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

vention will be held some time after those dates—perhaps if all goes smoothly on Aug. 10.

In announcing the agreement by the six-man committees, Meany said:

"I think it is a fair agreement. Both sides had to have some give and take. We worked on sticky problems and we handled them.

Praise Meany's Role

The presidents of both state bodies praised Meany's role in bringing the groups together in agreement.

Thomas A. Murray, president of the state federation, said that the merger "will be very good for the labor movement, for the state and the whole country."

Louis Hollender, president of the state industrial union council, said "the merger will bring benefits politically and community-wise, not only to the labor movement but to all the people of New York state."

Under the arrangement, the new organization—to be known as the "New York State AFL-CIO"—will have four officers.

Meany said it had been agreed that the president would come from the ranks of the State Federation of Labor and the secretary-treasurer would come from the state IUC.

Murray Is Choice

In addition, there will be a chairman of the board, who, Meany said, will "ipso facto" be chairman of the state COPE and come from the CIO; and a legislative chairman who will come from the state AFL.

In answer to a question, Meany said that it was, of course, "no secret" that the state federation will designate Murray, its president, as president of the merged body and Harold C. Hanover, secretary-treasurer of the state federation, as legislative chairman.

Board of 29

He indicated, also, in the "no secret" category, that Harold Garno, present secretary of the state CIO, will be supported as secretary-treasurer of the merged group and that Hollander, now CIO president, will be the candidate for chairman of the board and chairman of state COPE.

There will be an executive board or council of 29—the same number as in the national AFL-CIO. It will include the four officers, 15 members from the state federation and 10 from the state IUC.

The main office of the merged group, it was agreed, will be in Albany, but a branch executive office will be established in New York City for the president and chairman of the board with such staff as they require.

Both the negotiating committees that met during the day with Meany voted to recommend approval of the agreement to their respective bodies. When it is accepted by the state executive groups, attorneys for the two affiliates will draw up a formal merger agreement and a constitution for approval by the forthcoming conventions.

Hollander and Garno have been president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the state CIO body for some 15 years.

Murray of the State Federation has been president since 1943 and Hanover has served as secretary-treasurer since 1945.

Members of the negotiating committee, which met June 24 to work out the agreement, consisted of the four officers of the two groups and these other members:

From the state federation: Martin T. Lacey, Teamsters; Joseph J. Delaney, Operating Engineers; Isidore Nagler, Garment Workers; and Joseph Liggett, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

From the state CIO: John Sullivan, Steel; Jack Rubenstein, Textile; Andrew McMahon, Utility Workers; and Ellis F. Van Riper, Transport.

Boy Scouts to Eat Union Goodies

Philadelphia—The 853,836 items of baked goods on order for the 60,000 Boy Scouts at next month's Fourth National Jamboree at Valley Forge will be union-made and union-delivered, reports Sec.-Treas. Al Sabin, Food Driver-Salesmen Local 463.

The Boy Scouts will devour the union-baked goods at its jamboree scheduled for July 12-18. The all-labeled delicacies will include some 130,700 loaves of bread; 7,636 cakes; 7,700 dozen cup cakes; 21,000 dozen dinner rolls; 10,800 dozen frankfurter rolls; 3,200 jelly rolls; 10,320 pies; 11,000 dozen doughnuts, and 8,000 dozen sweet rolls.

20,000 Cement Workers Set To Strike

Chicago—More than 20,000 cement workers across the country will be on strike by the middle of next week unless management engages immediately in serious collective bargaining, warned Pres. Felix Jones of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers.

He said 3,500 workers are already on strike and will be joined by thousands of others unless contracts are signed.

Ask Mitchell Aid

Jones asked Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell in a telegram to "use his good offices to avert a major strike." He advised the cabinet member that a strike would affect 75 percent of the nation's construction projects but added there was no alternative to strike action unless earnest negotiations began at once.

He said contract talks had been in progress for three months and pacts had been continued on a day-to-day basis while the union has modified its original demands.

Demands Listed

The union is seeking an increase in basic wages, narrowing of the area wage differential, which is as high as 46 cents, improved shift differentials, the union shop where there is none, time and one-fifth for Sunday work, double time for work in excess of 12 hours in a day, better vacations, and "rationalization of the present crazy-quilt wage structure."

Jones estimated that the union package demand would cost about 20 cents and the best employer offer was worth only about 10 cents. With only minor exceptions, employers have made offers only on basic wages.

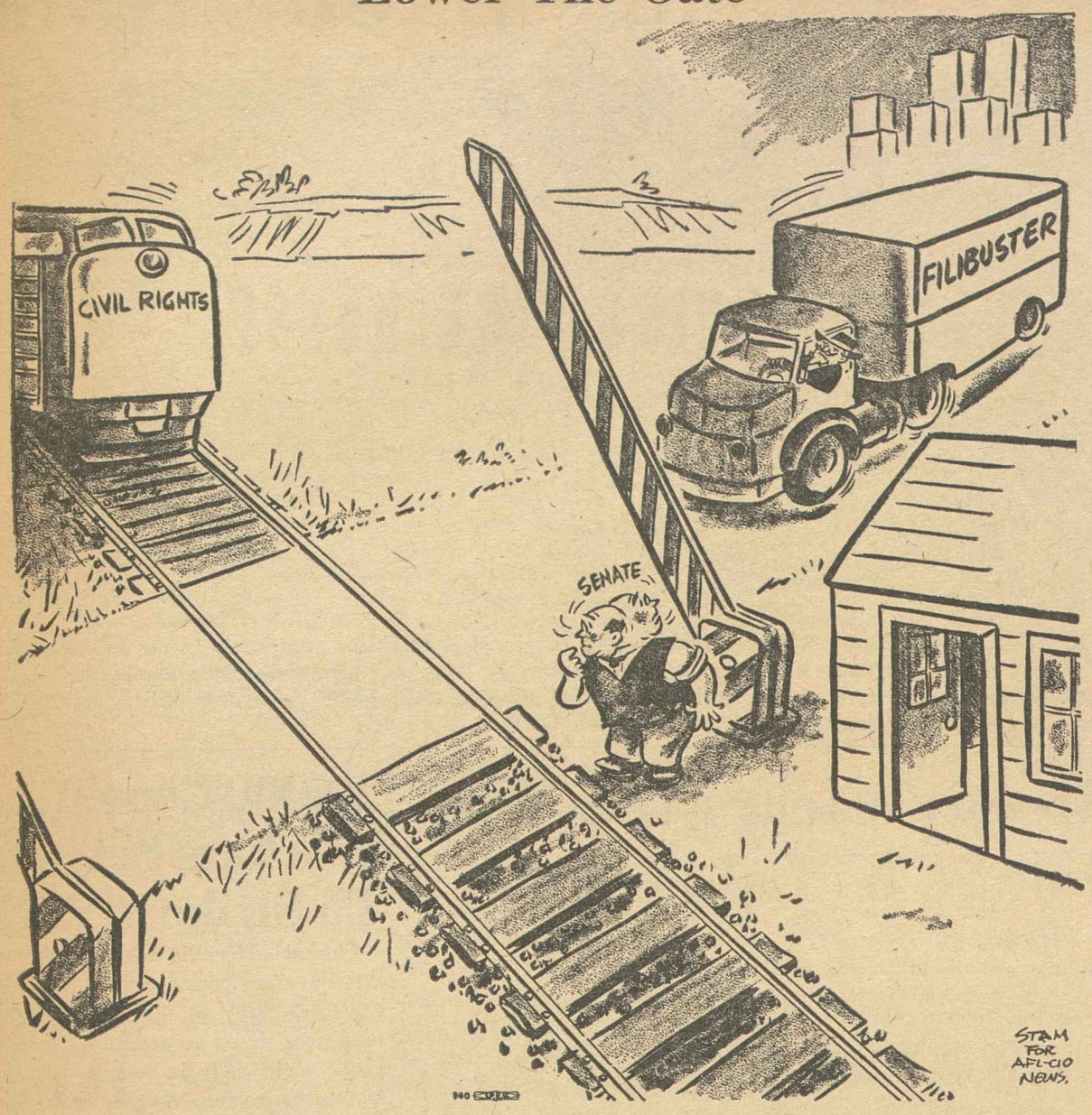
He advised Mitchell that contracts could be negotiated "if the pressures of the large multi-plant companies were not present."

Companies with whom the union is negotiating include Alpha Portland, Lehigh Portland, Universal Atlas, Marqueete Cement, Medusa Portland, Penn-Dixie and Lone Star.

Organization Dept. Bulletin Published

The first issue of the Organization Dept. Bulletin, official publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, has been published and mailed to the union's staff in the field for whom it is primarily intended.

Lower The Gate



Senate Is Braced For at Least Two Filibusters on Rights Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

debate would be required before a motion to invoke cloture and force a vote on the motion could gain the necessary two-thirds support.

See Two Filibusters

If cloture should be successfully invoked on the motion to take up the bill, southerners then are sure to try to attach a "jury-trial" amendment denying federal judges the power to impose summary contempt penalties for violation of their injunctions.

With or without a jury-trial amendment, the southern senators can then launch a second filibuster against passage of the bill itself.

The voting patterns on both the civil rights strategy and the Hells Canyon measure suggested that changes are taking place in the controlling coalitions that for many years have dominated the Senate.

The move to bypass the Judiciary Committee was sponsored by GOP Leader William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) and supported by all but five Republicans. It also got support from 11 liberal Democrats—but seven Democrats usually listed in the "liberal" camp voted with the southerners in favor of the normal procedure of sending the bill to committee. These included northwestern senators vitally interested in the Hells Canyon project.

Next day the Republicans under Knowland presented an almost solid front this time against Hells Canyon, but five southern Democrats who had voted in opposition just a year ago switched and supported the Snake River federal dam. So did two Republicans who last year voted against it.

A factor in changing both southern Democratic and the Republican votes may have been disclosure by the Kefauver Judiciary subcommittee that the White House had meddled in Federal Power Commission rulings in favor of small private dams planned by the Idaho Power Co. in Hells Canyon.

Another factor may have been that Idaho Power demanded and got fast tax-writeoffs—the equivalent of huge interest-free federal loans—to finance its projected operations. It had previously argued that it would build the dams "with its own money."

Idaho Power at the last minute announced that it was "giving up" its fast tax-writeoff privilege. Observers said that the belated change instead of creating more favor for the utility actually had the effect of stiffening Senate disapproval.

"As in the Dixon-Yates matter," one source said, "revelation of White House meddling and last-minute deathbed repentances by the company persuaded some senators that critics of Idaho Power operations had been right all the time."

NLRB Counsel Attacks Report of Examiner

An National Labor Relations Board trial examiner is under attack by attorneys from the office of the board's own general counsel for his report dismissing unfair labor practices charges against the Communications Workers.

C. W. Whittemore, a board examiner for 20 years, condemned the policies of the Ohio Consolidated Telephone Co. during a 228-day strike by CWA members in Portsmouth, O.

Those familiar with NLRB procedure described a brief filed by Daniel P. Dooley and Clifford L. Hardy, attorneys for the NLRB general counsel, as the strongest attack ever made by the counsel's office against a trial examiner.

Whittemore heard scores of witnesses during almost three weeks of examination into the strike and in his report lashed the company for "displaying its contempt" of workers' rights. He charged the phone company of threatening its workers with physical violence, "conspiring with hired instigators," and "engaging in actual physical violence against striking employes."

He noted in particular the testimony of an employe of the William J. Burns detective agency that he had been hired by the company's president "to remove four of the strike leaders from further activities." No company official challenged the detective's statement that he was instructed with three other "investigators" to "use any means they saw fit—by running them down with an automobile if necessary."

Whittemore's report is under fire from the board's counsel for "primitive prejudice" and what they term an "anti-employer attitude" displayed during the hearings. The counsel for the phone company took the same exceptions to Whittemore's report.

Dooley and Hardy have asked the NLRB to reverse Whittemore's recommendations or order the case heard over again before another examiner.

45 Local Unions 100 Percent COPE

Forty-five local unions throughout the country have qualified for COPE honor awards with 100 percent of their membership joining and contributing to their local Committees on Political Education.

The 45 locals have qualified for the award in three-month period from April through June.

Second-Class Boss:

Ike-Humphrey Balk U. S. Workers Raise

Pres. Eisenhower and Sec. of the Treasury George M. Humphrey lined up against a general pay raise for government employes on the heels of a strong AFL-CIO plea for higher wages for postal, classified and technical civil service workers.

The AFL-CIO case was presented to the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee by Legislative Rep. George D. Riley, who testified that government wages and working conditions have become so outmoded than now "Uncle Sam is a second-class boss."

Turnover Costly

He urged not only approval of pending bills which would boost wages, but also one which would establish a separate salary scheduled within the Classification Act for technical, scientific and engineering workers.

Eisenhower wrote Chairman Tom Morray (D-Tenn.) of the committee that a wage increase for government employes would interfere with his goal of an eventual tax cut. Both he and Humphrey agreed that a raise for postal workers would lead to a general increase throughout government.

Riley cited the heavy turnover among federal employes as one of the prices the country is paying for inadequate government wages and supplementary benefits. The voluntary quit rate for civil service workers in 1956 was approximately 10 percent, he said, compared to 1.3 percent in industry.

He accused former Pres. John Coleman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Post Office Dept.'s Advisory Committee, of spearheading the drive against pay hikes as "inflationary."

"The issue boils down," he continued, "to the point whether Coleman will persuade the Congress to continue the costly process of high turnover through further postponement of enactment of this legislation while ignoring the highest consumer price index level in history and the scarcity of money with its prohibitive interest rates."

Cites Executive Raises

The cost of administrative government is 15 percent of the tax dollar, Riley reminded the committee, while in business wages and salaries account for an average of 25 percent of the sales dollar.

"No private employer, and I believe this includes Coleman, can approach such a low figure for labor cost as related to the ratio of other costs," he said.

Higher salaries for technical, engineering and scientific employes, he said, "afford the only solution" to the growing problem of recruiting such workers for federal service, and retaining those already hired.

"The budget director claims salary legislation 'will increase inflationary pressures,'" Riley said. "Nobody said this last year when the executive pay bills were before you. Labor supported and urged Congress to recognize its own situation by increasing salaries for its members."

N. Y. Boys Club Nominates Meany 'Man of the Year'

New York—The "Man of the Year Award" of the Boys Club of New York's Borough of Queens was presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. At a banquet in the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, Meany was told the plaque was presented "in recognition of invaluable service ot the cause of boys and the development of character among youth."

In accepting the award, the AFL-CIO president said he believed it to be a recognition "of the work of the trade unions in various sorts of community services.

Practical Demonstration

"You are giving a demonstration of practical work in helping to make the good citizens of tomorrow," he said.

He lauded the role of "voluntary organizations" as an essential part of the American way of life—particularly at a time when the No. 1 problem of the world is the effort of the Kremlin to win worldwide domination.

The American system, with its free institutions, will be able to withstand the attack, he predicted, so long as our economic system provides benefits for everybody, not just for a few.

"Through the American system," he pointed out, "workers have won the highest standards of living in the history of the world. Voluntary organizations—including such groups as the Boys Clubs and the trade unions—are the lifeblood of our free system."

Meany lashed at Moscow propaganda that the world "co-exist" with Soviet leadership.

"Let us do business with Moscow only through our government, and accept the Communists' word for nothing—for their word is worth nothing," he declared. "More than ever before, eternal vigilance is necessary."

Individual Subjugated

At stake in the worldwide conflict with the totalitarians is the democratic civilization of the free world, as opposed by "the rule of animal brute force" in the Communist countries. Behind the Iron Curtain, he noted, the individual is subjugated to "an all-powerful state."

Meany pointed out that the Moscow propaganda agencies constantly attack him and the American labor movement.

"Every night, I'm attacked on Moscow radio as an agent of Wall Street. I'm accused of wanting to start another war because I won't swallow their propaganda," said Meany.

"The Communists cannot achieve world domination without destroying our American way of life.

"Our nation, whether it wants to or not, is the leader of the free world because it has both the spirit and the tremendous resources for such leadership.

"But we can't leave the problem of defending democracy and fighting Communist infiltration and propaganda just to the government. Our government has to know that the people are fully behind them in this struggle."

Business Pleads Disclosure Exemption

Reuther Assails Employers For Welfare Fund Stand

Big business continued its earnest plea for exemption from any requirement for federal disclosure of employe welfare and pension plans while Eisenhower Administration and labor spokesmen insisted that federal disclosure of the financial facts of all such plans is urgently needed. The National Association of Manufacturers formally lined up with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in telling a Senate Labor subcommittee that management-operated welfare and pension plans had shown "few if any abuses."

Vice Pres. George T. Fonda of Weirton Steel Co., speaking for the NAM, told the subcommittee headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) that the Senate ought to investigate "union monopolistic practices" before passing a disclosure law.

He indicated that the NAM didn't think highly about welfare and pension programs negotiated as part of collective bargaining.

Asks Exemption

"Should a law," he asked, "permit the power to force an employer into turning over funds for the price of labor peace in the name of welfare?"

He suggested that nothing except this "power" was responsible for creation of such programs "in many instances."

If Congress should decide that welfare and pension plans must register and report to the federal government, however, Fonda insisted management-administered plans should be excluded.

"Congress should look into all the closets before deciding arbitrarily that there is a skeleton in each," he urged.

Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in a statement filed with the subcommittee, denounced the efforts of business to escape coverage in a disclosure law.

Speaking in behalf of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., Reuther pointed out that four out of five union contracts now "have provision for health and welfare benefits . . . that are the only means by which workers are able to get some health insurance."

There is a "vast number of different plans," he pointed out, and the "conglomeration constitutes a vast exposure to waste, weak administration and corruption."

Cites Opposition

Reuther's statement, which was supplemented by oral testimony by IUD Dir. Al Whitehouse, also pointed out that unions frequently had to compel competitive bidding by insurance companies "over management opposition" to compel a reduction in costs.

"Whether the failure of employers to work for low costs was due to apathy, ignorance, collusive relations or outright chicanery, we do not know," he said. "But we know the effect on the employes has been the same and that the spotlight of public disclosure would be beneficial."

Reuther renewed support of the Senate bill sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) but said that revised proposals by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, with some outlined improvements, are "also acceptable."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a letter to Kennedy gave a formal analysis on the new Mitchell proposal, now embodied in a bill offered by Sens. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.) and William A. Purtell (R-Conn.).

The Ives-Purtell bill, he said, was "close to meeting objectives sought by the AFL-CIO" but needed tightening up and improvement in three major areas.

Breakdown of Coverage

In response to a request from Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), Meany also furnished a breakdown on the number of workers covered by various types of programs.

In the pension field, he said, 10.7 million workers are protected by programs administered solely by management and only 1.7 million by plans either union-administered or jointly administered.

On welfare programs, employers alone administer plans covering 28.8 million workers, while 2.5 million are protected by union-administered or jointly managed plans.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, testifying before the House Labor Committee headed by Rep. Graham Barden (D-N. C.), emphasized substantially the same points made by Meany and Reuther.

He praised the revised Mitchell program but pointed out that the AFL-CIO had endorsed the principles of two bills filed by Reps. Frank Thompson (D-N. J.) and Edith Green (D-Ore.).

He recommended changes in the new Administration bills to bring them more closely in line with the Thompson-Green bills.

Mitchell himself testified before the Barden committee at his own request and renewed Administration pressure for swift enactment of adequate federal disclosure legislation covering "all types of plans," whether union-administered, management-administered or jointly controlled.

Both workers and the public at large have a "tremendous stake" in the $7 billion a year invested in welfare and pension plans, he said, and these groups "have a right to expect help from their government in seeing that the financial transactions are open to proper scrutiny."

United Mine Workers Pres. John L. Lewis, speaking for his unaffiliated union before the Kennedy subcommittee, scoffed at the idea of disclosure legislation but said that if there "must be" some law he favored the bill sponsored by Douglas.

AREA CONFERENCE of AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education in Minneapolis brought together Gov. Orville Freeman (DF-L) of Minnesota, COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt and Pres. Robert A. Olson of the Minnesota AFL-CIO Federation of Labor, that state's merged labor body. About 700 delegates from six states attended the conference, one of a series being held around the country. Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh, western director of women's activities for COPE, addressed a record group of 250 women at a luncheon during the affair.

Young Republicans Split With Ike On 'Wreck' Law, U. S. Aid to Schools

The Young Republican National Federation has reversed its earlier stand against a national "right-to-work law and called for immediate adoption of a "wreck" amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act.

The action took place at the federation's tenth biennial convention in Washington which saw the Young GOPers split with the Eisenhower Administration also on federal aid for school construction.

At the last Young GOP convention in 1955 a national "right-to-work" proposal, similar to the one accepted at the recent meeting, was shouted down. The "wreck" amendment—opposed by the Eisenhower Administration—was approved this time on a voice vote.

The anti-Eisenhower complexion of the convention was revealed in the recorded vote on federal aid to education. Of 623 possible votes, 390 were cast for an amendment opposing federal aid and 221 for. Twelve delegates were recorded as not voting.

A few days later Pres. Eisenhower, in a letter to Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen (R-N. J.) endorsed in general terms a compromise $2.4 billion school construction bill approved by the House Labor Committee but made it clear that he would prefer a measure closer to original Administration proposals.

The anti-Administration forces in control of the convention showed their strength also in adopting by a 333 to 254 vote an amendment assailing the status of forces agreement covering the rights of servicemen overseas, and opposing aid to Yugoslavia. The Young GOP stand on these matters is in direct opposition to the Administration's positions.

The Administration won out on one controversial issue, its civil rights program. The convention voted 443 to 168 to specifically endorse the President's program.

The remainder of the platform adopted by the convention generally took a pro-Eisenhower position on the various portions of the Administration's program.

While both the President and Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell have opposed a national "right-to-work" law, they have refused to endorse moves to repeal section 14-B of the Taft-Hartley Act which allows states to adopt "wreck" statutes.

Mitchell, however, has urged states legislatures against adoption of laws to limit union security provisions.

Foundry Local Subscribes for All

Federal Labor Union No. 18267 in Cleveland, Ohio, representing workers at the John Harsch Foundry and Machine Co. has renewed subscriptions to the AFL-CIO News for its 622 officers and members.

The local originally subscribed for its 46 officers in 1955, expanded its subscription to cover 612 officers and members in 1956 and this year renewed its subscription to cover its increased members.

Pennsylvania Senate Delays Disclosure Bill

Harrisburg, Pa.—With the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association, the state Chamber of Commerce and the insurance and banking lobby calling the tune, the Republican-controlled Senate has postponed for two years action on a bill calling for full disclosure of health and welfare plans.

A measure modeled on the Douglas-Murray-Ives bill, currently up for hearings before a Senate Labor subcommittee, was introduced with labor support in the final days of the legislative session.

The measure, a substitute for a weaker bill before the House, passed the lower chamber without a dissenting vote. The measure called for total disclosure of all health and welfare plans, including those administered by management, and set up stiff penalties for violations.

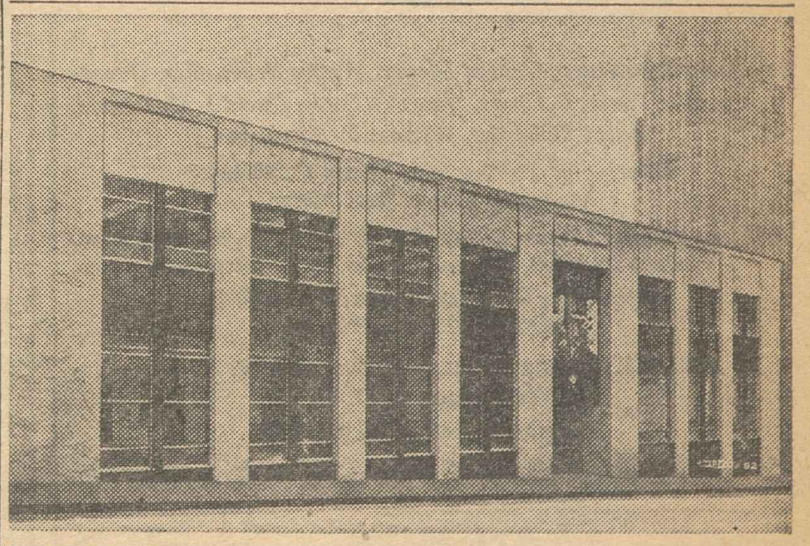
The measure reached the Senate and was reported out of committee when the Pennsylvania NAM and the Chamber swung into action.

Moving quickly to the Republican leaders who control the upper chamber, the business groups managed to postpone action by putting the bill off for two years for more study.

The national NAM and Chamber are on record as opposing full disclosure of welfare plan operations except for those jointly administered by management and unions or those administered only by unions.

Three More Credit Unions Are Formed

Madison, Wis. — Members of AFL-CIO local unions have organized three more credit unions, the Credit Union National Association reported.



NEW HEADQUARTERS building has been opened by the Marine Firemen in San Francisco. The reinforced concrete structure consists of a basement, garage, two floors of office space, a hiring hall and a restaurant with a seating capacity of 180 persons. The total cost was estimated at about $800,000.

The Soviet Union Exposed

THE UNITED NATIONS Special Committee report on the Hungarian revolt for independence and freedom documents for all the world to see the brutality and hypocrisy of the Soviet Union.

The report, detailed and exhaustive, will serve the cause of freedom and decency and enhance the prestige of the United Nations in helping to build peaceful and honorable relations among the nations of the world.

Drafted by representatives of the smaller nations in the UN, the report is a strong indictment of the Soviet Union for its aggression and terror against the Hungarian people.

This document, which turns such a pitiless spotlight on the Soviet Union and its methods of oppression, deserves the widest possible distribution and attention so that American trade unionists can obtain an accurate, factual picture of Soviet actions and be in a better position to evaluate the false Soviet propaganda claims of being advocates of peace and freedom.

The Young Fogies

WASHINGTON is currently going through the stages of another epidemic of stories on how Pres. Eisenhower is firmly in control of the Republican Party again, citing the GOP action on the civil rights bill.

But the Young Republican National Federation has taken care of the pundits. At its recent convention, given a chance to endorse a pro-Eisenhower platform, it took the anti-Eisenhower position on a number of important subjects.

The Young GOP defied the President's opposition to a national "right-to-work" law and called for "wreck" legislation. It opposed the President also on a federal aid for school construction program, and took a dim, if not explicit view of the Administration's budget.

The President's repeated appeals to the youth of the country for support of his program have apparently been drowned out by the cries of the Young Fogies in the Republican Party.

The Feudalists

TESTIMONY from NAM and Chamber of Commerce witnesses before congressional committees have revealed one fact: their real objection to disclosing the facts on welfare plans they control is a refusal to acknowledge that such programs are substantially "deferred wages" to which the employes are "entitled."

George T. Fonda, the NAM witness, even suggested that Congress ought not to allow unions to "force" the negotiation of such health and pension plans "for the price of labor peace in the name of welfare."

He seems to think that collective bargaining is just a form of extortion, with management being compelled to "turn over funds," and that the whole system is just a matter of improper "monopolistic practices" in which downtrodden employers are mercilessly abused.

In short, he is a feudalist who thinks that employers alone should run the economy, the government and their workers—and so are the Chamber of Commerce and other employer spokesmen who have paraded their fraudulent protests about being forced to disclose welfare and pension plan facts to the intended beneficiaries.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II JUNE 29, 1957 No. 26

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Independence Day—1957!

British Guiana's Dr. Cheddi Jagan Eager to Make Nation a Satellite

(The following article entitled "What About British Guiana?" by Harry H. Pollak, associate Inter-American representative of the AFL-CIO, is excerpted from the July issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.)

Four years have gone by since Britain dispatched a warship to its colony on the mainland of South America, "lifted" the constitution and put in jail the leading minister, the Stalinist Dr. Cheddi Jagan, together with a number of his chief supporters.

In 1953 British Guiana was in turmoil. On coming to power through his People's Progressive Party, the Jagan government had refused to administer the government and instead ordered political strikes throughout the colony.

Follows Policies of Soviet

A clear indication of Jagan's political philosophy is shown in some remarks contained in his address to a party congress in 1956 when he said:

"Let me at this point refer to the teachings of Comrade Stalin. . . . In the interest, therefore, of such a united front or a broadened People's Progressive Party, we must be at all times guided by Comrade Mao Tze-Tung's three well-known principles. . . . All these trade unions are affiliated to the pro-imperialist ICFTU."

But in 1957, despite four years of interim government, Stalinist Jagan stands an excellent chance of winning the elections due to be held in August.

Up to this point he has always been able to point out that he never had a chance to put his program in practice, to attack the nominated executive and legislative councils, to criticize from without. It is clear he never really intends to administer, but only to sow seeds of chaos and confusion.

Why then is Jagan still so powerful?

The answer lies in many areas, of course. But one of the chief problems is that improvements since 1953 in the economic situation of the workers and farmers of British Guiana have neither been visible nor clear.

Any demagogue could find a happy hunting ground here, but it is the tragedy of British Guiana that its chief demagogue is a man who is ready, willing and eager to make Guiana a captive satellite, serving the foreign policy interests of the Soviet Union.

Jagan's recent appeal to the impoverished farmers and the downtrodden workers is ironic in view of the earth-shaking exposures of massive Soviet exploitation and oppression of these very groups.

But it must be remembered that perhaps less than a handful of Guianese really know communism in theory or practice. For most of them Hungary is a faraway place with little meaning.

Moreover, the democratic forces in British Guiana are weak and divided. Too many individuals are vying with one another for political power rather than unifying for the greatest effect. Some of the democrats are still unaware of the nature of the enemy in their midst. I remember being asked by a highly intelligent civil servant:

"Do you really think Jagan is a Communist?"

There are among the democrats those who suffer politically as a result of being associated with an interim, nominated government. Many of them have been doing an outstanding job within the limited framework, but interim governments in the Caribbean are by their very nature highly unpopular.

Independence from colonial control is a burning desire of most of the people in the Caribbean area and cuts across ideological lines.

The free trade union movement must, of course, operate within this political setting. It is a weak trade union movement.

British Guiana is not much different from other territories in the Caribbean area. It has essentially a plantation economy, where many employers are geared to the most feudal concepts of labor-management relations.

It also has an economy of high unemployment and underemployment, so that a man visiting a friend on the job may be suspected of seeking his friend's job.

Victimization of workers for union activity is not uncommon. Dues-paying members are rarities. Some trade union leaders have political power as their essential aim, and periods before elections, therefore, find unions at their lowest ebb.

Reds Attack Union Leader

The ORIT affiliate is the British Guiana Trades Union Council. It has as its general secretary Rupert C. Tello, who is an able Caribbean trade unionist.

Tello, however, suffers from the fact that he is a nominated member of the interim government. Despite the fact that he has been doing yeoman work in his government position, Tello is the subject of incessant attacks by the Jaganite Communists for this thankless role.

There is no question that the free trade union movement of British Guiana will need strong international labor solidarity. In all of the territory there are practically no free trade union organizers who are supported alone by trade union salaries.

A union organizer must travel tremendous distances, often over some of the most atrocious roads, in order to talk to workers. In the rainy season in British Guiana the road system in many parts of the country is just a morass of mud.

They also need good trade union literature, adapted to the needs of the area, to counteract the great quantities of Communist material financed by the so-called World Federation of Trade Unions.

Screen Actors Toss Blood Bank 'Party'

AFL-CIO News
MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION
AFL-CIO NEWS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Saturday, June 29, 1957

SCREEN LOVELY Jayne Mansfield answers the questions on the donors' blank for a Red Cross aide when the AFL-CIO Screen Actors Guild turned its national headquarters in Hollywood into a blood donor center. Many AFL-CIO unions assist Red Cross blood banks throughout the country but not all can recruit such attractive volunteers as Jayne.

BLOOD PRESSURE of Executive Sec. John Dales of Screen Actors Guild is taken by a Red Cross nurse while Jayne Mansfield assures him "it won't hurt a bit." Dales, who gave a pint of blood, doesn't seem to be in any great pain.

SOME STIMULANT is given to three donors who gave blood at the Screen Actors Guild "blood bank party." Jayne Mansfield, an ardent union member herself, pours coffee for this trio in the union's headquarters. The union's membership list is a Hollywood Who's-Who.

NOT ENOUGH hemoglobin got Jayne Mansfield rejected as a blood donor at the Red Cross blood bank "party" at the Screen Actors Guild offices in Hollywood. So Jayne offered her services as a volunteer nurse for the affair.

GENUINE CONCERN is registered by volunteer nurse Jayne Mansfield as she watches the needle climb on the blood pressure instrument on Actor James Lydon's right arm.

TROPHY PRESENTATIONS are made by Camden, N. J., unionists to Woodrow Wilson High School athletes in the name of Peter J. McGuire, the Camden resident who made Labor Day a reality. From left, Sec.-Treas. Adolph Lehr of Teamsters Local 676, Pitcher Bob Whalen with most valuable player award, Coach Stanley Pawlak, Central Labor Union Pres. Joseph J. McComb and Co-Captain Dick Wilson.

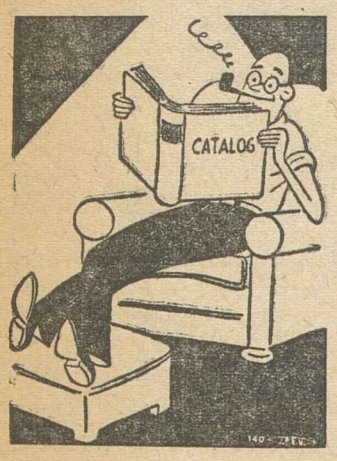
How to Buy:

Big Price Rise Due to Explode

By Sidney Margolius

YOUR living-cost prospects for the second half of 1957 are for record-high expenses late this summer, followed in December and January by a leveling off of the third and least necessary inflation since 1946.

Since one year ago the dollar in your pocket has shrunk to 96 cents. Compared with 1950 just before Korea, it is now worth 84 cents. Compared with pre-World War II 1939, your buck is only half the man it was—now worth exactly 50 cents.



Prices now are rising faster than wage-earners' incomes. In the past year, living costs have risen 4 percent compared to a rise of 3.5 percent in industrial wages.

But since December, living costs have gone up 1.1 percent while the average wage has fallen 2.7 percent.

From December to March, the net spendable average earnings of a wage-earner with three dependents in terms of 1947-49 dollars fell from $64.86 a week to $62.99.

At the beginning of this year, this department forecast living costs would rise 2.2½ percent by September. In the first four months of the year they have already risen 1.1 percent. We can expect our pocketbooks are going to take equally severe punishment before winter brings relief.

The wholesale food price indexes are popping like firecrackers at this writing, and in late summer will explode into new high prices in the retail markets. In just one week in June, the Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food index jumped 1.5 percent.

A number of other necessities will cost more this fall, notably clothing and some household equipment and supplies, television sets and paint.

At the same time, increasing competition in the face of declining demand is building up some better values in tires, building materials and household appliances.

Unlike the previous World War II inflation and Korean inflation, the present unnecessary inflation has occurred in spite of declining demand for many types of goods.

Car prices went up in '56 and '57 even while sales were dropping from 1955 levels. Even while building costs have been easing and demand is being stifled by tight mortgage money, prices of finished houses have risen.

There is increasing evidence that prices are being kept up artificially.

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Making Ends Meet:

How to Avoid Clothing Mildew

By Nancy Pratt

ANY housewife who has had clothing ruined by mildew knows it pays to guard against such damage when the weather gets muggy.

Mildew breeds in moist dark places, so clothing stored in humid summer weather provides the perfect setting for mold growth.

To prevent mildew, keep closets clean, dry and well ventilated. Dirt also encourages mold, so always have clothes laundered or dry cleaned before storing them.

Hang clothes as loosely as possible in the closet to let air circulate around them. Put shoes, suitcases, and other leather goods on shelves.

If the weather is especially damp, a light in the closet will help dry the atmosphere. It's also a good idea to leave the closet door open occasionally or use an electric fan to keep the air circulating.

Chemicals to dry the air can also help combat mildew. Silica gel and activated alumina, generally sold under trade names, control mildew by absorbing the moisture in the air. Neither of these chemicals are harmful to fabrics and they can be hung in bags in closets or spread in the folds of clothing stored in drawers and boxes.

Calcium chloride is another moisture-absorbing chemical, but don't let it come into contact with fabrics. It can make holes in them. If you use calcium chloride, place it in a container on the closet floor.

In humid weather, it's wise to dry out all soiled clothes, towels and washcloths before putting them in the hamper. Keep wet shower curtains stretched out so they'll have a chance to dry. If you find you've sprinkled more laundry than you have time to iron in a day, dry and air it. Or store it in the refrigerator where the cold will discourage molding.

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YOU can add variety to picnic lunch menus by taking along frozen fruit and letting it defrost on the trip. In the morning when you start out, pack the frozen fruit in an insulated paper bag. Then take it out to defrost an hour or so before picnic time. (In normal summer weather allow about an hour and a half.) By the time you eat your lunch you will have a ready-to-serve chilled fruit cup for dessert.

If you don't have a portable refrigerator, this method is a good one for transporting uncooked meats for cookouts. Choose frozen hamburgers or steaks. Pack them in the insulated bag, and start defrosting about two hours before using. That way the meat keeps cool and won't spoil before you're ready to use it.

Here We Go Again Answering Our Mail

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—It's mail bag time again so here we go. From Chicago, Ill.: How do I go about getting my dog into the actors' union so that he can work in pictures? He can perform any trick you like and I'd share his salary with you. He's a sort of terrier.—FRANK N.

Dear Frank: There's no union for dogs that perform in pictures—but most movie dog handlers and trainers are members of Teamsters Studio Local 399. Thanks for offering to cut me in but I can't do anything to help you and wouldn't want to deprive you and your pooch of your earnings. Try writing to the casting departments of the major film studios and enclose pictures of your dog.

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From Henderson, Texas: Could you possibly give me any information as to how I could become a movie actress? I love acting. I am 5' 6", weigh 120 pounds, have gray eyes, brown hair and am 14 years old.—MISS D. J.

Dear Miss D. J.: Whatever you do, girl, keep studying your lessons at school, especially English and maybe other languages, also elocution, debating, public speaking. Act in the school plays and if there's a summer stock theatre nearby, get a vacation job there—doing anything. Later, if you can, attend a good dramatic school. At all times, discuss your plans with your parents and listen to them. Keep in mind that acting as a profession is difficult to break into and there's only room for a very few at the top. But if you've got the determination and the will power, good luck to you.

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From Bangor, Me: For some reason or other they don't play many Western pictures here. Please give me the titles of some good new ones so that I can ask the theatre managers to run them. —JACK R.

Dear Jack: You'll enjoy "Gunfight at the O.K. Corral" starring Burt Lancaster and Kirk Douglas; "The Lonely Man" starring Jack Palance and Anthony Perkins; "The Tall T"

Burt Lancaster and Kirk Douglas

starring Randolph Scott and Richard Boone; "True Story of Jesse James" with Bob Wagner and Jeffrey Hunter; "Westward Ho! The Wagons" starring Fess Parker and Kathleen Crowley.

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From Boston, Mass.: Is it true that Robert Montgomery is quitting television and returning to motion pictures?—MRS. B. D.

Dear Mrs. B. D.: I don't know if Bob Montgomery is quitting television for good but he is going to produce and direct, in association with James Cagney, a theatrical movie based on the life of Admiral "Bull" Halsey. Cagney, of course, will play Halsey and should be terrific in the part. Montgomery's a captain in the U.S. Naval Reserve and you can expect he'll have the full cooperation of the entire U.S. Navy in making this particular picture.

★ ★ ★

From Red Bluff, Calif.: I like horror movies but you hardly ever pay any attention to them. How come?—KEN A.

Dear Ken: One man's meat is another man's poison, they say, and I just don't particularly enjoy horror pictures. But please continue to have a good time yourself and I'll do likewise.

I'm Often Wrong:

More Than One Way To Doctor a Baseball

By Joe Miller

ALL the furor over Milwaukee's Lew Burdette supposedly throwing a spitball has brought to mind some of the slicker stuff that pitchers have been using for years to equalize the hitters.

For example, there was an item called the "grease" or "vaseline" ball. It has been used—and undoubtedly still is being used—with telling effect.

Furthermore, it is a quasi-legal pitch, too. The rule book says a pitcher can't rub any foreign substance on the ball. But nothing says he can't rub his hands through his slicked down locks before delivering. And, if a fella likes to use vaseline or b'ar grease on those Presley-like tresses, what's an umpire to do?

If any beefs develop over the vaseline ball, however, you may get situations like this one. A manager may come charging out of the dugout and tell the plate umpire:

"Let's take a look at Harvey Hard-one out there. I think he's throwing the grease ball."

So the umpire answers: "But where could he hide the grease?"

"Well, let's inspect him," the manager demands.

Harvey Hard-one comes in to the plate at the umpire's request. The rival manager grabs his cap and points to his shining hair: "Look how his hair is slicked down with all that grease. He just rubs his hand through his hair and then throws that cheater up there to my hitters."

So the umpire calls for a towel to rub the grease out of his hair before allowing him to go back and pitch.

It's just like the fight match, when the contestants are called to ring center. One manager complains that his boy's opponent is too well greased and his tiger's blows will slip off. So the referee wipes him dry.

Mickey Owen, the old catcher who muffed Hugh Casey's spitter third strike in the 1941 World Series, contends there are a dozen hurlers in the big leagues using the vaseline ball. "They can," he says, "hide the grease on the bill of their cap or even inside the glove."

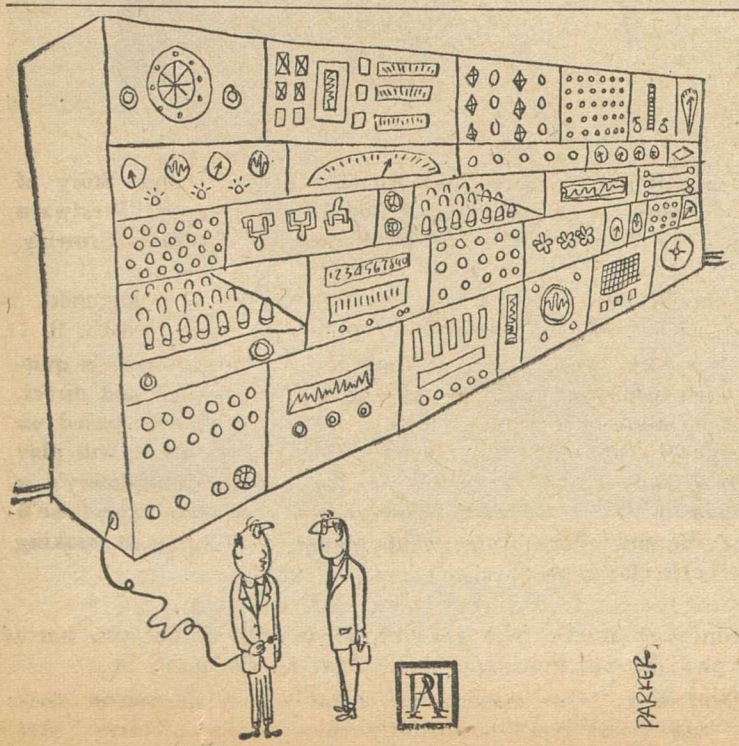
Frank Dascoli, the umpire, adds that there are many other ways that a pitcher can do his cheating. "They said that Spud Chandler used to rub soap on the inside of his trouser legs," Frank said. "Then, when he would get up a sweat he could reach down and put the suds on the ball to make it do tricks."

There is more than one way to 'doctor' a ball. One catcher sharpens a buckle on his shin guard with a file. During the game he rubs the ball over this sharp buckle, and the ball flutters and dips when it approaches the plate. "Nobody has gotten wise to it yet," grins the catcher. "Of course, we have to get rid of that ball when we come to bat."

SPORTS-WHIRLING: A New York newspaper recently referred to him as "the late Paul Waner," but the former Pittsburgh outfielder is very much alive . . . Herb Wright, business manager of the Baltimore Colts, drives around town in a fancy car with lettering which reads: "Two on the fifty!" . . . The Phillies have the baldest coaching staff in history with Andy Seminick, Whitlow Wyatt and Wally Moses. The Phils are thinking of bringing Seminick out of retirement to catch.

Dog track operators in Florida are fighting a move to bring harness racing down there . . . Mort Cooper, former Cardinal pitcher, has opened a baseball camp for boys at Kerrville, Tex. . . . The embossed stationery of Garnet "Sugar" Hart, the welterweight, reads: "Heartlines from Sugar." . . . Willie Hartack's agent is so busy these days that he's hired an agent to help him.

New York writers say Phil Rizzuto sounds like Groucho Marx on the radio . . . If state boxing commissions are sincere in wanting to help the smaller clubs they could cut down some of the costs saddled on the promoters . . . A Milwaukee brewery is starting a telephone service to give fans running scores of major league games . . . Best all-time pitching average in the majors belongs to Yankee Whitey Ford. With 82 won and 28 lost, his average is an amazing .745 .



"There isn't any place to plug it in."

Soup to Nonsense:

Make-It Kits Rival Tax Forms

By Jane Goodsell

"COMPLETE, easy-to-follow directions." These words strike terror to my soul. More times than I like to think about, I have sat up until midnight, my head spinning and my fingernails bitten to the quick, trying to make sense out of the instructions included in a game or a handicraft kit designed for children from 5 to 8 years old.

Oh, those step-by-step, simple instructions! ("Attach knurled knob 3-A to pinion shaft 4-D, fitting flap 6-C into slot 6-F.")

Why must children's toys be so constructive and educational anyways? My own children prefer simpler pleasures. Their favorite activities are eating between meals and dressing up in my clothes, and nobody ever had to teach them how.

My second-born daughter is due to have a birthday soon, and I cringe when I think of the games and make-it kits headed our way.

I can see it now. The jewelry craft with its glittering array of seed beads, agates, needles, clasps, thread and clips. The gala button assortments, the Indian beadcraft, the make-it-yourself mobiles, the marionette theatres, the string, the glue, the wire, the laces, the adhesive discs, the wear and tear on the vacuum cleaner, the tears, the headaches, the aspirin.

And those easy-to-understand directions that are harder to read than an income tax form.

I can see it coming. A couple of days after the party, the birthday girl will appear before me, her eyes looking trustfully into mine, and in her hands a make-it-yourself kit.

"Mommy, I don't understand how to put it together."

Hours later, the child's father will arrive home to a dinner that is not ready, and I will pluck at his sleeve and look up at him with eyes crossed with fatigue and tension, and whimper, "I don't understand how to put it together."

Along toward midnight, his hands shaking and his lips trembling with fatigue and tension, the child's father will proceed from step 9 to step 10.

Some instructions have an outward appearance of simplicity. One must simply insert tab (1) into a slot (1) and tab (2) into slot (2) and so on. But there is a hitch. Tab (1) is always just a teensy-weensy bit too big to fit into slot (1).

The words are English, and I guess they mean something. But I am just a simple girl without an engineering degree to my name. Furthermore, I have so little patience that I've never even built a ship in a bottle.

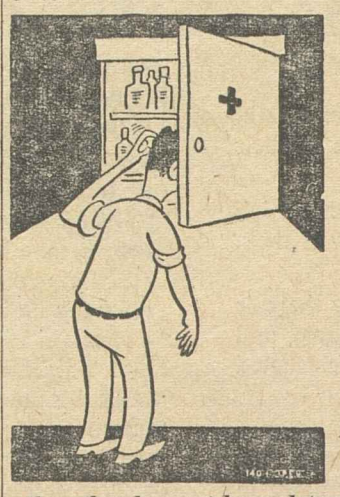
I probably will, though, one of these days. Somebody will give one the children a kit.

For Your Health's Sake:

Diabetes Disorder of Adult Life

By Dr. Morris Brand

DIABETES mellitus, to give the disease its medical name, it a condition whose cause is not fully known. It is known that several factors play an important role in its development and these include heredity, age, sex, race, obesity, occupational and stressful situations such as abnormally increased thyroid activity, pregnancy, fever, infection, surgery and trauma.



Diabetes can be considered as a disorder of adult life occurring usually in the decades between 30 and 50. In women the disease frequently has its onset at the menopause. Obesity and diabetes are often found together but whether one is the cause of the other has not been determined.

The usual symptoms of the disease are excessive thirst, an increase in appetite (oftimes with a craving for sweets), excessive urination, general weakness and weight loss.

Sometimes these symptoms do not manifest themselves clearly and it is for this reason, among others, that a urine examination should be performed periodically as part of the periodic health re-valuation. Urines may contain sugar and the patient may not have any symptoms of the condition.

FORTUNATELY, today a great deal is known about the proper treatment and care of the diabetic. The discovery of insulin and subsequent development of the knowledge of nutrition has changed the disorder from a mortal one to one which makes it possible to live a normal span of years during which time the patient can conduct an almost completely normal life and avoid the degenerative and other complications.

There are several types of insulin on the market and the determination as to which one is to be used—and the quantity, must depend on your physician.

Recently oral medication in the form of tablets has appeared as a substitute for insulin. Although many hospitals are trying them and a certain degree of success has resulted in certain selected patients, the use of these preparations is still considered experimental.

It is to be hoped that the tablets will not be purchased without a physician's prescription and no one will be foolish enough to use them without advice and careful guidance of a physician who has had some experience or observations in their use.

The diabetic today can be a reassured and relaxed person if under proper treatment.

JOSEPH D. KEENAN, (left) secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and AFL-CIO vice president, faces reporters as he answers questions on the new AFL-CIO public service radio series, Labor Answers Your Questions. Questioning Keenan on "right-to-work" legislation are (left to right) Joseph Loftus, New York Times; John Grimes, Wall Street Journal, and Maureen Gothlin, United Press.

THIRTY SCHOLARSHIPS worth from $100 to $500 each at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis have been made available by unions, councils and federations throughout the state—and here are the holders of some of them with union officials. Still other Minnesota unions award scholarships to the university's Duluth branch, to Hibbing Junior College and to Gogebic Community College at Ironwood, Mich. Minnesota is typical of all sections of the country—the descendants of workers who a century and more ago were fighting for free grammar schools for all children are now helping the young of another generation get advanced training.

Labor Helping Students Foot College Bills

By Gervase N. Love

Half a million of this year's high school graduates, the ink on their diplomas still drying, have their eager young minds pointed to the next great adventure in their lives—college.

Close on their heels are another couple of million or more of next year's high school seniors—and 500,000 or so of them had better start thinking now if they, too, want to go to college.

It's getting tougher and tougher to get into college. In the first place, there is a shortage of classrooms in colleges as well as in elementary and high schools, and the halls up which the ivy of the next generation will climb aren't being constructed fast enough to meet the demand.

There's a shortage of teachers, too, just as there is at the lower levels. And a lot more students want to go to college for a very good reason: one authority has calculated that the average college graduate earns an estimated $100,000 more in the course of his lifetime than the man or woman who stops his education when he gets out of high school.

That leaves one big final barrier: the cost. Tuition alone may vary from $200 at a tiny number of small colleges and one state university—West Virginia, for residents—to $1,500 at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

On top of that must come room and board, books, laboratory fees, laundry, travel, student body dues, clothing and all the other incidentals. All of these vary from college to college.

To help ease the financial burden on prospective students who might, despite the best efforts of themselves and their families, be deprived of the chance for a college education, a number of helps are available.

Not the least of these is an impressive list of full or partial scholarships made available by the labor movement.

The trade unionists who make up the membership of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates are nothing if not practical.

Not only do they enjoy the satisfaction of helping a young man or woman foot college bills and prepare for a fruitful life as an adult. They also realize that through a union scholarship there may be implanted in him a life-long interest in and sympathy with the labor movement—and the more people who know the facts about the labor movement, the better off are organized workers.

"And who knows," dreamed Pres. C. Richard Cameron of the Clairton, Pa., local of the Steelworkers, "some day our scholarship program may produce a young doctor who will discover the cure or preventive of some killer-disease of man."

Aspirants for union-sponsored scholarships often have to take competitive examinations or write an essay, or both, on the labor movement or one of its phases.

The students, naturally, look to their high school teachers for the information they need. The teachers, just as naturally, look to the AFL-CIO, the international unions, state or local central bodies or local unions—most of them, after all, are smart enough to be suspicious of what the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chambers of Commerce offer along these lines.

So books and pamphlets and other literature go into high school libraries, there to stay and nurture young minds for years to come.

Organized labor's interest in college education isn't something new. The AFL Oregon Federation of Labor started it in 1947, when it announced $500 scholarships, based on competitive examinations on the labor movement, for seniors in public, private or parochial high schools.

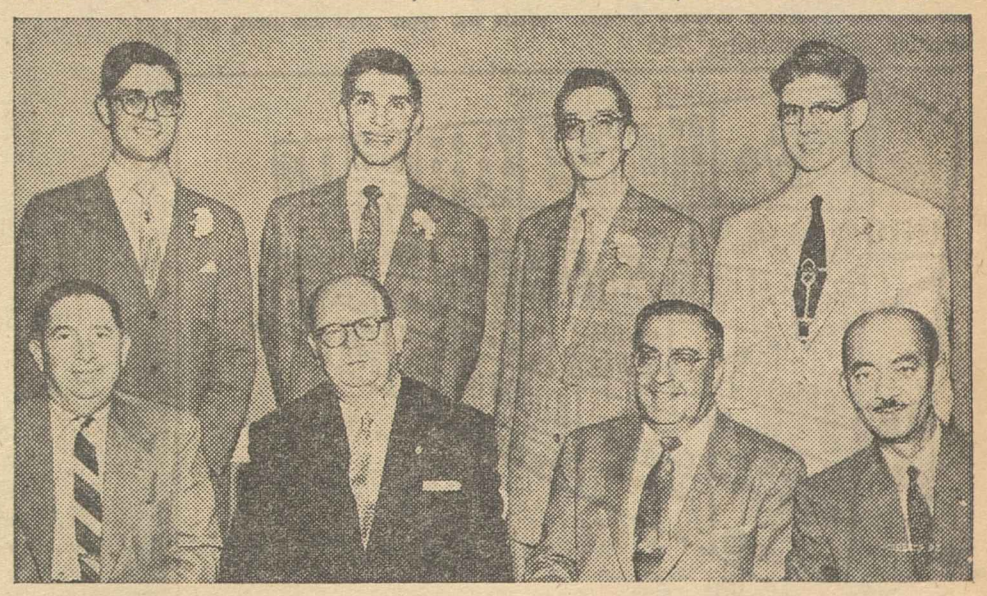
The first award was two scholarships. Since then, it has varied from two to five, depending upon contributions from affiliates. Now 15 state bodies offer such assistance in amounts ranging from $50 to $500 applicable to tuition.

In addition, a number of state trade groups, such as the State Council of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Minnesota, the New York State Council of Machinists and the California State Council of Building Service Employes, offer tuition aid to members or children of members who pass special tests.

The Air Line Pilots offer two-year aviation civil medical fellowships at Ohio State University, worth from $3,600 to $7,200 a year, to graduates of Class A Medical schools. The Ladies Garment Workers since 1948 has sponsored a $2,500 scholarship at Roosevelt University, Chicago. The Seafarers each year offer four Andrew Furuseth memorial scholarships worth $1,500 a year to members or their children. The Steelworkers and their local unions are spending an estimated $40,000 on grants for tuition.

Local central bodies and unions in too great numbers to be listed offer a wide range of partial scholarship.

Other aids are available, too, for the prospective collegian. A recent survey by The Machinist, publication of the Intl. Association of Machinists, found such sources as loans from the colleges, usually not available until the second year, or from a growing number of banks; earnings during the college year which, incidentally, should come from jobs requiring no more than 15 or 20 hours of work a week; earnings from summer jobs; cleaning out the savings account on the ground that an education is an investment, and last but not least, the ol' reliable—Pa.



THE WINNERS of the four scholarships awarded annually to children of members by New York Local 32B, Building Service Employes, are shown (rear) smiling happily just after getting the good word from union officers (seated). The winners are (left to right) John M. Diamante, who will go to New York University; Angelo J. Lopana and George J. Maass, Fordham, and Robert V. Poignant, Manhattan. Seated are (left to right) Vice Pres. Thomas Shortman, Pres. David Sullivan, Sec.-Treas. Arthur L. Harckam and Sec. Thomas G. Young.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

NOT SINCE 1937 has there been such a controversy over the Supreme Court as there is today, in the wake of decisions strongly curbing the investigations of congressional committees and strongly asserting the rights of individuals as against the claims of the government to protect national security.

The subject that fascinates most observers is that the justices appointed by the "liberal" Harry S. Truman tend to vote for the supremacy of "security" whereas three justices named by the "conservative" Dwight D. Eisenhower tend to vote with Roosevelt's residuary legatees—Hugo Black and William O. Douglas.

Chief Justice Warren, an Eisenhower appointee, nearly always votes with Black and Douglas—on labor issues as well as pure civil liberties questions. On civil liberties cases, Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., an Eisenhower choice, tends to vote with Warren, Black and Douglas.

Usually this solid four-member bloc has the support of either Justice Frankfurter, another Roosevelt legatee after a fashion, or Justice John Marshall Harlan, an Eisenhower appointee.

In short, the Warren-Black-Douglas-Brennan grouping usually wins, gathering in either one or two of the other members. The consistent losers are Tom Clark and Harold Burton, Truman justices. In recent cases Clark has often been a one-man minority.

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THE RESULT OF THE COURT'S DECISIONS has been efforts by southern Democrats and Herbert Brownell's Justice Dept. to find ways to circumvent or override the judgments.

It is useful, under the circumstances, to go back to a book, The Supremacy of Judicial Power, written by the late Justice Jackson before he became a Supreme Court member.

Jackson was a New Deal Roosevelt official, who as a cabinet member was committed to attacking the conservative Supreme Court of his times, when the court knocked out minimum-wage laws and farm laws and laws to protect collective bargaining.

As a lawyer, Jackson nevertheless could point out in his book that the Supreme Court, composed of members appointed for life and essentially untouchable by Congress or the Executive, inevitably served as "the check of the last generation upon the present."

Mr. Brownell, who is Jackson's successor as attorney general, might well read Jackson's book again—and halt his attacks on the present court.

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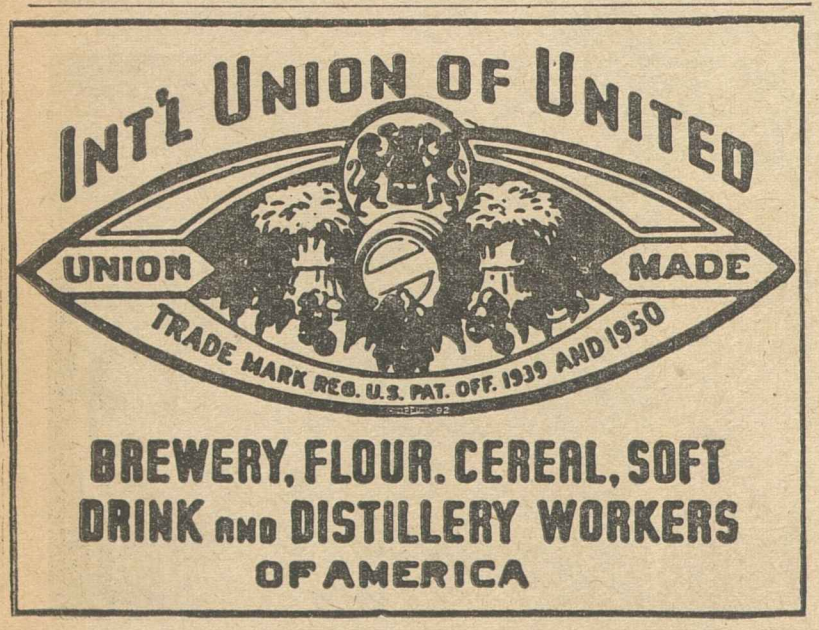
IF THE COURT IS WRONG on the issues of national security and individual liberty, it will be corrected. The Roosevelt "court-packing" plan of 1937 failed in its details but it produced the desired result. The Wagner Act was upheld, the Fair Labor Standards Act was upheld, the TVA was upheld.

An excess of judicial "conservatism" was overruled by the President, the Congress and the people. Any excesses today also will be overruled if the President, the Congress and the people are in agreement about the facts.

There is nothing unusual about the fact that the Truman appointees tend to be less "liberal" than the Eisenhower nominees. Presidents are often naive about the Supreme Court.

Theodore Roosevelt, to give an example, appointed the great Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes and then denounced him because he voted "against TR" in an anti-trust case. Holmes was barred from the White House. Franklin D. Roosevelt must often have regretted his appointment of Justice Frankfurter, who promptly turned "conservative" on many issues.

The labels mean little. In our country the high court has generally, as Jackson put it, restrained the hot passions of temporary majorities or forced the majorities to prove themselves.



THE UNION LABEL of the Intl. Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers of America, is displayed full-size on the outside of canned and bottled beer and ale cartons and on draught beer kegs and barrels. Members of this union also produce union-made distilled spirits, soft drinks, flour, cereal, rice and other grain products, cigars, stogies, and other tobacco products, and many brands of canned and processed food products of national prominence.

Vandercook Says:

High Court Isn't Aiding Reds

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDST.)

IT is traditional that we are apt to be less stirred, and less attentive, when history is made than when news is made. In its recent three related rulings by which it undertook to restore the balance of the, for-some-time out-of-kilter scales of American justice, the Supreme Court undoubtedly made both.

In the case of John Stewart Service, the high court decided that a secretary of state exceeds his power if he dismisses a career officer in our foreign service on mere suspicion.

In the case of John Watkins it ruled that a citizen who is questioned by a congressional investigating committee may not be punished for a refusal to reveal the names of past associates, inasmuch as no legislative committee has ever been instructed to seek "to expose for the sake of exposure."

Most importantly of all, 14 convictions of so-called "second-string Communists" in California, under the Smith Act, were reversed on the ground that that piece of legislation does not, and in substance cannot-prohibit the "teaching of forcible overthrow (of government) as an abstract principle, divorced from any effort to instigate action to that end."

A few short years, ago in the dark hey-day of Sen. McCarthy, those decisions would have been greeted with a furious outcry. A few primitives among us, of course, have growled that the leading jurists of the United States must, at very least, be Communist sympathizers to have reached that trio of conclusions.

They now clearly represent only a tiny minority. That they have been so little heeded reveals, more than many would have imagined just a few days ago, how deeply the American people were concerned during those years when the restraining reins of justice slipped.

Most of all, the calm approval with which the nation has, in general, received those Supreme Court rulings tells us how much more understanding we have now reached of the real nature, and of the greatest danger, of communism. The fiercest demagogues who claimed to be Red hunters, we have learned, were, in spirit, running with the Red pack.

The greatest evil of dictatorship is not that it may confiscate, and mismanage, private industries. It is that under any tyranny, the rights of the individual are submerged to the fears and to the unlimited powers of the state.

Thoughtful Americans now know what McCarthy and his breed never grasped, that, when the Supreme rules as it has ruled, it is not giving aid or comfort to communism. It is destroying the very foundations of communism, some of the black stones of which we were beginning to lay ourselves in the years of our hysteria.

The Supreme Court has simply set its seal on the confidence in ourselves and in our system of justice which we should never, at any time, have lost.

Morgan Says:

Negro Vote Key to Rights Fight

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDST.)

TWO separate but not unrelated forces are at work to quicken the snail's pace at which efforts are now moving to eliminate the ignominious second-class citizenship category for Negroes.

One is the expanding moral and legal force of Supreme Court decisions supporting civil rights for individuals. The other is the simple bulldozing force of practical politics.

From the school decision three years ago banning segregation of the races in public classrooms to the latest spate of decisions the highest court in the land has been building up a powerful core of opinion emphasizing the rights of the individual citizen whether it be to a public education or to a certain privacy in the face of congressional investigations.

Whatever the category, every emphasis on the sanctity of individual rights makes it that much harder for the white supremacists, whether they be bland hypocrites in the north or brash Ku Kluxers and Citizens councilers in the south to peddle their wares.

The sheer weight and consistency of the court's decisions in this field tend to crack the accumulation of prejudice even though the cracks may be momentarily obscured by a fury of reaction.

If it were not for a significant development in the political field however, the backlash of reaction against the court's liberal philosophy might have a more lasting effect. The sharp irony of the situation is that the racists are trying to arrest a force that is already irresistable.

They are trying to continue to deny full voting rights to Negroes in the South but they will fail, if slowly and painfully, because of the emergence already of the Negro voter as a political force, particularly in key metropolitan areas and not excluding big cities in the South itself.

The Eisenhower administration has decided to make civil rights a major issue. Why? Because, for one thing, they see in this tack a possibility of capturing the Negro vote in such cities as Chicago New York, Philadelphia and other urban centers where that vote might provide the margin to beat the Democrats.

At any rate, veteran observers of Congress are convinced that the strong GOP support of civil rights was a direct result of strong and surprising pressure from the White House.

Of course there is the rumbling threat of a Senate filibuster and it may be impossible for the liberals of both parties to get enough votes to throttle it. But at least some of Vice Pres. Nixon's advisers, with an eye on 1960, are urging him, too to embrace civil rights as an issue.

As We See It:

Funds Are Everybody's Business

MANAGEMENT claims that employer-administered health and welfare and pension plan funds are "nobody's business" were roundly criticized by Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, As We See It, heard on the ABC radio network.

"The position that this is the employer's money and these benefits are a kind of gift to the employe is not true to the facts," declared Cruikshank.

"This is tax-exempt money, most of it, in which the public has an interest. The Douglas committee pointed out three years ago that there were, at that time, $7 billion in these plans. The public has a definite interest in billions set aside, taken out of the tax liability of employers, and required to be levied on the people generally.

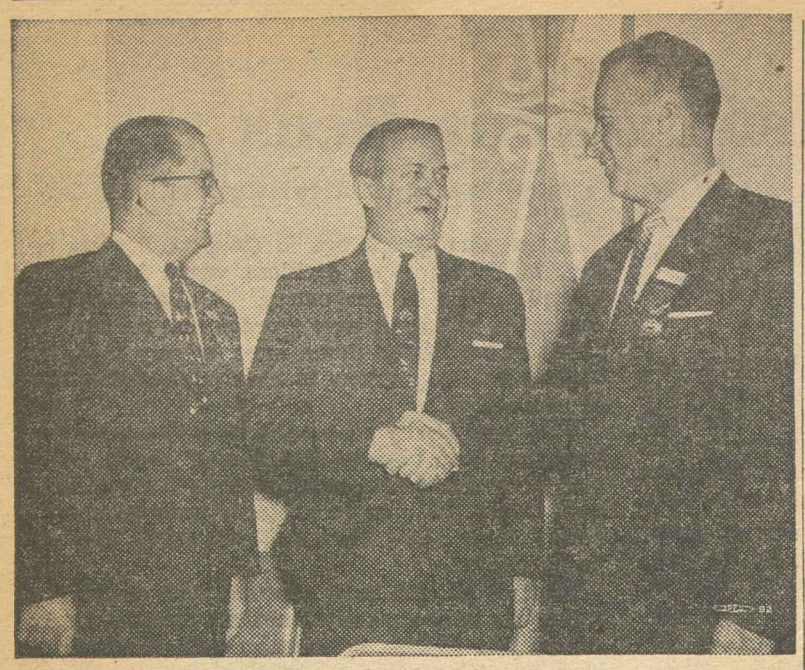
"Secondly, many of these plans are the result of collective bargaining and were offered in lieu of a wage increase. Even if they were not gained in collective bargaining, they are considered a form of remuneration to employes. The courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States, have held that this is true, and that the funds are held in public trust by whoever holds them."

Cruikshank quoted the testimony of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, on cases on malfeasance or misuse of employer-administered funds. The National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce had claimed that such funds had been mismanaged only when under union administration.

"For some reason, when an employer is found guilty of misuse of funds or mishandling of his trust, the newspapers give the story little or no space," Cruikshank said.

Cruikshank said that disclosure, rather than new penal provisions, should protect the funds.

"The record of the last two or three years has shown that when the facts are available, the people in the trade union movement and the business community will take action," he said. "The Douglas investigation committee reports were a form of disclosure. The AFL-CIO, with these facts, was able to take action. One union was expelled outright. Two others have been suspended."



PRES. HOWARD COUGHLIN of the Office Employes, unanimously re-elected to office at the union's recent convention in Minneapolis, and Secy.-Treas. J. Howard Hicks (left) congratulate James L. McDevitt, national director of COPE, on conclusion of his address to the convention. "Get your members registered to vote" was theme of McDevitt's address to the delegates.

Boot and Shoe Workers Seek Uniform Wages

New York—A national uniform wage code for the industry was urged at the convention of the Boot & Shoe Workers Union as "the only way to create a healthier, more balanced situation for the industry as a whole."

The 230 delegates representing 40,000 members adopted a resolution favoring negotiations on an industry-wide basis to "save millions of dollars in time and costs annually as required under the traditional system of company-by-company negotiations."

Pres. John J. Mara of Boston was re-elected and his salary was raised from $10,000 to $17,500 annually. Re-elected with him was General Vice Pres. Joseph W. McGonigal of Mt. Vernon, Ill., whose annual salary was upped from $7,500 to $12,500. All executive board members were also re-elected.

A constitutional change setting conventions every four years instead of every two years was adopted.

The standing committee to discuss merger terms with the United Shoe Workers was continued and unity talks will resume soon between the two groups.

Delegates favored a resolution setting a 35-hour week in the industry without a reduction in salary. The AFL-CIO was commended for its efforts to boost the present minimum wage level.

Speakers included Pres. Thomas A. Murray of the New York State Federation of Labor, Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. and several representatives from the shoe industry and its retail outlets.

IUE Women's Conference Urges End of Inequalities

Union women who work in the various branches of the electrical industry don't want to be set aside as a special group in the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. They recognize that their interests are tied up with those of the male members and the union as a whole, but they have some particular problems which they feel need special attention. This was evident in the program adopted at the first National IUE Women's Conference held in Washington.

The conference was attended by nearly 200 delegates representing 200,000 women members from hundreds of locals across the country. The industry employs about 400,000 women.

The program called for "not only those goals that we share with other members of our union but also those particularly aimed to end inequalities that we as women suffer." Equal pay for equal work topped the list of the IUE women's demands, followed by security of employment and income, and equality of opportunity for employment and advancement.

The women also asked for liberalizing of tax exemptions for working mothers, increased minimum wages and other legislation of benefit to both men and women workers. They urged their members to make known union labor's aims and to enlist the support of women's clubs and other organizations in the community.

'Sweatshop' Wages Hit Farm Families

New Orleans—Because the earnings of family farmers are directly related to the "sweatshop" wages paid on big corporation farms, family farmers are being forced off the land at the rate of 100,000 a year, a House Labor subcommittee was told at hearings on minimum wage legislation here.

Sec. Ernesto Galarza of the Agricultural Workers urged that coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act be extended to include workers on the large "commercial, corporation-type farm enterprises."

Galarza cited low annual earnings of less than $1,000 for the majority of the two million workers deriving most of their income from farm work as "a dangerous and growing disparity" between the incomes of farm and industrial workers.

This has come about, he said, because the farmers have been "systematically denied the protection of federal laws dealing with employment and other conditions affecting the welfare of workers."

Tom Durian Re-elected By Glove Union

Knoxville, Tenn.—Thomas Durian, the oldest member of the Intl. Glove Workers Union in point of membership, was re-elected to head the organization at its 23rd biennial convention.

Durian, who joined the union in 1909, and has served as president since 1937, was the unanimous choice of the more than 50 delegates who represent the IGWUA's 3,300 members.

Another unanimous vote rejected a proposal of merger with the Clothing Workers. Discussions on the subject of a possible merger had been in progress for about three months prior to the convention but delegates after lengthy debate voted to retain their craft's identity.

A strike fund of $1 every six months from each member was levied and the dues minimum was boosted to $2 per month. Several constitutional changes were also voted.

Re-elected with Durian were Sec.-Treas. Joseph C. Goodfellow and First Vice Pres. Lloyd Pichette.

Dozier, Steelworkers Officer, Drowns

Annapolis, Md.—Henry Dozier, 36, secretary-treasurer of Steelworkers Local 2177 in Pottstown, Pa., was accidentally drowned June 18 while swimming in a creek near the Intl. Labor Center at St. John's College here.

Dozier, who was employed in a Bethlehem Steel Corp. plant, had been serving for the past several months as a team manager for the Labor Dept. He had gone swimming with several members of a Chilean labor team visiting this country and pursuing their orientation course at the international center.

Job Evaluation Must Not Limit Bargaining

Unions involved in job evaluation plans must insure that this method of measuring the "worth" of jobs does not supplant or limit collective bargaining. Where such plans do exist, unions must provide also for protection against arbitrary and abusive application by management, says the June AFL-CIO Collective Bargaining Report in a detailed survey of job evaluation plans and their pros and cons.

Special Problems

The rise of these plans has brought special problems for unions, the report says, and the danger that they may weaken collective bargaining if they are too technical or inflexible.

Job evaluation, says the report, has been defined "as a systematic attempt to determine the relative worth of jobs within a plant by measuring the content of the jobs, that is, the skill, responsibility, effort, working conditions and other elements."

The report notes that these plans involve "considerable human judgment, with room for wide margins of variation," and should not be considered as "scientific fact" not subject to challenge.

Right Is Upheld

When a job evaluation plan is used, unions must have information on all aspects of the plan so that they can bargain on an intelligent basis. The right to such information, the report notes, has been upheld by the National Labor Relations Board, various court actions and arbitration cases.

Union experience with job evaluation plans has varied widely, the report says, with the result that there is "no single or overall union attitude or policy toward job evaluation."

Most of the plans are on a local plant level with the notable exception of the basic steel industry, where the Steelworkers have negotiated a plan covering the industry.

Flint Glass Union Elects C. M. Scheff

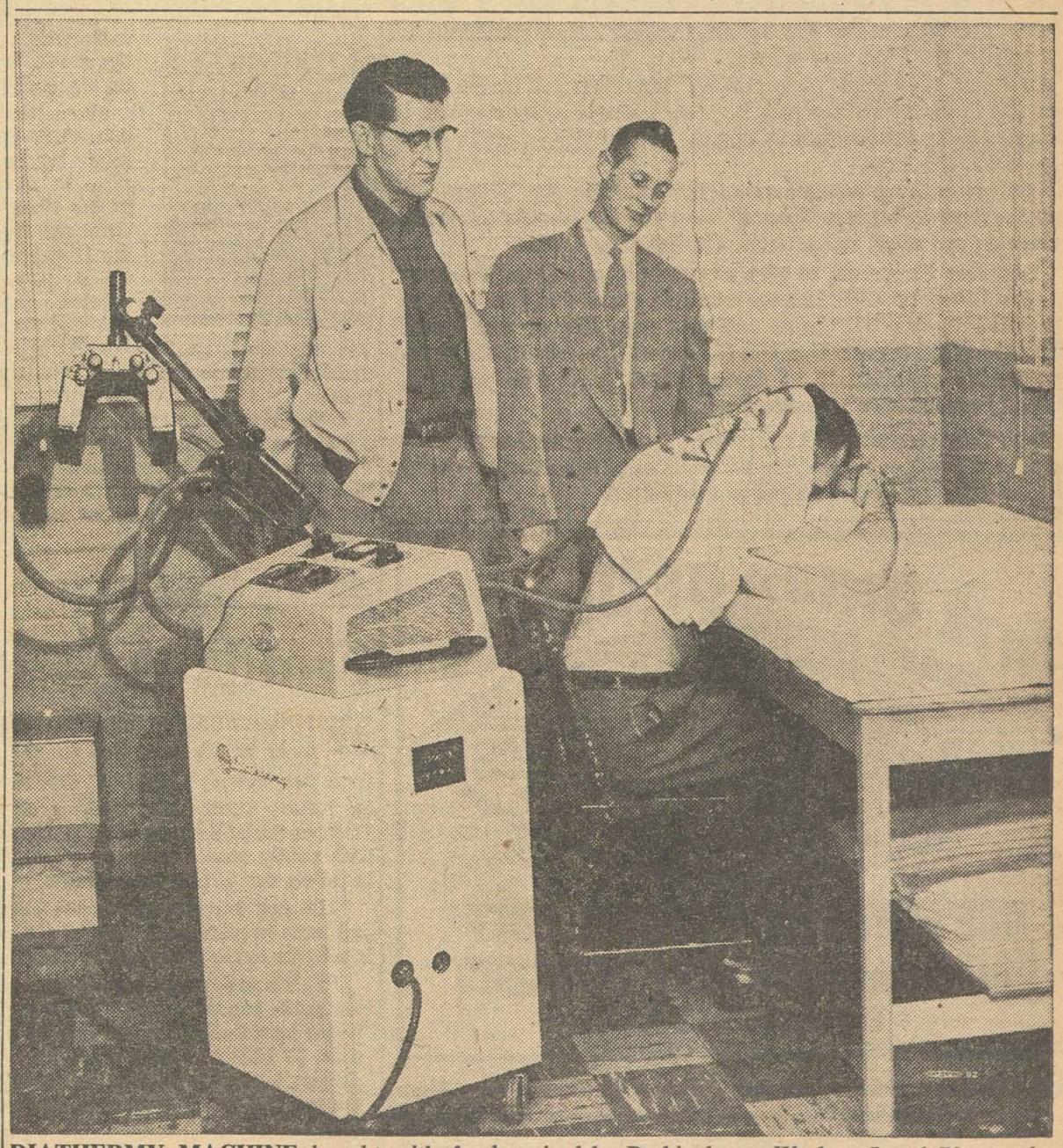
New York—Charles M. Scheff, secretary-treasurer of the Flint Glass Workers Union since 1943, was elected its president by acclamation near the close of the 80th annual convention.

He succeeds Harry H. Cook, president since 1940, who resigned that post at the start of the two-week sessions.

Scheff was succeeded as secretary-treasurer by James W. Mitchell, who served as Scheff's assistant for a number of years. Mitchell won in an election over several candidates. R. K. Ritchie, formerly an international representative, was elected assistant secretary.

Harry Copeland from the mold-making department was named an international representative on the west coast.

A collective bargaining program was drafted by the more than 300 delegates to be presented to the Glass Container Manufacturing Institute when negotiations open July 15. The present contract expires Sept. 1. The union will seek a wage increase, a boost in pensions and settlement of departmental problems.



DIATHERMY MACHINE bought with funds raised by Packinghouse Workers Local 79 was the nucleus around which the Emmet County chapter of the Iowa Society for Crippled Children and Adults built a complete rehabilitation center—again with the aid of Local 79—in Estherville. Pres. Herbert Fransen (left) of the local and Roy Clabaugh, Jr., watch John Theesfeld, a fellow-member, receive a diathermy treatment for neck injuries received in an auto crash.

Major Revision of Loyalty, Security Program Is Urged

A major revision of the federal loyalty-security program, which both liberalizes present procedures and adds new restrictions, has been recommended to Pres. Eisenhower and Congress by the Commission on Government Security.

The recommendations, based on an 18-month study, are centered around a new Central Security Office in the executive department. It would be independent of any other government agency, give uniform supervision to all programs, train and supply qualified administrators and hearing officers, and make a continuing study of the country's constantly shifting security needs.

List Recommendations

The proposed appointment of the 12-member commission was commended by the AFL-CIO founding convention in December 1955. Pres. Eisenhower, Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon as presiding officer of the Senate and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) each named four members. Loyd Wright of Los Angeles, former president of the American Bar Association, was chairman.

There was no labor representation, although AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, were named to an advisory committee.

On the positive side, the commission's recommendations would:

Establish more uniform standards and administration, with broader avenues of appeal.

Separate loyalty from security cases on the ground that security is always involved when loyalty is at issue, but that loyalty is not necessarily involved in security matters.

Give the accused the right to confront and cross-examine "tipsters," except where derogatory information is supplied by a counterspy regularly engaged in intelligence work for the government.

Require more specific charges against an accused person.

Provide trained personnel as hearing officers and give them the right to subpoena witnesses.

Give hearings, if requested, to applicants for jobs who are turned down because of loyalty or security reasons.

Proposed further restrictions in the 800-page report include:

Legislation penalizing unlawful disclosure of classified information; under such a law, a newspaper which printed "secret" information would be guilty of a crime.

Legalization of wiretapping in loyalty and security cases.

The commission also proposed tightening up of passport regulations and transfer of visa control, except for diplomatic and official visas, from the State Dept. to the Justice Dept.

Eliminate Duplications

On industrial security, the commission suggested consolidation of the program in the office of the secretary of defense, with a proviso that only one set of security regulations be set up in a plant working on separate contracts for Army, Navy and Air Force, instead of two or three as at present.

The commission said the plan would eliminate duplication in clearances, investigations, fingerprinting and the filling out of the various printed forms required "by some three million employes working on the 22,000 contracts covered by the Dept. of Defense security program."

'Defects' Noted

It also would broaden the criteria for denying or revoking security clearances.

"Defects" were found in port security regulations and operations. The commission proposed that screening officers be trained in security techniques and be assigned on a full-time basis; that the Coast Guard commandant be given full jurisdiction over the program; that all hearings be held before examiners from the proposed Central Security Office, and that Army, Navy and Coast Guard clearances of port workers be made interchangeable.

For the first time, civilian air transport employes would be brought under the program provided they are "actually in a position to do substantial damage." Only employes of federal agencies concerned with air transport are now covered.

For federal civilian employes generally, the commission said its recommended program "consists of a loyalty program applicable to all positions and a suitability program within the framework of civil service regulations."

Would Cover Courts

It would exclude the National Security Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency but cover all other branches, including the courts and Congress; change civil service regulations to permit transfer of "loyal security risks" to non-sensitive positions, or their discharge under normal procedures; and provide equal treatment for veterans and non-veterans alike.

Statutory legalization of the attorney general's list of proscribed organizations also was recommended, with restrictions to minimize possible abuses.

DIAL UNION, says attractive Dolores Colvin of Silver Spring, Md., a delegate to the Communications Workers convention from Local 2108. Dolores is standing beside the huge replica of a telephone which is the traditional front decoration for the speakers' platform at CWA sessions. The Clothing Workers' union label was an added touch for one convention feature.

Merged Utah Labor Parley Sets Program for Year

Salt Lake City, Utah—The first annual convention of merged Utah AFL-CIO set a high mark of harmony. Delegates attending the three-day meeting re-elected the two full-time officers by acclamation, reduced the size of the executive board and pounded out policies and programs for the coming year.

Lamar D. Gulbransen, Plumber, was re-elected to a two-year term as president, while Ormond Konkle, Steelworker, was retained for a one-year term as secretary-treasurer.

Hereafter both offices will carry two-year terms, one being open for election every second year.

Gulbransen has held the office of president since David S. Turner, Sheet Metal Worker elected at the merger convention, stepped out of the office a few months ago to accept a position with the international union. Konkle has been secretary-treasurer since the merger.

A contest for vice president was resolved with the re-election of Roy L. Reese, Meat Cutter, who edged out Ralph A. Hedquist, IBEW.

Delegates also elected a 12-man executive board, cut down from the 20 members carried from the merger convention last year. Four board members were elected from each of three districts into which the state is divided.

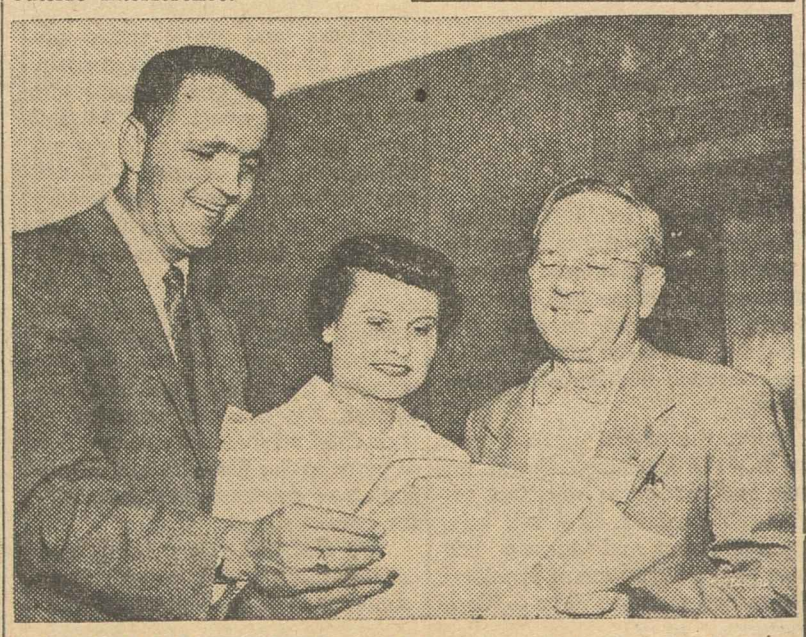
The convention opened with a welcoming address by A. B. Drage, Salt Lake federation president, who turned the gavel over to Gulbransen.

Fred C. Pieper, AFL-CIO director Region 19, representing AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, stressed the need for strengthening central labor bodies, achieving effective political action and establishing leadership training program.

Political action received major attention of delegates with the adoption of a resolution calling for stepping up the fight to wipe the anti-labor "right-to-work" law off the state statute books, activating COPE registration committees in each local and calling for the creation of a Women's Activities Department of the Utah state COPE.

Political action was stressed also in talks by William J. McSorley, Jr., COPE assistant director, who emphasized the need for a "political reawakening" of union members. Margaret Thornburgh, western area director, COPE Women's Activities Dept., told of labor's need for better public relations programs within labor and with farmers, churches and the general public. George Roberts, COPE area director, warned that labor faces a tough political battle in 1958.

Utah's Gov. George D. Clyde told delegates he believed differences of labor and management are settled best through free and open negotiations with a minimum of outside interference.



POLITICAL INTEREST ran high among delegates to the first annual convention of the Utah State AFL-CIO in Salt Lake City. Examining a report on an issue and happy with what they see are, from left, Pres. LaMar D. Gulbransen, Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh, western director of women's activities for COPE, and Sec.-Treas. Ormond Konkle.

CWA Policy Board To Act on Bargaining

Kansas City—The establishment of a 60-member policy committee was approved by the Communications Workers annual convention as part of a program to take collective bargaining policy decisions from the convention floor. Delegates reasoned that policy matters involving negotiations yet to be conducted should be removed from the area of a convention attended by 2,500 people.

Tighten Expenditures

New rules were also adopted tightening expenditures from the union's defense fund. It was the first overhaul of the rules since the fund was established five years ago. The fund is built from a 50 cents a month allocation of CWA's per capita dues.

CWA Sec.-Treas. William A. Smallwood announced he was proud of the union's participation in voluntary collections for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. He said members have already contributed $32,404.58, an amount $3,000 above the CWA 1957 quota. Nineteen of the union's 734 locals, he continued, have already contributed at least $1 from each of its members.

Miami Beach in '58

Miami Beach was selected as the site for the 1958 convention on the suggestion of delegate Howard D. Walton from Local 3107 there.

The convention unanimously expressed appreciation for the work of former Vice Pres. A. T. Jones over the past 10 years. Jones was defeated early in the sessions in a bid to oust Pres. Joseph A. Beirne from his 14 years as head of CWA.

Copies of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes were ordered distributed to all local unions by convention action. It was also directed that the codes be embodied in the course of study prepared by CWA's education department.

Any action necessary to bring the rules governing the international union or its locals into conformity with section of the codes was endorsed.

Instrument Trade Minimum Proposed

A prevailing minimum wage of $1.20 an hour in the scientific, industrial and laboratory instrument industry has been proposed by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell.

The present minimum rate in the instrument industry is 75 cents and was fixed in 1950. The new rate would give learners not less than $1.15 an hour under Walsh-Healey contracts for not more than three months and would authorize employment of apprentices at less than $1.20 an hour under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

ILGWU Signs 3-Year Pact On Coast

Los Angeles—A three-year contract providing wage increases and additional paid holidays has been signed by the Ladies Garment Workers and the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association here.

ILG Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director of the union, and Manager Isidor Stenzor of the Cloak Joint Board negotiated the agreement with 110 cloak and suit manufacturers.

The wage boosts range as high as $10.50 a week over the life of the contract. Individual employers may convert the rates to a percentage rate boost. Where this is done it will range from 5 to 8 percent.

Piece workers will receive two and a half paid holidays a year over the life of the agreement for the first time in the history of the industry. Hourly workers who have been receiving five paid holidays annually will get an additional half holiday for election day.

Premium overtime pay will be given piece workers after seven hours a day and 35 hours a week.

The new pact also provides establishment of minimum wage rates and in increase of the employers' contribution for health, welfare, vacation and retirement benefits by an additional 1.5 percent, bringing the total contribution to 9 percent of the payroll.

ILO in Action:

Slave Labor Banned; Delaney Lashes Reds

Geneva—One of the major aims of the international trade union movement was achieved when the Intl. Labor Organization passed in final form a convention outlawing slave labor.

The vote was 240 to 0. Only one delegate abstained from balloting—Cola G. Parker, U.S. employer representative. The convention, which now goes to ILO member-governments for ratification under their own constitutional procedures, pledges each member to suppress and not make use of forced labor for five specific purposes:

These are: as a means of political coercion or education, or as a punishment for political views ideologically opposed to the established political, social or economic system; for economic development; as a means of labor discipline; as punishment for participating in strikes, or as a means of racial, social, national or religious discrimination.

Labor Started Move

The convention wiping out slave labor originated in the U.S. labor movement, dating back to the 1947 convention of the former AFL. Other U.S. workers and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions took up the fight and saw the proposed condemnation through 10 tortuous years of action in the United Nations and the ILO, including two long investigations, before this year's finale.

AFL-CIO Intl. Rep. George P. Delaney, U.S. worker delegate to the ILO, lead the fight in its final phases. He has been given widespread credit for inducing the U.S. government, which opposed a convention last year, to change its position.

The vote came a few days after Delaney had unleashed such a bitter attack on Russia because of its brutal suppression of the Hungarian revolt that the Hungarian delegation and the chief Soviet delegate, A. A. Arutiunian, angrily stalked from the meeting hall in the Palace of Nations.

Delaney used the findings of the UN Special Committee on Hungary as the basis of his onset, giving the delegates the first word of their contents. He listed some of the Russians' ruthless actions crushing the Hungarians' bid for freedom.

Proposes Watchdog

When he demanded to know how the Russian delegates could come before the ILO and "prattle" about the Soviet desire for peace and its concern for workers, the Hungarians and Arutiunian walked out.

"How long do we propose to allow member-states of the ILO to violate at will every principle of this organization," he asked, "and yet come here to give us lip service and boast of the ratification of conventions?"

He proposed that the ILO set up a committee to determine how well countries live up to their pledges to end slave labor, asserting that without a watchdog, the convention would be "just dead pieces of paper." However, it was ruled too late for consideration.

The best the Soviet bloc could do in answering Delaney was to resort to personal attacks.

Laszlo Hermann of Hungary called him an "employer delegate" and his talk "despicable and improper." Serge A. Slipchenko said his wrath grew out of the inability of the United States to stir up successful uprisings in Communist countries.

The Communists took another setback when the full conference, on recommendation of its Credentials Committee, denied seats to the Hungarian worker and employer delegates.

The action marked the first time that both sections of a delegation had been denied seats. In past years since the Communist nations resumed ILO membership, the employers have been seated and the workers given deputy status, which amounts to places on committees but no votes.

The blackball was used because of the majority belief that Hungary is a Russian puppet state, and that its worker and employer delegates were not representative.

Meany, Reuther To Attend TUC

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther will represent the AFL-CIO at the annual convention of the British Trades Union Congress.

The congress is scheduled to be held in Blackpool, England, Sept. 2-6.

OLSON RUG VOTES TWUA

Chicago—The Textile Workers won the right to represent workers at the Olson Rug Co. winning an NLRB election by a tally of 466 for TWUA and 413 for no union. The firm makes rugs and carpets which it markets by mail and through its own retail stores.

CENTRAL AMERICAN WOMEN exchange views with three IUE members at the Electrical Workers Women's Conference. Left to right are Mrs. Evelyn McGarr, IUE Canadian member; Mrs. Graciela Quan Valenzuela from Guatamala; Alfia Miano, IUE Westinghouse Local 777, who now practices law in Cleveland; Mrs. Carmen Madrigal De Genette, Costa Rica; Mrs. Leon Keyserling, discussion moderator, and Mrs. Wilma Richardson, IUE, Bucyrus, Ohio.

Meany Urges UN Meet at Once For Action on Hungary Report

(Continued from Page 1)

Thus, in a sense, spokesmen from free nations from five continents—Europe, South America, Australia, Asia and Africa—were voicing the horror and the indignation of the free world against the Soviet Union.

Much of the report deals with the political and military aspects of the Soviet war against Hungary. What has pretty much gone unmentioned, even in long and detailed newspaper summaries, has been the report's analysis of the heroic contribution and leadership of Hungarian workers and their short-lived free trade unions.

Revolt Spontaneous

Overall the UN document based on more than 2,000 pages of verbatim testimony, demonstrated:

1—The revolt was genuine and spontaneous, was not aided by the outside world and did not look to restoration of a prewar form of government.

2—The Soviet Union intervened with tremendous force to crush a popular uprising and a legal government, that of Premier Imre Nagy.

3—The present Kadar regime is without any popular support by any group in the poulation, workers, farmers, intellectuals.

4—Basic human rights of the Hungarian people were violated by the Soviet puppet regime prior to Oct. 23, 1956, when the uprising began, and since Nov. 4, when the Red Army put it down.

5—Numerous accounts of "inhuman treatment and torture" by the Hungarian secret police are true as are Soviet deportations of Hungarian men and women which "were designed to break the back of the revolution."

During the few days of Hungarian freedom, workers organized councils and exercised real control of nationalized industries, and abolished anti-labor controls such as the production norms imposed on each worker.

The report emphasized that the Revolutionary and Workers Councils throughout the industrialized parts of Hungary led the heaviest fighting against the Soviets. In fact, said the UN Commission, "the fighting became a struggle between the Hungarian factory workers and the Army of the Soviet Union." Factories became arsenals for the workers, the weapons being distributed by Hungarian officers and men who joined the insurgents.

Striking Illustration

This resistance, it is obvious from the report, is a striking illustration of the fact that Soviet totalitarianism was unable, in 10 years of occupation of Hungary, to stifle the Hungarian workers' yearning for free trade unionism. Since 1947, says the report, the unions had become agents of the Hungarian Communist Party assigned to establish production norms, working conditions and wage scales approved by the Soviet dictatorship.

The first Workers Council was set up in Budapest Oct. 24 and from then they began to spread throughout the country. These councils were elected by the factory workers "in free, democratic elections . . . few Communists were among those elected. . . ." In the early stages of the uprising the councils were "strike committees."

When it appeared that for the moment, the uprising had been successful, the councils accepted as their chief responsibility resumption of work in the factories and organization of food supplies, especially for hospitals.

On Oct. 26, the existing national trade union organization announced a new political and economic program and changed its name to Hungarian Free Trade Unions. Wages and salaries were increased to satisfy "the lawful material demands of the working class." The leadership of the free labor unions was composed of "old trade union leaders who had been dismissed and imprisoned in the past" and new revolutionary trade union leaders.

One of the first actions of the new labor organization was to announce its withdrawal from the Moscow-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions. The Hungarian Free Trade Unions received recognition from Prime Minister Nagy, who pledged that his government would settle outstanding grievances.

Said the UN committee:

"All witnesses confirmed that dissatisfaction with the trade unions of the regime was one of the most important grievances of the Hungarian workers. In addition, they demanded a genuine voice in the control of the undertaking in which they worked, and this they set out to obtain by electing councils along democratic lines. . . .

"The overwhelming support given by Hungarians to these Workers' Councils confirms the impression that they were among the most important achievements of the Hungarian people during their few days of freedom."

Yugoslavia Ignores Report on Hungary

Tito's Yugoslavia has virtually ignored the UN Special Committee on Hungary report.

The Yugoslav press, according to a report in the Christian Science Monitor from Belgrade, gave the report "cavalier treatment," thus underlining "the extent to which the Yugoslav Communists are again pushing their neutralism left of center to appease Moscow and bury their own private dispute with the Kremlin."

The biggest paper in Yugoslavia, Politika, didn't print a word of the report. Borba, official Communist Party and government newspaper, carried 30 lines of a Yugoslav press agency report buried on an inside page. The dispatch quoted nothing from the report, failed to mention the five signatories and said that the report had made little impression at UN headquarters.

Schnitzler Heads 16-Man AFL-CIO Delegation to ICFTU Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

Elmer Cope, international representative of the Steelworkers; Jay Lovestone, secretary of the Free Trade Union Committee; Victor Reuther, administrative assistant to the president of the Auto Workers; Serafino Romualdi, secretary of the Inter-American Regional Committee, AFL-CIO; Michael Ross, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs; Stanley Ruttenberg, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, and Pat Somerset, business representative of the Screen Actors' Guild.

Peace will be the major item on the agenda of the biennial congress. Programs for meeting the Soviet threat to world peace will be discussed, along with possible solutions of conflicts between states and the United Nations as an instrument of world peace. J. J. Hernandez, president of the Asian Regional Organization, will speak on this topic.

Workers 'Solidarity'

Point two on the congress agenda is "Workers' International Solidarity," which will take up "the struggle for freedom from Communist oppression, from foreign rule and racial discrimination, and from Fascist dictatorship." The speaker on this subject will be I. G. Tellechea, president of the Inter-American Regional Organization.

The third subject will be "Trade Unions' Economic and Social Tasks in a Changing World," with special reference to peaceful use of atomic energy, automation, shortening hours of work, guaranteed income for workers, and trade unions' voice on economic development problems.

Before the official sessions open, the ICFTU Executive Board will meet and two other important sessions will be held. One will bring together Asian and African delegates to discuss common problems. The second session will be a World Conference of Plantation Workers which will consider establishment of a new international trade secretariat.

The congress is expected to last for eight days.

On U. S. Contracts:

NAACP Attacks Nixon Commission

Detroit—A high official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has blasted a federal government commission headed by Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon for its failure to eliminate racial discrimination practiced by employers with federal government contracts. Herbert Hill, national labor secretary of the NAACP, characterized the operation of the President's Committee on Government Contracts as "ritual and rhetoric with little substance."

Violate Order

He told delegates to the NAACP's national convention here that violations of the President's executive order—which bans discrimination in employment by private firms holding U.S. government contracts — were "blatant and widespread."

Hill declared that the committee, which was set up to enforce the anti-discrimination clause found in every government contract, had done nothing about numerous complaints filed by the NAACP.

Greetings and wishes for success "in the vital and historic task of giving the principle of equal opportunity practical application in every field of American life" were wired to the delegates by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"The AFL-CIO is determined to give full effect to its policy to extend the benefits of union organization to all workers without regard to race, creed, color or national origin," he said.

"We stand with you in the struggle to uphold the constitutional rulings of the U.S. Supreme Court against unlawful segregation in public schools and other public facilities, and we shall continue to press for the enactment of effective civil rights legislation until a proper civil rights act is the law of the land."

Negroes Displaced

Speaking of the effects of automation, Hill declared that it had already resulted in "large-scale displacement of Negro workers in unskilled jobs," because "highly-trained white workers working on new automated machines" were eliminating unskilled jobs being held down by Negroes.

The NAACP's national labor secretary further charged that discriminatory practices found in the government-subsidized apprenticeship training program set up jointly by labor and management in a number of industries had not been eliminated.

The NAACP, Hill said, will demand the withdrawal of federal government subsidies from those apprenticeship training programs which deny admission to Negroes.

Idaho Fed Unity Report Is Upheld

Coeur d'Alene, Ida.—More than 150 delegates to the annual convention of the Idaho Federation of Labor voted to uphold the report of the merger committee. Unity talks with the state's industrial union council have been resumed.

Still to be settled in the discussions are the assignment of officers to the two groups, per capita taxes and the issue of mandatory affiliation with central labor bodies.

Robert Lenaghen was re-elected president of the group. Barrell Dorman of the Carpenters won a contest for secretary-treasurer.

Delegates voted down unanimously a resolution for legislation to withdraw from farmers their exemptions on gasoline taxes, social security and other benefits.

The convention also went on record as actively against any "right-to-work" measure in the state.

CORDIAL INVITATION to visit Puerto Rico was pressed by Gov.-Gen. Luis Munoz-Marin (right) upon AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (left) and Pres. George Meany during a visit to AFL-CIO headquarters. Munoz-Marin congratulated his hosts on "all your successes" and expressed great admiration for the headquarters building.

California Union Forces Girding To Battle 'Little Wreck' Laws

Palm Springs, Calif.—Top AFL-CIO leaders in California have called for all-out mobilization against "little right-to-work laws," threatening to break out all over the state.

The Riverside County Ordinance Committee and the AFL State Federation of Labor called what proved to be a standing-room-only meeting to review the Palm Springs case, and two other recent enactments of similar ordinances in other parts of California.

A so-called "right-to-work" ordinance outlawing the union shop has been adopted by the San Benito County Board of Supervisors, similar to one enacted earlier in Tehama County. Both areas are predominantly agricultural, while Palm Springs is a resort town and play area for the wealthy.

The Palm Springs ordinance was declared unconstitutional by a Superior Court judge, but the city council announced it would appeal directly to the State Supreme court.

Dan Flanagan, AFL-CIO director, Reg. 22, told the conference enactment of the anti-labor ordinances is a "plague that will sweep the country, if we let them get away with it."

Flanagan charged the outbreak of the restrictive laws was a carefully calculated scheme to bring about a state-wide 'right-to-wreck' law by enflaming public opinion against labor, and then forcing an initiative.

C. T. McDonough, vice president, Hotel Workers, said his organization was embarked on a sweeping program against the ordinances. The Culinary Workers are leading the fight in Palm Springs.

George Roberts, western area director, COPE, blasted an organization which calls itself "Citizens Committee for Voluntary Unionism" as a front group for reactionary interests backing anti-labor legislation.

"We'd better head this thing off right here," Roberts said, "or it will set fire to the whole state."

State Federation Pres. Thomas L. Pitts warned the union movement in California faces the danger of a 'right-to-wreck' initiative fight, and urged a continuing all-out program of speakers, leaflets, pamphlets, and financial and moral assistance to AFL-CIO groups in areas now fighting local ordinances.

Three Unionists Named Health Plan Directors

New York—Thomas Carey, business manager of Machinists' Dist. 15 and secretary of the district welfare fund, was elected a director of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York at the annual meeting here.

Sec.-Treas. James C. Quinn of the Central Trades & Labor Council of Greater New York and Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the New York City CIO Council were re-elected for three-year terms.

Baehr to Retire

The meeting completed the first 10 years of HIP. It also heard Dr. George Baehr, president and medical director since its foundation, announce that he intends to retire from his administrative posts as soon as his successor is named. He will continue with HIP as a consultant.

HIP is the comprehensive, nonprofit medical plan founded by the late Fiorello La Guardia to provide medical, surgical and specialist care in subscribers' homes, doctors' offices, HIP centers and hospitals.

A report to the directors after a decade of operations showed an enrollment of more than 513,000 members on Dec. 31, 1956, an increase of 9 percent over the 471,000 listed a year earlier.

"More than two-thirds of those who joined HIP 10 years ago are still with us despite losses resulting from job turnovers, retirement, death and moves out of town," the report said. "In any one year 92 percent of those enrolled in the plan retain their membership."

Subscribers were given more than 2.5 million services by family doctors and specialists during 1956. Income from premiums was just under $17.9 million, of which 84.4 percent was spent on medical benefits, 7.3 percent for administrative costs, 4 percent for statutory reserves and the remaining 4.3 percent for supervision of the quality of medical care, health education, research, and surplus and contingency reserves.

Future Is Bright

The report predicted a bright future. It cited "growing community pressure for comprehensive health insurance, and increasing awareness of the advantages of medical service plans over cash reimbursement plans."

In addition, it listed "wider public recognition that recent advances in medical science can best be made available to patients through the medium of group practice units in which the family doctor plays a major role in close daily collaboration with specialists and laboratory technicians."

Baehr declared it is his conviction, based on 50 years of medical practice, "that the adequacy and the quality of medical care can best be maintained by group practice under a system of total prepayment."

South Dakota Fed Adopts Ethics Codes

Watertown, S. D.—Endorsement of the Ethical Practices Codes was voted at the second annual convention of the South Dakota Federation of Labor AFL-CIO here. About 170 delegates voted to urge AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to continue his work of ending any taint of corruption in the merged labor movement.

Affiliates of the organization were directed to set up a permanent register-and-vote committee along the lines recommended by the Committee on Political Education.

Also urged was a five-day, 30-hour week with overtime payable after six hours in a day or 30 hours in a week.

Speakers included AFL-CIO Reg. 13 Dir. Carl Winn and Rep. George S. McGovern (D-S. D.).

No elections were scheduled at this year's convention.

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Federal Court Rejects Defense Efforts to Delay Trial of Hoffa

By Willard Shelton

The bribery, conspiracy and obstruction trial of Teamsters Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa went into its second week in federal court after defense efforts at delay had been rejected.

Hoffa told reporters that the Teamsters executive board meeting, originally scheduled for Los Angeles on July 1, had been "postponed" a week—presumably because Hoffa's trial was expected to continue that long. Several board members have served notice that they will seek to force Pres. Dave Beck's immediate resignation or retirement at the Los Angeles meeting. Beck has already announced he will not seek re-election at the union's Sept. 30 convention and has indicated willingness to take a "leave of absence" until then.

Sentence Delayed

Teamsters Vice Pres. Frank W. Brewster was convicted by federal District Judge John J. Sirica of contempt of Congress charges for refusing to answer questions on union funds and reports before a Senate subcommittee last January.

Sentence was delayed pending a probation report. Brewster later testified fully before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Labor and Management Practices, and his attorney argued that he had "purged himself" of contempt.

Brewster, in San Francisco for a Teamsters Western Conference meeting, said he would appeal his conviction. He had just been reappointed conference chairman by Beck.

A series of defense maneuvers by Hoffa's counsel, Edward Bennett Williams, opened the Hoffa trial before federal District Judge Burnita Matthews.

Denied a continuance by Matthews, Williams appealed to the appellate court and was also turned down there.

Williams next moved to suppress the evidence of John Cye Cheasty, the lawyer Hoffa is accused of "planting" on the staff of the McClellan special Senate committee. Cheasty, Williams argued, had been in a "lawyer-client" relationship to Hoffa.

Cheasty Testifies

This motion denied, Cheasty took the stand to tell of the arrangements he alleged were made by Hoffa with him through Hyman Fischbach, another lawyer, who is on trial with Hoffa.

Cheasty said Fischbach told him that a group of Teamsters officials in Miami had discussed with him "how to handle" the McClellan investigation.

He said Fischbach also said that the "best way" was to put someone "on the inside" on the committee staff to "feed out information." Fischbach, he testified, named Hoffa — as his "client," and added, "There isn't a chance of getting caught, we are too smart to get caught."

Cheasty said he and Fischbach flew to Detroit to see Hoffa and Hoffa told him that he was "used to investigations," that this was the "third one" he had experienced but that he "wanted some one on the inside" to advise him which Teamsters were to be subpoenaed and when, and what information would be sought.

Hoffa also told him, Cheasty testified, that he wanted him to "check up" on a Washington public relations man, Edward T. Cheyfitz, a lawyer associated in Williams' office, and on what Committee Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy "was doing visiting Williams about twice a week."

Cheasty said Hoffa agreed to pay him a flat price of $18,000 for the "whole contract," whether the job lasted "two months or more than a year," gave him a $1,000 advance and remarked, "I owe you $17,000 now."

Warned By Hoffa

Cheasty also said that Hoffa said he had two other lines of information—an unnamed member of the staff of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), a committee member, and "a girl on the Hill," but wanted Cheasty on the inside so he (Hoffa) could get Teamsters' witnesses "ready to testify."

Cheasty said that after going on the committee staff he informed Hoffa that he had seen the committee "file" on the union vice president.

It contained information of the "sale" of a local related to an effort to set up a coin-machine "monopoly" and mention of a "payoff" to Hoffa and Owen (Bert) Brennan, president of Detroit Local 333, Cheasty said he told Hoffa.

Cheasty also testified that Fischbach told him of "working on the files" of the Teamsters in Detroit so that when the McClellan committee got to them "they'd find a pretty clean closet."

Hoffa warned him to "look out for Sens. McCarthy and Barry Goldwater" (R-Ariz.), another committee member, Cheasty testified, because Hoffa "thought they might try to take the play away from (Chairman John L.) McClellan" (D-Ark.).

Hoffa also said, Cheasty declared, that he "couldn't expect any help at all from (Sen. Pat) McNamara (D-Mich.) or (Sen. Irving M.) Ives (R-N. Y.)," other committee members.

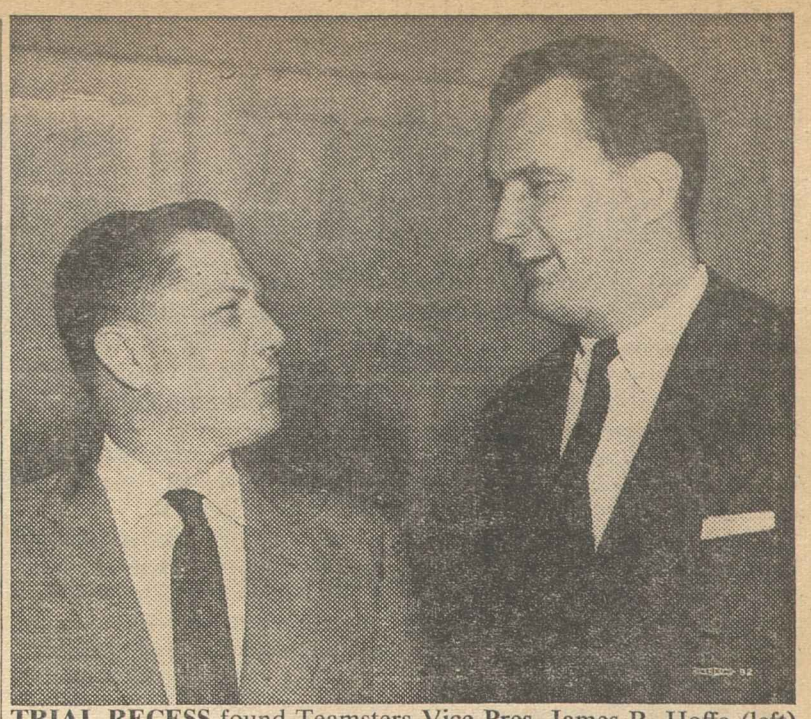
Judge Matthews ruled that Cheasty could testify subject to a later ruling on whether he had, as Williams urged, occupied a lawyer-client position with Hoffa.

Cheasty testified that Hoffa had not asked him for legal duties, advice or a study of the law.

The prosecutors insisted, despite Williams' repeated suggestions that illegal wiretaps might have been used by the government, that no telephone conversations were intercepted.

The indictment accuses Hoffa and Fischbach of conspiring to "plant" Cheasty on the committee staff, said Hoffa paid Cheasty a total of $3,000 and that Cheasty twice "passed" Hoffa committee documents.

Some of the documents were on Hoffa's person when he was arrested by the FBI. Kennedy said that instead of "co-operating" with Hoffa, Cheasty promptly revealed the alleged conspiracy to McClellan and himself, and was placed on the committee staff.



TRIAL RECESS found Teamsters Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa (left) in conversation with his attorney, Edward Bennett Williams. The head of the union's Central States Conference is charged by the government with trying to plant a paid informer on the staff of the Senate committee investigating wrong-doing in labor-management circles. The trial is in its second week.

Bakery Quiz Recessed; 'Paper Locals' Next

The McClellan special Senate committee recessed its investigation of Bakery Workers Pres. James G. Cross and planned to open hearings in the New York Teamsters Union "paper locals" case about July 8.

The hearings on the "paper locals," expected to run from two to three weeks, will involve scores of witnesses and will cover charges of gangsterism and gross exploitation of low-paid workers through terror and through collusion.

Cross, on the witness stand for two days in the temporary windup of Bakery Workers hearings, categorically denied charges that he improperly allowed a "substandard" contract to be signed in return for personal favors from a company spokesman, denied that he benefited personally from "entertainment" expenses he charged his union, denied that he used union money to pay for personal "services and accommodations" from a convicted prostitute, Miss Kay Lower.

Refuse Reinstatement

The day after Cross completed testimony, the Bakery Workers executive board meeting as a "hearing board," refused to reinstate Curtis R. Sims as secretary-treasurer of the international.

Sims was suspended after he charged Cross and former Bakery Workers Vice Pres. George Stuart with misuse of union funds and improper relations with employers.

The union executive board promptly cleared Cross and Stuart and suspended Sims after Cross filed counter-charges.

A five-member group calling itself the Committee to Preserve Integrity in the union demanded Sims' reinstatement, but this demand was ruled out of order and the suspension continued for another 90 days. Sims has not yet been tried on the Cross counter-charges but he remains on the payroll.

Cross in his testimony said he had not known in advance of improper bookkeeping misrepresenting the purchase of a Cadillac for him by locals then under Stuart's control by listing the expense as "joint organizing" operations with the Teamsters.

Returned Cadillac

When he did discover it, Cross said, he "did something about it." He turned back the Cadillac.

He said he did not permit favors to Zion Industries, Inc., Zion, Ill., in return for large personal loans from Martin Philipsborn, father of the company manager.

He got a $40,000 loan from Philipsborn last August, he said, and the loan was recorded in March as for a "second mortgage" on Cross' Palm Beach, Fla., home. The money has been wholly repaid since the McClellan committee investigations began.

But he did not order a "substandard" contract for bakery workers to be extended in return for that loan, Cross testified. He got the contract extended in return for organization of candy-factory workers also employed by Zion Industries, he said.

John Klansek, Midwest international representative, filed an affidavit saying that the candy workers were not yet, in fact, organized. Peter Carbonara, secretary-treasurer of Local 1, said the contract was definitely "substandard."

Cross said that despite Klansek's ignorance of the fact, the candy workers were "organized" last January, and that a new contract improving wages and hours was signed "within the last month."

Philipsborn stood in a "paternal" relation to the Cross family, Cross said, and this and his "good credit record" in repaying a previous $57,600 loan presumably were responsible for Philipsborn's willingness to lend him $40,00 in 1956.

Meany Donates Award Check to Boys Clubs

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Meanys took over the center of the stage when the Junior Order, United American Mechanics, held its citizenship banquet at the University of Tennessee's University Center here.

The 104-year-old fraternal organization's American Citizenship Award for 1957 was presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

It included a gold medallion which Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), on behalf of the order, placed around his neck, and a $5,000 check which he promptly turned over to another Meany, Joe by name, for the use of the Boys Clubs of America.

Meany received the award, previous recipients of which have been former Pres. Harry S. Truman and Bernard Baruch, for "his outstanding contribution to the causes of freedom and democracy." He was hailed by Kefauver as "a man who embodies so much that is good in our American way of life," one who "combines the best qualities of leadership with trade union statesmanship."

Seventeen-year-old Joe Meany—no relation—is a member of the Waltham, Mass., Boys Club who will enter Notre Dame University in the fall. He was present by virtue of his selection as the Boys Clubs' Young Citizen of the Year, an honor that also gave him the distinction of serving as a cabin boy on the Mayflower II during its recent duplication of the historic voyage of the Pilgrims to this country.

Young Meany was the only American citizen among the crew members. He was accompanied by his British counterpart, Graham Nunn, a member of the Boys Clubs of Great Britain and also a Mayflower II cabin boy.

In accepting the honor, the AFL-CIO president acknowledged it as a "valued recognition of the contributions made by the free trade union movement to the development of American democracy."

He was selected for the award by the Junior Order's national board of officers headed by National Councilor Otto F. Haines, Tiffin, O., and Sec. Clyde F. Wilmuth, Philadelphia.

6-29-57

Biemiller Asks Senate Revise Filibuster Rule

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller called on the Senate to revise its rules to allow the suppression of a filibuster by majority vote "after a reasonable time for debate."

We do not want the Senate "to ride rough-shod over the very real minority right which does exist in parliamentary debate," he said.

In every debate involving programs that affect life, liberty and property, he acknowledged, "the right of a minority to speak freely, openly and at length in an effort to dissuade the majority" is "fundamental."

But he urged that Rule 22, which now allows a filibuster to be broken only by two thirds of the entire Senate—64 votes—serves no purpose "save an undemocratic and tyrannical minority rule."

He pointed out that an amendment sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) would allow "minority debate" for 15 legislative days before cloture to end the debate could be voted by a simple majority.

Hanrahan Named To UAW Board

A prominent Canadian, Magistrate J. Arthur Hanrahan of Windsor, Ont., has been named as the seventh member to complete the Auto Workers Public Review Board.

The board serves as a watchdog agency to check on the operation and administration of the union.

A leading Canadian magazine credited Hanrahan with being the prime mover in exposing corruption and official delinquency in Windsor where he presides as a provincial magistrate.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, July 6, 1957

No. 27

Agreement on Jurisdiction Reached by Council Group

TERMS OF AN AGREEMENT aimed at eliminating jurisdictional disputes between building trades and industrial unions is explained to reporters by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a press conference. The agreement creates new, permanent machinery to resolve disputes and defines areas of jurisdiction.

New Machinery Set To Handle Disputes

By Eugene A. Kelley

An agreement looking to elimination of jurisdictional disputes between building trades and industrial unions has been announced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Formulated by a special committee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, the terms of the agreement were outlined by Meany in identical letters to Pres. Richard J. Gray of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and to Dir. Al Whitehouse of the Industrial Union Dept.

The agreement recognizes that new construction work should be done by members of the building trades; production and running maintenance should be the work of employes represented by industrial unions.

In the difficult area between these two—alterations, major repairs and relocation of existing facilities, changeovers and other types of maintenance work—the committee agreement specified that past practice on a plant, area or industry basis will govern.

Meany Optimistic

Meany told a press conference that "binding arbitration was a sticking point in the minds of some" but the committee which unanimously agreed on the broad terms of the agreement conceded the need for permanent machinery to resolve disputes. He expressed optimism that the agreement will work.

The AFL-CIO, the agreement states, will place on its staff three persons suggested by the Building Trades and three named by the IUD. These six will make up three teams, Meany said, and will probably be located in the East, Midwest and West, to work full-time "to make fast, on-the-spot checks and try to settle the disputes."

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Asks Senate Pass Rights Bill

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent a letter to Senators urgently recommending that they beat down the upcoming southern Democratic filibuster and pass the House - approved civil rights bill this year.

The filibuster, scheduled to open next week, is expected to run from four to five weeks before it is broken either by a cloture vote, requiring 64 affirmative votes to halt debate, or by collapse of the southern opposition through exhaustion.

Minimum Bill

Meany said the AFL-CIO supported the House-passed "right-to-vote" bill as a "minimum but meaningful bill" that could make a "significant contribution toward breathing life into our constitutional rights, especially the basic and cherished right to vote."

Meany also urged senators to reject a so-called "jury-trial" amendment, sponsored by southerners, that would deny judges the power to impose sum-

(Continued on Page 8)

Key Bills Stalled in Congress By 'Economy' Fight, Policy Clash

By Willard Shelton

Congress headed into its final dramatic months with major legislative proposals blockaded behind the certain Senate southern Democratic filibuster on civil rights.

With the exception of essential money authorization and appropriation bills, the first session of the 85th Congress passed relatively few controversial measures before the Fourth of July weekend.

Lengthy hearings had been conducted on welfare and labor bills in Senate and House committees but in the closely divided Congress there was almost no progress on actual legislation.

Calculating the possible length of the civil rights filibuster, which will catch some departments in the new fiscal year without new funds authorized and appropriated, expert observers had abandoned their earlier prediction that the session might end by the second or third weekend in August.

The new "target date," they suggested, was Labor Day at the earliest and possibly Sept. 14.

Three major factors were blamed for the slowdown and frustrations on legislation.

Three Factors Blamed

First was the lengthy so-called "economy" fight, with members striving to compete on partisan grounds as the chief "money-savers."

The protracted Eisenhower Administration's internal quarrel over the President's $71.8 billion budget, with the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers working to create "grass-roots" economy sentiment, delayed important programs that otherwise might have been quickly approved.

Another factor promoting delay and indecision is a sharp difference in philosophy between the Administration and most Democrats on bills.

Split on Aid

An example is minimum wage extension to cover now unprotected workers. The Morse - Thompson bill supported by the AFL - CIO would have added 9.6 million workers to those covered; the Administration advocated adding only 2.5 million and fought the more liberal program sufficiently hard to stall it in committee.

Another example involves protection of employe welfare and pension plans through disclosure of financial details with the federal government. A plan for total disclosure of all plans was delayed until the Administration practically adopted outright major principles of the AFL-CIO-endorsed bill sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.).

A third delaying factor—less widely recognized but serious in its effect—has been the split over foreign policy and apparent Administration uncertainty on its disarmament ideas.

There is profound congressional distrust of Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lewis B. Strauss, who works in the White House to undermine disarmament negotiations pushed in London by Harold E. Stassen, and the President's unmistakable indecision weakens his leadership in the whole field of foreign policy.

Here is the status of major legislative proposals as Congress recessed for the Fourth of July:

(Continued on Page 2)

Meany's 'Clean Up' Speech Available

The AFL-CIO has published in pamphlet form AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's speech on the all-out drive to eliminate racketeering and corruption from the labor movement.

The pamphlet, "Clean Democratic Trade Unions," is based on Meany's speech to the recent Industrial Relations Conference sponsored by the Industrial Union Dept.

It is available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Single copies are 5 cents; $4 for 100; $32 for 1,000.

Congress to Probe Steel Price Hike

A $6 ton jump in the price of steel announced by U.S. Steel Corp. and other firms brought angry denunciations of profiteering and a promise of congressional inquiry.

Leaders of the Steelworkers and Auto Workers were quick to point out that the price boost was unwarranted and voiced resentment that corporation statements attempted to make labor costs the scapegoat for the jump.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) announced that his Senate Anti-Monopoly subcommittee will open hearings July 9 to probe industry's pricing policies in general. Later, he said, his group will study particular industries.

U.S. Steel's latest price boost had been predicted by union leaders but its impact was the more dramatic since it came only one day after Pres. Eisenhower warned against inflationary dangers unless labor and management practiced "statesmanship" and "sound, sane policies."

Companies seized upon a July 1 date under which new wage and fringe benefit payments become payable to employes to announce the price boosts.

Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers denounced the boosts and suggested steel pricing policies

(Continued on Page 2)

Steel Trying to Blame Labor for Hike

Profiteering Charged in Price Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

"can only have damaging effects on the entire economy."

U.S. Steel, he said, was refusing "to accept responsibility for its own act." It is trying to "hide its fabulous growth of profits by minimizing them, exaggerating the wage increases received by its employes and seeking . . . to pin the blame for higher prices on Steelworkers and their union."

Under terms of the contract signed last year, McDonald continued, Steelworkers received a wage increase averaging 9 cents an hour effective July 1. Benefits other than wages added another 2.5 cents an hour and a cost-of-living adjustment brought workers another 4 cents. The total cost of these wages and fringe gains will be 15.5 cents an hour.

U.S. Steel's report for the first quarter of 1957 revealed that its profits were at an annual rate of $1.80 for each hour worked by each employe. In 1939 the profits before taxes were equal to 13 cents for each hour worked.

The $1.80 figure represents a 30 percent increase over the previous record per manhour set in 1955 and a fabulous 1,284 percent jump over 1939. Even with the 15.5 cent an hour added labor cost the profit figure for U.S. Steel would be $1.64 for each manhour worked by each employe.

The industry, McDonald contended, "has imposed higher prices on steel consumers for the second time in six months, the third time in the past year, and for the 22nd time since World War II ended!"

Probe Demanded

Based on U.S. Steel's own figures, he went on, U.S. Steel could absorb the cost of the wage increase for the rest of 1957, reduce steel prices by $6 a ton instead of raising them by that amount, and end 1957 with the greatest net profits after taxes in the history of the corporation."

McDonald's statement's gave new force to labor's demand for a congressional probe of the wage - profit - investment policies of the giant corporations in key U.S. industries.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has twice this year urged such a probe with a particular eye to price increases resulting from corporate administrative action rather than from the legitimate supply and demand factors of the market place.

The demand was renewed last week when the Consumer Price Index rose to a record 119.6 point, its 14th jump in the last 15 months.

McDonald also reiterated an earlier suggestion for a presidential committee composed of top union and management officials with collective bargaining responsibilities to keep the nation and the President informed regularly on the wage-price-profit problem.

Fight Pricing Quiz

Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther called the price boost "unjustifiable, socially irresponsible and and dangerously inflationary."

He noted that the steel industry along with the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce "consistently and vigorously fought tooth and nail" against a congressional probe of pricing policies.

The UAW head, also chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Economic Policy, said the timing of the price rise was "big business' contemptuous and defiant response to the appeal of Pres. Eisenhower. . . ."

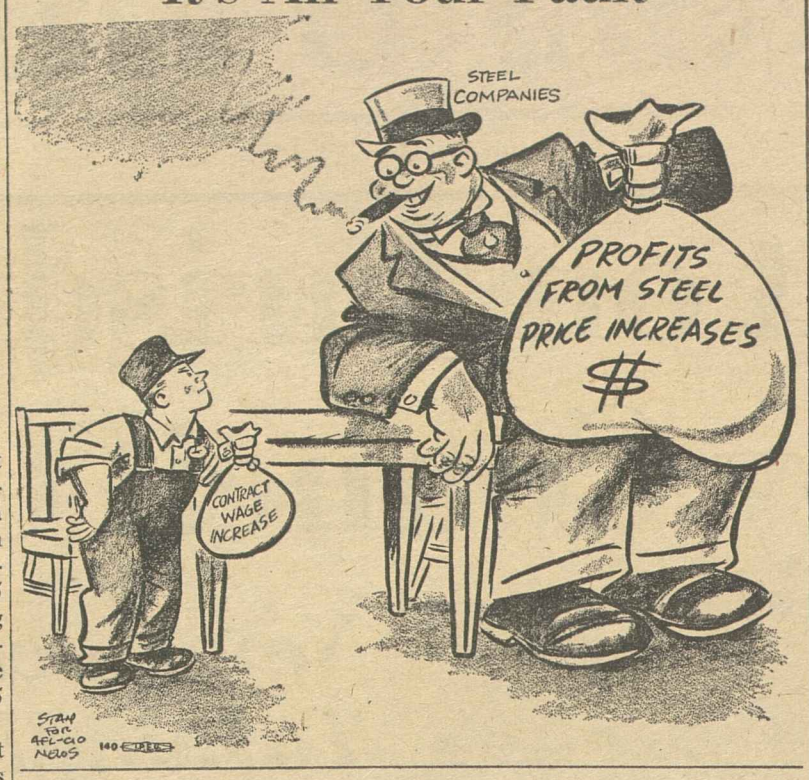
The facts on steel prices and steel wages, he added, proves the industry efforts to blame price increases on higher labor costs to be completely false.

"This is further proof that the crushing burden of inflation imposed on American consumers by steel and other key, price-setting industries is a rigged inflation arbitrarily fixed by industrial management. It does not grew out of the free interplay of normal economic forces."

Reuther recalled a 1952 statement of Defense Sec. Charles E. Wilson, then head of General Motors: "I contend that we should not say the 'wage - price spiral'! We should say the price-wage spiral. For it is not primarily wages that pull up prices. It is primarily prices that pull up wages."

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey said, "Steel price increases and Hurricane Audrey hit on the same day—both predicted, both devastating."

'It's All Your Fault'



Report 'Fixes' Inflation Blame

A recent syndicated column by Sylvia Porter reveals the existence of a secret and never-to-be published report in the files of the Standard Oil Co.

From guarded comments by Standard's Pres. Monroe J. Rathbone the columnist drew the conclusion the report fixes the blame for the inflationary spiral not on labor, which is getting most of the blame, but on the pricing policies of some of our basic industries.

Miss Porter asked Rathbone if the report "indicts people you don't want to see 'indicted'?"

"It is an indictment," Rathbone admitted.

"And," the column continued, "after a bit more prodding, he added, "Yes, it is an indictment against some in industry."

House Group Okays $546 Postal Raise

Despite the opposition of Pres. Eisenhower and Postmaster-General Arthur E. Summerfield, the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee approved a flat increase of $546 a year for 500,000 postal workers.

The committee now will hold hearings on bills to raise the salaries of other government employes.

The proposed postal increase would amount to an average 12.6 percent boost and would give those covered a boost of $21 in each of their 26 annual pay checks. Employes paid by the hour would receive 26 cents an hour.

The proposal grew out of a motion by Rep. James Morrison (D-La.) for a $600 increase. Rep. James C. Davis (D-Ga.) countered with an amendment to make it $500, after which Rep. John Lesinski (D-Mich.) offered an amendment to the amendment with the $546 figure. It eased through by a 12-11 vote.

A motion for a flat 12 percent raise by Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.) was ruled out of order.

On the Senate side, a subcommittee headed by Sen. Richard Neuberger (D-Ore.) had earlier approved a flat $500 increase.

Economy Fight Slows Action on Key Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

WELFARE PLANS — A Senate subcommittee has completed hearings on disclosure bills requiring registration and financial reporting of all employes welfare and pension plans. The subcommittee, headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), is expected to report a bill close to the original Douglas-Ives measure and the sharply revised Administration bill. The Douglas-Ives bill was given approval in principal by the AFL-CIO.

House Labor Committee hearings, conducted by Chairman Graham Barden (D-N. C.), may last for weeks and Barden seems sympathetic to management requests for "exemption" of programs it administers unilaterally.

SCHOOL AID — The House Rules Committee begins hearings July 8 on the $1.5 billion five-year program approved by the Education Committee. Only strong White House pressure, however, will push the bill through and then only if Pres. Eisenhower accepts compromise features on allotment of funds. The Senate Labor Committee is waiting for the House to act.

MINIMUM WAGE—Bills to expand coverage are stalled in the full Senate Labor Committee, with Democrats seeking coverage for about 6 million workers, Republicans willing to protect only about 2.6 million. The AFL-CIO recommended coverage for 9.6 million.

House committee hearings are expected to continue until fall.

CIVIL RIGHTS — The House-approved "right-to-vote" bill probably will be called up July 8-12, launching the filibuster. Key factors are the issue of a "jury-trial" amendment to circumscribe the power of judges to enforce their rulings on voting rights and the strength of a Republican-northern Democratic coalition in fighting the filibuster. The AFL-CIO endorsed the House bill as a minimum program.

RULE 22—Hearings are under way on amendments to the Senate rule allowing a filibuster to continue interminably unless cloture is invoked by two-thirds of the entire membership. The Douglas proposal for majority-vote cloture after 15 legislative days of debate is being studied by a two-member subcommittee of Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) and Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga.).

DEPRESSED AREAS — Senate committee hearings are under way but there is no assurance a bill comparable to the AFL-CIO-endorsed Douglas area - redevelopment plan can be passed as it was last year. No House hearings have been held.

HOUSING — A bill expanding the Administration proposals but below AFL-CIO recommendations has been sent to the White House. It expands public housing, urban renewal, cooperative housing and FHA funds beyond White House requests and lowers down payments on FHA-guaranteed loans.

FOREIGN AID—A House committee slashed $375 million from Pres. Eisenhower's $3.8 billion program after the Senate previously had cut $200 million. The bill will reach the floor next week and the Republican leadership promises a fight to restore part of the funds. The House committee reversed a preliminary vote and approved a three-year term of authorization for foreign-loan programs. The AFL-CIO backs the full Eisenhower program.

The action was taken after AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrem J. Biemiller had sent members of the full Foreign Affairs Committee a telegram strongly urging reconsideration of the slash and the elimination of the three-year authorization. The full amount sought and the three-year program, he said, are "crucial to safeguarding peace and resistance to Communist aggression."

TAFT - HARTLEY — No committee hearings have been held or scheduled on revisions of the 1947 act.

PUBLIC POWER — The Senate has passed but House Interior Committee temporarily killed a bill authorizing a high federal dam in Hells Canyon. Even if revived and passed by the House, it faces a probable Eisenhower veto.

The Senate Public Works Committee approved a bill to authorize TVA self-financing, with the Administration losing its fight to subject plans to a Treasury Dept. veto.

A Senate committee and a House subcommittee have approved the compromise Niagara (New York) power project allocating one half of two million kilowatts under full federal preference laws, the other half to private utilities, government agencies and others.

BUDGET — The high wave of the so-called congressional "economy" drive, sparked by reactionary business groups, seems to have passed. Much money supposedly "cut" in early appropriations probably will be restored in deficiency and supplemental bills next year. But the flood - insurance program was scuttled, the Voice of America program damaged and the school-aid bill is still endangered by "economy" emotion.

The Labor Dept. suffered niggling and harassing cuts but no programs were literally crippled. Health, Education and Welfare budget fared better, and the Senate again forced medical research funds above Eisenhower requests.

Oil Firms Are Passing Costs on to Consumers

Claims by Oil Workers officials that big petroleum firms have found a new pricing system have been substantiated by the Journal of Commerce, a business publication.

"Companies throughout the country are attempting to pass on increases in costs to consumers. Prices previously have been based exclusively on supply and demand," the Journal said.

A leading oil economist was quoted as saying that firms for some time have been trying to tie costs to prices. Despite an admitted oversupply on all oil products now, prices were upped by most companies to regain the additional costs entailed in a 6 percent wage boost to workers.

A company official predicted that if the current price jump does not hold "his firm would raise prices later in the season when inventories are in better balance with demand. In such a case, the failure of the present price increase would be cited in explaining why higher prices are needed."

Machinists Map Plans For Aircraft Negotiations

Denver—Delegates representing every major aircraft and guided missile center in the nation laid the groundwork for next year's contract negotiations at the Machinists sixth three-day conference here on problems of their industry.

Concern over disarmament ran high among the 165 delegates as they were reminded that every third job in the country is related directly or indirectly to defense spending.

Emphasis was placed on these four major points in contract proposals:

- Company - wide union shop agreements as the first step towards the IAM goal of industry-wide conditions;
- Special contract provisions for the skilled trades and for salaried technical employes including a percentage wage increase;
- Revision of the entire wage structure based on findings of the IAM wage study committee and an attack on downgrading;
- Extension of apprentice training in the industry through contract provisions.

IAM Vice Pres. Roy M. Brown and P. L. (Roy) Siemiller were conference co-chairmen. UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, director of that union's aircraft department, addressed the sessions, the first attended by delegates from some UAW aircraft locals.

Agreement Reached On Jurisdiction

(Continued from Page 1)

No date has been set for assigning the personnel to the teams, he added.

If a team is unable to settle a dispute the agreement provides for referring the case to a committee consisting of the heads of the two departments involved and a person designated by Meany. If this committee cannot resolve the issue, it will be referred to the committee from the Executive Council.

Most Settled Quickly

Meany estimated that there are about 200 jurisdictional disputes arising each year, "but most are settled quickly at the local levels." Some others, he went on, "cause considerable trouble."

In auto plants, Meany told reporters while citing examples of how the new agreement would be applied, in-plant workers years ago did most of the work over which jurisdictional disputes arose, but more recently outside contractors are being used.

The steel industry, he pointed out, uses a great many in-plant workers on construction. About 7,000 members of the Bricklayers Union are employed in the industry to reline the furnaces in some plants. At others, however, this work is done by members of the Steelworkers.

The committee which formulated the agreement was established at the Executive Council meeting in Miami last January and has given the matter considerable study since.

The procedures defined in the agreement do not provide a definite terminal point. But the committee consensus is that they can be used to settle a great many disputes and create an atmosphere in which it may be possible in the future, if desired, to provide a definite terminal arbitration.

HAPPY MERGER in Detroit gets the beaming approval of Pres. Arnold Zander of the State, County & Municipal Employes (center). Shaking hands are Pres. Ernest Stengel of former SCME Local 77 (left) and Pres. Robert Pruitt of Wayne County Council of Government & Civic Employes. SCME officers look on, from left, Administrative Vice Pres. Milton Murray, Organization Dir. Tom Morgan, Sec.-Treas. William Chapman and Regional Dir. Adrian Mitten. New group is called Public Employes Council 77.

Jurisdiction Machinery Set in Motion by Meany

Text of the letter from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Richard J. Gray, president of the Building and Construction Trades Dept., and Al Whitehouse, director of the Industrial Union Dept.

On Friday, June 28, at a meeting of the special committee established by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to discuss problems involving the building trades and industrial unions, general agreement was reached along the following lines:

There are two areas in which the jurisdictional lines between the building trades craft unions and the industrial unions are clear. New building construction, on the one hand, should be the work of the workers represented by the building trades craft unions; production and running maintenance work, on the other hand, should be the work of the workers represented by industrial unions.

Between the two clear areas set forth above there is a doubtful area involving such work as alterations, major repairs and relocation of existing facilities, changeovers, and other types of maintenance work. In these doubtful areas, decision should be made on the basis of established past practices on a plant, area or industry basis.

While no agreement has been reached, as yet, on a firm method of arbitration to settle disputes between the two groups, it was agreed by the committee that an effort should be made to set up some permanent machinery to resolve as many of these disputes as possible along the lines of the agreement which is outlined above.

The machinery agreed to was as follows:

The AFL-CIO will place on its staff three (3) persons suggested by the Industrial Union Dept. and three (3) persons suggested by the Building and Construction Trades Dept. These six (6) persons will be divided into three teams of two men—one from the Building Trades Dept. and one from the Industrial Union Dept. on each team.

These teams will work under the direction of the president of the AFL-CIO and will devote their full time to adjusting disputes between the craft organizations and the industrial organizations in keeping with the policy stated above.

The thinking of the committee is that a great many of these problems can be solved by on-the-spot agreements reached by the representative teams.

It was further agreed that disputes that are not settled by the two-man teams will then be referred to a committee to consist of the president of the Building Trades Dept., the director of the Industrial Union Dept. and one person representing the president of the AFL-CIO. In the event this three-man committee cannot settle the dispute, it will then be referred to the Special Committee established by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

While this procedure does not provide for a definite terminal point, the consensus is that it can be used to settle a great many of the disputes and bring about an atmosphere by which it may be possible, at some time in the future, if desired, to provide a terminal arbitration. For the time being, however, no final decision has been made on this point.

I would, therefore, request of you that you suggest the names of three experienced and competent persons who can do this type of work for the AFL-CIO. I would appreciate an early reply so that we can get this machinery into motion. Upon approval I will be glad to discuss with both groups the question of salary and expenses for those persons designated to serve.

Please be assured that in this new attempt to solve the very vexing problems which confront us in this area, the full cooperation of this office will be available at all times.

Moats Named Assistant to Pres. Meany

The appointment of Eugene P. Moats as one of his assistants in Washington was announced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, to become effective July 8.

Moats has been director of AFL-CIO Reg. 14 with headquarters in Chicago.

Meany announced at the same time that Daniel J. Healy, assistant director in Reg. 1, Boston, for the New England states, will become Reg. 14 director to succeed Moats.

Franklin J. Murphy, a member of the organizing staff, will become assistant director of Reg. 1.

Moats served for a number of years on the staff of the Building Service Employes and later was regional director in Chicago for the former AFL.

Healy was an official of Federal Labor Union 22763 before joining the AFL staff in 1943. He was assigned as assistant director in Boston at the time of the AFL-CIO merger.

Murphy, a member of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, joined the organizing staff of the AFL in 1948.

Michigan Bypasses Action on Merger

Detroit—More than 1,000 delegates to the annual convention of the Michigan State Federation of Labor bypassed action on pending merger with the state industrial union council during a three-day session here.

Speakers included Dir. James L. McDevitt of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, who strongly urged active support of COPE in Michigan; Mrs. Esther Murray, co-director of women's activities for COPE; Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. and Lieut.-Gov. Phillip A. Hart.

Thomas Boust, Lansing, was elected sixth vice president to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the late John Fitzgerald, also of Lansing. Among the 36 resolutions acted on was one tendering the MFL's full support to Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa of the Teamsters "in every way in his present difficulties." Copies were sent to AFL-CIO vice presidents and the Ethical Practices Committee.

Cement Union Strikes; Two Producers Sign

Chicago—Agreements with two producers have been reached by the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers but other firms have refused to match the terms and a major strike was under way as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

At least 60 plants employing about 8,000 were shut down and it was predicted by the union that all of the others would be closed within a few days, affecting more than 20,000 workers.

Pres. Felix Jones said pacts had been signed with the Marquette Cement Mfg. Co., one of the industry's "Big Seven" and also with the Missouri Portland Cement Co., a smaller firm.

Other companies, which between them produdce 75 percent of the nation's cement, have resisted meeting the terms of these two agreements. Jones urged that the Marquette settlement be the basis for agreements reached by 125 locals of the union having agreements with the companies.

The one-year agreement provides benefits estimated by Jones to be worth "more than 16 cents an hour" and is retroactive to May 1.

It calls for a graduated wage increase averaging 13.6 cents an hour, time and one-tenth for Sunday work, double time after 12 hours, higher shift differentials and other improvements.

A new vacation clause calls for four weeks' vacation after 30 years of service this year and four weeks after 25 years' service next year.

Marquette plants are located in Nashville, Tenn.; Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Cowan, Tenn.; Rockmart, Ga.; West Des Moines, Ia., and Brandon, Miss.

The Missouri Co. plants are located in Kansas and Missouri.

Most of the industry's contracts expired Apr. 30 but were extended to May 16 and then continued on a day-to-day basis. Some plants have been on strike since early in May.

The strike has been called since July 1 but plants have shut down individually as time was required to allow kilns to cool or to permit cleaning of equipment where the wet process of production is used.

Solidarity Bonds To Help Strikers

Montreal — The Canadian & Catholic Confederation of Labor has started a drive to sell $500,000 in "union solidarity bonds" to help 6,500 members who have been on strike against the Aluminum Co. of Canada at Arvida, Que., since May 17.

The bonds—loans without interest—sell in denominations of $5, $10, $25, $50 and $100, and are immediately refundable in case of death or strike. The aluminum strike was called by the CCCL's National Syndicate of Metal Trades.

Papermakers Score At U. S. Gypsum Plant

Lisbon Falls, Me. — The United Papermakers and Paperworkers won bargaining rights at a U.S. Gypsum Co. plant here in an NLRB election. The vote was UPP 69, no union 55. It was UPP's 15th victory in 17 elections since formation of the union last March by merger of two unions in the field.

Ohio Employers Handed An $8 Million Bonanza

Columbus—Ohio employers have been handed an $8-million bonanza at the expense of workers injured on the job, the Ohio State Industrial Union Council charged this week.

The council statement followed an announcement by the Ohio Bureau of Workmen's Compensation that it was reducing employers' premium rates by $8 million a year, effective July 1.

The council said that the bureau should have recommended an increase in compensation rates to workers instead of lowering employers' premium rates.

The bureau said that employers' premium rates would be reduced 9.25 percent because better safety programs had reduced accidents and resulted in fewer claims.

"Instead of a nearly 10 percent cut to employers," the council asked, "why not a 10 percent increase in payments to those workers who suffer the loss of an arm or an eye?"

Inflation

PERHAPS the Oregon Labor Press has hit the core of the inflation problem, with a wry editorial:

"Americans are getting stronger. Twenty years ago it took two people to carry $10 worth of groceries. Today a child can do it."

Worst Things First

IN THE VIEW of the always-conservative N. Y. Journal of Commerce, anything's better than wage increases—even a recession!

Thus, pontificates the Journal, 1954—a year of "mild recession"—was a better year than 1956. Why? Because in 1954 wages in manufacturing industries went up 2 percent, while in 1956 they went up 6 percent or more, to the horror of the Journal of Commerce.

So the business paper hails the Humphrey tight money policy (which describes it as a "restrictive credit policy") because "a moderate recession" would be a small price to pay to avoid what the paper thinks is certain to be a boom-and-bust cycle!

The editors of the Journal of Commerce, alas, have fallen too heavily for the propaganda of the big business community.

The business editors forget that more wages mean more goods bought by millions of American families; they forget that America has grown and prospered not despite high wages but because of high wages.

In point of fact, a "little recession" is dangerous thinking—the ultimate folly of those who would rather be wrong than see America's working people prosperous.

Filibuster Season

WE HOPE that the filibuster which is predicted for the civil rights bill will be broken, and that HR 6127 will be passed by the Senate as it was in the House.

As AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has pointed out, the AFL-CIO supports the bill as a "minimum but meaningful" statute which "can make a significant contribution towards breathing life into our constitutional rights, especially the basic and cherished right to vote."

It scarcely seems credible that, in this day and age, a bill to guarantee such essential rights is necessary. Yet it is, for millions of Americans do not enjoy the full measure of their constitutionally guaranteed liberties.

Conservative southern Democrats will try to talk the bill to death. They will try to hobble it with a spurious "right-to-work" amendment and a "trial by jury" amendment that sidesteps the real issues.

The real issues are that millions of our fellow citizens do not have the full use of their citizenship rights—that while we seek to lead the free world toward maximum strength against the freedom-hating Communists, we are constantly embarrassed by our inconsistent attitude toward our own minority rights problems.

A filibuster cannot solve these problems; it can only make them worse.

What is needed is the unity of all people of good will, in and out of the Senate, to pass H.R. 6127. We can show ourselves, and the world, that the words of the Constitution have reality in our democratic society.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II JULY 6, 1957 No. 27

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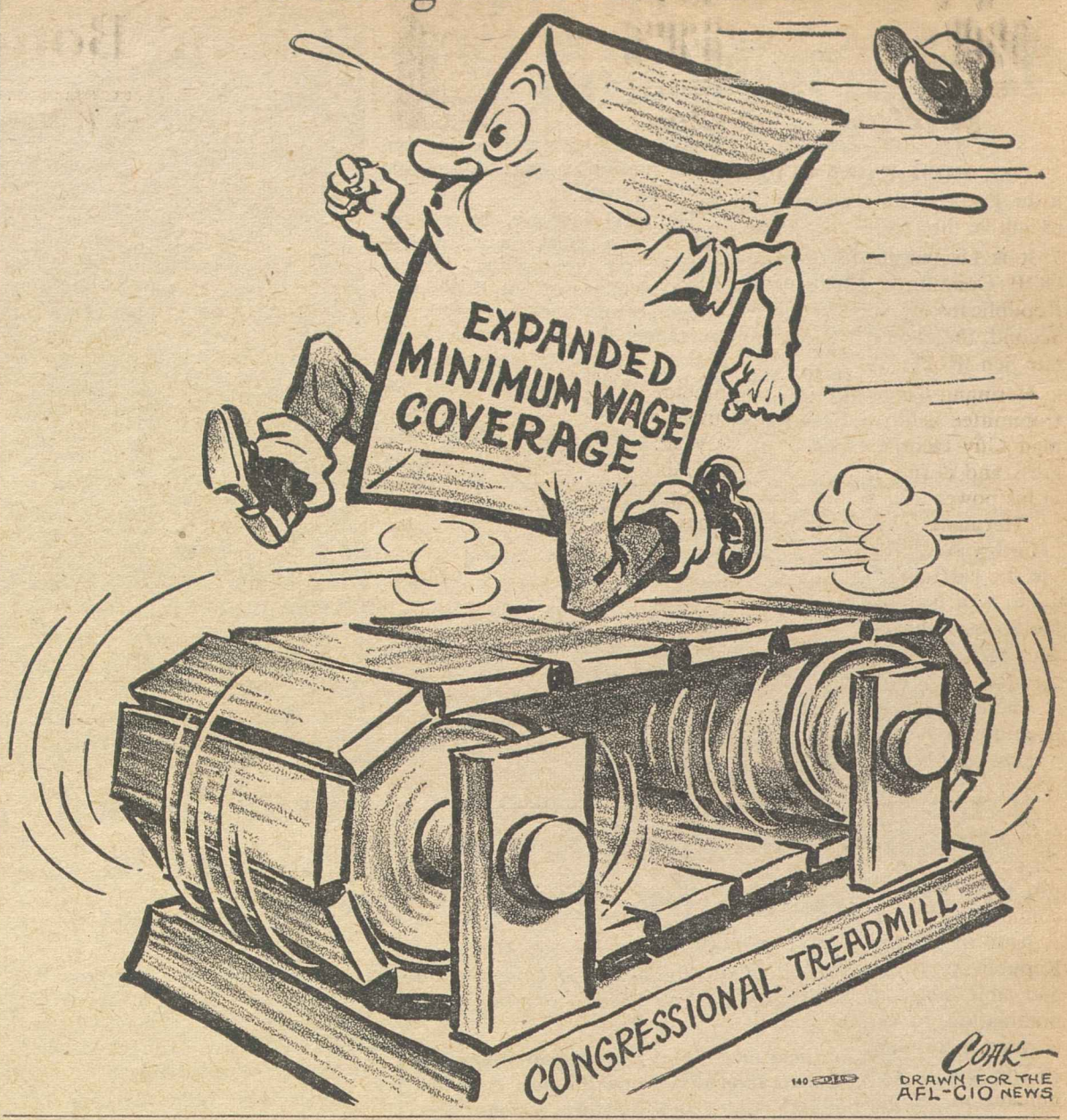
Getting Nowhere--Fast!



Polish Artisans Constructed First Glass Furnace in Virginia in 1608

Jamestown, Va.—The arrival in Virginia of artisans in 1608 from Catholic Poland saved from failure the first permanent English settlement in America.

This is the testimony of the leader of the colonists, Capt. John Smith, recorded in a book published in London in 1630—"The True Travels, Adventures and Observations of Captaine John Smith."

The colony was founded at Jamestown in 1607 by the Virginia Company of London, chartered by James I, and financed in part by lotteries. It was hoped that the colonists would soon be sending back to England imports badly needed for her industries.

However, the "gentlemen adventurers" who accompanied Capt. Smith on the first voyage were more interested in searching for gold. They proved unequal to the tough job of chopping out the wilderness, and fighting off the Indians.

With food and other supplies dwindling, Smith besought his backers in London to send him some carpenters, blacksmiths, masons and other artisans.

Arriving with the Second Supply, aboard the 40-ton ship Good Speed, in October 1608 were "eight Dutchmen and Poles," some of whom were glassmakers and carpenters, recruited by the London Company in Germany and Poland.

The Poles, the first to come to America, were engaged as artisans and instructors in the manufacture of glass, pitch, tar, soap ashes and other products.

They immediately set to work and within three weeks had a roaring fire going under a glass furnace. This was the first factory in America. Within a short time samples of their work, presumably the green glass bottles and vases of that period, were sent back to England. These were the first "Made in America" items shipped abroad.

Due to famine, pestilence and attacks by the Indians, the first glass house was soon abandoned. A second attempt to make glass in the colony began in late 1621 and 1622, this time with Italian artisans. However, it met with a similar fate and for like reasons.

During the Jamestown 350th Anniversary Festival this year, glass is again manufactured here. The demonstrators, dressed in costumes of the 17th century, are members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, who also contributed generously to financing the project.

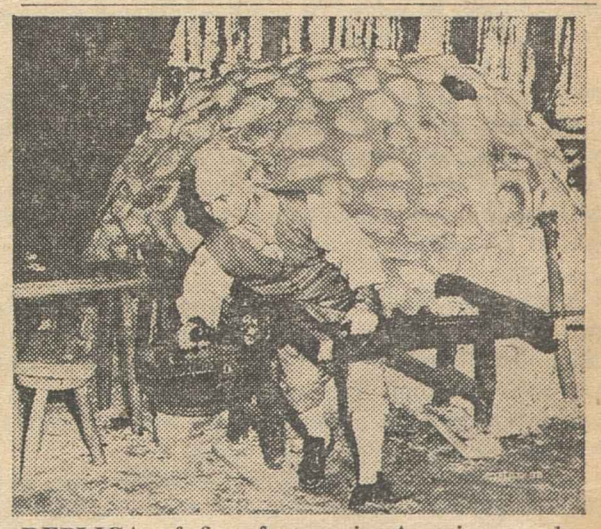
Some of the Poles were also engaged in the early years in the manufacture of clapboards and other wood products, which were shipped back to England. Others served as soldiers. In 1609 it was recorded that when the Indians set an ambush to kill Capt. Smith, the Poles saved his life and captured an Indian chief. Mention is also made of "Robert, a Polonian," who in 1616 during Gov. Yeardley's administration distinguished himself against the Indians.

Imbued with a capacity for hard work, the Poles also had a flaming love of freedom. It was they who struck the first blow for civil liberty in America. In 1619, when a limited autonomy was introduced into the colony, the first legislative assembly on the American continent met at Jamestown. The Poles, along with some others, were denied the right to vote because they were indentured for the cost of their voyage.

They were so indignant that they refused to work in the glasshouse until they were enfranchised. And thus began the first strike in the history of the United States.

The matter was of such importance that Gov. Yeardley reported it to the Council in London. A manuscript in the Library of Congress shows that the Poles won the strike for their political rights.

Under date of July 3, 1619, the Court Book of the Virginia Company of London (Vol. I, p. 32) records that the "Polonians resident in Virginia" are now "enfranchised and made as free as any inhabitant there whatsoever." And this was their victory for equal suffrage in America.



REPLICA of first factory in America, a glass works at Jamestown, Va., operated by Polish workers in 1608, has been reconstructed on the site of the original shop in connection with the 350th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement there in 1607 and is being manned by members of the Flint Glass Workers in colonial costume.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE MOST FASCINATING recent development in the Republican Party is the appointment of Albert B. ("Ab") Hermann as executive director of the Republican National Committee.

It is fascinating for two reasons. First, the announcement by GOP Committee Chairman Meade Alcorn took a great many Republicans by surprise; party bigwigs knew nothing in advance. Second, the choice of Hermann seems a harkback to the era of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft.

Hermann has been executive director of the Republican National Committee before. He was executive director under former Chairman Guy George Gabrielson 10 years ago during the 80th Congress and during the period when Gabrielson was doing everything in his power to promote the 1948 nomination of Taft.

Hermann was a major operator in 1947 in producing the Taft-Hartley Act. Reliable Republican sources say that he "lobbied in the corridors."

He is a New Jersey Republican. The major floor manager in the Senate in 1947 in leading the fight to override Pres. Truman's veto of Taft-Hartley was then Sen. Albert Hawkes, Republican of New Jersey, a former president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

There has been a curious rise of New Jersey Republicans in the Eisenhower Administration.

Hawkes was dumped by the Jersey GOP after one term as "too conservative"—but others are elevated to prominence now.

The President's secretary of labor, James P. Mitchell, is from New Jersey. So is his appointment's secretary, Bernard M. Shanley, formerly his special counsel. So is Hermann, who ever since the pro-Taft Gabrielson's day has risen to the prominence of GOP committee executive director.

And an extraordinary effort is being made by high-ranking Republicans to use New Jersey State Sen. Malcolm Forbes, a rich and able magazine publisher who won the GOP gubernatorial nomination, to knock off Gov. Robert B. Meyner, Democrat, who is rated a formidable presidential possibility if he wins re-election.

The race of Forbes to beat Meyner is by all odds the most significant, in the minds of Republicans, this year.

★ ★ ★

THERE ARE VARIOUS AND OVERLAPPING POSSIBLE explanations of Ab Hermann's appointment by Alcorn, with a large number of Republican stalwarts in ignorance until it was an accomplished fact.

One is that the White House, after Eisenhower personally forced the selection of Alcorn as chairman, no longer cares about the committee because he has lost faith in Alcorn as a "modern" Republican.

Another is that Alcorn, realizing that his party must run without Eisenhower in 1960, no longer cares to try to operate the GOP committee as an instrument of the White House.

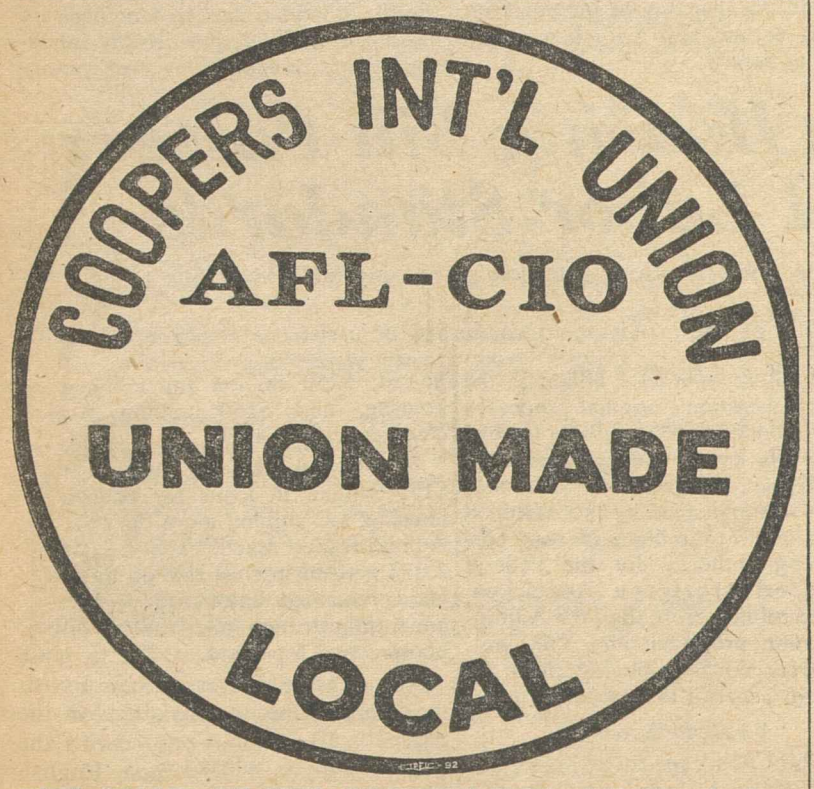
In either case, there appears to be a breach between the White House and the national committee—or at least a lack of understanding and communication.

By no stretch of the imagination can Hermann be called a "modern" Republican; he was too close to Taft and too close to the businessmen's groups who drafted the Taft-Hartley Act.

Under no circumstances can it be said that if Eisenhower were intelligently calling the shots for the national committee, with an understanding of the implications, he would have allowed Alcorn to arrange for Hermann's return to a position of power and prestige.

Hermann went out of that position when Thomas E. Dewey busted Taft in the 1948 GOP nominating convention—but he is back in power under Eisenhower and Alcorn.

Somebody, in the first year of the general's second administration, is neglecting to mind the Republican Party's store.



THIS STAMP OF THE COOPERS' INTL. UNION of North America signifies that the Coopers' Union has a written collective bargaining agreement with the manufacturer.

Morgan Says:

'Clean' Bomb Not the Answer

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDST.)

ALL this talk about the clean bomb and the dirty bomb reminds me of the warfare of my boyhood with a weapon called the snowball. We had clean snowballs and dirty snowballs, too. The latter weren't called dirty, of course. They were called watersoakers and they were murder.

Morgan

You simply soaked an ordinary snowball in water and let it freeze, slightly. It was like stocking your arsenal with refrigerated cue-balls.

Sometimes the more ruthless and desperate types would violate the battle code further by packing in rock in an ordinary-looking snowball. After somebody had been gashed in the forehead, the teacher would call a disarmament conference.

Now for all I know, the clean bomb may be the salvation of civilization. At least one columnist has already declared as much. But somehow I'm not convinced.

The term "clean bomb" induces a kind of suicidal serenity of mind akin to the argument that it's OK to smoke around a gasoline tank if you take care to use safety matches.

There is a danger here, I'm afraid, of building up an almost pious attitude of what might be called deadly humanitarianism. In hailing our progress toward a clean bomb, the Washington Evening Star observed in an editorial that the American nuclear tests have a significance consisting "not merely of their contribution to our defensive potential but also of their role in terms of making nuclear bombs far less inhumane than they are in their 'unclean form.'

"We can only hope"—the Star concluded—"that the Russians are striving for progress in the same direction as they build up their own arsenal of 'A' and 'H' weapons."

A little inadvertently, Pres. Eisenhower went even farther at his news conference. Asked if we had any assurance the Russians would use clean bombs on us, the President replied he hoped they would learn to use them and would use them—instead of the dirty ones. Manifestly he doesn't want the Russians to use any bombs, clean or dirty. And yet we seem to be endowing the bomb which sprays a minimum of lethal fallout with a kind of virtue.

What's likely to slip past us, if we're not careful, is the truth that it's not the weapons we need to make less inhumane; it's the governments which use them. In many people's minds there is a question about whether clean bombs would be more a deterrent to war than dirty bombs. Nations in fact might hesitate longer about using the latter with the danger of their radioactive clouds backfiring on the users.

And if war were made with clean bombs, would it really be any less inhumane? The President himself re-emphasized that "there will be no such thing as a victorious side in any global war of the future."

Vandercook Says:

Governors Cool to Ike's Plans

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDST.)

PRES. Eisenhower's recent proposal to 48 governors assembled in convention that a greater number of what have been federal responsibilities should be returned to the states has been so coolly received that that proposal may already be regarded as having been put in the deep freeze.

Vandercook

With scarcely notable exceptions, the governors were not impressed. As professional politicians themselves, many of them frankly suspected Eisenhower's idea of being politically motivated.

It would be very convenient for a party and a President under heavy conservative fire for big spending to unload some of its responsibilities on the states. If the states then failed to meet their responsibilities, say, for additional school construction, then the fault would not lie at the door of the White House.

But the primary opposition to the President's superficially fair-sounding suggestion came from governors who know from painful experience what Eisenhower does not seem to know, that most state governments are bad governments.

Gov. Leader of Pennsylvania was particularly outspoken. Calling state governments "the least effective and least good of governing units of the country," Leader said:

"It is inconceivable that the states will be given more to do until they do better than they are doing now." Gov. Harriman of New York snapped that most state legislatures "represent acreage rather than people."

There are abundant figures to support such criticisms. Nationwide, it has been reckoned that the two-thirds of the population who live in cities elect only one-quarter of all state legislators; that the one-third who live in rural sections elect three-quarters of all state legislators.

The majority who live in cities provide most of the income of the states; the rural minority who so consistently control the state legislatures dispose of that income as they see fit.

In no other unit of government has the basic American principle of representative government failed so completely to be realized as in our state governments.

In so vast a land as the USA no one denies that state governments do have many functions to perform. But it has been simple experience, not mere wilfulness, which has taught the American people to rely increasingly on Washington. After all, this is one nation, not 48.

Labor Answers Queries:

Carey Asks Civil Rights Guides

LABOR calls upon Congress "to set certain standards" in civil rights "from which voluntary organizations can build," James B. Carey, AFL-CIO vice president, declared on the new AFL-CIO public service program, Labor Answers Your Questions, heard by recording on 150 radio stations.

"We ask Congress to establish a floor of human conduct, below which no individual can transgress," said Carey. "We do not think the present proposed legislation goes far enough, but it is at least a start in honoring the pledges made by both parties."

Appearing with Carey was a panel of three persons, Julius Thomas, director of industrial relations of the National Urban League; Herman Edelsberg, director of the Washington office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and Irving Ferman, director of the Washington office of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Thomas brought up the fact that, "It has often been said that no laws of themselves can wipe out prejudice and bigotry."

"I would be inclined to agree that we cannot, by law, legislate fairness, brotherhood and equality," Carey commented. "There must be personal readjustments in the hearts and minds of men before all traces of bigotry can be eliminated. However, there is much which can and should be done by government and by voluntary organizations to make that personal adjustment as rapid and as meaningful as possible.

"Prejudice and bigotry are personal and subjective attitudes. But discrimination, segregation, lawlessness and inequality are social acts—and this society has a right and duty to eliminate them as soon as possible. Otherwise we will not be true to our democratic ideals.

"We only ask Congress and state legislative bodies to fulfill their responsibilities in accordance with the promise of our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution—in accordance with our Christian tradition."

MANAGEMENT IS USING LABOR wage increases as a false excuse for boosting prices, Stanley Ruttenberg, AFL-CIO director of research, pointed out to three housewives, who were heard as a panel on the AFL-CIO public service radio series, Labor Answers Your Questions. Facing Ruttenberg, they are (left to right) Mesdames Louise Sloan, Helen Johnson and Laura Cambern, all of Springfield, Va.

Reuther Renews Battle Against Atom Reactor

The Auto Workers renewed their opposition to construction of an atomic power reactor at Lagoona Beach, Mich., with testimony by Pres. Walter P. Reuther before a Joint Atomic Energy subcommittee on legislation.

"We urge you to disapprove and disallow the authorization sought here," he said, "until the Atomic Energy Committee cancels the construction permit and does its testing and development of this technology away from populated centers."

Lagoona Beach is just outside Monroe, Mich., and is midway between Detroit and Toledo, O. It is in the midst of a heavy concentration of people and industry to which the proposed reactor "represents a hazard . . . according to competent judgment," Reuther said.

He noted that the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the Papermakers, which like the UAW have substantial membership in the area, joined in seeking revocation of the AEC construction permit because no other group intervened after "leading scientists" said not enough was known about the proposed technology to make safety from excessive radiation positive.

Reuther made it clear the three unions do not oppose the proposed reactor because of the fact it will be operated by the Detroit Edison Co., a private utility. In the interest of speeding development of the peacetime uses of atomic energy, he recalled, the unions have approved construction of reactors of other types by private utilities.

Labor Proof Of Progress In Freedom

New York — The growth and progress of American unions are outstanding proof of "what has been achieved in this Promised Land," Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers said at a Freedom Day celebration at the Statue of Liberty held under the auspices of the Free Europe Committee.

"The trade unions, under our democratic way of life, have brought dignity, a decent standard of living, a great measure of security and a sense of community participation to millions of American toilers and their families—standards and a sense of dignity completely missing in Communist and Fascist countries where dictators rule, and freedom does not exist," he said.

"Those of us who come from countries where liberty was or is denied to the plain people know profoundly the difference in the quality of our lives. Freedom without bread is a travesty, but bread without freedom is bitter bread, indeed, and most galling to the human spirit."

Speaking as an immigrant himself, Potofsky voiced familiarity with "the hopes and dreams held out by America" to newcomers, "and how well, generally speaking, they were fulfilled."

"Not without struggle and setback, of course," he added, "but our melting pot is a triumph of the genius, strength, grit and devotion poured into this land by many racial, religious and national strains, who fled from persecution abroad, or sought refuge from back-breaking poverty and lack of opportunity."

He hailed the Free Europe Committee and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions for their leadership in the fight for freedom, and paid tribute to "those martyrs who have written in their blood the history of man's eternal struggle for dignity and freedom."

Umber Again Heads Montana State AFL-CIO

Great Falls, Mont. — James E. Umber of Helena was re-elected president of the Montana State AFL-CIO at its convention, defeating Elmer Barnett, Anaconda.

Umber reviewed the work of the merged organization during its first year and credited unity with helping to defeat a "right-to-work" law. He also said that some gains were made in the legislative field in the state despite a "reactionary and completely controlled legislature."

Richard T. Leonard, assistant to Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., continued the unity theme and declared "the kind of leadership we have on the united labor front will resolve the problems that face us."

William J. McSorley, Jr., assistant director of the Committee on Political Education, congratulated the membership on sending a "100 percent liberal delegation to Congress."

Cooperation on legislative issues was pledged by Pres. Leonard Kenfield of the Montana Farmers Union. Other convention speakers included AFL-CIO Reg. 20 Dir. Charles R. Smith, Pres. Paul Shafto of the Wyoming State AFL-CIO and Lieut. Gov. Paul Cannon.

James B. Meagher was elected vice president in a contest with Joe Crosswhite. He succeeds William Nichols who was not a candidate.

Dr. Rosenfeld Named To Health Group

Detroit—Dr. Leonard S. Rosenfeld, director of medical care evaluation studies for the United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston, has been named assistant executive director of Detroit's new Community Health Association.

A graduate of New York University Medical School who also has been serving as an instructor in public health practice at the Harvard School of Public Health, Rosenfeld will resume an old association with Dr. Frederick D. Mott, CHA executive director. The two served as health planners for the province of Saskatchewan, Canada, and helped initiate its present comprehensive provincial hospital plan.

Sheboygan Central Labor Units Merge

Sheboygan, Wis.—Close cooperation that began with separate AFL and CIO groups rallying to the support of the Auto Workers strike against the Kohler Co. has resulted in merger of the county central bodies into the Sheboygan Labor Council.

Emil Schuette of the Meat Cutters is the new group's president. George Arenz, president of the former industrial union council, is vice president and John Martin, head of the former central labor union, is recording secretary.

Labor's Foes Pointing To '58 Elections

Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Forces planning the "very destruction" of the labor movement are hoping to create an anti-labor hysteria by election time, 1958, through exploiting recent highly publicized congressional investigations.

This warning was sounded to some 150 delegates attending the sixth area conference of COPE, by James L. McDevitt, National COPE Director.

Attending the two-day conference were AFL-CIO leaders from Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico.

Al Barkan, COPE Deputy Director, underlining the warning by pointing out that "the NAM and National Chamber of Commerce have hired the best brains of Madison Avenue, and are spending huge sums on propaganda" in the anti-labor campaign.

Barkan stressed the need for a strong drive for COPE voluntary dollars, and told how officers of 225 corporations had donated some $3 million to GOP candidates in 1956.

William McSorley, COPE assistant national director, said regular checking of unregistered union members had increased voting strength from a low of 20 percent to 80 and 90 percent, in some areas, but a big job remained to be done.

Delegates reported on the effectiveness of the support women gave in Denver, Phoenix and Tucson campaigns, and voiced strong support of COPE's efforts in programs enlisting the support of women and minority groups.

California Fed Links Forces On 'Wreckers'

San Francisco—"Right-to-work" agitators are preaching civil war in California, the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor charged.

The state AFL executive council said "right-to-work" advocates would not only destroy the labor movement but would also wreck the "economic and social stability" of a great state.

Plans for a coordinated statewide campaign against local "right-to-work" ordinances were adopted by the 26-member AFL body.

C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the federation, said the council had voted to centralize legal, financial and educational efforts of 2600 affiliated unions in the fight against local "right-to-work" drives.

In another major action, the council unanimously adopted a policy statement condemning present state initiative efforts to nullify tax exemptions for private nonprofit schools of elementary and secondary grade. The council urged members of affiliated bodies not to sign petitions now being circulated to cancel the private school tax exemption.

New Films Added To AFL-CIO Library

A mimeographed supplement listing new films added recently to the AFL-CIO film library has been prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education and is available upon request.

The supplement is to be used in connection with the original film catalogue published a few months ago. The new films it lists include "Clinton and the Law," a one-hour report produced by Edward R. Morrow on the efforts of the White Citizens' Councils to block school integration in Clinton, Tenn.

Sigal Terms Atom Reactor Plan Unwise

The Atomic Energy Commission's plan for a fast breeder reactor at Lagoona Beach, Mich., is unwise, illegal and has been carried out in "arrogant disregard" of the law, Benjamin C. Sigal, counsel for three AFL-CIO unions, said in a 20-page statement read to the subcommittee on legislation of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee.

Sigal appeared for the Auto Workers; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Papermakers.

He asked that an AEC request for $4.2 million for preconstruction research and development be denied because of defects in the contract, the illegality of the construction permit, and the salient points as to safety.

Compromise Housing Bill Passed; Fails to Meet Labor Standards

Congress has passed and sent to the White House a compromise housing bill which fails to meet AFL-CIO recommendations.

The most serious omission is the lack of any provision to encourage or assist the construction of housing for families of low or moderate incomes, an area where the need is most pressing.

On the credit side, the bill's lowering of the down payment requirement on FHA-insured housing was regarded as a major improvement. The measure calls for down payments of 3 percent of the first $10,000 of the purchase price; 15 percent of the next $6,000 and 30 percent of the remainder. Present schedules demand 5 percent of the first $9,000 and 25 percent on the rest.

Spur Home-Building

The compromise authorized $1,740,000,000 to spur home-building and slum clearance, compared to a little more than $1.1 billion in the Administration's original proposals.

It contained $350 million for one year for urban renewal and slum clearance, compared to $175 million recommended by the Administration; $715 million in new borrowing authority for the Federal National Mortgage Association, $215 million more than the Administration proposed; and $500 million for mortgage buying under the FNMA special assistance program.

Eases Requirements

The FNMA special assistance authorization included $100 million for cooperative housing, a section the AFL-CIO had strongly supported; $250 million for military housing, and $150 million for emergency programs.

In addition, the bill authorizes $175 million in loans for college housing, $25 million more than the Administration asked. The present 2.875 percent interest rate on these loans remained untouched despite an Administration plea that it be boosted to 3.5 percent.

The measure also eases some of the more stringent administrative requirements in the various housing programs, as well as a more realistic schedule of income limitations for occupancy of quarters in low cost public housing developments.

ILO Urges Abolition of Laws Curbing Trade Union Rights

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization wound up its 40th conference here after approving a convention setting up international standards for the protection of tribal populations and adopting eight resolutions covering a wide range of subjects.

Earlier, it had adopted a convention outlawing slave labor and approved another, on which final action will be taken next year, on discrimination. The convention on native tribal and semi-tribal populations was framed with the cooperation of the United Nations, UN Food & Agricultural Organization, the UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization.

Governments Responsibility

It gives governments the primary responsibility for developing safeguards for the native populations and programs for their progressive integration into community life.

The discrimination convention, on which action will be taken in 1958, is designed to promote the practice of equal opportunity in employment and occupation without regard to race, color, sex, religion, political opinion, national origin or social origin.

The phrase, "employment and opportunity," would include access to vocational and similar training as well as actual employment. In addition, it would bar discrimination in hiring, and provide for equal treatment under the terms and conditions of employment, including wages. A somewhat broader recommendation also will be in next year's agenda.

Among the resolutions, one called on ILO member-countries to abolish all laws restricting the free exercise of trade union rights. The tally was 89 in favor of the resolution, 56 against and 26 abstentions.

In other resolutions, the ILO—

Asked all countries in which mines are operated to insist on the strict observance of safety regulations, with special reference to ILO standards.

Asked the ILO Governing Body to convene a tripartite committee to deal with the specific problems of women workers.

Voiced the hope that the Governing Body will expand ILO activities in the field of workers' education.

Study on Housing

Proposed that the Governing Body arrange for a joint, more intensive study with the UN of national short term and long term housing programs, and to consider placing the subject on the agenda of a future conference.

Called for an analysis of the influence of existing ILO constitutional provisions on the application of conventions in non-metropolitan territories.

Asked the Governing Body to place a general discussion of hours of work on the agenda for the next conference.

Expressed the hope that the work of the UN Disarmament Commission may "relieve the fears of the peoples of the world," life the burden of armament so the money saved may be devoted to economic development, and permit the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only.

Austrian Unions Halt Hungary Aid

Vienna—The Austrian Federation of Trade Unions (OGB), by agreement with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, has decided to discontinue sending relief parcels into Hungary until political executions in that country are halted.

Since December, Austrian unions have taken seven truck convoys into Hungary with parcels of food and other supplies contributed by free workers in all parts of the world. Included were $400,000 worth of medicine; 522 tons of food; 10 tons of window glass; more than seven tons of soap and thousands of dollars worth of clothing.

The flow of aid to Hungarian workers was cut off when the Communist Kadar government admitted that the 102 men and women had been executed for political reasons since Soviet troops and planes brutally quelled the October-November revolution. Continuation of the help, it was felt, could be viewed as a sign of support for the puppet regime.

ICFTU Lauds UN Report On Hungary

Brussels — The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has welcomed the report of the United Nations Special Committee on Hungary as an expression of the public opinion that must be mobilized on a worldwide scale if the Hungarian people are to be delivered from their Soviet oppressors.

At the same time, it recognized the responsibility of the ICFTU itself.

"The free trade unions of the world will not let pass a single opportunity to protest the suppression of freedom in Hungary and to express their sympathy with the Hungarian people," the international labor body said in a statement.

"The report incidentally brings fresh evidence of the fact," the ICFTU said, "that the Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions is a willing tool of the Kremlin. The WFTU has given its unfailing support to (Premier) Kadar and the Soviet government in the policy of crushing the Hungarian revolution."

The ICFTU also maintained the report shows why Kadar did not want the UN secretary general to visit Hungary immediately after the uprising.

Senate Boosts U. S. Funds for ILO

The Senate passed and sent to the House a bill increasing the maximum U.S. contribution to the Intl. Labor Organization from the present $1,750,000 million to $2 million annually.

The AFL-CIO had strongly backed the original request for a ceiling of $3 million, which would have enabled the United Nations subsidiary agency to do more effective planning of its work.

However, if the new maximum is approved by the House, it will enable the U.S. to meet its full share of the 1957 budget, $1,792,116, and of the 1958 budget—$1,993,225—approved at the current ILO conference in Geneva.

If ILO operations continue to expand as anticipated, especially in the field of technical assistance, another request to boost the payment presumably will have to be made to Congress in 1959.

Guild to Propose $200 Weekly Wage

St. Louis — A $200 minimum weekly wage goal for experienced newspapermen will be proposed by officers of the Newspaper Guild to the 250 delegates attending the 24th annual convention here July 8-12.

Also to be recommended is a minimum wage goal of $100 a week for all adult workers in the Guild's jurisdiction and for beginners in key jobs.

ANG membership, the officers report said, is the highest in history, nearly 30,000.

Curran Sees Disaster in Ship Policies

New York — Current national policies on the transfer of merchant ships to foreign flags can "lead the nation and the free world to disaster," Chairman Joseph N. Curran of the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee warned in a letter to U.S. Maritime Administrator Clarence G. Morse.

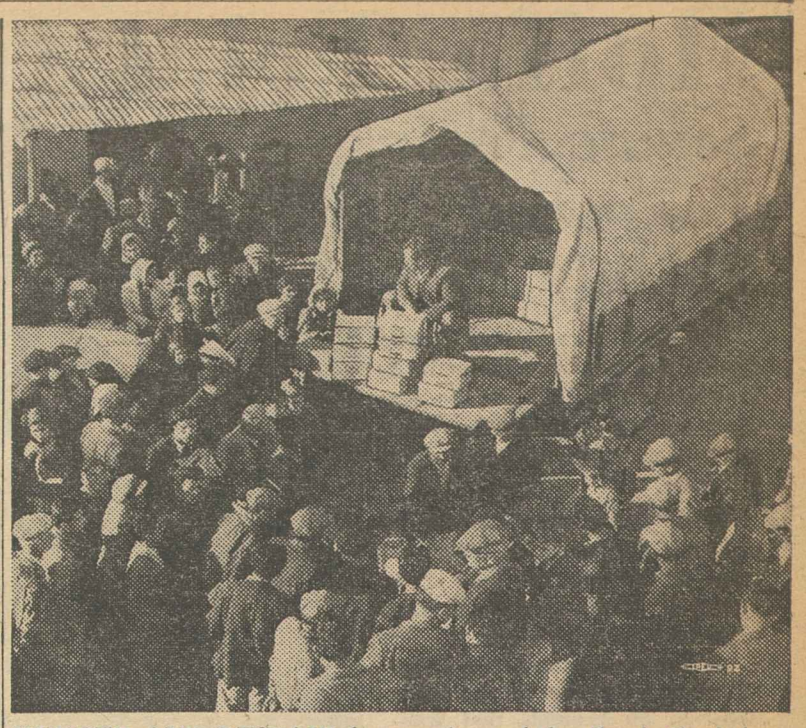
Curran attacked the policy which permits transfers under conditions whereby "effective control" is retained in U.S. hands. The "effective control" concept, he declared, is the "greatest single danger" because it boils down to the theory that "we do not need American ships, we do not need American seamen, all we need is American capital."

Recent amendments aimed at achieving it require that the foreign firms receiving the transferred ships have resident officers here and that a majority of the company's officers, including the president, be U.S. citizens.

"These amendments are designed only to create an illusion of control where no control exists," Curran asserted. "Thereby you are increasing the danger."

The experiences of both world wars have demonstrated at a cost of billions of dollars, he maintained, "the fallacy of American reliance on foreign merchant fleets.

Curran, president of the Maritime Union, endorsed the attempt of the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee to obtain clarification of Administration policy.



HUNGER AND DESPAIR for members of the Greek Confederation of Labor and their families were staved off following the earthquake and floods in Thessaly by the timely arrival of these 1,40000 CARE food packages from American workers. Weighing 22 lbs. each, they were made possible through miscellaneous donations from a score or more of local unions and central bodies.

Reuther Tells NAACP Labor Solid on Rights

Detroit—American labor is not just "a fair-weather friend" of minority groups, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther told delegates to the national convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"From Pres. George Meany and other leaders of the AFL-CIO on down, the united labor movement is with you all the way in this fight for effective civil rights legislation in all areas of human endeavor," he declared amidst cheers from the 3,000 NAACP delegates and visitors.

Fight With Ideas

Speaking of the Detroit race riot during World War II, Reuther observed that while "Detroit went wrong in the Forties," it had always been a matter of pride with him that in the city's union-organized plants, Negro and white workers continued to work side by side and did not participate in the bloodshed.

"The workers realized that where an employer manages to divide white from black, native from foreign-born, he also usually manages to exploit every single one of them," he pointed out.

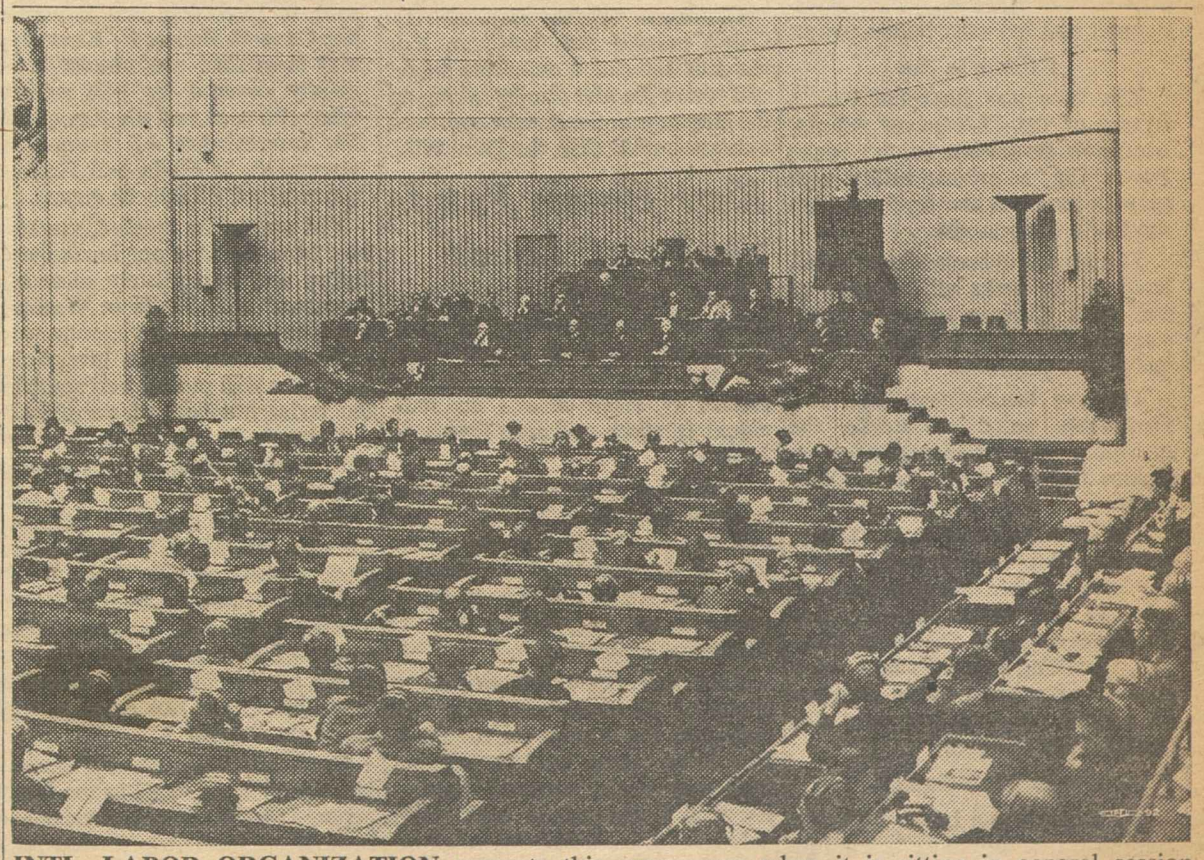
"Our struggle against Communist tyranny cannot be won with guns, but must be fought with ideas, and in this battle for the hearts and minds of millions of the world's uncommitted peoples, our actions on the civil rights front loom very important. Excuses are not good enough," Reuther went on. "America's immorality on the civil rights question could be our Achilles' heel in the struggle against communism."

Both Parties at Fault

Speaking of the current fight on Capitol Hill over civil rights legislation, he said, "Both major political parties should be ashamed of their shoddy performance" on civil rights . . . "the same people who fight against civil rights legislation also fight against minimum wages and needed social legislation."

Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey and Vic Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the UAW, Vice Pres. Myra Wolfgang of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers, National Labor Sec. Herbert Hill and Executive Sec. Roy Wilkins of the NAACP spoke at a dinner for fraternal union delegates to the convention.

Ted Brown and Charles Webber represented the AFL-CIO.



INTL. LABOR ORGANIZATION presents this appearance when it is sitting in general session during the current meetings in Geneva. Working at the conference to improve conditions of workers throughout the world are worker, employer and government representatives from 72 countries. The U.S. worker delegation was headed by AFL-CIO Rep. George P. Delaney, who was re-elected a member of the ILO Governing Body.

Hoffa Trial Goes Into Third Week

Senate Probe Postponed To July 16

The McClellan Special Senate Committee will open major hearings about July 16 while the Senate is settled in the routine droning process of an anti-civil rights filibuster.

While the committee marked time and prepared its cases, the trial of Teamsters Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa in federal court went into its third week.

A defense motion asking Judge Burnita Matthews to declare a mistrial on grounds that testimony about civil rights probes in the South might prejudice the jury was denied.

The judge instructed the jury that testimony in response to questions by one of the defense counsels was not to be considered by the jurors.

Hoffa, who is accused of having "planted" an agent on the committee staff to inform him about the group's plans and about persons it intended to subpena, is being tried on a bribery, conspiracy and obstruction indictment. A co-defendant is Miami, Fla., attorney Hyman Fischbach.

Schedule Is Heavy

The McClellan committee may take up allegations that New York "paper locals," allegedly created to provide votes in an internal contest in the Teamsters' Union, were placed under control of notorious hoodlums, and that these gangsters previously had used union positions to exploit low-paid workers in return for kickbacks and employer payoffs.

The New York inquiry may be postponed, however, in favor of an investigation of charges by the Textile Workers of America that employers and municipal officials conspired to block union organizing campaigns by terrorism and violence.

Also on the schedule is completion of an investigation into alleged Navy Dept. "approval" of bribes or extortion involving a Scranton, Pa., Teamster local, and a non-union low-wage employer, E. P. Bettendorf.

Bettendorf complained in earlier testimony that the Navy Dept. approved his payment of $175 a week to a Teamsters business agent in lieu of hiring unemployed union members for driving his non-union trucks into a Signal Corps construction project under Navy administration.

Cheasty Testifying

When the Hoffa trial recessed for the July 4 weekend, the government's major witness, John Cye Cheasty, had completed six days on the witness stand, most of it under detailed cross-examination by Edward Bennett Williams, Hoffa's attorney.

He still faced cross-examination from Fischbach's counsel and probable redirect examination by the prosecution.

Cheasty, who testified that he was approached by Fischbach in Hoffa's behalf, swore that instead of serving as Hoffa's "planted" agent, he immediately informed Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.).

He gave details of the plot, he said, to McClellan and Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy, and thereafter was almost constantly covered by FBI agents who witnessed and photographed his transmission of committee documents to Hoffa and Hoffa's payment of $2,000 in return.

FBI agents, he testified, searched him from the skin out immediately before and immediately after two "contacts" with Hoffa in Washington when papers and money were exchanged. The agents inventoried all papers and money and recorded the serial numbers of currency.

Kennedy is scheduled as a second major prosecution witness, probably next week.

The July 16 date now indicated for new committee hearings represents a postponement from a July 8 date previously scheduled.

Also postponed, presumably because of the prolonged trial of Hoffa, is a Teamsters executive board meeting in Los Angeles, originally set for July 1.

Hoffa told reports that the meeting, which is expected to see board action to try to force retirement of Pres. Dave Beck, was at first postponed "at least" until July 8.

It is now set for July 15 and informed union sources say that even this latter date has not been "confirmed."

"THAT'S WHERE I SIT," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells Welfare Sec. Marion Folsom as he escorted the cabinet officer through the AFL-CIO building. Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, is at right.

House Group Scuttles Hells Canyon Measure

A major liberal victory in the Senate was sharply reversed when a House Interior subcommittee voted to scuttle legislation authorizing a high federal multiple-purpose dam in Hells Canyon. Just 10 days earlier the Senate for the first time had cleared the Hells Canyon measure by a 45-to-38 vote. The vote was hailed as a triumph for advocates of full river-valley development and low-cost public power.

Rebuke to Ike

The vote was interpreted as a rebuke of the Eisenhower Administration's favoritism to the Idaho Power Co., a private utility with permits for three low-level dams on the Hells Canyon site.

The House subcommittee voted, however, to strike all language of the Hells Canyon measure sponsored by Rep. Gracie Pfost (D-Ida.) "after the preamble."

Thirteen Republicans and two Democrats voted to scuttle the measure. The 12 members voting against the amendment were Democrats.

The voting pattern in the House subcommittee was radically different from that prevailing in the Senate. In the upper chamber, five Republicans voted for Hells Canyon, including two who had voted against it last year. Five southern Democrats opposed last year also shifted their position.

Deader Than Doornail

No Republicans broke with the Administration in House committee and the two Democrats in favor of killing the measure were southerners who did not follow the example of southern senators in shifting to support the bill.

Rep. John P. Saylor (R-Pa.) said the vote meant that the federal Hells Canyon dam proposed was "deader than a doornail."

Chariman Wayne Aspinall (D-Colo.) pointed out, however, that the full Interior Committee might still revive the measure by taking up the language of the Senate-approved measure rather than the Pfost bill.

Kerr Heads Fund Study of Labor

New York—Clark Kerr, chancellor of the University of California, will head up a new Fund for the Republic study on the impact of labor unions on individual freedom and civil liberty in America.

The labor study is part of the fund's "basic issues" program and will involve a similar survey of the role of the industrial corporation to be handled by Adolph A. Berle, professor of corporation law at Columbia University.

Kerr and Berle are two of a group of 10 consultants who will undertake the inquiry for the fund. The labor union project will get underway with informal conferences and discussions with trade union officials, industrial relations experts, arbitrators and others.

Kerr is a specialist in labor economics and industrial relations and a former member of the War Labor Board.

Meany Urges Senators To Pass Rights Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

mary punishment for contempt for violations of injunctions against conspiracy to restrain voting rights.

In a related move, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, an AFL-CIO vice president, asked a Senate Rules subcommittee to hasten revision of Senate Rule 22, which embodies the present cloture rule requiring a minimum of two-thirds of Senate membership to halt a filibuster.

Reuther pointed out that the power of a minority to obstruct Senate action by prolonged talk affects much legislation besides civil rights bills.

Reuther charged that Rule 22 "betrays the fundamental principle of majority rule inherent in democratic government and embedded in our Constitution."

Veto Power of Minority

He quoted Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.) as calling the filibuster the "veto power of the minority over the majority" and a "factor never overlooked in the legislative drafting appropriations, strategy and tactics"—a factor that "affects and conditions every piece of legislation."

He endorsed the Douglas - Ives proposal allowing the breaking of a filibuster by simple majority vote after 15 legislative days of debate.

The House-passed bill would authorize federal courts, on complaint of the attorney general, to enjoin conspiracies to interfere with the voting rights of citizens and to punish for contempt violators of the injunctions.

It also would create a civil rights division in the Justice Dept. and a civil rights commission to investigate charges of violations of rights.

Southerners are expected to make an all-out effort to prevent the House measure from reaching a showdown vote. If they are beaten in this, they will seek at least to provide for jury trials to determine whether federal injunctions have been violated.

They argue that labor has long opposed court injunctions in labor disputes and that trial by jury is part of our constitutional rights.

Would Weaken Law

Meany pointed out that after "earnest study" the AFL - CIO reached a "considered judgment" that summary contempt punishment for violations of injunctions is common in equity courts and that "present practices with regard to jury trials are not impaired" by the House-passed bill.

He cited the AFL-CIO "voting rights" resolution declaring that addition of a jury-trial amendment would remove the "teeth of the proposed law."

He asked senators also to oppose any attempt to attach a so-called "right-to-work" amendment, which he said would be a "transparent maneuver" to kill the bill.

Meany warned that friends of civil rights would have to "close ranks and work together to assure action this year on a meaningful bill."

Many previous southern filibusters have blocked action because southern opponents of civil rights were better organized, better disciplined and more determined than advocates.

Boys Clubs Send 'Thanks' to Meany

The Boys Club of America has sent its warm thanks to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for turning over to it the $5,000 American Citizenship Award gift he recently received from the Junior Order, United American Mechanics.

Meany, who received the honor and the gift from the fraternal organization at a dinner in Knoxville, Tenn., promptly passed the check along to another and unrelated Meany—Joe—the Boys Club Junior Citizen of the Year, as temporary custodian for the Boys Clubs.

Pres. Albert L. Cole of the Boys Clubs, in writing Meany, advised him that part of the fund has been set aside as a scholarship for young Meany, a member of the Waltham, Mass., Boys Club who will enter Notre Dame University in the fall.

7-6-57

Unions Aid Couple Fly To Bedside of Dying Son

Winooski, Vt.—A local couple were able to fly to the bedside of their dying son through the assistance furnished them through the Vermont Labor Council AFL-CIO, several local unions and other groups.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Thibault were unable to get the plane fare in order to join their 21-year-old son who is dying of cancer in a Riverside, Calif., hospital. Thibault was a member of the Textile Workers of America here until the plant where he was employed closed down several years ago. He found a job in a filling station but has been unable to save much money on his wages.

News of the parents' plight came to Dorothy Carter, first vice president of the merged labor organization in Vermont, and by the next day she had enlisted the help of groups and the Thibaults were on their way across the country.

Assisting Mrs. Carter in making the trip possible were the VLC, Teamsters Local 597, the Barre and St. Albans Central Labor Unions, Grain Millers Local 139, Railway Clerks Local 717, an Amalgamated Clothing Workers local, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 248, Pres. A. F. Oakes of the IUE local, and Albert Stone, member of a Retail, Wholesale & Department Store union local.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, July 13, 1957

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No. 28

Price Increases Outstrip Wage Costs, Study Shows

Free Labor Congress:

ICFTU Spurs Drive For World Freedom

By Al Zack

Tunis—Freedom from every form of repression — that's the keynote of this fifth world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Meeting on the continent of Africa, where the battle of the world's exploited colonial peoples for independence is raging, and in the capital city of Tunisia, one of the newest free nations on the globe, the congress is a focal point of international attention.

It heard AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, leader of the U. S. delegation, offer a six-point program geared to winning for the workers of the world the goals spelled out in the ICFTU's London manifesto—Bread, Peace and Freedom.

Cooperation Goals

Based on fighting communism and other forms of totalitarianism into the ground, it proposes the exploitation of political and economic weaknesses in the Soviet empire; elimination of social injustices and all forms of discrimination; eliminating colonialism and helping new countries to develop; building up enough military strength to quell aggression; eventual disarmament, and the cooperation of free peoples for common goals.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, reported on how the labor merger in the U. S. is working out. It means not only greater progress for American labor, he said, but greater strength for labor in the international field.

Only minutes after the delegates assembled in the beautiful Bourse du Travail, words of freedom from Tunisia's dynamic premier, Habib Bourguiba, were bringing storms of applause.

Selection of Tunis as the site of the congress, he said, was a "contribution toward the emancipation of Africa."

He took indirect, but clear, note

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Cement Pay Fight Wins Labor Aid

New walkouts in the major strike called by the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers against nearly 70 cement producers have brought the total of workers on strike to 15,000.

With talks scheduled to begin with smaller producers and the big Ideal Cement Co. in Denver this week, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the strikers that their fight for better wages and working conditions "has the support of the entire labor movement."

Support Strikers

In a letter to UCLGW Pres. Felix Jones, Meany described the cement industry as "one of the most profitable in the nation." He added that "it can well afford to grant the reasonable concessions that you are seeking."

"The AFL-CIO," he wrote, "stands ready to support your striking members and to marshall its forces on their behalf. The cement industry employers can best serve themselves and the nation by entering into true collective bargaining without further delay."

Meany said that he had hoped that the settlement reached with the Marquette Cement Co.—one of five firms which have so far signed with the union—would be the key to other settlements throughout the industry. That con-

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SHIRT-SLEEVE conference during the congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Tunisia found AFL-CIO and Canadian Labor Congress delegations threshing out problems in a joint session.

Compromises Loom On Rights Measure

The Senate moved toward a roll call on a motion to take up the House-passed "right-to-vote" bill among indications that after a long filibuster the Administration would offer major "compromises" to induce final passage.

One area of compromise appeared to be shaping up on a "jury trial" amendment to be offered by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), who voted in Senate Judiciary Committee for such a plan.

Another compromise might come in the form of language to assure that federal court injunctions could be used, under the law, solely to enforce voting rights rather than integration of the public schools.

Shaping up, also, was a possible breach in the solid ranks of southerners in opposition to any civil rights bill.

Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) was reported ready, if fellow southerners remained totally obstinate, to join sponsors of an amended and compromised measure.

Minds 'Not Closed'

Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), floor-managing the bill for the GOP, refused to commit himself in advance to any specific amendments but said his mind was "not closed" on amendments at the "proper time."

There were signs that Pres. Eisenhower might have been impressed by arguments of Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) that the bill, as written, would allow federal courts to impose summary contempt punishment to compel school integration as well as to prevent interference with the right to vote—and the government to use the Armed Forces to back up the court judgments.

Asked at his last press conference if he would accept an amendment meeting Russell's criticism, the President replied that there were "certain phrases" of the bill he "didn't completely understand" —and wouldn't until he talked to Attorney Gen. Herbert Brownell.

Debate Jury Trial

Emerging from the White House after talking to Eisenhower, Russell said that the President's mind, like Knowland's, was "not closed to clarifying amendments."

He thought the President was "determined" to obtain a civil rights bill, the senator said, but that he didn't think Eisenhower wanted a "punitive" measure.

Southern debate centered on the "jury trial" and "military

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Inflation Probe Gets Under Way

Wages have been chasing prices for the last 10 years and in mid-1957 are still trying to catch up.

That's the conclusion reached by the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee in its monthly publication "Economic Trends and Outlook."

The publication bases its case on a recent study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics which it says "explodes the propaganda of the 'wage inflation' advocates — the business spokesmen and politicians who claim that wage and salary increases are the primary cause of price increases."

Meanwhile, the Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee released a report revealing that the nation's 200 largest manufacturing companies increased their share of total output between 1947 and 1954 from 30 to 37 percent.

Of 60 industries, each with shipments of $1 billion or more in 1954, 12 were dominated by four or fewer concerns.

The report underscored the growing concentration in American industry with fewer and fewer firms controlling an ever-increasing share of the national market.

Including Labor Costs

The BLS report shows that labor costs in the 1947-56 period were lower than price rises for every year prior to 1956.

For the first six months of 1957, the publication adds, all available evidence points to the fact that price increases have exceeded increases in costs, "including labor unit costs."

The Economic Policy Committee publication's charge came as a Senate subcommittee opened an investigation of administered price increases and a new business-financed

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New York Merger Plan Approved

New York—The plan for merger of the New York State AFL and CIO bodies worked out by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany here two weeks ago has been approved by the State AFL executive council and will be recommended to the convention opening July 22 in Buffalo.

The State CIO executive board will act at a meeting at Lake Placid on July 24 and make a recommendation to the convention, which is due to be held Aug. 8 and 9 in New York City.

Labor Rushes Relief for Victims Of Vicious Hurricane Audrey

By Gene Zack

Lake Charles, La.—Amid the chaos and ruin spread by hurricane Audrey throughout southern Louisiana, organized labor rolled up its sleeves to tackle the grim job of bringing relief to the storm's victims. (See picture story Page 5). Within a matter of hours after the hurricane's fury spread death and destruction over the coastal towns of Lake Charles, Cameron, Creole and Grand Chenier, the AFL-CIO—through its Community Service Activities—began mobilizing its forces to assist in the emergency relief program.

AFL-CIO members in hurricane-ravaged Lake Charles were among the first to respond to calls for help in the disaster, according to Kenneth Kramer, CSA labor liaison staff man with the

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Strong U. S. Guaranteed:

Labor-Management Cooperation Urged

Chicago—Labor-management cooperation to build a stronger America can become a reality when employers understand that the free trade union movement is their best guarantee of survival.

No employer, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany added in a speech at the Chicagoland Fair, can expect cooperation from a union "when he is aiming a knife at its back."

Meany helped lead the salute to Chicago as having the "world's best labor climate" during a "Labor-Industry Day" luncheon. The event was held in connection with "Labor-Industry Day" at the fair.

William A. Lee, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, earlier accepted a plaque from industry recognizing the excellent labor-management relations in the metropolitan area.

Labor Cooperating

The trade union movement, Meany said, is aware of its responsibilities for labor-management cooperation and is:

Cleaning out racketeering and communism.

Making it possible for a fair employer to operate his business without fear of being caught in the middle of a jurisdictional dispute.

Tempering collective bargaining demands to the realistic ability of business to pay.

Pride in Movement

Meany said, "The trade union movement takes pride in the Chicago movement which led the way for so many years. Here both labor and management have grasped the idea that all must progress—not just one segment. We believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire and that a man should earn a living from his business.

"This award shows our belief in the American system."

He said the luncheon was a credit to the people of Chicago and that when labor and industry can get together on such an occasion it speaks well of the free enterprise system.

The best antidote to labor-management conflict is cooperation, the AFL-CIO president declared. "It can be achieved . . . once there is complete acceptance on the part of employers of the idea of trade unions.

"Strange to relate, there are still business people in this country, who feel that the whole country would be better off if the trade union movement were to be destroyed—and some employer organizations are still working overtime to bring about that very result."

What's the Percentage?

Meany added:

"This is the time when American employers must ask themselves this question—what is the long range percentage in carrying on an endless fight against a free trade union movement which is the only labor instrumentality that defends and protects our right to stay in business?"

Pointing out that the AFL-CIO historically has led the fight against communism, Meany told the luncheon co-sponsored by the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry that the real internal threat to the U.S. is the possible collapse of the free enterprise system.

The Communists have been playing a waiting game fervently hoping for such a collapse because of what they think is the weakness of the boom-bust cycle and labor-management clashes.

This threat can be allayed by labor-management cooperation, Meany said.

Three Trades Unions Strike In New York

New York—Members of three building trades unions here were on strike as the AFL-CIO News went to press in a dispute involving wages, fringe benefits and trade rules.

Some 6,800 members of the Sheet Metal Workers, the Steamfitters and the Iron Workers have been on strike since July 1 when their contracts expired. Negotiations are continuing separately between each of the unions and contractors.

Eleven other building trade unions have signed three-year contracts calling for a 65-cent-an-hour package over the contract period. Six other unions are in the midst of negotiations for new contracts, their members still on the job.

FTC Finds That Public Is Getting Wiser to Gyps

The public is getting wiser to the gyps that prey on it, in the opinion of the Federal Trade Commission.

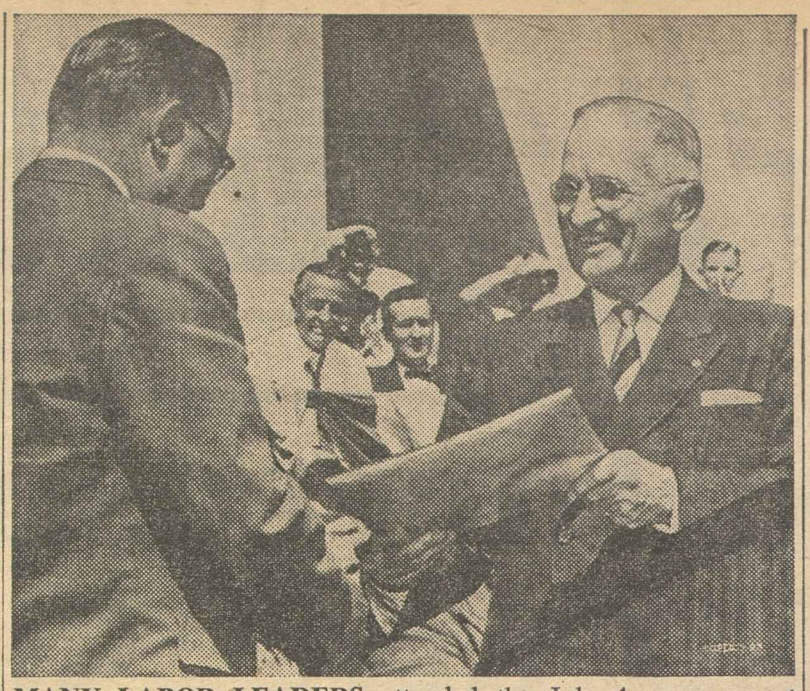
Letters of complaint, upon which some 80 percent of the commission's cease and desist orders are ultimately based, increased from 2,811 to 3,625 during the past year, a jump of 32 percent, the FTC reported.

In 2,500 cases, the writers were individuals who believed they had been cheated or duped; the other 1,125 missives came from businesses and charged rival firms with unfair competition.

Chairman John W. Gwynne said the FTC has reason to believe that the jump "is due largely to a greater public awareness of the protection given by the laws we enforce," and that the press, in reporting FTC cases, "has contributed much to this awareness."

To get action of any kind complaints must be specific about such things as the firm and product involved, the kind of advertising used and if possible, a copy of the advertisement, according to Harry A. Babcock, director of the FTC Bureau of Investigation.

They aren't always definite, he added; there was the lady who wanted the FTC to "look into" false advertising by "the store," and another who merely complained that she was "sick of the constant high pressure of selling" that surrounded her family.



MANY LABOR LEADERS attended the July 4 ceremony at which the Harry S. Truman Library, in Independence, Mo., was dedicated as a research center. The $1.8 million building and its historic contents were formally turned over to the government when former Pres. Harry S. Truman (right) presented the official documents to Dr. Wayne C. Grover, archivist of the U. S.

Charge Home Buyers Priced Out of Market

By Gervase N. Love

The National Housing Conference has come up with the evidence to support the feeling that a lot of prospective home-buyers have had for some time now—that they've been priced out of the market.

Only about one family out of six has an income high enough to justify the purchase of a new house, the conference says in the Housing Yearbook, its annual publication.

Its conclusion is based on a survey of the lowest-priced new homes and apartments in 11 major cities—Baltimore, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Antonio and Seattle—made by the real estate or business editors of large newspapers.

Priced Beyond Reach

The study showed that the lowest-price three-bedroom homes ranged from $8,490 for a Philadelphia row house to $13,900 for a detached dwelling in Milwaukee. The median-priced house—the one in the middle of the range—was $11,450, in Kansas City. Two-bedroom apartments with utilities went from $75 to $135, with a $103 median.

"These figures," the yearbook says, "confirm what housing experts have been saying for years: New standard housing is priced beyond the reach of the average family.

"It's a dependable yardstick that housing expense should not exceed one-fifth of the income. Thus, to afford the minimal cost of an apartment — $103 — the family requires $515 a month, or $6,180 a year. But as every apartment-hunter knows, it's a rare day when a new two-bedroom apartment can be found for $103 a month with utilities."

The income required to buy the cheapest house is even greater, the yearbook points out.

Income of $7,156 Needed

"With an over-all minimal price of $11,450, "it continues, "the estimated expense of amortization, taxes, insurance, maintenance, utilities and heat is about $119 a month, requiring an income of $7,156 a year.

"Again it should be noted that desirable houses at the minimums reported by the editors are not abundant. Except in the South, a family must have an income of $8,000 or more to make a choice among new houses.

"About one urban family out of six has that much money. Private builders are serving less than 20 percent of the people."

Families buy houses costing more than they can afford by resorting to a variety of strategems, the yearbook says.

They may use savings to make a larger down payment and thus lower the mortgage, it explains, borrow on life insurance or get help from well-to-do relatives.

"Obviously it's easier to amortize a 1947 mortgage with 1957 dollars than with 1947 dollars," the yearbook observes.

The publication uses a table of house ownership costs and family income required to meet them to show that the old view that a family may safely buy a dwelling costing two or two and a half times income no longer holds.

"Actually," it concludes, "the ratio should be 1.6 for a $10,000 house, 1.7 for a $15,000 house and 1.8 for a $25,000 house. To be conservative, multiply your income by 1.6 to find your buying limit."

In another article, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Harry C. Bates, chairman of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, president of the Bricklayers and a vice president of the NHC, declared one reason for the drastic decline in housing construction is the drying up of mortgage funds resulting from the Eisenhower Administration's tight money policy.

Indiana Speeds 'Wreck' Law Action

Indianapolis—Indiana's Republican administration has lost no time in putting the new "right-to-work" law passed last March into effect.

The measure was promulgated by Lt. Gov. Crawford F. Parker, acting in the absence of Gov. Harold D. Handley, immediately after all 92 counties had certified they had received copies of the new laws. It was the earliest promulgation date since 1939.

As soon as the proclamation was signed, it became illegal for any new employer-union agreement to require union membership as a condition of employment. Existing union shop contracts, however, remain in effect until the expiration of the period they were written to cover, but cannot be extended.

Work Dispute Is Settled by Agreement

Denver—The Denver Building Trades Council and Brewery Workers Local 366 have reached agreement here on work jurisdiction.

The agreement came shortly after AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced that an Executive Council committee had reached agreement looking to elimination of jurisdictional disputes between building trade and industrial unions and set up new machinery to handle such disputes.

Reach Agreement

The Denver dispute, which arose during the Brewery Workers strike at the Coors Brewery, was settled by an agreement declaring that:

"All work historically and traditionally recognized as jurisdiction of and performed by the building trades unions including maintenance work connected with such work shall continue to be performed by building trades unions.

"All production and operating maintenance traditionally performed by members of Local 366 shall continue to be performed by members of Local 366.

"The company shall not contract any work out with the exception of the first point that was traditionally performed by members of Local 366."

Strike Still On

The strike against Coors is now in its 11th week. Meany has called on all affiliated unions to support the 400 Brewery Workers in the dispute.

The AFL-CIO president urged central bodies and regional directors in the western half of the nation "to support the Brewery Workers in their struggle to uphold basic trade union principles . . . They deserve all the support—moral, financial and otherwise—that we can give them."

Labor Backs Strike of Cement Union

(Continued from Page 1)

tract provides a 16-cents hourly "package," with an average of 13.6 cents in wage increases.

The industry's public offer so far has been a package worth 10 cents an hour. The union originally asked for 20 cents.

Anti-Union Front

"I am now informed that the other major employers have banded together in an anti-union front to force substandard settlements upon the union and its members," Meany declared.

Union officials in Chicago said the terms of the agreement with the Marquette Co., one of the industry's "Big Seven," would be the basis for any negotiations. The agreements reached with the other smaller firms followed this pattern.

That contract contains a "subcontractors clause" which prevents contracting out of work normally done by union members. This was reported to be the chief stumbling block to settlement with the major producers.

The union called the strike, which is now in it second week and involves more than half of its 25,000 members, after continuing to work without new contracts since May 1.

THE AFL-CIO PRESENTS
Morgan and Vandercook
Monday Thru Friday
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WITH THE NEWS

Washington State Labor Unity Sealed; Weston is President

Seattle, Wash.—The 400,000-member Washington State Labor Council was created here when the AFL State Federation of Labor and the CIO State Industrial Union Council, in separate conventions, voted to merge into one united body. The merger was the 25th of state labor groups since the AFL and CIO formally combined in December 1955.

A tremendous ovation greeted the new council when R. J. Thomas, personal representative of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, formally installed the charter of one of the country's largest state labor organizations.

The WFL debated the merger proposal for three days and the IUC for a full day before taking final action. The principal opposition came from delegates opposed to the manner in which officers of the new council were selected. The unity plan provided that CIO officers, elected on the second day of the separate CIO convention, hold office until 1959, and that present AFL officers remain in office until the same time.

However, the opposition forces, which wanted the officers to stand for election this fall, were defeated in both conventions.

As a result, officers of the new WSLC are Pres. E. M. Weston, who had held the same post in the WFL, and Sec.-Treas. Harold Slater, formerly secretary-treasurer of the IUC. Ten vice presidents were to come from the former AFL and five from the former CIO.

The founding convention of the WSLC immediately began consideration of a long list of resolutions affecting not only union members but the general public.

Warned on 'Wrecker'

Top speakers were Gov. Albert D. Rossellini (D) and the state's two Democratic U.S. senators, Warren G. Magnuson and Henry M. Jackson.

They outlined labor's gains on the political front and warned the trade union movement to be on the alert for another effort to foist a so-called "right-to-work" law on the state.

Rossellini renewed his campaign pledge to veto any such measure that might reach his desk. Magnuson and Jackson vowed to fight restrictive labor legislation at the national level.

Price Jumps Outstrip Rise in Wage Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

"grass roots" outfit launched an "educational" campaign against inflation.

Opening the hearings on "administered prices" before the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly subcommittee, Edwin G. Nourse, first chairman of former Pres. Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, said he was "deeply apprehensive" over the present situation.

Although he was critical of the role of labor unions at several points in his testimony, Nourse broke sharply with the Chamber of Commerce and other business groups who have criticized the committee for undertaking the investigation.

He called the investigation "admirable" and warned that "we should not be tardy in taking well-considered steps toward correcting such deep-lying or slowly developed shortcomings as time has revealed in our modern system of free but highly organized industrialism."

Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), in opening the hearings, linked the present importance of administered prices in the economy to inflation and the steady increase in economic concentration. Administered prices, he explained, are those fixed by corporation executives rather than by wide-open competition in the market place.

Under questioning by Kefauver, Nourse said that he was "alarmed" by the fact that some industries recently have cut back their production and increased prices at the same time. He said that he was "distressed" by a lack of "men like Ford and Firestone" among present business leaders, because the former recognized the importance to the national economy of lower unit profits on a greater volume of sales.

Businessmen generally, he added, tend to under estimate the extent to which price reductions bring increases in sales.

The National Citizens Committee to Curb Inflation launched its "educational campaign" with a meeting in Washington at which Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, former chairman of Pres. Truman's Council of Economic Advisers said the "real source of inflation . . . has lain . . . in the institutions and practices of labor union bargaining and corporation price administration."

Labor Assailed

The meeting heard a series of speakers assail labor bargaining policies and calls for sharp cuts in government expenditures.

The committee is an offshoot of the National Council for Community Improvement headed by J. C. Penney of the chain store firm. Sustaining contributors of the national council include nearly every large corporation in the country.

Organizations represented at the Washington conference included most of the major trade and industry associations including the American Medical Association and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

The outfit is attempting to set up branches throughout the country, place advertisements in local papers and bring pressure to bear on congressmen and senators.

The AFL-CIO publication dealing with wage-price relationships notes that the BLS study firmly documents labor's contentions that price increases are pulling up labor costs and cites the following comment from Business Week Magazine.

"One obvious way of trying to determine which caused which would be to determine whether labor costs or prices moved up first. Subjected to this test, unit labor costs seem to have followed prices uphill through most of the postwar years—and particularly in those years when the inflationary heat was most intense."

Oil Workers Deny Hike Responsibility

Oil industry claims that current price hikes are justified by a recently-won 6 percent wage increase were challenged by Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers in a letter to Pres. Eisenhower.

The letter cited Pres. Eisenhower's position that wage increases should conform roughly to productivity, and pointed out that "during the past decade our wage increases have been significantly smaller than the increases in the productivity of oil workers."

"We deny that oil price increases have been justified by labor costs," said the letter signed by the union's Vice Pres. B. J. Schafer. "Unit labor costs have remained remarkably stable in the oil industry for many years and can by no means be cited as a reason for increasing prices."

Steel Price Boost Called 'Arrogance'

Steel industry contentions that higher wages have forced up prices is "plain unadulterated nonsense," Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) charged.

In a statement denouncing the $6-a-ton steel price hike, Humphrey noted that since 1945 the steel industry's revenue has increased by more than $3 for every $1 in added labor costs.

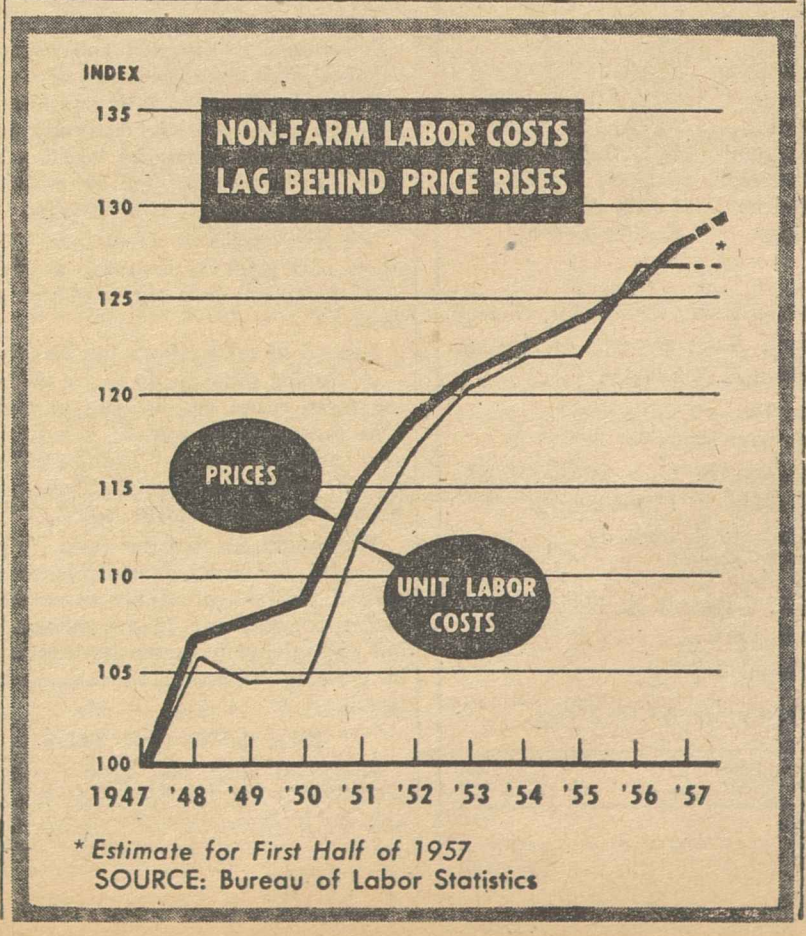
Pointing to Pres. Eisenhower's plea for voluntary action by labor and industry to check inflationary pressures, the Minnesota Democrat declared "the leadership of the steel industry has demonstrated an economic arrogance that is indeed shocking to the American public."

IBEW Local Votes Two-Year Contract

Oakland, Calif—A new two-year contract calling for a 25-cent per hour wage increase for 14,500 employes of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. has been ratified by members of Local 124, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The contract made a 5.5 percent wage increase effective July 1, 1957 and a 5 percent hike effective July 1, 1958, the equivalent of 25 cents per hour.

Other benefits include three weeks vacation after 10 years, years, time and one-half for holiday work, correction of wage inequities and other improvements.



AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY (left) welcomes 8,000 members of the American Railway Supervisors Association into the AFL-CIO as he presents the affiliate charter to James P. Taheny, grand lodge president. Presentation was made at the Grand Lodge headquarters in Chicago.

Meany Presents Charter To Rail Supervisors

Chicago—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany welcomed 8,000 members of the American Railway Supervisors Association into the AFL-CIO when he presented them with their affiliate charter here.

Accepting for the association was its Grand Lodge Pres. James P. Tahney. All grand lodge officers, directors, and general chairmen were present.

In a short talk to the Railway Supervisors, Meany said if the AFL-CIO should lose any of its larger affiliates due to ethical practices ". . . we will go along smaller, but cleaner." He told the association that it would be an asset to the AFL-CIO and that the association would also benefit.

A few supervisors got together on Nov. 14, 1934 to lay the foundations of what is now the American Railway Supervisors Association. The picture then was dismal. Foreman sometimes worked 15 to 18 hours a day at a very low wage rate. In the Twenties they got a pay hike from 34 cents an hour to 74 cents an hour.

The picture began to brighten for them when in Sept. 1936 the first agreement with a carrier was signed. Now the association has 150 contracts, and on July 1, 1956 it was admitted to the Railway Labor Executives Association. The National Mediation Board recognized ARSA in Feb. 1954.

Officers of the grand lodge are: J. P. Taheny, grand president; J. Nuter, first grand vice president; Al T. Stone, second grand vice president; W. E. Moss, corresponding secretary; Walter J. Ries, recording secretary, and R. Durdik, financial secretary-treasurer.

Strikers Put To Work on Lima Citizen

Lima, Ohio—Striking unionists at the Lima News are back at work—but not for the strike-bound, anti-union Hoiles publication.

Starting July 1 they went to work for Lima's new daily, the Lima Citizen. Meanwhile, picketing is continuing at the News.

All members of Local 166 of the American Newspaper Guild are at work on the Citizen. A Guild shop, one of the key items in contention at the News, has been guaranteed.

Guild members struck the News in May. Stereotypers and Pressmen, who charged a lockout at the News, are also working full time at the Citizen.

Labor played a major role in helping to start the new publication. The strike provided a ready-made work force. In addition, the Unitypo organization of the Intl. Typographical Union made available the necessary mechanical equipment from Charleston, W.Va., where Labor's Daily published before moving to another plant at Bettendorf, Iowa.

Hudenberg Director Of Detroit Clinic

Detroit—Appointment of Roy Hudenberg, Williamson, W. Va., as director of clinic facilities has been announced by Detroit's new Community Health Association.

Hudenberg since 1952 has been associate administrator for property services of the Miners Memorial Hospital Association, which is sponsored by the Mine Workers Welfare and Retirement Fund.

New Front Organization

WATCH OUT for a new "front organization"—the National Citizens Committee to Curb Inflation.

It will be working in what the advertising big-shots like to call the "grass roots," to "educate" the American people about the dangers of inflation.

But the National Citizens Committee isn't what it seems to be. It isn't a group of worried citizens. It is a group formed and financed by a second organization—the National Council for Community Improvement—which in turn is heavily financed by big corporations.

The National Citizens Committee to Curb Inflation is a phoney. It's designed to convince you that labor, and only labor, is "responsible" for inflation.

That argument is a favorite of the big business boys, who are out to stop unions from winning decent pay levels for their members.

Beware of it, in the months to come. It's your pay envelope they're after.

World Labor Meets

THE CONGRESS of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which has concluded its sessions in the capital of newly independent Tunisia, has shown once again the fundamental unity of free unionists everywhere in their quest for "bread, peace, freedom."

In selecting Tunisia as its meeting place, the ICFTU and its affiliates re-emphasized their support of the right of peoples to achieve independent self-government.

As AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Schnitzler pointed out in a major address to the ICFTU Congress, "colonialism has taken on a new and more vicious form" in the form of the Soviet Union's totalitarian imperialism.

The six-point program which Sec.-Treas. Schnitzler set forth as a guide for free peoples and free labor recognizes the need both for a policy of firm anti-communism and for programs to end discrimination and to build the liberty and security of the peoples of the free world.

Such a program will, we believe, win attention and support throughout the free world.

Now It Can Be Told

FOR YEARS NOW, the Soviet Union has posed as a government supposedly united in the interest of "peace," "peaceful co-existence" and international "good will."

Now the Moscow political explosion reveals that pose of unity as a hollow fraud.

One thing, at least, seems clear: a majority of the presidium—the highest political body of the Soviet Communist Party—was committed, under the leadership of Molotov and Malenkov, to a program that scorned "peace" and "good will."

Obviously, the ouster of the Molotov-Malenkov group doesn't make an angel of Khrushchev. After all, he won his international reputation as the "butcher of Budapest."

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St. N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II JULY 13, 1957 No. 28

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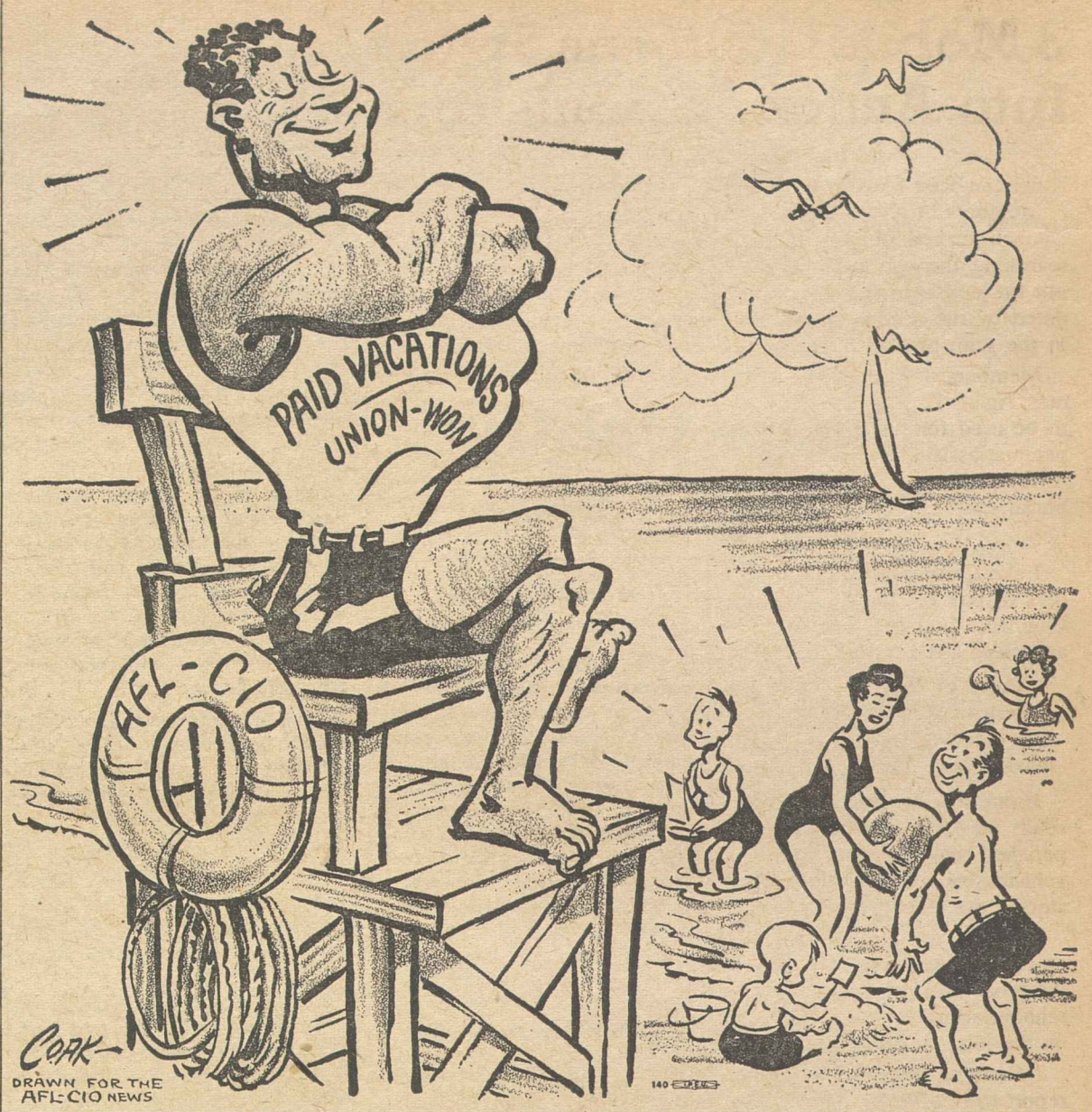


Sen. Humphrey Asks Wiser Use Of Farm 'Surplus' in World Affairs

(The following is excerpted from an article by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) entitled "Food for Freedom." The article is based on the senator's recent trip through the Middle East.)

Food and fiber is a great potential force for freedom in the world today, an influential instrument with which we are blessed in abundance if we are only wise enough to use it for building toward friendship and peace.

That conclusion is inescapable after my tour of Italy, Egypt, Lebanon, Israel, Greece, and Spain.

Food Is Common Denominator

Food is the common denominator of international life.

Lack of adequate food is the underlying factor in many of the economic and political problems bringing trouble to this area of the world.

The answer is in our hands. It rests in our own abundance, and our potential to produce in even more abundance if we have the vision and imagination to use it constructively for human good.

From my own personal observations, I am convinced that government policy has been far too short-sighted about how powerful a factor sharing of our abundance of food and fiber can be in our foreign relations. A disservice has been done the American people by creating the impression our abundance was just an unwanted headache, a problem instead of a blessing.

We need to do an about face. We need to look upon our great agricultural production and productive capacity as a source of strength in the world scene.

Instead of telling farm families to quit producing—or forcing them to do so by deliberately depressing farm prices and income to seek scarcity as a cold economic answer to a human problem—we as a nation should say "Thank God" for the farmers who have kept us from the deprivation and hunger facing vast areas of the world.

We should see that our farm people are properly rewarded for making available to our nation not only the means of visibly expressing our humanitarian concern for fellow mankind everywhere—but also giving us a tremendous bargaining power in growing economic warfare against Communist Russia.

There Is No Such Thing as Surplus

American food and fiber is vital to the very existence of millions of under-nourished people—and the brightest ray of hope for building stronger economies and greater political stability in most of the countries I visited.

How can a great nation like the United States justify spending $1 billion paying farmers not to produce, and yet quibble about paying them to produce for our friends and allies who so urgently need that food?

No one who has walked in the midst of mass want and deprivation as I did, could ever face the American farmers and talk about "surplus."

Believe me, there is no surplus—unless it is a surplus of people who need the life-giving benefits of the blessings of food we have in our possession to bestow.

It isn't a question of just a gigantic "giveaway." Most of the food and fiber can be marketed for foreign currencies, if we expand and extend Public Law 480. Countries want to buy—but they lack American dollars.

We have uses for foreign currencies to finance economic development loans to other countries, to pay our own obligations abroad, for military procurement, and for many other purposes. We can do more for peace by using such funds obtained with American food to finance vocational education, for example, than we can by just shipping guns or handing over American dollars.

We can use our foods to form the foundation of an entire new foreign and economic trade policy for American business and industry—and achieve many of our foreign policy objectives at less cost.

We have had lots of lip service to "trade, not aid," but little concrete action. One of the objectives of our foreign policy has been to encourage American business and industry to invest abroad, to use its "know-how," to help build economies of other free countries—and to keep the Soviet orbit from making neutral countries dependent on them for industrial products.

Policy Serves Dual Purpose

Our business firms tell us they have problems borrowing foreign currencies for capital investments and operating expenses abroad. Why doesn't it make good sense to earmark a part of the funds received from sale of American farm products, for loans to American business enterprises with branches or affiliates abroad?

Such a policy serves dual purposes: it broadens America's economic and trade influence in the world, and it throws the support of American business and industry behind a farm program based on abundance instead of scarcity.

Whether we give or sell our food abundance, let's not cheapen it by labelling it "surplus," calling it a "problem," and advertising to the world that we really do not care about hungry people—we just want to get rid of something we do not want.

Labor Rushes Aid to Audrey Storm Victims

3 Mobile Canteens Swing Into Action in Louisiana

(Continued from Page 1)

American Red Cross who had been rushed into the stricken area.

Members of all 28 locals affiliated with the Lake Charles Labor Council turned quickly to the major jobs of rescuing survivors, searching through rubble and flooded bayous for bodies, digging out the debris in the communities buffeted by the wind and inundated by the accompanying tidal wave, and playing a leading role in the grim task of burying more than 150 unknown dead.

Members of Carpenter's Local 953, under the direction of Business Agent L. E. Hennigan, volunteered to make the pine caskets to be used for the burial of the unidentified dead. Over 150 carpenters, assisted by volunteers from other AFL-CIO locals, worked in round-the-clock shifts fashioning the rough boxes to be used for burial.

Mobile Canteens in Action

Lake Charles local unions raised a fund among their own members to pay for the lumber used in the coffins, and the Operating Engineers donated men and secured equipment used for opening and closing the graves for the mass burials of the dead.

Three of the AFL-CIO mobile canteens—labor's gift to the American Red Cross—are operating here on Louisiana's hurricane-wrecked coast, serving together for the first time since leaving their factory last January.

From totally destroyed Grand Chenier, down the debris-filled roads to Creole and on into tragic Cameron, where hundreds perished under Audrey's battering, the three sturdy red and white vehicles carry fresh water, food and coffee to the volunteers restoring the essentials of life to this hard hit area.

Kramer, who is headquartered at the Red Cross eastern area office in Alexandria, Va., and who directed labor participation in the relief operations here, reported from the disaster scene that the rehabilitation work would be impossible without the labor canteens on the job.

"There is no drinkable water," Kramer said in a telegraphed report to Leo Perlis, AFL-CIO Community Service Activities director. "Thousands and thousands of decaying bodies of dead cattle fill the swamps; masses of insects and the constant threat of pestilence hang with the odor of death over the whole region."

Manned by AFL-CIO Volunteers

The mobile canteens are being manned by AFL-CIO volunteers from the building trades unions, and are kept supplied from Red Cross field kitchens operating in Cameron, as they make their circuit of the ravaged gulf coast area.

To bolster the volunteer work of organized labor from Cameron, AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. E. H. Williams and Pres. Victor Bussie of the Louisiana State Labor Council AFL-CIO made a first hand inspection of the disaster area. They found trade unionists from the area working with the Civil Defense Agency and Red Cross in the relief operations.

They found that Cameron had not only lost its thousand-or-more homes but that it had lost, as well, all of the elements that go to sustain life. In the storm's aftermath, there are not even the crudest sanitary facilities; there is no drinking water; the sewage system has vanished into the marshes that surround the town; and there is no electric power except that coming from portable generators rushed in to aid in the rehabilitation work.

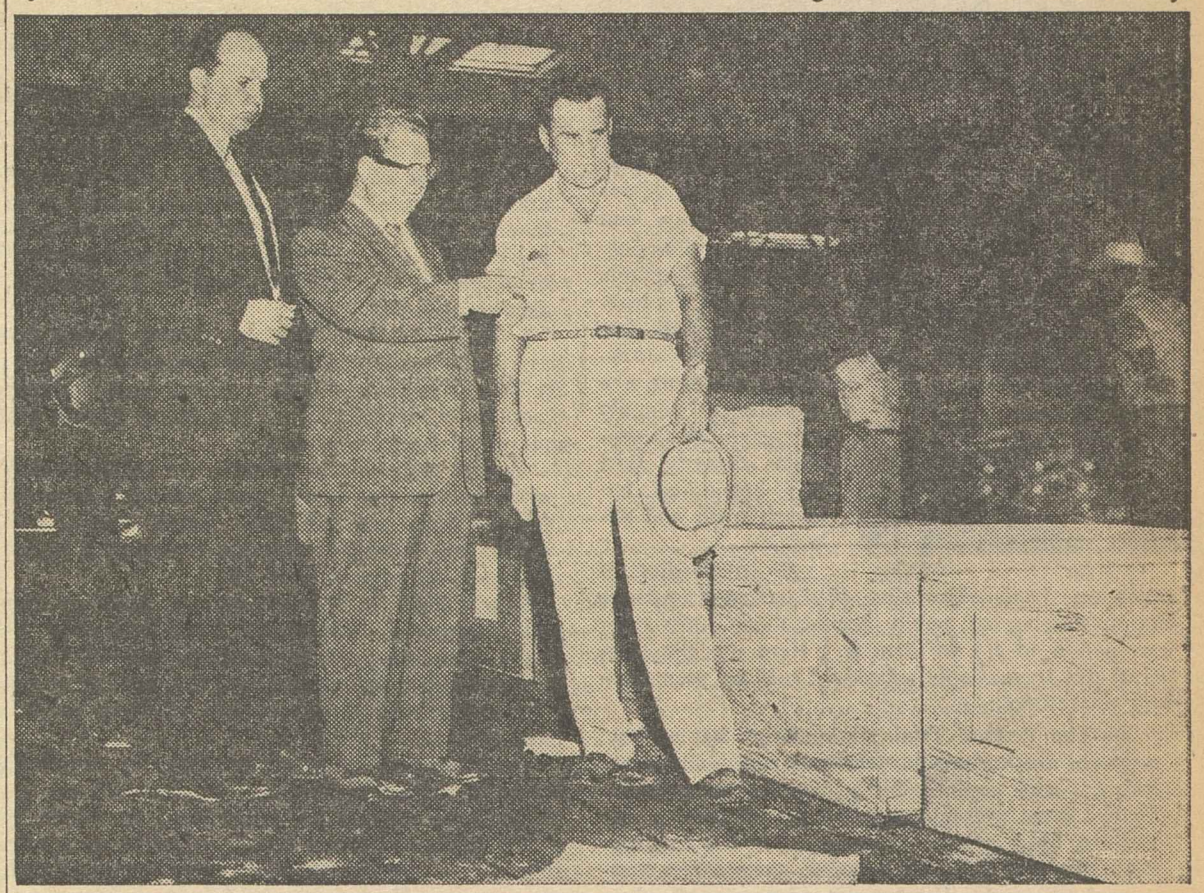
Top priority has been given to the rebuilding of roads, restoration of the sewage system and the securing of a safe water supply.

Removal of debris is a painfully slow task which must be accomplished by hand because of the systematic discovery of more bodies of victims in the wreckage.

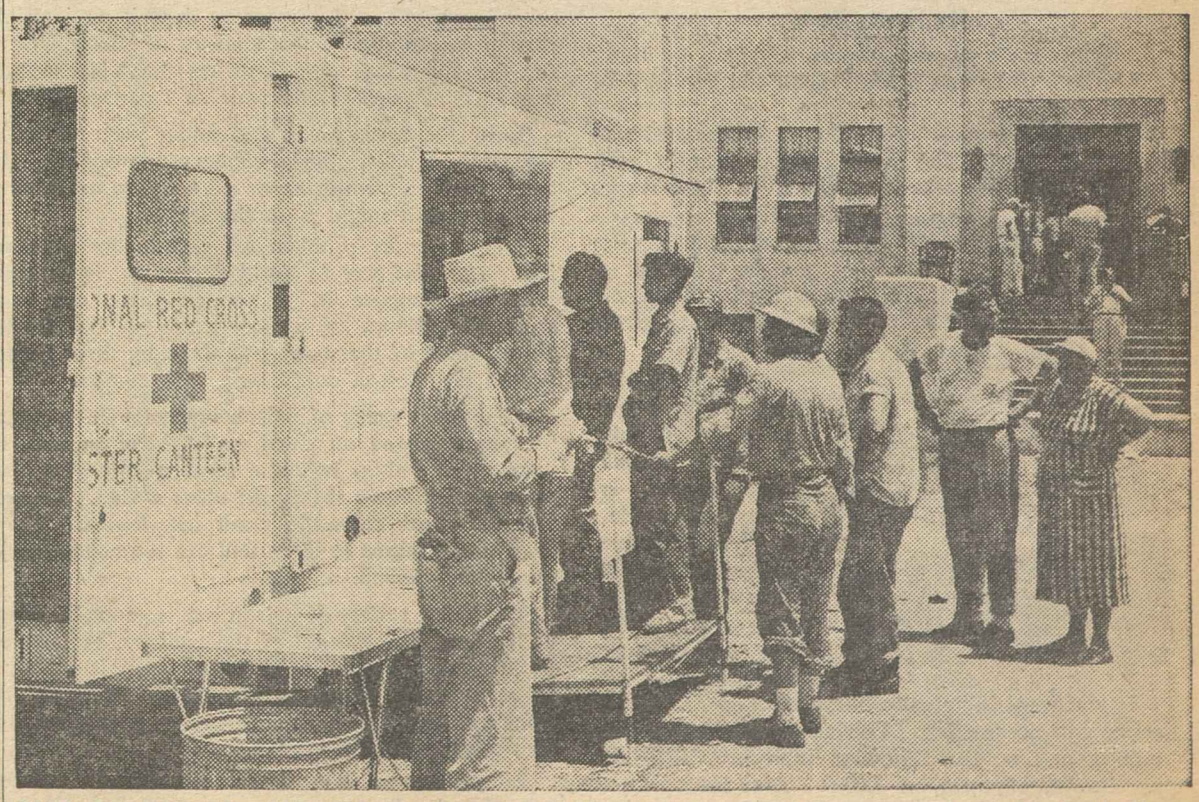
The known dead have now passed the 310 mark, and continues its gruesome climb hourly. There are at least 85 people reported missing and presumed dead.

Kramer's report to Perlis estimated the death toll would exceed 500, principally because the area was crowded with hundreds of migrant workers a large number of whom are unaccounted for.

A VOLUNTEER CREW of AFL-CIO members unpacks a truckload of fresh meat brought from Los Angeles to Lake Charles, La., as a gift from Teamsters Local 626. The meat is being used by the Red Cross to feed volunteers and hurricane victims in the grim wake of hurricane Audrey.



GRIM SCENE AT RED CROSS MORGUE on City Dock at Lake Charles, La., with ranks of labor-donated coffins containing the more than 150 unidentified victims of hurricane Audrey. Shown inspecting the coffins, built by volunteers from the Carpenters Local 953, are (left to right) Victor Bussie, president, Louisiana State Labor Council, AFL-CIO; J. B. Robinson, vice president of the Barbers, and L. E. Hennigan, business agent of Local 953. Wood for the rough pine coffins was paid for by voluntary subscription among members of Lake Charles local unions.



ONE OF THREE AFL-CIO MOBILE DISASTER CANTEENS presented to the Red Cross and on duty in the stricken area is shown serving relief and rescue workers. The canteen is set up in front of the Cameron Courthouse—the only structure in the community which stood up under the severe pounding of hurricane Audrey.

AFL-CIO News

MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

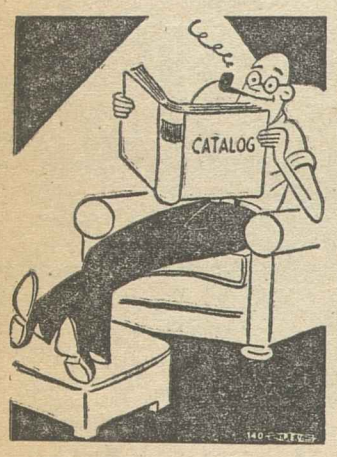
TOP COPE COLLECTORS were honored with plaques for their efforts when the Communications Workers held their convention. The four top staff representatives, shown with Dir. Louis B. Knecht (center) of the union's Pacific Coast district, are (left to right) Dir. Douglas Chisholm of Washington; Rep. Arne Gravem; Knecht; Rep. Elizabeth Hayes, and Dir. Ronald Hale of Oregon.

How to Buy:

TV Commercials Deceptive

By Sidney Margolius

WHEN you watch that television screen, you'd better watch your pocketbook, too. There is increasing evidence that high-pressure advertising of drugs, toiletries and cosmetics on television has been highly successful in persuading people to spend more money for products sometimes of dubious value, and that a number of deceptions are being used by television advertisers of drugs and toiletries. Not only small manufacturers but some of the best-known names are using tricky commercials that are sometimes actually untruthful and sometimes cleverly skirt the borderline between truth and deception.



So misleading is much television advertising of drugs and toiletries that a number of public organizations have gone into action to try to stem it. Here are the facts about this increasingly successful raid on your family's pocketbook:

1—The Federal Trade Commission has set up a special unit to monitor television and radio commercials and recently issued its first complaints against three well-known television advertisers for claiming their products were effective for treating the aches and pains of arthritis, rheumatism and related diseases. They're not adequate, effective or reliable treatment for these ills, FTC charged.

2—Even the retail druggists who sell the drug products have become worried about the exaggerated advertising that fools their customers. The American Pharmaceutical Association has just set up a special committee to report misleading drug advertising.

3—Kenneth Wilson, president of the National Better Business Bureau, which has been doing yeoman work to try to get drug advertisers voluntarily to keep their advertising truthful before the legal authorities move in, reports there has been an increase in the use of false and deceptive advertising claims for certain drug and cosmetic products as alleged obesity remedies, arthritis preparations, skin creams, etc.

4—U. S. Senators Magnuson and Potter both have urged investigation of ads for tranquilizer drugs on TV and radio, which they charge are a "complete fraud on the public," the Cooperative Health Federation of America reports.

5—All sales figures indicate the public is definitely succumbing to the heavy television advertising for drugs and toiletries. Retail sales of cosmetics and toiletries reached a record $1.3 billion last year, 10 percent over 1955.

Biggest gains were in deodorants, make-up items and toothpastes, all heavily advertised over TV. Excise taxes on toilet preparations jumped 15 percent in the last six months of 1956, indicating sales have increased and also, prices of these products have gone up.

There's plenty of evidence that the seemingly-scientific demonstrations and jargon used on television have created an atmosphere in which the public tends to believe pseudo-scientific or medical sounding claims for "miracle" ingredients and formulas.

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Making Ends Meet:

Hints on Curbing Summer Pests

By Nancy Pratt

AN overdose of mosquitoes, chiggers or other insect pests can quickly spoil the pleasure of outdoor living.

To ward off such pests keep a bottle of insect repellent handy. The glove compartment of your car is a good place to keep one if you plan to go on a camping trip or on a picnic. Repellents don't kill insects, but they will keep them away from you.

A new repellent, on sale for the first time this year under various trade names, is diethyl toluamide. It gives effective protection against mosquitoes, ticks, chiggers, fleas, flies and other such insects.

If you want to actually kill mosquitoes, a "space" spray will do the job. Use an aerosol bomb containing any of the following ingredients: lindane, pyrethrum, allethrin, or DDT. Aim the spray so that it will drift toward the bushes, grass and other vegetation where insects generally accumulate. A space spray, however, will be effective for only a few hours.

For longer-lasting protection, you need a surface or residual spray. Such sprays deposit an invisible film of insecticide on the surfaces of plants. Look for the following ingredients on the label: 5 percent DDT, 2 percent chlordane, or 1 percent lindane.

Spray the foundations and under parts of buildings, tree trunks, and shrubbery thoroughly. Be careful with an emulsion or oil solution on flowers, however, as it might burn the leaves.

Another pesky problem for vacationers is poison ivy. The best way to avoid poison ivy is to know how to recognize it. Although there are more than 60 varieties of poison plants in the United States, most of the damage is done by three plants: poison ivy, poison oak, and poison sumac.

The trade mark of poison ivy is its three shiny leaves arranged on short stalks. Poison oak, a variety of poison ivy, is a term usually given to two plants: one a shrub, the other a vine. Leaves of the shrub resemble small oak leaves. They are also grouped in three and are somewhat hairy and deeply lobed.

The shrub variety of poison oak is generally found in the southeast section of the country, as far west as Missouri. Poison oak in vine form is strictly a western plant, found in the states bordering the Pacific Ocean. Its leaves are oval and rounded, and also come in threes.

Poison sumac is a shrub. Its sharply pointed, smooth, oily leaves are arranged in pairs along a slender stem with a single leaf at the end. Poison sumac can also be recognized by its smooth, cream-colored berries growing in loose clusters along the side of a branch or stem.

Hollywood Observer:

Plane Trip Started Jayne Skyrocketing

By Jayne Mansfield
(Pinch-hitting for Paul Patrick)

HOLLYWOOD—When I sat down next to the man in the airplane, he asked me who I was, and I asked him who he was?

He said he was with Variety, so I said that's fine—maybe he could help me get some back copies that had my name in them.

How was I to know he was Mr. Joe Schoenfeld, editor of Daily Variety? The head man!

Jayne Mansfield

No one knew me then at all. There was no reason that they should. I was just a nobody starting to knock myself out like a thousand other girls, to get a start in Hollywood. If I could get in pictures it might be better than selling candy bars and popcorn at the refreshment stand of the movie theater on Wilshire boulevard, which I'd just recently been doing.

Well, this airplane trip on which I met Mr. Schoenfeld and a lot of other famous people was like a magic carpet to fairyland—the most fascinating experience a girl could possibly have. It was no ordinary airplane trip, but instead a chartered flight from Hollywood to Florida for the premiere of a movie there.

I went as almost a nobody, but I'm forever thankful that's not the way I returned.

Up until then my picture experience had been tests at Paramount and Warner Bros., neither of which signed me; 10 lines on a network television show, for which I received $250; and the second lead in a picture called "Female Jungle," as a manhunter.

A couple of newspaper friends had helped me get in touch with the studio putting on the premiere.

So I borrowed a red lame bathing suit I had modelled in, and that just sort of fit me and went on the trip. And got acquainted with the press from Hollywood and New York and everywhere in a way which certainly helped me, too.

Anyway, they photographed me from every angle, under water, out of water and everywhere. And all of a sudden I felt like a star.

After I got back, Warner Bros. made the best offer, and I did a couple of pictures for them. Then to Broadway to do "Will Success Spoil Rock Hunter?," and then to Hollywood to start my present long-term contract with 20th Century-Fox.

My first starring movie, "The Girl Can't Help It," has turned out to be a great success. From this I went right into "The Wayward Bus," to portray the itinerant bubble dancer who travels incognito—or at least she does until her identity is discovered. And from this, into the film version of "Rock Hunter," and now co-starring with Cary Grant and Suzy Parker in "Kiss Them For Me."

The other day at a luncheon at the Greater Los Angeles Press Club, I said to the newsmen: "I owe it all to you."

I then went on to quote, "Full many a flower was born to blush unseen . . . ," to illustrate what the press has meant to me. For the press has seen to it that I have a chance to display whatever talents I may have.

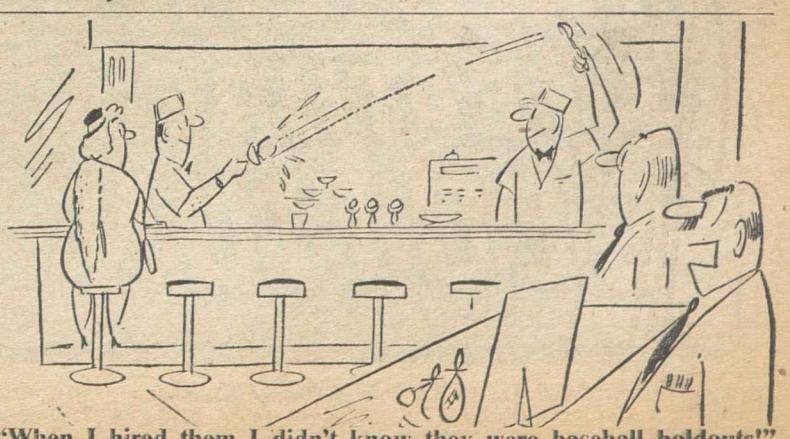
After the luncheon, one of the reporters asked whom I was quoting with that "Full many a flower" but I couldn't think at the moment and said, "Shakespeare, I guess."

This answer delighted him apparently, because the next morning, in addition to a three column picture, there was a very nice story of more than 500 words. The story described me very flatteringly, but was keyed to the fact that I had given to Shakespeare probably the best known lines of Thomas Gray.

I was very glad it all worked out this way. If I had replied, "Thomas Gray, 'Elegy In A Country Churchyard'" (I've looked it up since) I probably wouldn't have had any story at all. Just a caption to the picture. And maybe no picture.

At this point my press clippings, bound, weigh 95 pounds. I hope they'll grow and grow and grow as time goes on.

But you know something, I never did get those back copies of Variety from Joe Schoenfeld.



"When I hired them I didn't know they were baseball holdouts!"

I'm Often Wrong:

What Sport Do You Like to Watch Most?

By Joe Miller

WHAT sport do you like to watch most on a day-in, day-out basis?

Somebody asked me this the other day, and it didn't take me long to reply: baseball. This, of course, is purely personal. It just happens that I've gotten more kicks out of following our national pastime over the years than I have from any other sport.

Other fans, with just as good reasons, might name swimming, tennis, skiing, trap-shooting, bowling-on-the-green or several other sports as tops for spectator appeal. As for me, I've been a patsy for baseball ever since I saw Ty Cobb, Ruth and the greats in action as a kid.

For what it's worth, here are my choices for the 10 best spectator sports:

1. Baseball—It's the most unpredictable, skillful and diversified of all sports. Anything can happen at any time on the diamond, and that's why your interest never lags. In addition, baseball fans are the most entertaining of all sports followers.

2. Football—No other sport has quite the Roman carnival aspect of the grid game. And what can compare, in terms of sustained excitement, with a fourth-quarter drive for a winning touchdown?

3. Boxing—There is probably no single more exciting sports event than a heavyweight championship fight, especially when an exciting battler like Dempsey, Louis or Marciano, is in there under the blazing lights.

4. Basketball—For the sheer cleverness, speed and grace of motion, I suspect that basketball is the most beautiful of all sports. It's a continuous action sport in which tense, last-minute finishes are the rule rather than the exception.

5. Hockey—Probably the fastest of all sports, hockey also contains the element of brutal body contact and exploding tempers to keep the spectator constantly on edge.

6. Rodeo—There are some who contend that rodeo is a spectacle and not a sport, but don't tell it to the 'pokes who ride the wild broncs and steers. They compete with each other on a point system, just like the pro golfers. And the spectacle of man vs. beast is real drama in the raw.

7. Hydroplane racing—The roar of the big speedboats creates a pulse-jumping excitement in a big race such as the Gold Cup. And there's no more thrilling sight than several big hydros battling for position in a close race.

8. Track and Field—A sport of grace and beauty that is capable of high thrills, when two champions are fighting it out for the tape. I have never seen a more exciting moment than John Landy and Roger Bannister battling to the tape in Vancouver in 1954.

9. Bullfighting—See a great bullfight (as I did in Mexico City last December), and you come curiously under the spell of this Spanish-Latin sport. After this fight, I understand the remark of the American aficion who told me: "I would watch 99 bad bullfights just to see one good one."

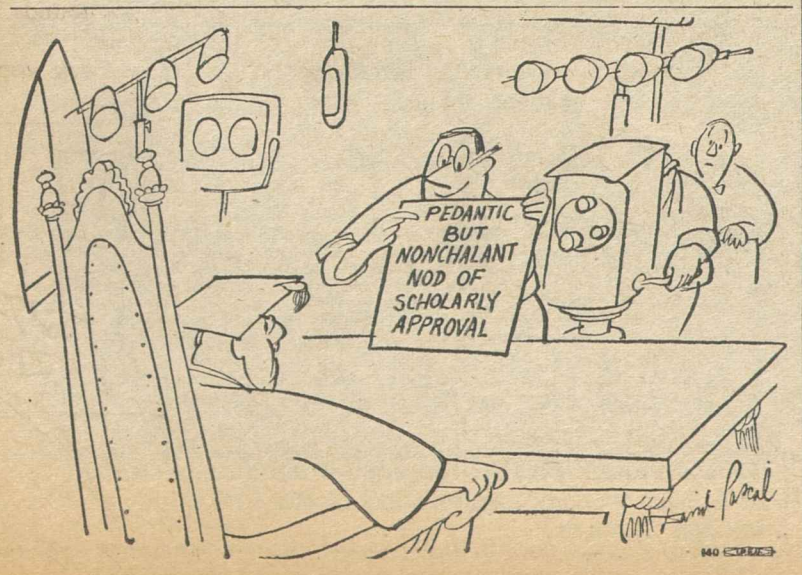
10. Golf—A better sport to play than to watch. Yet there is much to be said for tramping along a beautiful, wooded course in the wake of Ben Hogan or Sam Snead and to watch their scientific artistry close-up.

Well, there they are. We've left out auto racing, bowling, three-cushion billiards, tennis, soccer and many other sports. But, as I said, it's a personal opinion. What's yours?

* * *

SPORTS-WHIRLING: Herb Score is regaining his sense of humor along with the vision in his damaged eye. Recently he wondered out loud if the injury would "affect my hitting." His batting average is .091 . . . This year should go down as the year of the pitchers in the majors. Never has it been so good and so deep, which accounts for the low averages currently being sported by such feared sluggers as Yogi Berra, Al Kaline and others.

Lloyd Mangrum contends that Sam Snead is the greatest present-day golfer, despite Snead's failures in recent big tournaments . . . Giant Manager Bill Rigney, weary of the babble of Spanish by his Cuban, Puerto Rican and Bahaman players, has ruled that only English is to be spoken in the clubhouse . . . Nellie Fox of the White Sox has been displaced as the American League player with the biggest chunk of tobacco in his face. Rocky Bridges, who came to Washington from Cincinnati, chaws a bigger cut.



Soup to Nonsense:

Facts on Men, Women, Children

By Jane Goodsell

All women are convinced:

—they weigh too much.

—they are busier than anybody in the whole world.

—nobody realizes how hard they work.

—nobody else's house gets as messed-up as theirs.

—their husbands and children are not co-operative.

—men are impractical.

—this year's fashions are simply beautiful.

—they do not have enough clothes.

—men are not interested in anything important.

—their houses need re-decorating.

—they do not get the consideration they deserve.

All men are convinced:

—nobody realizes how hard they work.

—nobody's wife is as fussy a housekeeper as theirs.

—women talk too much.

—it is smart economy to buy a new car every year.

—women are extravagant.

—this year's fashions are the craziest yet.

—they know the one spot in the whole country where the fish bite best.

—women are not interested in anything important.

—nobody realizes how much they have on their minds.

—they do not get the consideration they deserve.

—women have no sense of humor.

All children are convinced:

—their parents are stricter than anybody else's.

—everyone gets a bigger allowance than they do.

—everybody else gets to stay up later than they do.

—they don't get as good report cards as they deserve because the teacher has it in for them.

—nobody else has to do as many chores as they do.

—their parents are very old-fashioned.

—they will someday be rich and famous.

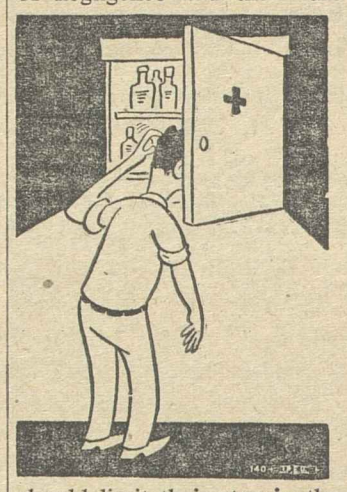
—grownups are not interested in anything important.

For Your Health's Sake:

How to Enjoy Your Vacation

By Dr. Morris Brand

TO enjoy these Summer months, which often include our yearly vacation, requires a greater degree of caution. Too often, in the process of enjoying oneself, or perhaps because of the excessive heat, there is a tendency to be carefree to a point of negligence and then—the joy becomes an unnecessary accident or even a tragedy.



First, be prepared for first-aid by equipping your home, your summer cottage and your car with fresh first-aid kits.

The sun's rays can cause burns—from first to third degree. Excessive exposure to the sun's rays leads to many days of discomfort and even severe illness. Fair-skinned persons should limit their stay in the sun and most persons who "burn" readily (and they usually know from past experience) should use a suntan preparation which is non-staining, hypo-allergenic, non-toxic, non-irritating and gives protection for several hours after application.

People with certain skin diseases that seem to flare up after exposure to the sun should avoid the sun and be certain that they discuss this with their physician. Certain other skin diseases, for example, psoriasis, improve in the summer. These, too, should be subject for discussion with your physician. If a suntan is your goal, obtain it with due respect to your skin and your wellbeing.

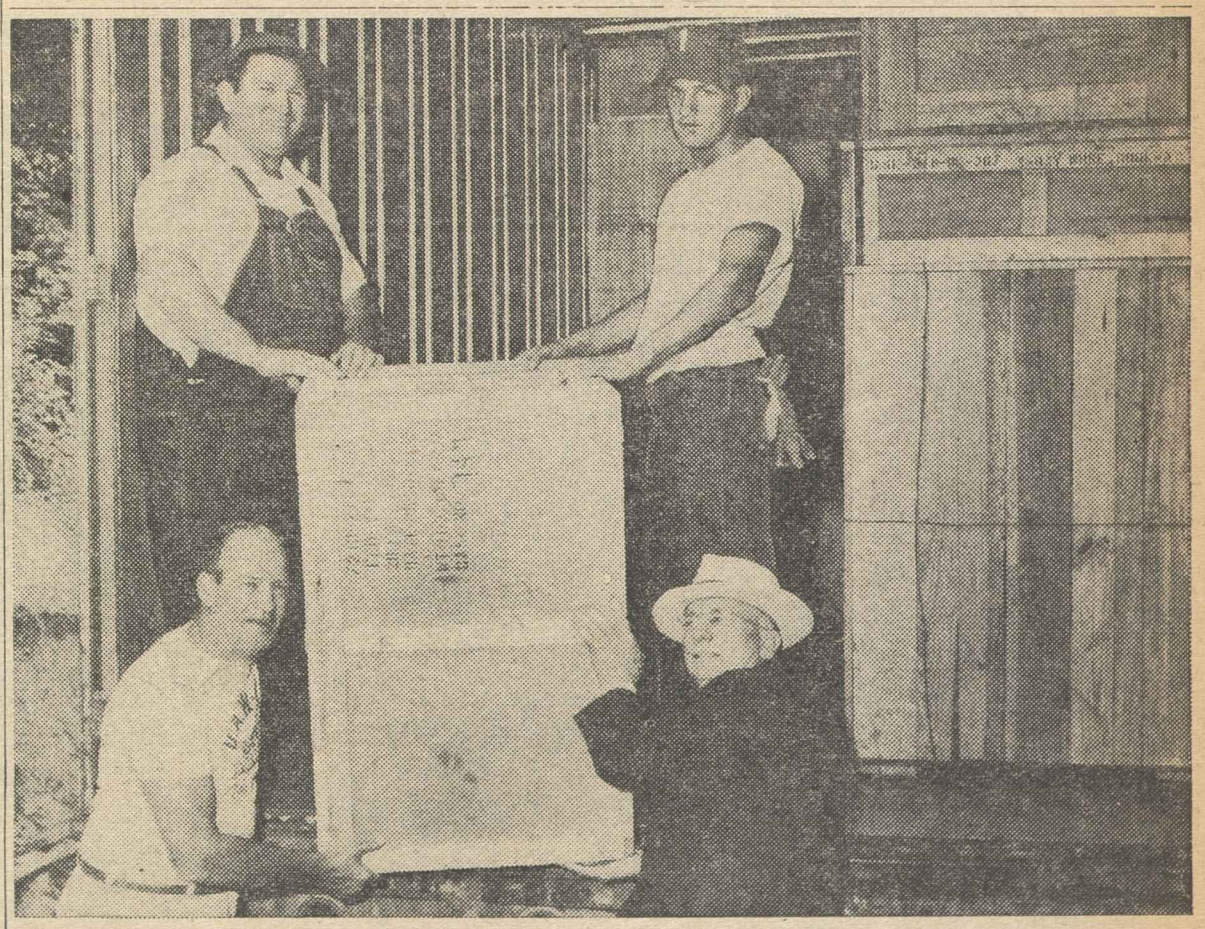
Boating and swimming have their hazards. The usual precautions should be borne in mind with regard to seaworthiness of the boat, the weather reports, tides, currents, swimming in very cold waters or too far out or immediately after a meal or when overheated or very tired or in polluted waters, or diving into waters of unknown depths. Swimming and boating are wholesome exercises, keep them so.

Then there is possibility of exposure to poison ivy, poison oak and poison sumac. Learn to identify them and to stay away from the leaves, the roots and the smoke while the plants are being burned and from animals who have acquired the plant's toxic oils in their furs.

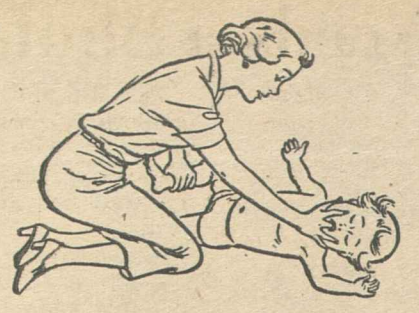
If the oil is on your clothes, remove them and have them washed in plenty of boiling water plus soap. If you have been in contact with any of these bathe the skin with rubbing alcohol and then use lenty of soap and warm water to remove the plant's oil.

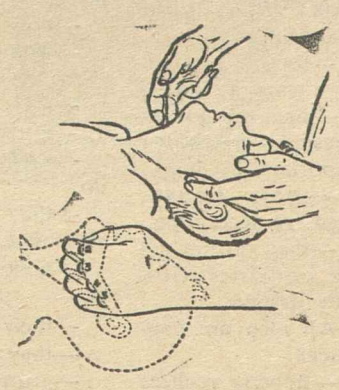
Drink pasteurized milk. Do not drink water of doubtful cleanliness. If in doubt, boil it. During electrical storms stay away from trees and metal posts. Get into a building or an automobile.

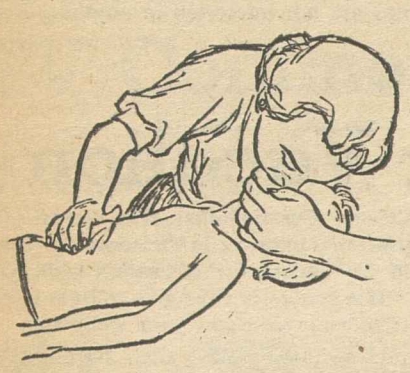
Last but not least, don't be a summer athlete and overwork muscles which have been out of the pink of condition for the previous 10 months. Start your vacation activities gradually and enjoy your summer.



EMERGENCY HOSPITAL CENTER has been established by Civilian Defense Authority, for use in disasters, at the Union Center of Auto Workers Reg. 4, Ottawa, Ill. Here some of the equipment needed to put the 200-bed unit into operation is being unloaded. On the truck are Luther Nees (left) and Dick Malik, while doing the heavy work are UAW Camp Manager Wally Myers (left) and Harry Giljames, CD chief in Ottawa.







Modern Refinements:

Mouth-to-Mouth Technique Newest Artificial Respiration

The 1957 version of a centuries-old method of artificial respiration has been adopted by the American Red Cross for reviving infants and small children whose breathing has stopped.

The technique is known as mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Modern refinements for application to children were developed through studies, financed by a Red Cross grant, at Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago under the direction of Dr. Archer S. Gordon.

The studies led to a recommendation to the Red Cross by the National Academy of Science-National Research Council that the method be adopted. The mouth-to-mouth technique was used in Biblical times to revive apparently suffocated persons.

When the Red Cross six years ago adopted the back pressure-arm lift method of artificial respiration a modification of this method was described for use on small children to lessen chance of injuries to the chest wall.

Since 1951, a search has been pursued by the Red Cross for an even safer method, resulting in adoption of the mouth-to-mouth process. One of its great advantages is that the rescuer can tell at any stage of the operation whether it is effective.

Steps in the mouth-to-mouth technique are as follows:

1. Clear the mouth of any foreign matter with the middle finger of one hand. With the same finger hold the tongue forward.

2. Now place the child in a face-down, head-down position and pat him firmly on the back with the free hand. This should help dislodge any foreign object in the air passage.

3. Place the child on his back and use the middle fingers of both hands to lift the lower jaw from beneath and behind so that it "juts out."

4. Hold the jaw in the position described in Step 3, using one hand only.

5. Place your mouth over the child's mouth and nose, making a relatively leak-proof seal and breathe into the child with a smooth steady action until you observe the chest rise. As you start this action, move the free hand to the child's abdomen, between the navel and the ribs, and apply continuous moderate pressure to prevent the stomach from becoming filled with air.

6. When the lungs have been inflated, remove your lips from the child's mouth and nose and allow the lungs to empty. Repeat this cycle keeping one hand beneath the jaw and the other hand pressing on the stomach at all times. Continue at a rate of about 20 cycles per minute. After every 20 cycles the operator should rest long enough to take one deep breath. If at any time you feel resistance to your breathing into the child and the chest does not rise, repeat Step 2 then quickly resume mouth-to-mouth breathing.

The question often arises concerning a technique to use on adults when the chest cage is injured and compression of the chest would do further damage or when fractured upper extremities would eliminate the expansion phase of "push-pull" techniques.

The mouth-to-mouth or mouth-to-nose technique may be used in these cases; however, the cycle should be slower than that used for children. Approximately 12 cycles per minute should be adequate. The lower jaw must be held in the "jutting out" position with both hands at all times.

Union Cards—Like Members—Wear Well

The year was 1907. Theodore Roosevelt was President of the United States. The Jamestown Exhibition opened to mark the 300th anniversary of the arrival of the first colonists in Virginia. Tommy Burns sewed up the world heavyweight championship by defeating everybody in sight, and a young fellow named Edward W. Fitzgerald was working as a lamp chimney finisher at the American Glass Co. plant in Evansville, Ind.

On Oct. 31 of that year, Fitzgerald proudly took out his first union card, in the American Flint Glass Workers Union.

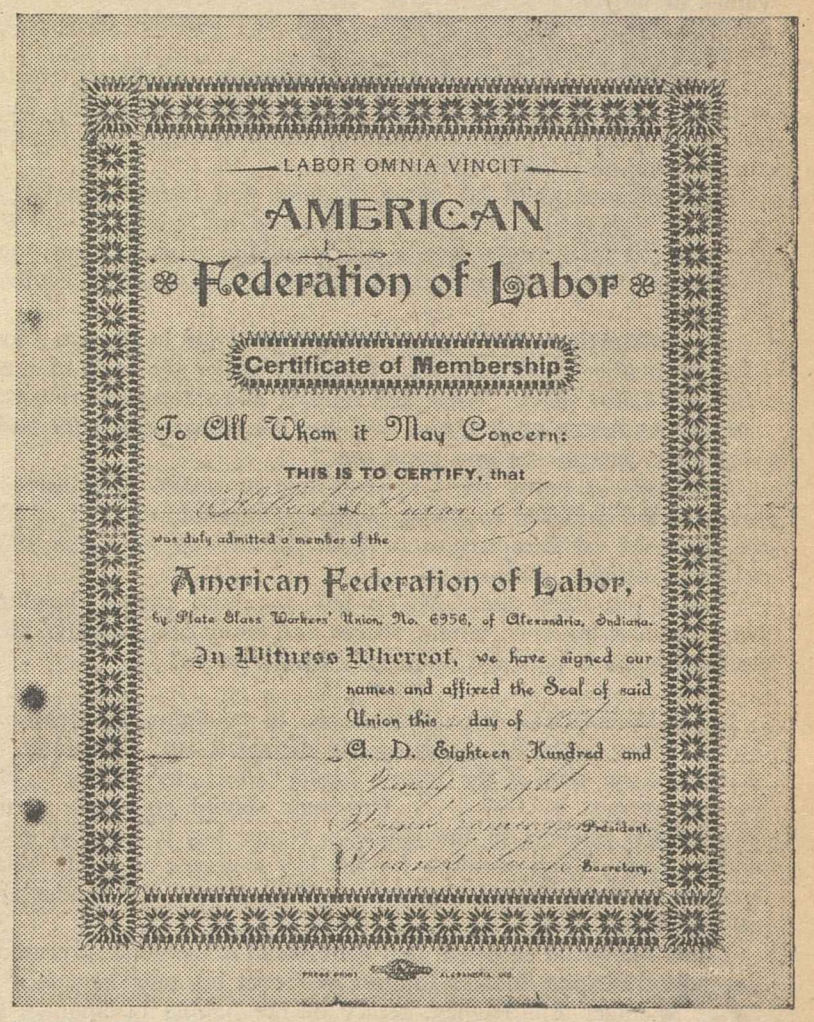
Last January—practically half a century later—he received what he calls the "finale . . . as Ol' Rockin' Chair catches up with me," his card in Rubber Workers Local 43, Los Angeles.

Recently Fitzgerald, recording secretary of his local, sent his first card and his last to the AFL-CIO News. For good measure he added the truly impressive card his grandfather, Albert Durand, received as a member of Plate Glass Workers Union No. 6956, Alexandria, Ind., which carries the bewiskered date of Oct. 31, 1898. All three are reproduced on this page.

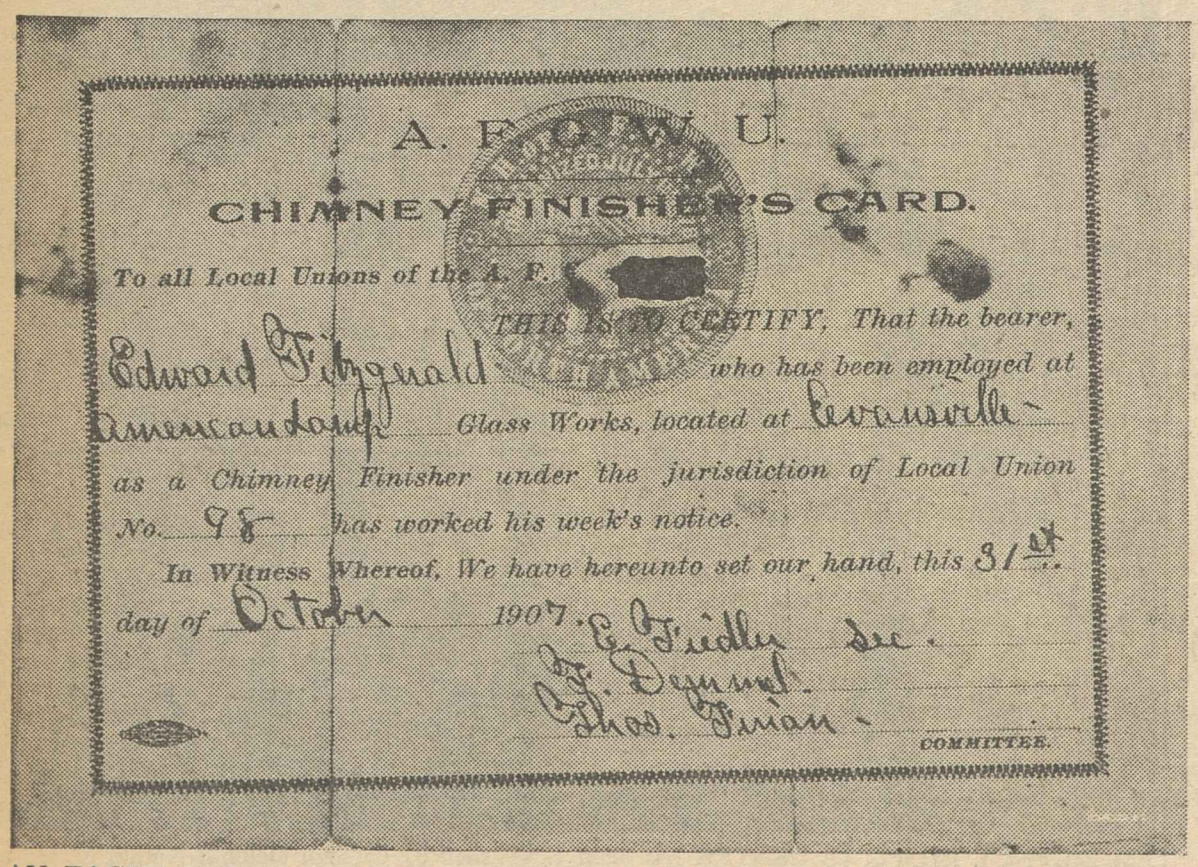
Fitzgerald's 1907 card was printed on paper about the weight of newsprint. It is gray and cracked by age, but the handwriting, print and the pale seal of the union are as legible as ever.

Grandfather Durand's card is 10.5 x 7 in. in size, and as Grandson Fitzgerald points out, it must have bulked pretty large in a wallet of the Spanish-American War era. The text is enclosed in a decorative border of black and what must have once been red but is now faded to a rust color. The printing is in the same shades, dominated by "American Federation of Labor" in both colors. The printing can still be read easily, but the handwriting has faded, and the hand-impressed local seal has begun to smooth out. Though it has been folded and undoubtedly refolded during the years, the cracks are negligible.

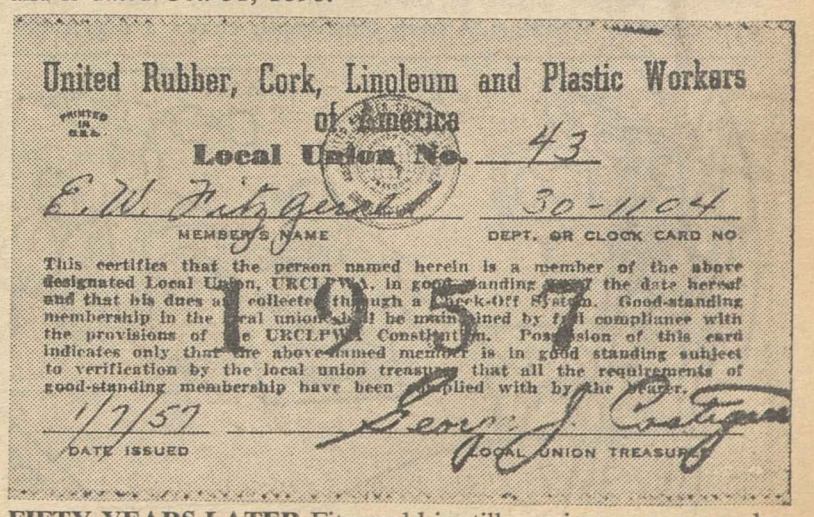
All three cards, naturally enough, carry the union label.



WHEN GRANDPA was young, his union card was like this, 10.5 x 7 in. This one was issued by Plate Glass Workers Union No. 6956, Alexandria, Ind., to Fitzgerald's grandfather, Albert Durand, and is dated Oct. 31, 1898.



AN EAGER YOUNG WORKER named Edward W. Fitzgerald got his first union card 50 years ago—and here it is as it was issued by the Flint Glass Workers in Evansville, Ind., under date of Oct. 31, 1907.



FIFTY YEARS LATER Fitzgerald is still a union man, a member of Rubber Workers Local 43 in Los Angeles, as this card, dated last Jan. 7, attests.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

The lines of southern intellectual opposition to the "right-to-vote" bill have become clear on the Senate floor—and they follow the historical pattern.

Sen. Russell of Georgia, always the tactical and strategic leader in a southern filibuster, has complained that the bill could be interpreted as authorizing "federal troops" to enforce school integration. It is a new version of a "force bill," he charged.

Well, it was not so intended. But it may be well to observe where Russell derives that term "force bill." Historically the first "force bill" recommended by a President came in Jackson's administration, when South Carolina asserted the "right" of a state to "nullify" a Jacksonian tariff law.

Jackson, a fierce Tennessee federalist, accurately foresaw that the next South Carolina defiance would be a "nullification" statement designed to protect chattel slavery against the federal government. The tariff was slightly modified and Carolina dropped its resistance.

No responsible person has ever advocated "federal troops" to enforce school integration. And Russell is drawing on a dismal precedent, a sad example of southern defiance of federalism, in using the term "force bill."

* * *

Sen. Fulbright of Arkansas, a Rhodes scholar and former university president, argues that the Constitution did not originally include the "right to vote" as an "inalienable" right—and remarked that "universal suffrage is not a panacea."

Fulbright can scarcely deny, however, that the movement toward universal suffrage began early in our history and expanded until all property qualifications were wiped out and the poor and exploited, as well as the "wise and rich," were given the ballot as a means for compelling satisfaction of grievances.

The Jeffersonians in whose name the southerners pretend to speak today were themselves among those who helped widen suffrage. For Fulbright to cast suspicion and doubt on the values of universal suffrage is a denial of our whole sweep of historical development toward a democratic republic.

The right to vote is naturally not a "panacea:" nothing is. But the right of Negroes in Arkansas and Georgia to cast their ballots and help choose their own rulers would marvellously change the attitude of white politicians toward their responsibilities regarding constituents whose skins are not white.

* * *

The so called "jury trial" demand from Sen. Ervin of North Carolina comes with ill grace from a former state supreme court justice who voted repeatedly to uphold contempt convictions of workers in industrial disputes—convictions handed down by judges without jury trials under the laws of Ervin's own North Carolina.

"Massive resistance" to orderly and "good faith" school integration, "massive resistance" to a congressional attempt to protect federally-guaranteed voting rights—this is all that the descendants of John Calhoun offer a century after Calhoun.

It is an unhappy spectacle, a sectional parading of exaggerated fears in total defiance of any compromise with the urgencies of democracy. The energy, parliamentary skill and inventiveness deserve a worthier cause than the admitted objective, which is to suppress a large part of southern Americans in permanent second-class citizenship.

OFFICE EMPLOYES INTERNATIONAL UNION
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THIS UNION LABEL of the Office Employes Intl. Union appears on letters, correspondence and other material prepared by union office workers employed under union conditions.

Vandercook Says:

School Bill Needs a Shot-in-the-Arm

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDST.)

A RECENT check of the Republican members of the House of Representatives seems to have established an unwelcome fact. With what is reported as an "overwhelming" majority of GOP congressmen opposed to the school construction bill, it looks as if chances for the passage of that most necessary measure are nil.

Vandercook

The House Education and Labor Committee has already given its approval to a bill that would provide $1.5 billion over a five-year period, to help overcome the appalling lag which has taken place over the years between the number of adequate schoolrooms, and schoolteachers, we have provided, and the number of school children we have provided.

Speaker Sam Rayburn insists he will still do his utmost to get the school construction bill reported out so that it at least can be fairly debated on the floor.

But no less an authority than Vice Pres. Nixon, with no particular dolefulness, has predicted that, even in the now unlikely event that that piece of legislation does get through the House, there is little or no possibility of its passage by the Senate, this year.

This, it is to be remembered, is the second year in which no forward progress has been recorded in what, as other polls have indicated, two out of every three Americans think is one of the most important jobs our government must undertake.

Democratic Rep. Augustine Kelley of Pennsylvania, the author of the original school-building bill, has said that the only remaining hope is "if the White House will use its utmost influence." Unfortunately, that does not seem likely.

It is true that Pres. Eisenhower has given lip-service to his support of federal aid to our schools. Theoretically, the provision of that aid is a part of the "Eisenhower program."

But it is also true that no one has done more than the President to discourage passage of the school-aid bill. Whether or not he was aware of it, the first blow Eisenhower struck against federal aid to schools was when he issued his open invitation to Congress to cut the budget, his own budget, wherever it could.

As if he were not content with inflicting that blow to a cause he has said that he believes in, the President undoubtedly helped to bury that part of his program deeper still when he recently spoke before the Governors' Conference. There, Eisenhower urged the states to assume more of the obligations which now fall upon the federal establishment.

Since there has already been so much clamor that federal assistance to the public school system might, in some mysterious way, "invade states' right," that was all the enemies of a massive congressional appropriation for help to the schools needed. The President had spoken. Now, nothing further need be done.

Morgan Says:

Hassle on Military Manpower

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDST.)

SOME people over at the Pentagon have worked up a disturbing assortment of facts about basic weaknesses in our military establishment—an operation which takes a bigger bite of the taxpayer's dollar than anything else.

These weaknesses revolve around the pay and promotion systems now in effect. They have intensified a manpower problem, not so much in terms of quantity as in quality.

Morgan

A plan, called the Cordiner report, has been drawn up to solve the situation and more than incidentally save a lot of money. The plan has been hailed in many quarters but so far it is languishing behind a somewhat ironic argument that the country cannot afford it. That's the way things go in Washington; nothing is ever simple.

Ralph J. Cordiner, president of General Electric, headed a special committee which spent 14 months studying the problem and then submitted recommendations last spring. These included selective pay raises for specialized personnel in the armed forces.

The services have been losing an average of nearly 200 officers, more than 2,000 enlisted men a day since the Korean war. This is a tremendous loss in training investment alone and Cordiner concluded that by making the key service jobs more attractive the turnover could be minimized and the consequent increase in efficiency would allow a saving of more than $5 billion a year within about five years after the program was started.

But the Bureau of the Budget, reportedly, got alarmed about the "inflationary potential" of the idea. Even though the plan does not envisage any across-the-board increase in compensation, the bureau seemed to think this was not the psychological time to okay any rises.

It did not say so but it undoubtedly was thinking about the pressure that federal civilian employes have been applying for some time for more pay. The Eisenhower Administration has denounced inflation so vociferously that apparently it feels it cannot afford to run the implied and allegedly minor inflationary risks of the Cordiner plan to remedy—and at an ultimate saving—basic weaknesses of the military.

However, a senate hearing on the whole subject reportedly is in the works. It may dwell on such facts as the dangerously thin stretching of trained technicians, partly because private industry is luring them away.

The Pentagon calculates that the Air Force and the Navy combined lose a million dollars a day in aircraft accidents, alone. These losses would be reduced, Cordiner argues, by improving individual and unit efficiency, and this, he says, can be done by a compensation system providing growth and recognition of performance.

As We See It:

Rights Battlers Are Confident

CONFIDENCE in a coalition of Republicans and northern Democrats in support of the Administration civil rights bill in the Senate, was voiced by Sens. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) and Jacob Javits (R-N. Y.), on As We See It, AFL-CIO public service program, over the American Broadcasting Co. radio network.

Both Douglas and Javits agreed that debate should continue for "two weeks, possibly more."

"No one would think of limiting, or even starting to limit debate, until there had been a full discussion of the issues, for two weeks or more," Douglas declared.

Limitation will be difficult, "but I do not admit defeat," each said. Javits added:

"It's clear that a true majority of the Senate, 49, want this bill. That was the vote on a technical motion to put the measure on the calendar. I think that is very significant."

"We believe that if protection can be thrown around the right to vote that the presence of this new group of voters will cause southern politicians to seek their votes, and in seeking their votes, along with the white votes, some of the injustices which exist in the South will be remedied," Douglas said.

Douglas denied the charge by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) that passage of the bill would mean "bitterness and bloodshed."

"He's made an appeal to the passions and prejudices of the South," the Illinois senator declared.

Douglas disagreed with those who would require a jury trial in case of violations of the law.

"We find that in five states in the South, you cannot be on the jury list unless you are a registered voter, and few Negroes are registered voters, so they can't be jurors," he said. "This would mean that if you had a jury trial, it would be before almost exclusively white jurors."

Douglas said he was compiling a list of cases where grave "crimes have been committed against Negroes by whites, but where the jury did nothing to the guilty party."

CLOTHING COLLECTION for members of Rubber Workers Local 511, on strike for 14 months against the O'Sullivan Rubber Co., Winchester, Va., got off to a good start in Baltimore. Here some of the garb gathered by AFL-CIO Reg. 4, the Baltimore Federation of Labor and the Baltimore Industrial Union Council is being loaded into autos for delivery to the strikers. From left to right are: an unidentified volunteer helper; AFL-CIO Organizer Martin Wagner; Reg. Dir. Oliver Singleton; and Henry Lanier of the Seafarers.

Catholic Trade Unionists Hit Rackets, Reds

New York—Racketeering union leaders and Communists in the labor movement were assailed as twin evils at the 12th annual convention of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists here.

Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the keynote speaker at the three-day meeting, praised the "small group of men who work in the day, or go to school, yet find time to fight racketeering unions." He declared the labor movement "will need the continued help of the ACTU in the battle to clean house for labor in New York City."

Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, described racketeering as the "immediate crisis" in the labor movement, and also warned of the long-range problems of automation and inflation.

"Although the McClellan Committee hearings have highlighted the black sheep in American unionism and consequently have affected the whole labor scene," he said, "they will prove to be the best thing in the world for labor in the long run."

"Thank God that the move to clean house has come at this time. Ten years from now a substantial cleanup would be almost impossible."

He said he was "inspired and grateful" that the labor movement has cooperated so fully with the committee.

Retired Workers Push Drive to Hike Benefits

A couple of not-very-retired workers came down to Washington from New York the other day to see if they couldn't do something about lighting a fire under the cause of higher social security benefits.

They were Mrs. Mary Patane and Samuel Klotz. Mrs. Patane is 64 and Klotz is 70; neither of them looks or acts it. For they are—officially—retired members of Dist. 65, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, and when they're not doing things like coming to Washington for the union, they're out organizing or performing one of the other myriad rank and file jobs that keep a labor organization strong.

Acting for Everyone

The union sent them down here not only on behalf of themselves and the other 500 retired members of Dist. 65, but for everyone who has ended his or her working life and is struggling to make ends meet in an era of high prices on old-age benefits geared to a more stable and lower-cost period.

It armed them with a petition containing 20,000 names of people who agree that benefits should be increased—soon. They showed it to Rep. Eugene J. Keogh, a Democrat from their own New York who is on the House Ways and Means Committee, and presented it to Chairman Jere Cooper (D-Tenn.) of the committee.

"When social security was launched," Klotz observed, "it seemed like a cure-all—a sort of promise for well-earned peace and comfort, a reward for a lifetime of toil.

"The fact of the matter is that with a steady upward spiral in prices, we remain frozen to a substandard; because of continued economic pressures, due to greed for more and more profits, the pinch is becoming increasingly severe. The shopping basket tells the story."

Get People Thinking

The two said that with social security and the additional pension negotiated by Dist. 65, they come out with just about $5 a day.

"It isn't enough," Klotz said flatly. "After all, it was in 1914—43 years ago—that Henry Ford put wages at $5 a day. What was good then isn't good enough now."

He and Mrs. Patane have no illusions about their task, although they have hope of congressional action before "definite doom to death by a sub-zero subsistence level."

"But if we can get people here and in other parts of the country thinking about it," they said, "there's always hope."

IMPRESSED INDEED is Rep. Eugene J. Keogh (D-N.Y.) by the petition Samuel Klotz (left) and Mrs. Mary Patane of New York are showing him. It contains the signatures of 20,000 people who think social security old-age benefits should be higher. Klotz and Mrs. Patane are retired members of Dist. 65, Retail Wholesale Employes, who came to Washington as part of the union's campaign for better pensions.

Breslaw, 70, Of ILGWU, Dies in N. Y.

Joseph Breslaw, vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and manager of its New York Cloak Pressers' Local 35, died at Mount Sinai Hospital. He was 70 years old.

Born in Odessa, Russia, he came to this country at the age of 20 and went to work as a dress operator. Switching to the cloak sector of the garment industry, he became a presser and joined Local 35 in 1909.

Participating actively in the historic strikes and organizational efforts of the union's formative days, Breslaw soon was elected to the local's executive board. Later he served as local secretary, then chairman, business agent, and in 1916 was elected manager. In 1922, he was first elected a vice president of ILGWU.

Long associated with the ILGWU Union Health Center, he was chairman of the ILGWU General Executive Board's Health Center Committee. He also headed the board's Appeals Committee.

Besides his union duties, Breslaw took an active part in civic, fraternal and community causes. He was particularly devoted to work on behalf of the Israeli labor movement (Histadrut) and was chairman of the American Trade Union Council of the National Committee for Labor Israel.

More Controversy:

House Group Votes Gas Price Gouge Bill

The controversial natural gas bill has been approved by the House Interstate Commerce Committee by a 15 to 13 vote.

The committee action came after strenuous efforts to amend the measure to provide protection for users of natural gas against price gouging were defeated. The measure now goes to the House Rules Committee for clearance to the floor of the House.

The measure, sponsored by Reps. Oren Harris (D-Ark.) and Joseph P. O'Hara (R-Minn.), would exempt producers of natural gas from price regulation by the Federal Power Commission. Pres. Eisenhower, after vetoing a similar measure last year, asked this year that the proposal be amended before passage.

Predicts Defeat

Even the Administration-proposed amendments — which the AFL-CIO in opposing the bill termed inadequate to protect consumers against the $950 million yearly gas price increases expected to result if the bill passes—were rejected before the bill was approved.

Rep. Torbert H. MacDonald (D-Mass.) who led the fight against the bill in committee expressed confidence that the measure would still be defeated in the House "by 50 votes."

Chairman Harris, however, said he was "reliably informed" that the measure had Administration approval, even though the committee failed to make the changes Eisenhower had requested.

The vote in committee which sent the bill to the floor saw nine Republicans and six Democrats supporting the measure. Ten Democrats and three Republicans were opposed.

Cost Item Rejected

The committee beat back 17 to 13 the major Administration recommendation that would have required the FPC to consider cost of producing gas and other relevant cost factors in determining the "reasonable market price" for gas. The bill specifically provides that the cost of production should not be considered.

It also rejected, 19 to 14, a substitute offered by MacDonald which would have exempted small, independent gas producers from all controls but would have continued present controls on all other producers. The latter are "a handful" of rich oil companies who control most natural gas production.

The bill now goes to the House Rules Committee. Speaker Sam Rayburn has said he hopes the measure will come before the House this year. The bill appears to be slated for early action.

Court Restores Right to Picket

Cleveland—The court of appeals here has restored the right of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to picket Richman Bros. clothing stores in Ohio.

It reversed a permanent injunction against picketing issued last year by Common Pleas Judge B. D. Nicola against the ACWA. In his decision, now overturned, Nicola had held that no labor dispute existed and that the picketing by the union was designed to force employes to join the union against their will.

Richman Bros. for many years has been the last major holdout against unionization in the men's clothing industry.

Potters Raise Fund to Aid Storm Victims

New Orleans—With the dying winds of hurricane Audrey whipping around their meeting hall, the 235 delegates to the Operative Potters convention took up a collection and raised $265 for the relief of victims of the devastating storm that battered Louisiana.

They acted after hearing from Braynal Ariatta, of the New Orleans Central Labor Union, a detailed account of how organized labor in Louisiana successfully campaigned for repeal of the state's "right-to-work" law.

Earlier the delegates, representing 30,000 members in the U. S. and Canada, formally adopted the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code on recommendation of the executive board and made it part of their constitution. The union already had been following the code in actual practice.

The convention also reversed the action of the 1956 gathering and voted to hold conventions annually in the future, with Denver selected as the site of the 1958 meeting. Last year's convention had voted for biennial meetings.

Officers elected by referendum vote in May, led by Pres. E. L. Wheatley and Sec.-Treas. Charles F. Jordan, were installed for new two-year terms beginning Aug. 1. The only new name was that of George Barbaree, Camden, N. J., elected to fill a vacancy in the fourth vice presidency.

Labor Drops Daily Herald In England

London (PAI)—The British Trades Union Congress has voted to give up its interest in the official Labor newspaper, The Daily Herald.

Plans are being made to turn the paper over to Odhams Press, a private commercial concern, to operate. Previously, Odhams—holding 51 percent of the stock—and the TUC—holding 49 percent—operated the paper as a joint venture.

The TUC has four directors on the nine-man board. These will continue in an advisory capacity while Odhams is given a license to operate the paper for the next 25 years.

The Herald, with a circulation of 1,600,000, is one of the largest papers in the United Kingdom. However, it has been in economic difficulties. It is reported losing almost $1 million a year.

Frank Cousins of the Transport and General Workers Union, opposed giving up the Herald when this was discussed by the TUC council. He wanted the unions to subsidize it, but this idea was rejected when it was realized that it would commit the unions to a continuous and probably increasing monetary drain, starting at maybe 250,000 pounds a year.

James Campbell, railwaymen's leader, suggested that the TUC, instead of Odhams, take over the Herald altogether, or even start a newspaper of its own. This, however, would involve finding 5,000,000 pounds. The idea was dropped.

Schnitzler Outlines Freedom Program

Calls for 6-Point Plan To Gain ICFTU Goals

Tunis—A six-point program to achieve the "Bread, Peace, Freedom" goals of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions was presented to the organization's fifth world congress by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

In a major address, the chief of the American delegation warned that "no official of the ICFTU and no representative of the ICFTU can gloss over our basic differences with and our uncomprising hostility to every form of totalitarian tyranny."

More Vicious Form

In the Soviet system, he said, "colonialism has taken on a new and more vicious form."

The AFL-CIO program which he described as "a positive composite program non-military in character and designed to supplement the military strength of democratic, peaceful nations," included:

1—Improvement and strengthening of our social fabric by eliminating economic and social injustices, and racial and other discriminations.

2—Extending the area of freedom by eliminating colonialism and giving generous economic and technical assistance to underdeveloped countries.

3—Exploitation of political and economic weaknesses in the Soviet empire.

4—Adequate military strength to deter, and if need be to defeat, any aggressor.

5—Continuous and expanding cooperation of free peoples for preserving peace and freedom.

6—Efforts to secure even limited disarmament, with a view toward furthering disarmament, coupled with an effective international inspection system.

Schnitzler reiterated American labor's contempt for all forms of government which deny individual freedom.

Speaking in the new Bourse du Travail, dedicated only three days earlier, he paid warm tribute to Tunisia and the Tunisians. The fact that the congress is being held in Tunis, he said, "reflects the significant growth of democracy in the economically underdeveloped countries."

Praises Tunisia

In less than two years of independence, he declared, "the Tunisian people have shown a distinct national personality and a fine sense of democratic destiny." He warned of Communist interest "in this pivotal area" around the Mediterranean, and pointed out that the Arab world is "in ferment."

"The most dangerous enemy of dignity and freedom—today centered in the Kremlin—realizes clearly that the course which events will take in this area will profoundly affect the future of humanity," he warned.

Mankind is fortunate, he added, that "at this crucial moment in history, Tunisia is independent and democratic."

Schnitzler spoke with warmth and affection of the murdered Tunisian labor leader, Farhat Hached, whose widow and two children were guests of the congress.

He sketched briefly but carefully the contributions Tunisia has made during its brief lifetime, drawing from them lessons which he said are applicable throughout the world.

He mentioned the country's "true devotion to social reform;" the fact that it "shunned narrow nationalism and religious bigotry;" its avoidance of so-called neutralism, and its assumption of international responsibility as demonstrated by the contributions of Monge Slim, Tunisian ambassador to the United Nations, as a member of the UN committee which exposed "the savagery and utterly inhuman colonialism employed by the Soviet dictatorship in crushing the revolt of the Hungarian people."

The AFL-CIO official closed with a firm pledge of American labor's cooperation and assistance for both the new nation and the Tunisian labor movement.

ICFTU Gives Rights Speech Big Ovation

Tunis—A major human rights speech by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, detailing U.S. achievements in eliminating racial discrimination, was enthusiastically greeted at the ICFTU congress here.

Randolph told the Congress there is a "long road ahead, but racial discrimination is steadily, though slowly, fading." He hailed the Supreme Court's school segregation decision as "momentous and monumental," and praised Pres. Eisenhower's personal sponsorship of the civil rights program now before Congress.

Vigorous Fight

The AFL-CIO, under the "able and resourceful leadership of Pres. George Meany, who is dedicated to the elimination of racial discrimination, plus the vigorous and able support of Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther and other vice presidents, is making a vigorous fight to eliminate discrimination in all forms—not only in labor, but in all areas of American life," he said.

Randolph received repeated applause as the congress unanimously and enthusiastically extended his speaking time in a virtually unprecedented move.

The job in the United States is far from complete, he reported while emphasizing that progress is being made.

"The fact is," he said, "that more than in any other period of United States history, the consciences of the people are aroused to the fact that racial discrimination is against sound Americanism, sound Christianity and sound unionism."

The test of human rights philosophy is taking place in Africa today, Randolph said.

"If our belief in the concept of human rights does not move beyond our own boundaries and recognize the rights of the Africans, we have not built a sound foundation for the world," he maintained.

Will Visit Kenya

Thunderous applause greeted his plea that the congress "support the African workers' efforts to build free trade unions so that Africa will not be lured into the trap set by the Soviet Union, which stands against freedom for workers, and dignity for the human personality, and would make slaves of all men regardless of race, creed, color, national origin, and ancestry."

After the address, a parade of delegates started toward the American section to congratulate Randoph.

Randolph plans an immediate trip to Kenya at the request of Gen. Sec. Tom Mboya of the Kenya Federation of Labor, after the congress.

FROM 93 COUNTRIES in all parts of the world, representatives of free workers converged on Tunis for the Fifth Congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Many of them are shown at their places in the beautiful new Bourse du Travail (lower photo) during one of the early sessions. Above, at a committee meeting, are (left to right) Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, and AFL-CIO Vice Presidents James B. Carey and Emil Rieve.

ICFTU Congress Spurs Campaign For Freedom for World's Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

of the plight of neighboring Algeria, symbol for the moment of the struggle against colonial exploitation, and said:

"Convinced as we are that our freedom and our independence will be in a vulnerable position so long as other peoples are deprived of freedom and independence, we have devoted ourselves to speeding onward the accession of the dependent peoples to freedom and self-determination."

The trade union movement in Algeria has been suppressed by the French government and its leaders are in concentration camps. French troops man the borders to halt refugees fleeing to liberty in Tunisia.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph won a tremendous ovation when he told the congress that great progress has been made in the fight against discrimination in the United States, although much work remains to be done.

Hached Honored

In Tunis itself, where independence is still less than two years old, memories of colonialism fade hard. Burning bright in the memories of Tunisians is the name of Farhat Hached, martyred leader of the General Federation of Tunisian Workers, who was murdered because of his leadership in the battle for freedom.

Schnitzler paid glowing tribute to Hached, who was slain in December 1952 when he was forced to remain in Tunisia because the French denied him a passport to attend an ICFTU executive board meeting in New York. The congress held a wreath-laying ceremony at his tomb, a place of reverence to all Tunisians.

While Algeria is the burning issue, the more than 200 delegates, representing more than 55 million trade union members, also heard reports criticizing colonialism in other parts of Africa—Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia—because of government hostility to free trade union movements

The very fact that the congress convened here, the first session ICFTU has held outside Europe since its founding in 1949, is a demonstration of the major concern of the free labor movement over colonialism and the repression of groups fighting for national freedom.

The Congress agenda, mapped by the standing orders committee with Schnitzler elected chairman, set aside one day for a special session of African and Asian affiliates to discuss their own problems and map their own programs for submission to the congress as a whole.

In his address, Carey detailed specific advances open to U. S. labor as a result of the merger, particularly in the legislative and organizational fields.

He also said that U. S. unions are engaged in a clean-up operation which will not be halted until the job is completed. He promised complete defeat of the forces of corruption through the same democratic process by which the Communists were driven out of the American labor movement.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Emil Rieve is serving on the congress' standing orders committee with Schnitzler. Alternate members are Intl. Rep. Irving Brown and Assistant Dir. Michael Ross of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

Other AFL-CIO committee appointments:

Economic, social and political committee: Vice Presidents O. A. Knight and James A. Suffridge; alternates, Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg of the Dept. of Research and Sec. Jay Lovestone of the Free Trade Union Committee.

Organization, finance and constitution committee: Vice Presidents James B. Carey and Richard F. Walsh; alternates, Elmer Cope, Steelworkers, and Victor G. Reuther, Auto Workers.

Publicity, publications and education committee: Vice Presidents William C. Doherty and A. Philip Randolph; alternates, Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi and Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild.

Finland Seated As ICFTU Member

Tunis—High drama marked the opening day of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' congress as tiny Finland, on the border of the iron curtain, was accepted into membership.

In 1951, the Confederation of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK) severed relations with the Communist - dominated World Federation of Trade Unions because "it attempted to interfere in our internal affairs," SAK Pres. Eero Antikainen told the delegates.

ICFTU Pres. Omer Becu hailed "the couragous step" taken by the SAK in affiliating. The Finnish delegation of three members, which had arrived in Tunis as observers, was seated as full delegates amid vigorous applause.

Confusion Reigns:

Court Refuses Plea To Delay Hoffa Trial

By Willard Shelton

The bribery and conspiracy trial of Teamsters Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa entered its fourth week after being temporarily thrown into confusion by a lawyer's illness.

Daniel B. Maher, counsel for co-defendant Hyman I. Fischbach, suffered a minor heart ailment and entered the hospital.

Fischbach, a lawyer, refused to continue trial by acting as his own attorney and also declined to have any of Maher's associates act for him. Both he and Edward Bennett Williams, Hoffa's lawyer, pleaded for postponement for a week to determine whether Maher could recover and resume activity.

Overrules Postponement

Judge Burnita S. Matthews overruled the postponement request, ordered a mistrial in regard to Fischbach and ordered trial of Hoffa to continue.

Williams immediately began renewed cross-examination of the government's star witness, John Cye Cheasty, who was spending his eleventh day on the stand. Hoffa is accused of bribing Cheasty to spy on the McClellan special Senate committee.

Meanwhile, Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck announced a union executive board meeting in Los Angeles Aug. 4. The date represented a third postponement for a meeting originally set for July 1—postponements presumably arising from the prolonged trial of Hoffa.

The Teamsters board session will precede by only eight days the regular AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Chicago Aug. 12.

The McClellan committee also prepared to begin new public hearings, after several weeks in recess, of charges reportedly involving officials of the United Textile Workers.

Bakery Quiz to Reopen

The Bakery Workers inquiry will be reopened briefly, the AFL-CIO News authoritatively learned. The Navy Dept. will be allowed to answer charges by a non-union employer, E. P. Bettendorf, that it "approved" $175-a-week payments to a Scranton, Pa., Teamsters business agent "in lieu" of Bettendorf's hiring unemployed Scranton union members.

A Montgomery Ward & Co. witness also will be heard regarding allegations of a "deal" between former Board Chairman Sewell Avery and Teamsters' officials in a proxy fight for control of the corporation.

The alleged "deal" involved so-called "agreement" by Teamsters officials to vote union-held stock in favor of Avery in the proxy fight if Avery softened hostility to Teamsters' organization of his employes. Beck on the witness stand denied participation in such a "deal" and Ward officials issued statements denying it.

Complicating the Hoffa trial and the defense request for delay was the fact that the jury hearing the case already had been ordered locked up in federal courthouse for the duration.

No reason was given but court attaches pointed out that the latest Washington, D. C., edition of the Afro-American contained a full-page advertisement, a news story and an editorial column commenting on Hoffa, his trial, Judge Matthews' rulings, the history of government-witness Cheasty and numerous possibly related racial matters.

Eight members of the jury are Negroes. So are two of the remaining three alternates. One alternate already has taken a place as a juror when a member of the original panel was excused for illness.

House Passes Compulsory Poultry Law

The House, on a standing vote of 93 to 23, has passed the compulsory poultry inspection bill long sought by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and AFL-CIO.

A slightly different version cleared the Senate in April. The legislation now goes to conference to iron out differences before its almost certain enactment. Both bills agree on the major provisions, which:

1—Require compulsory inspection of all poultry sold in interstate commerce and in major consuming areas designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

2—Provide for both ante-mortem (before slaughter) and post-mortem (after slaughter) inspections.

3—Establish authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to promulgate rules for sanitation in the poultry industry.

In a joint statement, Pres. Earl W. Jimerson and Patrick E. Gorman, AMC&BW president and secretary-treasurer respectively, called the House and Senate action "one of Congress' greatest steps forward in recent decades on consumer-protective legislation."

Noting that the Meat Cutters had launched their campaign for such a law more than four years ago, the AMC&BW officers said that the measure will protect both consumers and workers against sicknesses resulting from diseased poultry.

Poultry, excluded from the compulsory inspections given to red meat, has been responsible for the highest number of food poisoning cases in recent years, accounting for one-third of the total. Some 26 diseases are transmitted from poultry to man.

Workers handling poultry have had the third highest disability rate in industry because of diseases contracted from handling diseased birds.

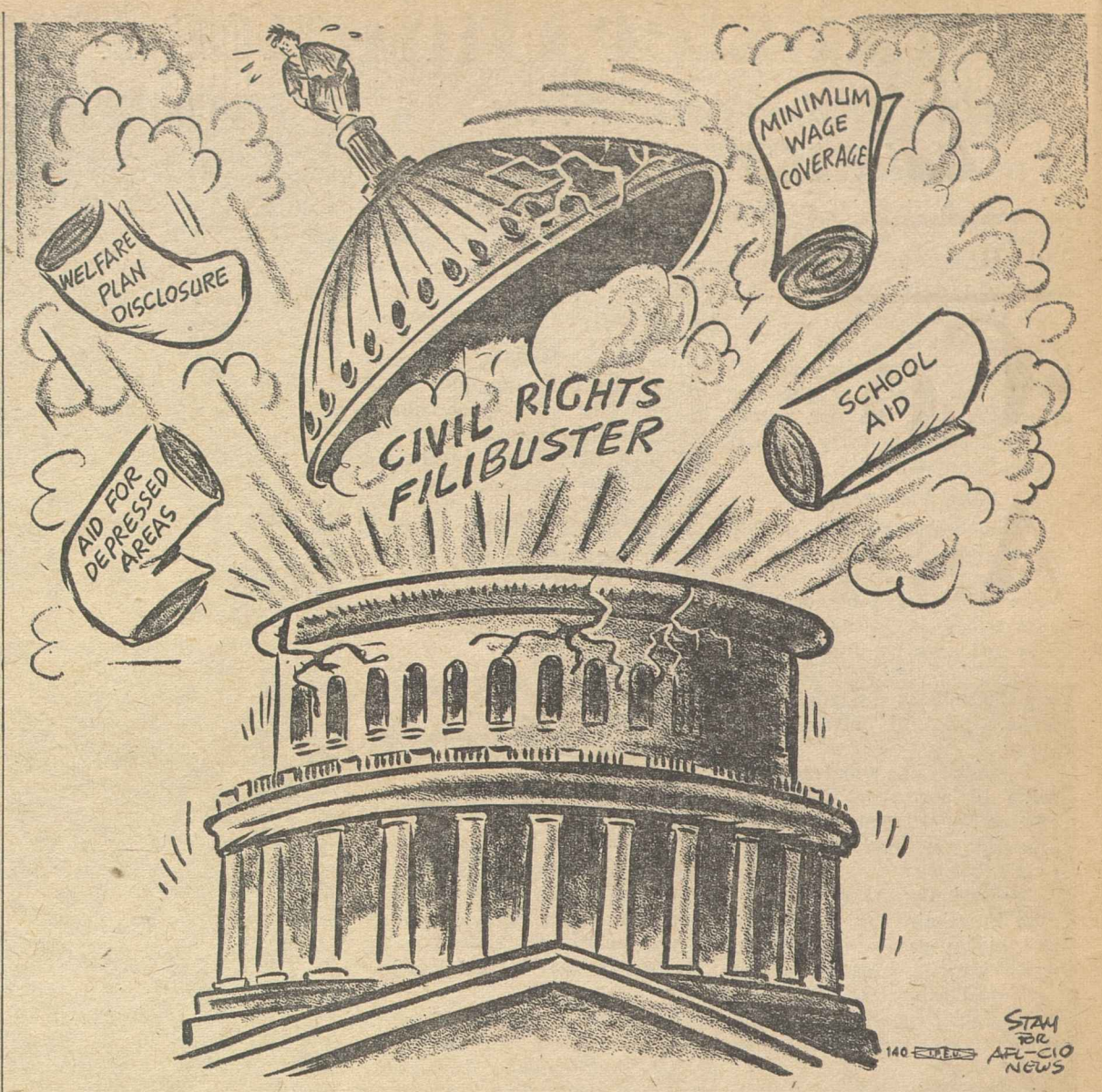
Opposition to passage in the House came chiefly from right-wing Republicans led by Reps. Charles Halleck (Ind.), Carroll Reece (Tenn.) and Clare Hoffman (Mich.). Leading supporters of the bill were Democratic Reps. Leonor Sullivan (Mo.), Victor Anfuso (N.Y.) and Melvin Price (Ill.).

In the Senate, the fight for passage was led by Sens. James E. Murray (D-Mont.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.).

Probe Seen Help To Labor's Future

Milwaukee, Wis.—John W. Livingston, director of AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, told more than 200 local labor leaders here that the trade union movement would come out of the current McClellan committee hearings "stronger than ever."

Livingston said that the findings of the Senate investigating committee would temporarily hurt labor but that in the long run they would prove of considerable benefit because unless "something like this happened, the union movement might have destroyed itself."



'Compromises' Indicated to Induce Passage of Civil Rights Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

force" aspects of the House-passed measure as the Senate began an intense discussion of the Knowland motion to make the bill the pending business of the House.

The southerners apparently had decided to stage their major filibuster on the bill itself rather than on the Knowland motion.

Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), who has turned over Democratic floor leadership on this bill to Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), said that there was no apparent southern desire to filibuster the motion to take up the measure as well as the bill itself.

Informed sources said a vote on the motion to take up might be expected July 17 or 18. Passage, requiring only a simple majority, would then be certain.

The major fight, then, would center on proposed amendments, "compromises" and other watering-down proposals.

Portland Labor Council Supports Mayor Schrunk

Portland, Ore.—Strong support has been unanimously voiced by the Portland Central Labor Council for Mayor Terry Schrunk.

Schrunk, an early witness before the McClellan committee in Washington, was acquitted by a Portland jury on a perjury charge.

Council Pres. Bill Way described the acquittal as the "biggest news story of the year."

Get Real Criminals

At the same time, the council demanded that Oregon law enforcement officers "stop persecuting" Mayor Schrunk and instead bring to trial James Elkins, a big-time Portland gambler.

Schrunk is a member of the Fire Fighters and a former delegate to the council.

Way, in demanding prosecution of Elkins, said the state authorities should "start going after the real criminals . . . and stop persecuting the innocent."

Elkins first told the Portland Oregonian about charges against certain Teamster officials, and later was on the witness stand for considerable time at the McClellan committee hearings.

Still Faces Action

Schrunk had been charged, before the McClellan committee, with bribing Portland police officials to "lay off" certain bars and night clubs. He still faces action on indictments charging copying of wiretaps, subornation of perjury and conspiracy.

Elkins has been indicted by both state and federal grand juries on wiretapping charges and convicted on the federal charges.

Meanwhile, Clyde Crosby, a Teamster international representative in Oregon, has gone on trial in Portland on a charge of conspiring to accept a bribe.

A county grand jury indicted him in connection with options for a site for an $8 million recreation center, while he was serving on a public commission studying possible locations for the building.

San Rafael Labor Checks on C. of C.

San Rafael, Calif.—The delegates to the Marin County Central Labor Council got to wondering at their last meeting—and one of the bills was left unpaid.

They started wondering when the annual bill for the council's dues to the San Rafael Chamber of Commerce came up, and they wondered if it had any connection with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, one of the louder promoters of anti-labor legislation.

They instructed Sec. Hugh Cassidy not to pay the bill until a check was made. Cassidy will report back at the next meeting.

Reuther Backs Demand For Disclosure

Terming the negotiation of health and welfare programs "the single most important development in union-management relations in the postwar decade," Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther has backed up the AFL-CIO demand for legislation for full disclosure of the administration of all such plans.

In a statement presented to the House Labor Committee, Reuther reaffirmed AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's position, insisting that the disclosure legislation must apply to both employer-administered as well as union-administered or jointly administered plans.

"This has become a key issue because of the unwillingness of some employer groups to submit to the test of disclosure which they prescribe for labor," Reuther declared.

Reuther, whose statement was presented by Albert Whitehouse, director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., said that he was speaking as president of that department as well as UAW head.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, July 20, 1957

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'Compromise' Drive Grows As Rights Bill Wins Round

BRIEFING THE TEACHERS attending the Washington Seminar of the National Education Association about the legislative fight for the school construction bill, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, a member of the American Federation of Teachers, gets full attention from an interested audience.

Misuse of Funds:

2 Union Officials Accused by Probers

By Willard Shelton

The McClellan special Senate committee accused two United Textile Workers top officers, Pres. Anthony Valente and Sec.-Treas. Lloyd Klenert, of "misappropriating" $57,000 in union funds to buy houses for themselves.

Valente and Klenert were also accused of trying to "cover up" this misuse, after it was discovered, by misappropriating an additional $57,000 in union funds and falsely pretending to "pay back" the $57,000 they had converted in the first place.

Before moving into the UTW inquiry, the McClellan committee recalled Bakery Workers Pres. James G. Cross for examination of charges he had participated in beatings of union political opponents and had turned his union into a "constitutional dictatorship" that he dominated singlehanded.

Alleges Kicking

Mrs. Nathan Ehrlich, wife of the president of Bakery Workers Local 50, swore that Cross had participated in an early-morning "raid" on the hotel room of her husband and herself at San Francisco last October during the union convention.

Cross, she testified, kicked her after she had been pushed or knocked to the floor by another of the alleged "raiders."

Cross swore that he was in his own hotel room taking a shower, with his "male secretary" also present, at the time of the "raid."

Previous testimony by Local 535 Pres. Joseph Kane identified Cross, former union Vice Pres. George Stuart and two "goons" as "raiders" who invaded his hotel room and forced him to accompany them in the later "raid" on the Ehrlichs' room.

Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) said that the

(Continued on Page 12)

Teamster, Bakery Quiz to Reopen

The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee will resume hearings on charges of corruption involving the Teamsters and Bakery Workers unions.

Committee Chairman Al J. Hayes announced that hearings in the Teamsters case will be resumed on Aug. 1. The Bakery Workers case is scheduled for July 31.

War on Oppression:

ICFTU Condemns Reds, Colonialism

By Al Zack

Tunis—The world's free labor movement, concluding its nine-day session in Africa—the continent with the worst history of colonial exploitation—demonstrated its unanimous opposition to oppression in every form.

Hatred of communism, colonialism, terrorism, suppression and restriction of trade unions — was apparent in every action taken by the Fifth World Congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Geijer New President

Elected by unanimous vote as president of the ICFTU was Arne Geijer, president of LO, the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions. He succeeds Omer Becu, whose decision not to run for re-election was accepted by the delegates with regret.

Prolonged applause greeted Sir Vincent Tewson of the British Trades Union Congress, when he hailed Becu's "long and faithful service" to the free labor movement.

Becu was elected first at the Stockholm meeting in 1953, and was re-elected in 1955 at the Vienna meeting.

J. H. Oldenbroek was re-elected secretary-general. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther were re-elected to the executive board. The AFL-CIO delegation was headed by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

By a vote of acclamation, the ICFTU vigorously condemned the brutality of the Soviet Union in Hungary. The vote came only minutes after an inspiring and moving address by white-haired Anna Kethly, who had been a minister of state in the short-lived Hungarian democratic government that overthrew the Communist dictatorship last year until it was in turn liquidated by Soviet military force.

With equally bitter condemnation, the Congress condemned recent French activities in Algeria. Only the French trade unions abstained from the vote, but they did not register opposition to it.

Algeria a Symbol

Nearby Algeria, which borders on the young republic of Tunisia, is seen here in Tunis as the symbol of the fight against colonial exploitation.

The ICFTU Congress appealed to "both parties concerned to open negotiations without delay with a view to agreeing to cease fire" in Algeria.

Unanimously the world labor congress adopted a statement on

(Continued on Page 11)

Meany Asks UN Ruling On Hungary

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called for withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary and United Nations-supervised free elections to permit the Hungarian people to choose their own government.

In an editorial in the August issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist, Meany summarized the highlights of the UN commission report on Hungary and demanded prompt UN action to restore justice to the Hungarian people.

"If the UN is to be an effective instrument of world peace it cannot limit itself to the mere publication of a report and the issuance of findings. Timely and vigorous action must follow promptly," Meany writes.

Case Is Clear-Cut

The Hungarian case is clear-cut, he asserted. "Nothing short of a UN directive to Soviet Russia to get its troops out of Hungary and permit free and democratic elections under UN supervision so that the Hungarian people can choose their own government will satisfy the ends of justice."

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Liberals Fight Move To Weaken

A small group of northern Democrats and Republicans fought hard against "compromise" talk as the Senate settled into a full-scale southern filibuster on the House-approved "right-to-vote" bill.

Before the filibuster, however, the Eisenhower Republicans and liberal Democrats won a "second-round" victory over the southerners by winning a roll call, 71 to 18, to make the bill the pending business of the Senate.

Then they copper-riveted the victory by defeating, 54 to 35, a new move to send the bill to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report back to the Senate within two weeks.

Toning-Down Measure

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) argued that "bypassing" the Judiciary Committee, as the Senate voted to do earlier, set a bad procedural precedent which liberals would live to regret.

One amendment that seemed certain to pass was a Hubert Humphrey-William F. Knowland-sponsored measure to repeal a Reconstruction Era statute empowering the President to enforce civil rights statutes with federal troops.

Pres. Eisenhower at a news conference indicated he didn't intend to use federal troops for such purposes. He also indicated a softening of his previous support for the bill as passed by the House.

This brought a protest from Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) that Eisenhower has "pulled the rug from under the feet" of liberals trying to support the measure the Administration "presumably" is defending.

Ahead of the Senate lay an intense debate of unpredictable

(Continued on Page 12)

Big Firms Blocking Cement Union Pacts

Chicago—Refusal of some of the largest firms to meet contract terms previously agreed to by a dozen companies is prolonging the strike of approximately 16,000 members of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers at 72 cement plants across the nation.

Sec.-Treas. Toney Gallo of the union said the strike could be ended if large "eastern firms" would settle down to genuine collective bargaining and match the settlements made by other concerns since the strike began three weeks ago.

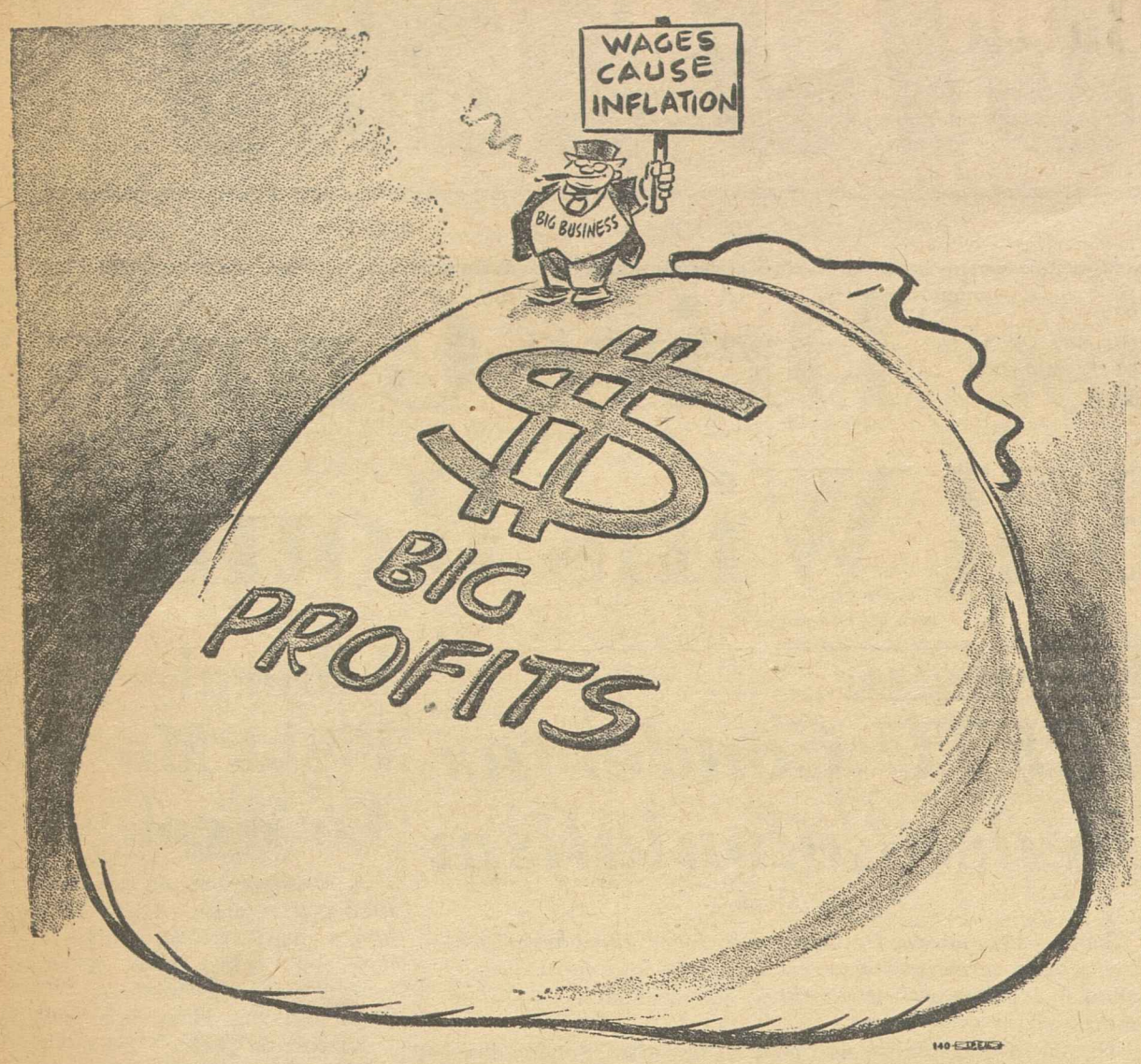
Fault with Firms

Gallo said the union was well aware of the critical affect the strike is having on construction projects large and small with thousands laid off in the construction trades because of cement shortages.

"The fault lies with the companies who are holding out against fair settlements negotiated by the union since the strike was called," Gallo declared. "Some of the companies holding out against fair settlements are not heeding their responsibility to the national

(Continued on Page 3)

It Says Here!



Three Economists Agree There's Been Too Much 'Price Hiking'

Three economists who couldn't agree on very much, were able to agree last week that prices have risen too high for the good of the nation.

The trio, appearing before the Senate monopoly subcommittee headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), came to different conclusions, however, on the causes of the upward price spiral.

Gardiner C. Means of the Committee on Economic Development, the economist who first used the term "administered prices" to describe price fixing by monopoly or near-monopoly industries as contrasted with the "classical" economic concept that prices are determined by demand in the market place, held that the present widespread use of this practice by big business is a basic cause of the present inflation.

A Harvard University economics professor, John Kenneth Galbraith, stressed that the failure of the Administration's "tight money" policies resulted from the ability of the same industries that are able to administer prices to escape credit curbs.

Plainly, he said, the impact of the higher interest rate is "very different on a firm that has control over its prices and hence can pass this along as a higher cost" as compared with the firm whose prices are fixed by the market and which, accordingly, must bear the cost itself.

Richard Ruggles, professor of economics at Yale University, differed in holding that administered prices are not to blame for the current inflation. He said prices are rising because the nation's economy is not growing fast enough, and he put the blame for this on the Administration's tight credit policies.

"Tight money can achieve stability of prices" in today's situation, he said, "only at the cost of reducing the rate of growth of the economy and perhaps risking stagnation."

Under questioning by the committee's staff director, John Blair, Ruggles acknowledged that perhaps the reason why he had reached a differing conclusion about the effect of administered prices in the price spiral was that he had based his findings upon an analysis of the economy as a whole, whereas the other economists had studied the effects in specific industries.

Means submitted a chart, based on experiences in the depression '30's, which showed that industries which maintained prices had big decreases in production while those which lowered them had small decreases. In today's relatively prosperous period, he said, by raising prices industry has brought about decreased production.

Asked by Chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) if the smaller production resulting from the higher prices imposed in "administered price" or monopoly industries didn't mean fewer jobs, Means replied in the affirmative.

"Administered prices operate to prevent an automatic correction of unemployment," Means declared.

Poultry Bill Foes Out-Maneuvered

For the second time in six days, the House overwhelmingly approved a compulsory poultry inspection bill, strongly supported by the AFL-CIO and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.

The unusual procedure became necessary to overcome a rarely-used last-ditch maneuver by an opponent of the bill. Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R-Tenn.) tried to prevent a conference between a joint House-Senate Conference Committee to iron out differences between the poultry inspection bills passed by the Senate and the House.

Leading the fight against the Reece maneuver was Rep. John C. Watts (D-Ky.), author of the poultry inspection bill and chairman of the Poultry and Egg Subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee. Watts also piloted the bill successfully through the House last week to a 93-23 approval.

Laborers Local Chucks Membership in C of C

Gary, Ind.—Chamber of Commerce support for a right-to-work bill has caused Hod Carriers & Laborers Local 81 to withdraw from chamber membership after 20 years.

Herman Wietbrock, the local's business manager, advised the chamber the step was taken by unanimous vote of the membership. He charged that the chamber joined the state parent body in supporting a right-to-work measure without consulting the membership or its own legislative committee.

"Instead," Wietbrock said, "some of the members of the executive committee held a rump session in which they endorsed this House Bill 197."

"We believe this conduct was not consistent with our democratic principles and was contrary to the best interest of our community, as well as being an unfriendly act to a great many members of the Gary Chamber of Commerce."

Wietbrock declared the chamber has "exemplified that it is an anti-labor organization . . ." and added that the membership's sentiment was "that it would be unwise to continue our affiliation. . . ."

Administration Delays Easing Home Loans

Pres. Eisenhower's reluctant signing into law of a new housing bill which authorizes the Federal Housing Administration to cut minimum down payment requirements on home mortgages may not bring about that result.

Federal Housing Commissioner Lowell P. Mason and other FHA officials met with White House aides to discuss the new bill but reached no decision on down payments. Some Administration economic advisers had urged the President to veto the measure and now reportedly are trying to keep the lower down payments from going into effect.

The bill gives the FHA discretionary power to cut down payments, provided the commissioner finds such action is in the public interest and is warranted by economic conditions.

At the time he signed the bill, the President said that it contained "a number of very serious defects" and immediately demanded that Congress repeal several provisions next year. He was especially critical of the measure's failure to boost the interest ceiling on mortgages backed by the Veterans Administration to 5 percent from the present 4.5 percent.

The President called higher interest rates the "real solution" to inadequate mortgage funds and excessive discounts. He said a higher VA limit would "lessen the pressure for direct government loans and mortgage purchases."

The President also was critical of the bill's requirement that the VA and FHA set "reasonable limits" on mortgage discounts charged by lenders. This is a device whereby lenders gain more than the interest rate set in the mortgage.

"Discount controls," Eisenhower said, "however flexibly they may be administered, intrude into and interfere with the operation of the private home finance system."

The National Association of Home Builders has urged that the lower down payments be put into effect immediately.

Nine Qualify For Wisconsin Senate Race

Madison — Seven Republican and two Democratic candidates qualified for places on the ballot as the deadline passed for filing in Wisconsin's special primary election July 30 to pick nominees for a successor to the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R.).

The winners of the primary will oppose each other in the special election on Aug. 27.

Wisconsin Democrats, contending that their chances of capturing a Senate seat in this traditionally Republican state are the best in years, will choose between Rep. Clement J. Zablocki of Milwaukee and William Proxmire of Madison, three-time candidate for governor. The two differ little on issues, and the choice apparently will be determined solely on the question of which would be the strongest candidate.

Republican candidates, representing almost every kind of "republicanism," are engaged in a bitter intra-party fight that is supplying their Democratic rivals with ammunition.

The GOP contenders include former Gov. Walter Kohler, the only pro-Eisenhower candidate; former Rep. Glenn Davis, who was the GOP's unsuccessful nominee against Sen. Alexander Wiley in last year's Republican primary; Rep. Alvin O'Konski; former state supreme court justice Harry P. Hughes; Lieut. Gov. Warren P. Knowles; former Rep. John C. Shafer, and State Sen. Gerald D. Lorge.

Army Allows Wynn Awards To Stand

Philadelphia—The Army has rejected a protest from Amalgamated Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky over its awarding of contracts for $1,980,000 and $205,212 to Southern Athletic Co., one of the H. D. Wynn enterprises recently investigated by Congress.

In letters to Maj. Gen. Webster Anderson, executive director of the military clothing depot here, Potofsky called the Army's approval of the two contracts "completely at variance with sound principles of military procurement and public policy."

Anderson told Potofsky that the company had received the larger award because it was "the lowest bidder." He said there was "no grounds" for rejection.

Potofsky had demanded cancellation of the contracts on several grounds.

The Wynn enterprises, he reminded the general, "achieved notoriety" in connection with the conflict of interest charges against Asst. Sec. of Defense Robert Tripp Ross, who submitted his resignation last February after two congressional committees began looking into contracts awarded to the firm, which is headed jointly by Wynn and Mrs. Ross. The latter is Wynn's sister.

Potofsky said that the hearings "established that the Wynn enterprises often request revisions in specifications after receiving awards, and have been persistently delinquent in meeting delivery schedules. It is a matter of public record that the Wynn enterprises have repeatedly violated federal laws, including the Walsh-Healy Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act."

The public interest, he added, "requires that such companies, and firms related to them through substantial common ownership, be declared ineligible to bid on and receive government contracts."

Mass. Firefighters Endorse Ethics Codes

Boston—The AFL-CIO ethical practices codes received unanimous endorsement at the 11th annual convention of the Associated Firefighters of Massachusetts, an affiliate of the Intl. Association of Fire Fighters.

Soviet Embassy Hires 'Scab' Painters

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has denounced the Russian Embassy for employing a non-union firm, the Linskey Contracting Co., for extensive renovation and redecoration work.

Hartnett charged that the embassy, located directly across the street from the IUE headquarters, "deliberately selected a scab firm although it had an extremely large choice of unionized painting and decorating firms." He pointed out that there are more than 50 painting and decorating companies in Washington with union contracts.

California Labor Winning 'Wreck' Ordinance Battle

San Francisco—Heartened by three victories over the newest tactic of "right-to-work" advocates, California labor has mobilized against a stratagem which, if successful, might set a new general pattern for union-busting.

A Superior Court judge slapped down San Benito County's ordinance outlawing the union shop only 48 hours after it had taken effect. His was the third successive court action against such laws.

"Right-to-work" supporters in California have turned their focus on passage of ordinances in counties and cities. California labor's battle, now buttressed by the trio of favorable legal rulings, is being watched closely across the country.

Ruled Unconstitutional

Judge Stanley Lawson of Monterey County ruled unconstitutional the San Benito County ordinance and gave the measure's proponents 15 days to file their appeal.

The California State Federation of Labor has established a labor defense fund and alerted all of its affiliates to turn back attempts at passage of ordinances in their areas.

Earlier this year a city "right-to-work" ordinance in Palm Springs was declared unconstitutional and last month a Tehama County ordinance was thrown out as invalid in any city within the county limits. The Tehama case did not touch on the question of county-wide jurisdiction.

Judge Lawson granted an injunction against the San Benito ordinance to a Gilroy contractor, Ted Chavez, who employs painters working in San Benito and Santa Clara counties. Chavez complained that his employes could work in Gilroy under a union contract but couldn't work in Hollister under terms of the "right-to-work" ordinance.

Enemy of Labor

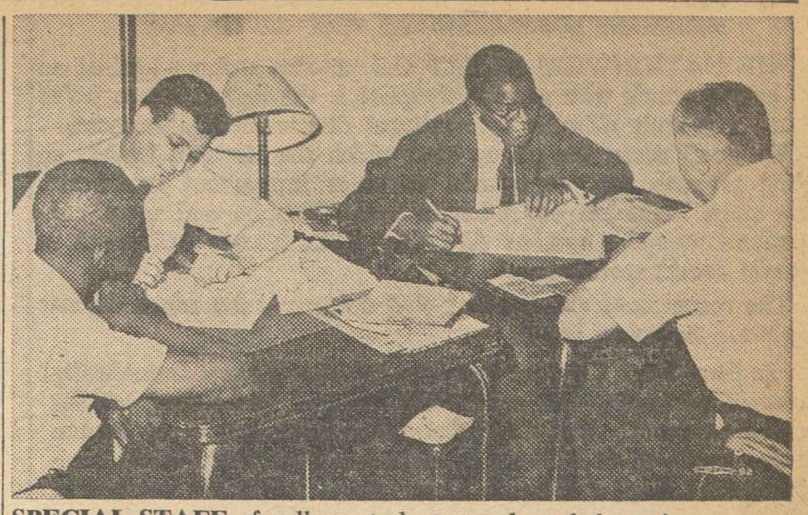
Lake County is the latest target of "right-to-work" advocates. The county's board of supervisors has taken under advisement a petition calling for enactment of an ordinance in the county.

CSFL Sec.-Treas. C. J. Haggerty branded Frank Hoberg, a resort owner in Lake County "a dangerous enemy of organized labor" after the latter's appearance before the county board. Hoberg, leader of the "right-to-work" movement in his county, used "inflammatory, provocative language" in attacking the labor movement, Haggerty said.

The legal, financial and organizational plans of the CSFL was detailed by Haggerty in communications to all affiliates after the 26-member executive board developed the program.

Legal activities will be centralized through the state federation office under the supervision of the chief counsel after local union and council officials warn of "right-to-work" developments in their areas.

Contributions will go to the defense fund for allocation to areas where there is the greatest need. Local central labor bodies will coordinate local defense efforts and have the full cooperation of the state body's organizational and educational facilities.



SPECIAL STAFF of college students conducted the unique survey for Bartenders Local 15 in New York City designed to provide information on members' thinking on contract provisions and other subjects. About 80 percent of the local's 5,000 members participated in the survey.

Bartenders Survey Stirs Wide Interest

New York—An unusual effort by Bartenders Local 15 here to survey the thinking of its 5,000 members about union activities and goals has stirred wide interest. Several weeks will elapse before tabulation of survey results is completed. The study was made over a 10-day "open house" period at the local's headquarters and despite the season's record heat wave more than 80 percent of the members took part.

Personal interviews were conducted by a staff of college students of labor-management relations. Union officers and staff were on hand to discuss personal problems beyond the questions on the interview sheet.

Pres. Jack Townsend pointed out that Local 15 has contracts with more than 2,000 individual employers. "We must necessarily deal with a wide variety of working conditions, needs and problems. Many of our members are employed in one- or two-man shops. In setting policy, in preparing for negotiations, we can't reflect our members' thinking accurately or represent their wishes unless we keep in close personal touch with them.

The questionnaire dealt with hours, wages, holidays, organization possibilities, the local's welfare operations, attendance at meetings, voting registration, political activity and a wide range of other subjects.

The local cooperated during the survey with election officials to provide information about permanent personal registration which becomes effective in New York City this year.

An interesting sidelight proved to be the enthusiastic endorsement given to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education by the bartenders who contributed nearly $2,000 voluntarily to COPE.

Big Firms Blocking Cement Union Pacts

(Continued from Page 1)

economy," he added.

Twelve firms strung from the Pacific coast to Alabama have reached agreement with the union. Some settlements are improvements over the pact reached in the strike's earliest days with Marquette Portland Cement Co.

Nearly 3,000 workers went back to their jobs following a settlement with the Ideal Cement Co. covering 13 locals. The contract provides a 10-cent hourly increase and increased differentials worth from 8 to 12 cents an hour.

The average worth of new "package" increases has been estimated by union officials as "more than 16 cents an hour" and some have provided increases valued at "well over 17 cents an hour."

In addition to Marquette and Ideal, Gallo listed the firms with whom the union has negotiated settlements as: Aetna Portland Cement Co.; Dewey Portland; Huron Portland; Missouri Portland; National Cement Co.; Northwestern Portland; Olympic Portland; Texas Portland and Volunteer Portland.

Since there is relatively little stockpiling of cement either by producers or distributors, the strike has hit construction projects across the nation a crippling blow. Road construction has been especially hard hit and a building industry spokesman said the situation in that field "is getting rougher and rougher."

Two of the major stumpling blocks in the way of settlements are reported to be union demands for a "subcontracting clause" which would bar contracting out of work normally performed by union members and retroactivity of contract terms to May 1 when the old pacts expired.

It has been said that the industry would prefer a July 1 expiration date when they would be less vulnerable to strike threats from the union because large orders for big construction jobs would have been filled.

In New York City, members of Sheet Metal Workers Local 28 signed a contract with the Building Trades Employers Association and ended a strike series that began July 1. Sixteen building trades unions have reached agreements with employers and four others are still negotiating while remaining on the job—the Plumbers, Boilermakers, Stone Cutters and Slate and Tile Roofers.

The sheet metal pact provides 75 cents an hour in raises over a three-year period for the 3,000 members.

Sponsors of Postal Pay Hike Force Action with Petition

For the third time in recent years, postal pay raise sponsors have successfully used the rare discharge petition to force action on pay increase legislation opposed by the Administration. Culminating a drive launched at the AFL-CIO Government Employes' Council's legislative rally last May, the 218th signature was affixed to House Discharge Petition No. 2, bringing the bill to the floor for action July 22. Passage of the pay hike, under such circumstances, is almost certain.

Meanwhile, the Senate Civil Service Committee approved bills calling for pay hikes for both postal and classified employes. While the bills differ slightly from the House measures, spokesmen for government workers unions said either version would be acceptable.

The House Post Office Committee's approval of a $546 wage hike had been blocked when Chairman Tom Murray (D-Tenn.) failed to request the Rules Committee to send the bill, which he opposed, to the House. Now, under House rules, backers of the pay boost, led by Rep. James Morrison (D-La.), can force a vote by presenting the petition.

The House Civil Service Committee approved a bill providing a similar pay hike for other federal employes in the classified civil service.

Earlier, Operations Director Thomas G. Walters of the GEC said that if the action on the classified pay boost bill came prior to consideration of the postal pay measure, an effort would be made to attach its provisions as an amendment to the bill increasing the pay of post office employes.

Enactment of any pay increase for government workers has been strongly opposed by the Eisenhower Administration on grounds that it would be "inflationary."

Fair Named As Aide to Cruikshank

Appointment of Clinton M. Fair, Chicago, as assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security effective Aug. 5 was announced by Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank.

Fair has been secretary of the American Federation of Teachers since Mar. 1 and for five years before that was engaged in legislative and political education work for the Allied Industrial Workers.

He has degrees from Eastern Michigan College of Education and the University of Wisconsin and also did graduate work at Wayne University.

He was legislative secretary to Gov. G. Mennen Williams in 1949-1950.

Cruikshank declared that efforts to improve state workmen's compensation programs is a primary responsibility of state labor organizations.

"Especially in recent years there has been a growing sense of a national interest in workmen's compensation and a need for pooling information and experience gained within the states.

"It is our hope that the Dept. of Social Security of the AFL-CIO, with the appointment of Mr. Fair who has had wide experience in this field, will be able to assist the states in their efforts of providing adequate protection and compensation for injured workers and members of their families."

Grain Millers Win Pact at Kellogg Co.

Battle Creek, Mich.—A two-year contract providing wage increases of 16 cents an hour for women and 14 for men has ended the Grain Millers strike against the Kellogg Co. which began June 4.

In addition, all workers will get another 7-cent raise next Apr. 15. The strike against the cereal company involved 3,600 workers of whom about 1,600 are women.

Jobs Reached Record Level During June

Employment and unemployment figures both climbed in June, due largely to the entrance of young people into the summer labor market.

The number of jobs reached a record June level, 66.5 million, up 1.3 million over May. At the same time the ranks of the jobless were swelled by 600,000 for a total of 3.3 million. It was the first time since February that unemployment went over the 3,000,000 mark.

The joint report of the Labor and Commerce Depts. credited the heavy influx of college graduates and students into the labor market with the strong shifts in totals. About 1.3 million sought jobs, only 700,000 found them on farms or in industry.

Manufacturing employment, seasonally adjusted, was about the same this June as last. There was a rise in mining employment but contract construction and transport work both showed dips this year compared with 1956.

The steady upward trend continued in the wholesale and retail trades, clerical work and employment by state and federal governments.

Agricultural employment rose by 900,000 to 7.5 million.

The workweek of factory production workers rose seasonally by 0.2 hours to 39.9 hours in June. Increases were reported by many durable goods industries, halting the downward trend of recent months. The workweek in manufacturing, however, is still 0.3 hours below the level of last June.

Weekly earnings of factory workers rose by 81 cents to $82.59 as a result of the longer workweek and a small rise in average hourly earnings. It was the first jump in weekly earnings since last December.

Paulsen, IBEW Council Chairman, Is Dead

Chicago — Charles M. Paulsen, 84, chairman of the executive council of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers almost continuously since 1932, died July 16.

He was an IBEW member for 65 years, having been initiated in Milwaukee in 1892. In 1905 he transferred to Local 134 here and had been its president since 1919. He was first elected to the IBEW executive council in 1930.

Clinton M. Fair
Joins AFL-CIO Staff

Disarmament or Doom

THE NATIONWIDE ALERT and practice defense against an enemy attack with nuclear weapons is the best evidence we've seen for a truly effective international disarmament agreement.

We don't mean the phony kind which the Kremlin leaders so often propose for propaganda purposes throughout the world. We mean limitation on A-bombs and H-bombs and more conventional weapons too, as AFL-CIO Pres. Meany has urged in several recent speeches.

The recent tests showed that civil defense is not much defense against a hydrogen bomb.

In New York City, for instance, the streets were dramatically cleared of traffic, and pedestrians huddled in building lobbies and basements. Yet, Civil Defense pointed out, every human being south of 44th Street in mid-town New York would have been dead from a H-bomb blast. Some 2,400,000 persons in the metropolitan area would have been killed; some 2,300,000 others would have been severely injured.

What could happen in New York, it's reasonable to assume, could happen in Moscow or Peiping—or a host of other world cities when the H-bomb goes bang.

The people of the world want peace.

"We must have real assurances that the disarmament will be general, and will be geared to peace, rather than war," Pres. Meany has pointed out.

Is it too much to hope that the world's statesmen, and the strange crew who comprise the leaders of the Soviet ruling class, will recognize that we cannot afford to play with nuclear doom?

More important, and essentially more useful than civil defense alerts, is to get on with the job of somehow finding a way to stop the global armaments race before it gets past the point of no return.

Compromise?

THE RUMOR MILLS of the United States Senate are alive with stories of compromise and counter-compromise in connection with the civil rights bill.

We trust that the nature of the compromise—if there is one—will not be to gut the civil rights bill.

A compromise that removes all substance, and leaves a bill that pays only lip service to the principle of civil rights, will not be a compromise—it will be a sellout.

Those politicians who think they can fool the voters by supporting a civil rights bill without meaning or substance, will—we believe—find they have made a serious mistake.

The American spirit is based on a belief in equal rights under the law, and equality of laws for all people.

It is to ensure the effectiveness of that doctrine that labor has long supported a genuine civil rights bill.

It is in adherence to that American democratic spirit that the AFL-CIO has supported the quite moderate civil rights bill passed by the House, and that it will roundly criticize those who may seek to convert that bill into a scrap of worthless paper.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II JULY 20, 1957 No. 29

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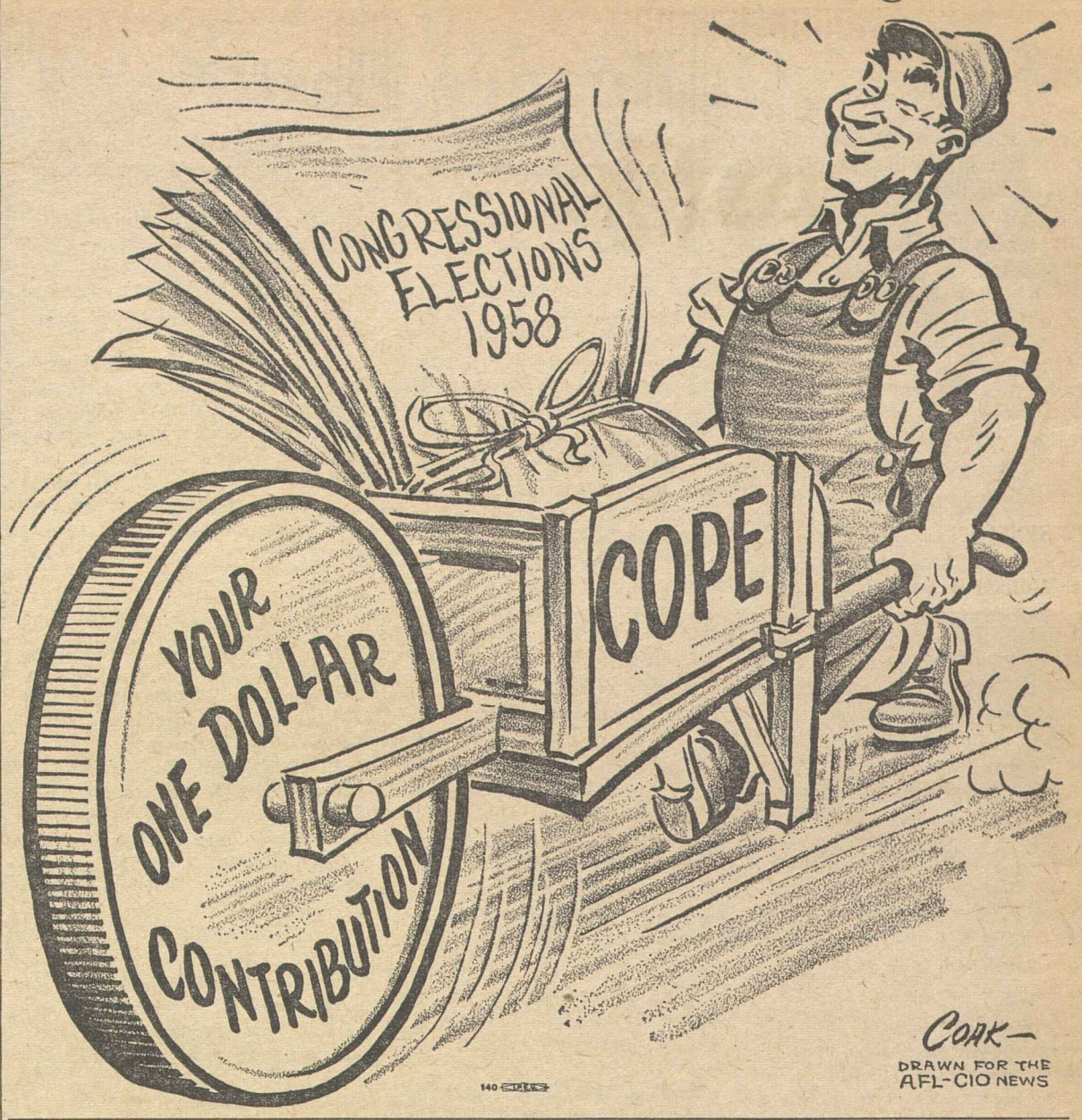
Now Is the Time to Get Rolling!



Boss Khrushchev's Visit to Prague Followed Well-Rehearsed Pattern

Howard Norton, former labor reporter for the Baltimore Sun, is now that paper's Moscow correspondent. He was in Prague, Czechoslovakia when Soviet Communist Party Boss Khrushchev arrived for a state visit. The following is excerpted from his story filed for the Baltimore Sun. Khrushchev's visit to Prague came shortly after the announcement of his victory in the Communist Party's internal struggle for power in the Soviet Union. Norton's story reveals sharply the atmosphere prevalent in the Soviet satellites.

By Howard Norton

Khrushchev and his traveling companion, Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, arrived at the railroad station, a sprawling brick structure which, up to 10 years ago was called "Wilson Station," in honor of the American President who sponsored the post-World War I Czech bid for freedom.

Before that it was "Franz Josef Station."

Now, in the unimaginative way of the new regime, it is just "Central Station."

After the station welcome — and the speech — Good King Wenceslas looked down on a scene reminiscent of Berlin in 1936.

Shout Rehearsed Slogan

The ancient and benevolent monarch of Prague, who sits astride a bronze horse surveying Wenceslas Square, saw 1,000,000 persons go screaming mad at the sight of a baldheaded, paunchy and flatfooted little man from Moscow—Khrushchev.

He saw a goose-stepping guard of honor strut with fixed bayonets for the edification of the boss and Bulganin.

He watched while thousands of blue-shirted "People's Militia," the Communist party's private army, pushed and prodded and shouted the waiting multitudes into their assigned positions.

The beloved king of the ancient Christmas carol trembled to the thunder of slogans, well rehearsed and shouted in unison by 100,000 voices at a time.

Below him and as far as the eye could see down the main street of Prague, there was an ocean of waving paper flags—Soviet and Czechoslovak.

Hanging from the stately walls of the National Museum behind him were the familiar long banners, with the hammer and sickle emblem replacing the emblem of an earlier regime which was displayed in the same manner from the same walls not so many years ago.

But aside from the change in emblems, there did not appear to be many differences from that earlier era.

There were the same bright-faced, innocent youngsters carrying bouquets to toss at the passing leaders.

The same officious legion of armband-wearing plainclothesmen herded the reporters and photographers to unwanted positions where they could hear and see only a minimum.

And as the visiting leaders drove in open cars through the main streets they were greeted by thousands of upraised clenched fists.

Small Boy Steals the Show

To anyone whose memory goes back as far as 21 years it was all disturbingly familiar.

The Khrushchev speech at Central Station was preceded by a speech of welcome by President Antonin Zapotocky of Czechoslovakia—a speech interrupted countless times by the slogan chanters.

The Prague diplomatic corps, in informal attire, greeted the visitors just outside the station door. The press also was kept outside where it could not record or photograph the welcoming kisses and embraces.

As the formal welcoming meeting was about to begin, one small Prague boy stole the show for a few moments by nearly falling out of a tree in the park opposite the station.

The crowd gasped as he clung to a limb a good 20 feet from the ground, then sighed with relief as a friend hauled him back up again.

Khrushchev spoke here, as he has since his arrival in the country, in the Russian language without an interpreter.

Virtually all Czechs understand a smattering of Russian, but not enough to follow everything that is said.

From the station, the visitor went to the Presidential Palace to pay a courtesy call on President Zapotocky.

Later, they laid wreaths on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, on the memorial to the Russian soldiers who died in capturing Prague, and on the grave of the late Communist leader Klement Gottwald.

Then they settled down to what was advertised as "talks" with the Czech Government and party leaders.

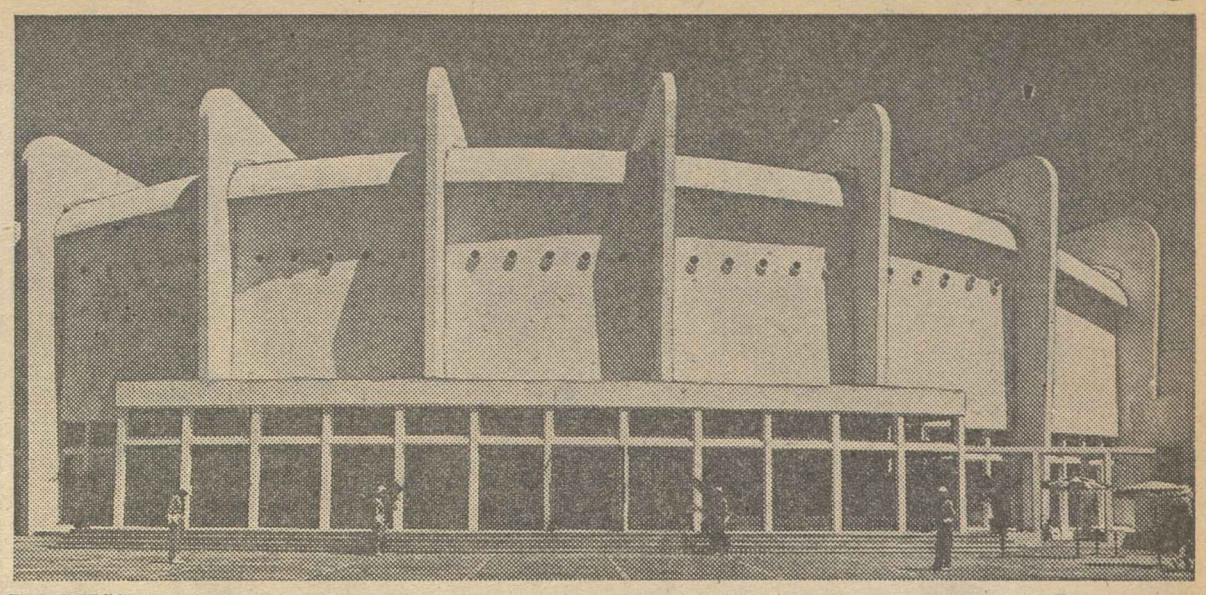
That night, they went to the Prague Opera to see "The Bartered Bride."

Their schedule was kept under wraps, except for a presidential reception to which the visiting Western press was pointedly not invited.

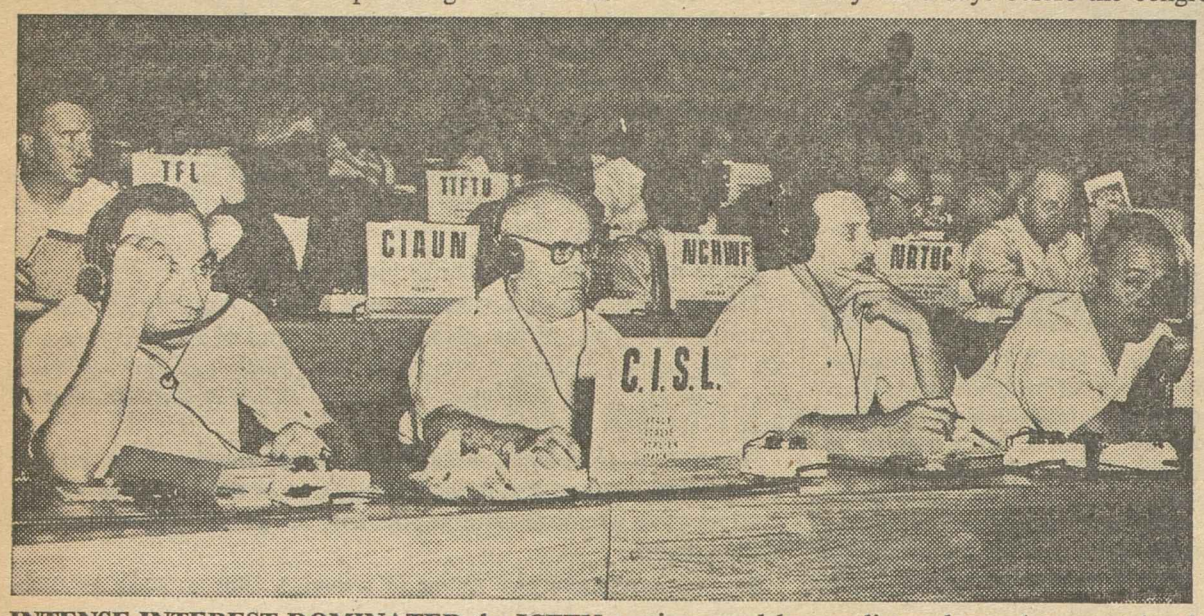
Only the "resident" press was asked to come, and since the American news agencies do not have offices here, even they got it second hand.

Free World's Labor Leaders Meet in Tunis

BUSY SESSION of standing orders committee at Intl. Confederation of Free Trades Union congress in Tunis found AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler presiding as chairman.



IMPRESSIVE EXTERIOR VIEW shows the brand new Bourse du Travail, where the fifth world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions met in Tunis. The building was dedicated only three days before the congress moved in for its opening session.



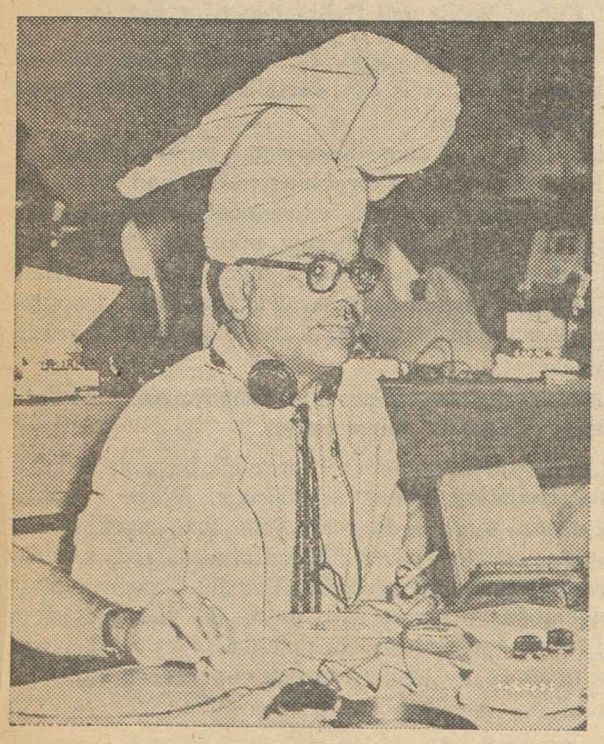
INTENSE INTEREST DOMINATED the ICFTU sessions as delegates listened to a long parade of speakers discuss the problems facing the free labor movement. Here, Italian delegates (front row), backed up by delegations from other nations, listen to the debate in their own language by the process of simultaneous translation.

HONORED GUESTS at ICFTU world congress in Tunis were the widow and two small sons of the late Farhat Hached, secretary of the General Federation of Tunisian Workers, who was murdered in 1952 during Tunisia's fight for independence. Shown with them is Hached's successor in the Tunisian labor post and a member of the ICFTU executive board, Achmed Ben Salah.

ANNA KETHLY, a leader of the Nagy government in Hungary before the Soviets crushed the revolt, warned the ICFTU congress against the treachery of Communist unions.

MUCH ATTENTION centered on the problems of African unions. Here A. Famot, of the Nigerian unions, addresses the congress.

AMERICANS IN TUNIS got together for a July 4 celebration at a lawn party given by U.S. Ambassador G. Lewis Jones (left). The U.S. delegation to the ICFTU congress were special guests, and here AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (right) and Intl. Rep. Irving Brown (center) chat with their host.



ASIAN UNIONS played a dominant role at the ICFTU congress. Here A. Chawahry, delegate from the All-Pakistan Confederation of Labor, follows the debate.

AHMED TLILI, secretary general of the General Union of Tunisian Workers, opened the ICFTU's fifth congress. Behind him are J. H. Oldenbroek, ICFTU general secretary and Omer Becu, president, who did not seek re-election.

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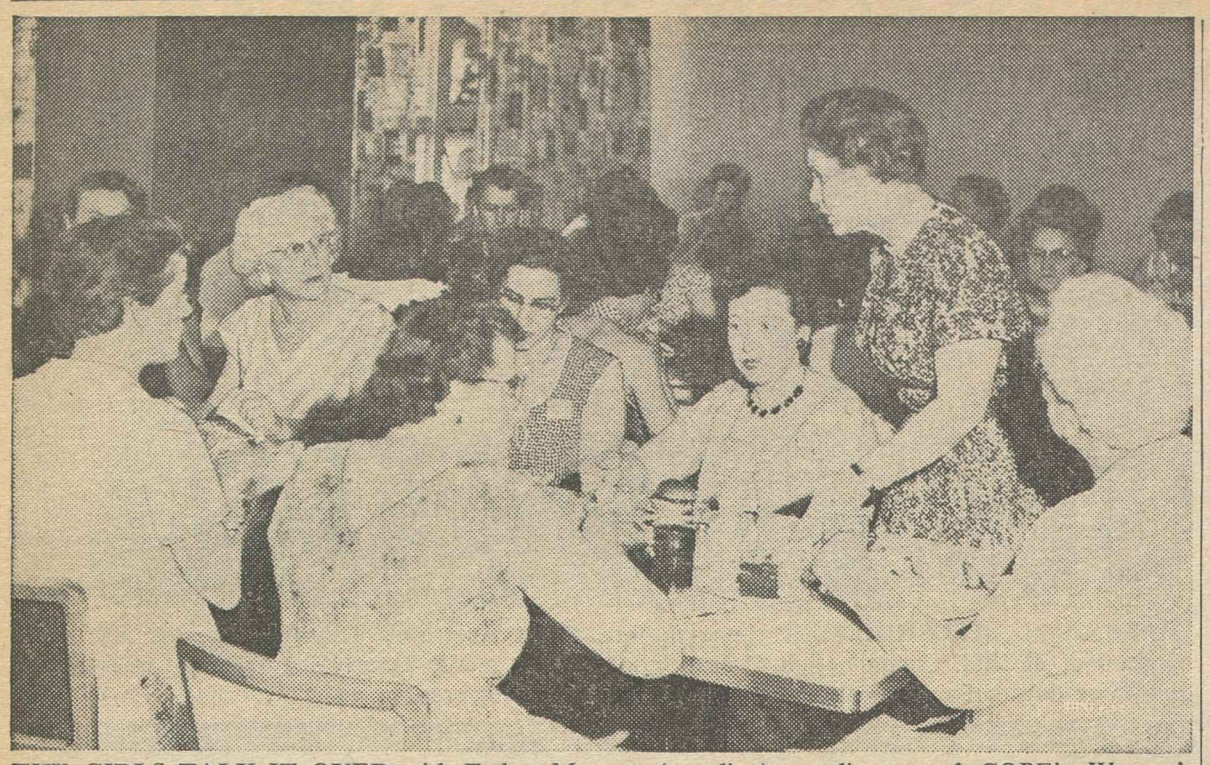


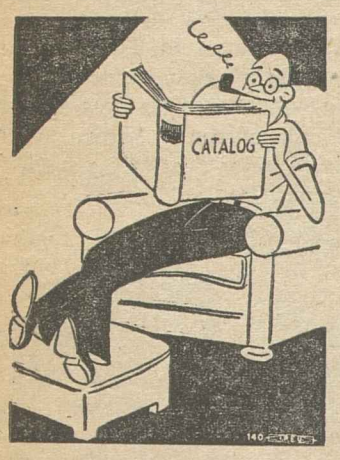
THE GIRLS TALK IT OVER with Esther Murray (standing), co-director of COPE's Women's Div., during the Indiana CIO Summer School sessions at Bloomington. The subject was how to achieve full participation of feminine union members and the wives and daughters of male members in political action.

How to Buy:

Beware of Reducing Promoters

By Sidney Margolius

A COUPLE of generations ago, extra weight was regarded as a sign of prestige, according to the sociology professors who study this sort of thing. It showed you were able to eat well. Now, overweight is regarded as a major health problem, and rather than indicating you're eating well, is considered a sign of improper nutrition.



A number of promoters now are taking advantage of the public's new weight-consciousness to sell a host of products from "reducing pills" and "plans" to massage devices and "steam suits."

Even reducing salons are no longer operated just for well-to-do people. Now they are on a more moderate price chain-store system.

As with other drugs and toiletries, television has given advertisers of obesity products and treatments a new opportunity to befuddle the public. They also use magazine, newspaper and mail advertising heavily.

One of the most widespread promotions is for "no-diet reducing wonder drugs," which are generally a drug called phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride, sold under various brand names such as "Hungrex," "Regimen," "ND 17" and "Prescription 812." Another type of widely sold "reducing" pill is generally a combination of vitamins, minerals, dextrose and protein, with nothing in the product itself that will make you lose weight.

Phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride, also known under the brand name of "Propadrine" hydrochloride, has been used for some time by doctors to treat hay-fever and bronchial asthma symptoms. More recently, the Food and Drug Administration reports this drug has gotten some acceptance from medical authorities as an aid in controlling appetite.

But the fallacy of buying this drug under various brand names to use yourself is that the recommended dosage for depressing the appetite of overweight people is one-third to 100 percent more than the maximum daily dosage permitted by the Food and Drug Administration for over-the-counter sale.

The National Better Business Bureau says it has seen no satisfactory evidence that this drug in the permitted over-the-counter dosage would curb the appetite of people generally.

The Food and Drug Administration itself has said it is "unconvinced" that phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride is effective in reducing weight.

What about the chain-store "reducing salons" that are popping up all over? There have been complaints about their advertising, too, although some seem to be more careful than others. Basically they seem to depend chiefly on vibrating tables and a personalized effort to keep you on a low-calorie diet.

The vibrating tables are of dubious value, but the talking-to about dieting sometimes helps, although you get safer supervision if you employ a medical doctor for this purpose.

(Copyright 1957 by Sidney Margolius)

Deductible Medical Insurance Termed 'Barrier' to Health Care

Major medical expense insurance "is a barrier on the road to health" rather than a help, according to "Catastrophic Illness Insurance," a new AFL-CIO pamphlet.

"At its best, major medical expense insurance is a useful supplementary insurance only when comprehensive care is already provided for the union member and his family," the booklet maintains.

"At its worst, it is a frill that diverts funds from the basic coverage where protection is most needed.

Misses Real Problem

"Major medical insurance may be of help to upper income groups, but it misses the real problem of the wage earner. It may even add to his difficulties by inflating medical costs."

The booklet defines major medical expense or catastrophic illness insurance as insurance "supposed to give protection against the more severe and more expensive medical costs."

It covers all types of illness, in or out of the hospital except dental care. But, the AFL-CIO study continues, it employs a deductable feature, comparable to auto collision insurance, which is intended "to eliminate small claims," and relies on co-insurance "to give the insured an interest in keeping claims down."

It often supplements other basic coverages, but some carriers are selling it to supplant them, the Pamphlet points out.

"From the point of view of the private insurance business there is little that is wrong with major medical," it goes on.

"Since we are concerned with health care for the union member, however, major medical insurance appears in a different light. The wage earner needs to consider not only how much he or his employer spends for health insurance, but how much also he has to spend for medical care not covered by his health insurance.

Diverts Resources

"Most of his medical bills and those of his family are small, but much more frequent than the big bills. They are under the deduction limits of major medical and they add up to a large proportion of his total medical cost. In any one year only a small percentage of wage earners could take advantage of major medical coverage.

"What the wage earner wants is comprehensive coverage that starts right at the bottom, covering all the small bills and works upward toward the infrequent major expenses. From this point of view, major medical misses the real problem. It is a frill that diverts resources away from these essential points.

"Major medical insurance does not encourage prompt use of medical facilities in the early stages of illness. The deductible feature actually discourages timely recourse to medical attention and gives a financial incentive for waiting until the illness is a serious one."

"Catastrophic Illness Insurance is available from the AFL-CIO, price, 10 cents each; 12 copies, $1; 100 copies, $8.

Hollywood Observer:

Omar Role Leaves Wilde in Dilemma

By Cornel Wilde
(Pinch-hitting for Paul Patrick)

HOLLYWOOD—How would you like to spend a weekend sitting tight on the horns of a dilemma? No? Well, I did. And it wasn't easy to make the choice between two evils.

It happened at two recent house parties—one at my home on Saturday, the other elsewhere on Sunday. And just because I played the role of Omar, the great Persian poet in Paramount's "Omar Khayyam," the guests asked me to recite the verses of Omar's "Rubaiyat."

I knew I'd feel and sound silly, and so I declined. But that gives you some idea of what I expect to be in for from here on, now that the picture is about to be released. From now on people will expect me to recite at a moment's notice, and I may even oblige, just to make them as uncomfortable as they've made me.

I well remember what happened after the release of "A Song to Remember" in which I played Chopin, when I was continually being invited to sit down at the piano and make like the talented Pole—and I can't play.

People forget that it's a lot different on a movie sound stage. With the aid of expert direction, perfect costuming, lights and all the high splendor of a Persian palace where Omar was the valued advisor to the Shah.

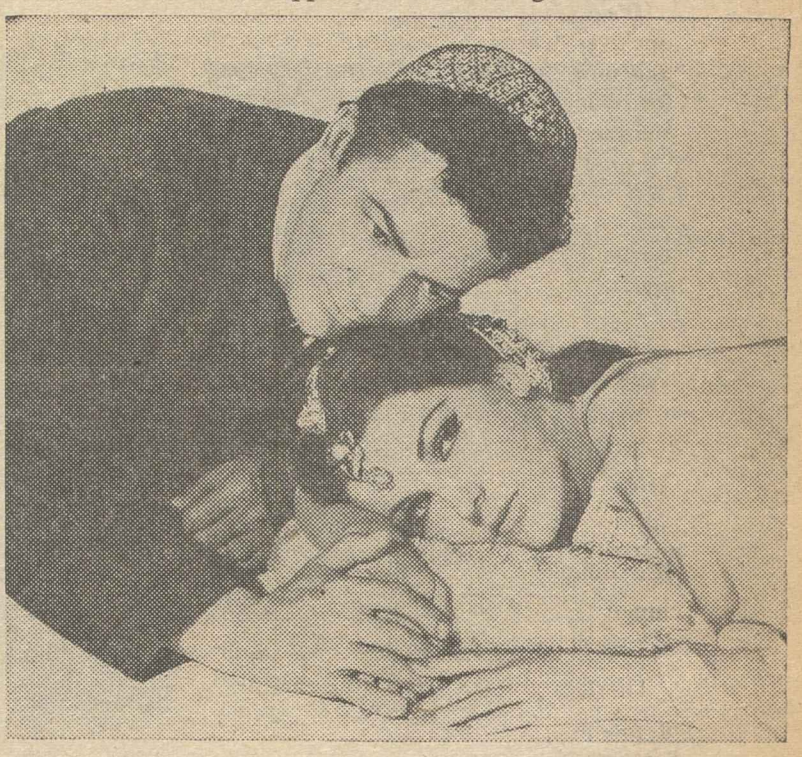
But at a party, no. But thanks just the same.

This Omar fellow shaped up as quite a man. Actually he was the Leonardo Da Vinci of the 11th century, a man of vast wisdom and wit. His talents embraced more than the creation of famous quatrains that are "The Rubaiyat," which to this day remains one of three best-sellers of all times.

Omar had a universal mind, being an astronomer, poet, confidante of the shah and a philosophical lover of life. Also he was a leading wine salesman, who popularized the grape with his intoxicating poetry.

So I should make like Omar at a party! Not as long as there remains a shred of humility to my makeup.

However, I have given the idea some thought, because one naturally doesn't wish to appear boorish among sincere friends who



Cornel Wilde and Debra Paget

make what seems to them a simple request. But to me, the profound character and wisdom of Omar is overwhelming, far more than I could manage at a house party.

After delving into the life of Omar Khayyam, you find he was no passive creature but a personage of throbbing vitality and color. So I ask myself, what possible dramatic excitement can I—a mere actor—create? I say this in resignation now, even though I studied the character of Omar and his lush and cynical wordage. There must have been a heap of mental excitement to that man. I appreciate all that, but an actor in his personal moments doesn't reflect his inner thoughts.

After getting that off my chest it leaves nothing for me to do but to decline the Omar role on the soiree circuit.

Come to think of it, now I remember what might have started this playful clamor for recitation among my friends. When I was a struggling young actor, more in-between jobs than working, an opportunity arose for me to deliver "The Rubaiyat" on a radio poetry program with an organ background. For this I received $11. Mighty big eating money in those lean days. So you can again understand why I have a tender heart for Omar Khayyam. It would be sheer insolence to abuse my memory of that remarkable man.

★ ★ ★

SIGN-OF-THE-TIMES: For the first time in its history, MGM has leased some of its Culver City studio facilities to an outside television film concern. Robert J. Enders Productions will shoot there, making a TV series based on Saturday Evening Post stories Some of this series also will be filmed in New York and Europe.

I'm Often Wrong:

Senior Loop Race Tighter 'n' Tighter

By Joe Miller

If there is anybody who can, without sneaking a look at the record book, recall a tighter race than the National League's current mangel-wurzel, I will cheerfully eat Leo Durocher's Borsalino fried in axle-grease.

Nobody knows, unless he stays up until midnight, whether or not his team is leading—unless he's rooting for the Giants, Cubs or Pirates.

Phils, Cards Big Surprise

At this writing, the Cardinals were in first place, a whisker ahead of Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Brooklyn and Philadelphia. How it will be when this appears in print is anybody's guess. Even the sixth-place Giants, eight games back, are within hailing distance.

Altogether, it adds up to a situation in which any one of these six teams could end up on top Sept. 30 and earn the perhaps doubtful pleasure of meeting the Yankees in the World Series. Baseball is often a game of streaks, and any one of these six clubs is capable of exploding. Witness, for example, the Giants' recent drive in which they captured 14 of 18 games.

Of these teams, the Braves, Redlegs and Dodgers are, of course, no surprise. But if you can find me a baseball man who expected the Phils or Cards to be breathing down anybody's necks in July, I'll catch Don Newcombe barehanded.

As for the Giants, nobody but Bill Rigney protested when Bobby Bragan predicted this spring that his Pirates would never finish last in the NL as long as the Polo Grounders were in the league.

Adds Up to a Crazy Race

What makes all this more remarkable is that the Cardinals are up there without any help from Vinegar Bend Mizell and the Phils without assistance from erstwhile meal-ticket Robin Roberts. And when the Giants rose into contention, their best pitchers—Ruben Gomez and Johnny Antonelli—were at their worst.

It's a crazy race. The Phils are being led by a lot of fellows no one ever heard of—Jack Sanford, a so-so import from the minors and now the NL's best pitcher; rookie slugger Ed Bouchee, not far removed from Washington State College, and shortstop Chico Fernandez, the refugee from Brooklyn's bench.

As for the Cardinals, whoever expected two Oklahoma high school boys, Lindy and Von McDaniel, to pitch with the poise and self-assurance that St. Louis fans haven't seen since the days that Dizzy and Paul Dean were taking their turns. Because of the McDaniel boys, you've got to rate the Redbirds at short money.

Von McDaniel's poise, for an 18-year-old, is remarkable. When he was in a tough spot a few days ago against Brooklyn, Alvin Dark walked over to talk with the boy.

"Do you know who's at the plate?" Dark asked.

"Yes," McDaniel said. "It's Snider." Then he struck out the Duke.

If there is any sense that can be made out of this wonderful, mixed-up mess in the National, it is that Milwaukee and Brooklyn (the pre-season choices) still look like the teams to beat, with Cincinnati right behind them.

Dodgers Team to Fear

The Braves have, although it wasn't evident this spring, the kind of pitching in Spahn, Buhl and Burdette that can pay off in the September stretch. They also are in possession of Hank Aaron, a hitter possibly as great as Mantle, and such seasoned operatives as Red Schoendienst, Andy Pafko, Johnny Logan, et al.

If the standings show no appreciable change by Labor Day, the team to really fear will be the Dodgers. They are old, of course, and have been hurt by the sore arms of Sal Maglie, Johnny Podres and Carl Erskine, not to mention the hitting anemias of Snider, Furillo and Campanella.

But if they stay as close as they are today, the Brooklyns may be the smart-money choice. September is the month when the old pros bloom under the same pressure that cracks up the young pros. Last September Milwaukee and Cincinnati collapsed in the clutch. Brooklyn didn't. It is highly possible that the same thing may happen when the burnt-gold leaves come falling down.

SPORTS-WHIRLING: A supermarket in Baltimore, capitalizing on the Orioles' recent hot streak, is advertising: "Orioles World Series Tickets—Free!" Chances are good that they won't have to pay off. . . . Bobby Thomson, happy to be back with the Giants after an injury-scarred time at Milwaukee, thinks that NewYork fans put him on a "phony pedestal" after his pennant-winning 1951 home run. "The fans expected me to live up to that myth," he said. "I hit 32 homers that year, but I know my limitations. I'm no Mickey Mantle."

Bantam Ben Hogan hasn't been winning many golf titles lately, but his books haven't suffered by it. Ben reportedly has made $63,000 in royalties on his volume, "Power Golf," and his new one, "Modern Fundamentals of Golf," is set for an initial press run of 200,000 in August. That, incidentally, is the largest first printing in the history of sports books.

Soup to Nonsense:

Figures (Numerical) Are Baffling

By Jane Goodsell

EXCEPT for the comics, the women's section and the city news briefs, I can no longer understand the news that is printed in the papers, and I have just about given up trying.

My difficulty is that I cannot comprehend any number over 293. (The only reason I can understand 293 is that I once had a piggy bank which contained 293 pennies.)

Yet here I am with a brain that refuses to register numbers beyond 293 and confronted daily with figures like 7 million and 1.9 billion. The casual airiness with which the newspapers toss off these figures increases my desperation, and gives me the same feeling of hopeless inadequacy that I get trying to read a book in German.

Nevertheless, in a desperate effort to understand the age I live in, I am engaged in a do-it-myself project to understand the number one million (1,000,000).

The number 100 seems the obvious place to start, and I have a very clear concept of 100, due to the fact that I once made 100 meatballs for a potluck supper. It took me most of the day, and I used every mixing bowl in the kitchen. When the meatballs were finished, they filled my large preserve kettle to the brim. One hundred is an awful lot of meatballs.

One thousand meatballs would have been 10 times as many, and 100 preserve kettles full would add up to . . . wait a minute while I find a pencil . . . why, it would only add up to 10,000 meatballs! In order to have 1,000,000 meatballs I would need —oh, what's the use?

Like making beds, for instance. Let's assume that I have made five beds a day for the past 15 years. (Actually, since I didn't start marriage with three children, I haven't made five beds a day, but this is a statistical study, not a case history.) Now let's multiply five beds a day by 365 days a year. That's 1,825 beds a year; 1,825, multiplied by 15 years comes to 27,375, which is too many beds for one woman to make and convincing proof that I need a vacation. But it isn't even a hundred thousand, much less . . .

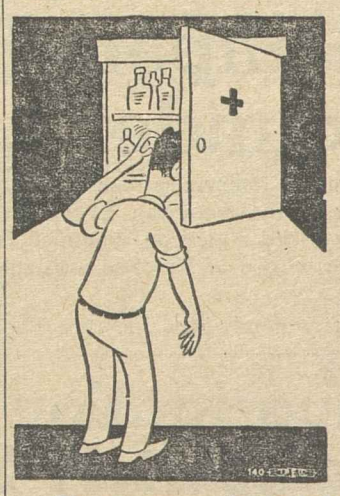
And now, due to the fact that I am about to burst into tears—an old habit of mine when dealing with figures—I must interrupt my research.

For Your Health's Sake:

Health Funds Whittled Down

By Dr. Morris Brand

THE nation's industrialization is expanding. With it there is the continuous use of and introduction of many chemicals, materials and processes which either are or have the potential of causing toxic reactions of the skin or other organs of workers.



Research is constantly necessary either to forestall, where possible, or to correlate the materials or processes with the toxicological effects on workers. In many instances industry does this research and discontinues the use of the toxic product or process—particularly when a less harmful and less costly alternate is available.

The one agency in the federal government which can perform the necessary research and investigations to assist industry and the workers is the occupational health program, a division of the special health services in the United States Public Health Service.

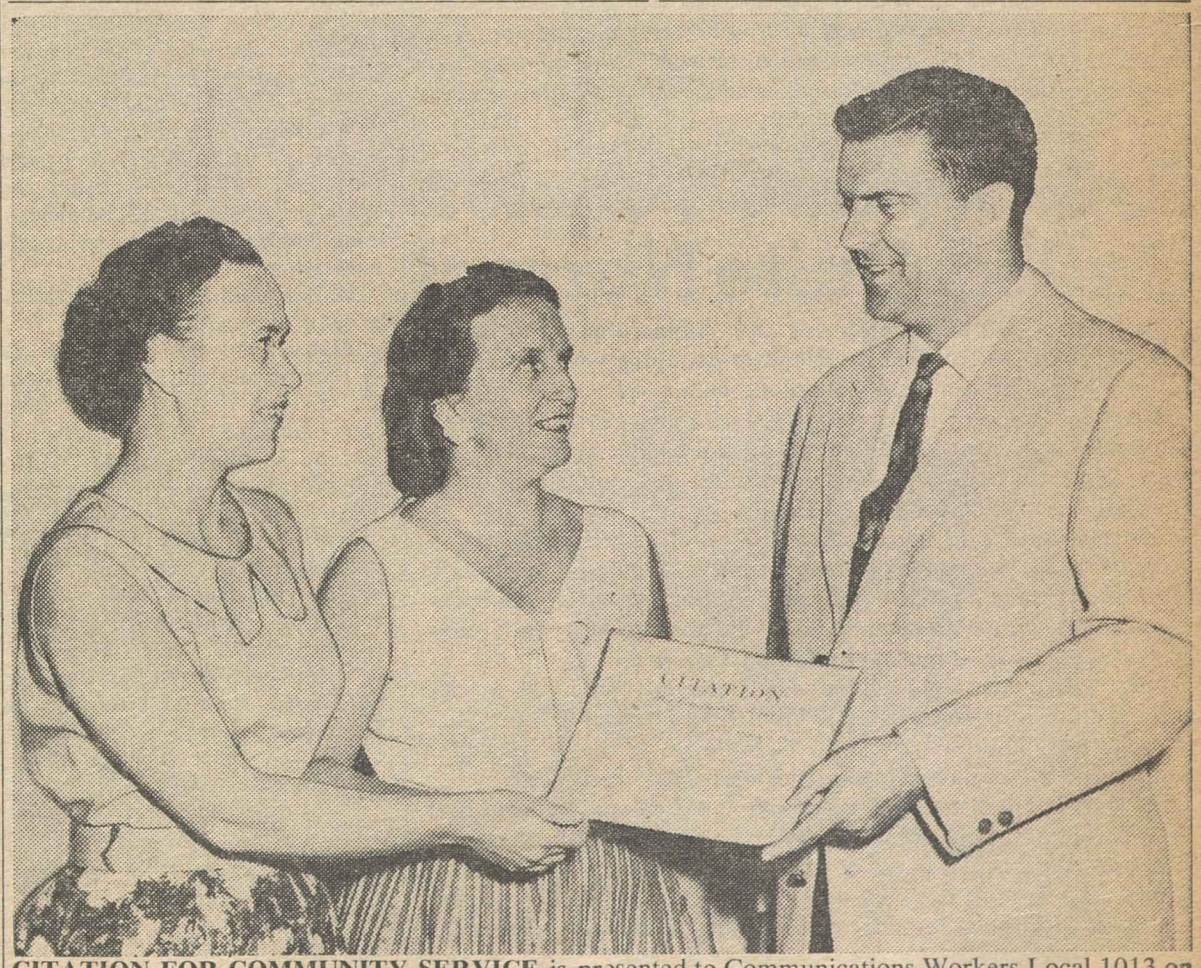
The occupational health program has a research center in Cincinnati, but today this is totally inadequate to fulfill its functions. It is time that Congress appropriated funds for the acquisition and building of an adequately staffed research center which will not only fulfill the present needs but be able to cope with problems of the future.

The occupational health program's need for expansion of its staff and functions is about $2 million. The U.S. Public Health Service whittled this down to $790,000. The House further reduced this request to $65,900 which is essentially the same amount now spent on the program.

This allocation is equivalent to about one cent per each employed worker in this nation for the prevention, detection and elimination of occupational health hazards.

It is time the occupational health program was permitted to expand in accordance with need. The U.S. Public Health Service can help by allocating a greater part of a $3 million unallocated sum to the occupational health program.

The additional appropriation will repay the country by reducing occupational health hazards, improving the health status of the workers and reduce wage losses resulting from preventable occupational illnesses and injuries.



CITATION FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE is presented to Communications Workers Local 1013 on behalf of the Camden County Community Chest by Sec. George E. Norcross of the Camden County AFL-CIO Community Service Committee. Accepting for the local are Sec.-Treas. Catherine Weist (left) and Pres. Ethel Frei. The chest awarded the citation for the local's activity and cooperation, not only during its fund raising drive but throughout the year.

Becky Watters Gets New Start—Thanks to Unions

OTTUMWA, Ia.—At the age of 6, Becky Watters, daughter of a member of the Packinghouse Workers, will get a new start in life.

Her new start will be the result of the sympathy and help extended to her by members of her father's union and other union members in the community.

Becky is a lovely blonde little girl who had just learned how to ride her bicycle this spring. On June 3, she rode her bicycle home from her grandmother's house to her own front yard, accompanied by her cousin.

As she rode into the yard, her father was just wheeling his rotary-blade power mower to its tool shed. Suddenly, Becky called, "Oh, Daddy." Watters turned and saw she had fallen from her bike. Then he saw blood on her hands.

A blade from the mower had flown off and had severed her right leg at the knee-joint.

Doctors attempted to save Becky's leg by sewing it together and putting it into a cast. However, gangrene set in and the doctors were forced to amputate. When her father told her that she would lose her leg, Becky said, "Now, I'll have to learn all those things over again, won't I, Daddy?"

However, thanks to Watters' fellow union members and other union members in the city, Becky will get help in learning things over again.

When members of the UPWA Local 1 heard about Becky's tragedy, they immediately began collecting money in the various departments at the John Morrell Packing Co. plant where they work.

Workers at the packing plant donated more than $2,200 to the fund. Then, the local union organized a community committee. Workers from other plants, including Local 74 of the United Auto Workers, pitched in and took up collections at their plants.

Two union members, Tom and Marvella Barnes, sponsored a benefit dance at their restaurant, The Picnicker. Members of the Ottumwa local union of the American Federation of Musicians donated their time to play at the dance.

Four friends of the Watters family held a rummage sale to raise money.

A month after Becky's tragedy, Watters' fellow union members in the community had raised more than $4,300. A committee, made up of Tom Cohagan, president of Local 1, the president of the Morrell company and a local banker will administer the expenditures from the fund.

Becky will start a new life.

THE WHOLE TOWN turned out to help 6-year-old Becky Watters when a flying blade from her father's power lawnmower cut off her right leg. Sparked by her dad's fellow-members of Packinghouse Workers Local 1, Ottumwa, Ia., a total of $4,300 in cash was raised. Louis Crumes (right) brought a television set to Becky at the hospital and her parents were on hand to watch her favorite programs with her.

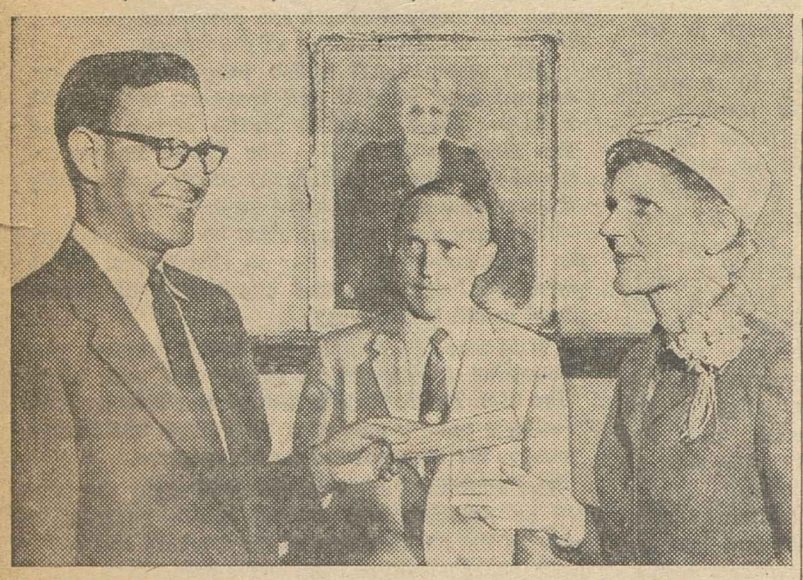
Role of Catholics In ILO Described

The support of the Catholic Church for the Intl. Labor Organization and the widespread interest of Catholics in its work are spelled out by Rev. Albert Le Roy, S.J., in a new booklet, "The Dignity of Labor."

Father Le Roy is a French Jesuit who for 20 years has been attached to the ILO staff in Geneva. His work, which is sub-titled "The Part Played by Catholics in the Work of the Intl. Labor Organization," traces the deep interest of the church in the ILO from its formative stages to the present.

The booklet carries a foreword by Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, recalling that Pope Pius XII "enthusiastically praised" the ILO in an audience he granted the Governing Body in 1954. Msgr. Higgins also expressed the hope that it will be widely read in the United States by Catholics and non-Catholics alike."

The Dignity of Labor: The Part Played by Catholics in the Work of the Intl. Labor Organization, by Rev. Albert Le Roy, S.J. Published by the Newman Press, Westminster, Md. Price, $1.25.



A CHECK covering a one-year endowment of a bed in Resthaven, a community chest psychiatric hospital near Los Angeles, is presented on behalf of Retail Clerks Local 770 by its research director, Hugo Morris (left). Mrs. Genevieve Dodge, secretary of the institution's board of trustees, receives the donation as Resthaven's administrator, Alden B. Mills, looks on.

Anxiety and Tension Called Quite Normal

New York—Do minor problems and disappointments throw you into a dither? Do you find it difficult to get along with people, and are people having trouble getting along with you?

These are some of the questions asked by George S. Stevenson, internationally known consultant on mental health, in his new pamphlet, How to Deal with Your Tensions, just published by the National Association for Mental Health.

If your answer to the questions is "yes," he writes, there are several things you can do to help yourself. But, most important, first of all recognize that "an occasional bout of anxiety and tension is quite normal, and while it may be unpleasant or even painful, it need not be a cause for additional concern."

Only "when emotional upsets come frequently, shake us severely and fail to wear off after a while" is it time to become "watchful." In such cases, Dr. Stevenson suggests, there are 11 things you can do that, with "determination, persistence and time," may help.

If emotional disturbances become too frequent, intense and long-lasting, they should be recognized and dealt with as mental illnesses, the booklet says. It advises the reader to seek professional help in such cases by consulting the family doctor, getting in touch with the state or local mental health association or state health department.

The booklet, which contains a list of the state mental health organizations and a bibliography of recommended pamphlets with instructions on how to obtain them, may be obtained free by writing: Better Mental Health, Box 2500, New York 1, N. Y.

Gompers Book Depicts Labor Founder as Great Statesman

Samuel Gompers is seen not only as a founding father of the American labor movement but as a distinguished American statesman in a new volume written by one of his close assistants and collaborators.

The author is Miss Florence Thorne, who retired a few years ago from the AFL research staff after some four decades of service.

Gompers' work as a "constructive, conservative leader of millions of Americans is his enduring contribution to this country and the world period in which he lived, which places him high among American statesmen," Miss Thorne writes.

As an associate in Gompers' office, Miss Thorne sat in at many meetings with the first president of the AFL. Thus she had unusual opportunity to study his "fascinating personality" and his "honest and undeviating" intellect.

The book contains a valuable collection of quotations from Gompers on a variety of problems and issues that faced American labor in the years on either side of World War I.

What emerges is an interesting series of word pictures of Gompers, the union leader, and Gompers, the labor philosopher, as seen through the eyes of a devoted admirer and assistant.

Samuel Gompers: American Statesman, by Florence Calvert Thorne. Philosophical Library, Inc., publishers. $3.75.

Fluoridation Seen Completely Safe

New York—Opposition to fluoridation of drinking water is due more to ignorance than facts, and will disappear "like a bad dream" when people make it their business to learn the truth, according to Dr. Louis I. Dublin, noted public health authority.

Dublin's views are given in a new pamphlet, Water Fuoridation: Facts, Not Myths, just published by the Public Affairs Institute.

"Millions of children are being deprived of the advantages water fluoridation could furnish them," he writes. "This deprivation is due in part to the familiar resistance of suspicious people whose counterparts once opposed vaccination and pasteurization."

Dr. Benjamin Spock, pediatrician and writer, took the same view in a foreword.

"Fluoridation has become a controversial issue not because any detriment has been proved from its use," he says, "but because the idea is frightening to some individuals. The antidotes for these baseless fears are scientific data and public education."

Dublin describes fluoridation as "the most effective and least costly preventive dental health measure available," adding that "it is completely safe."

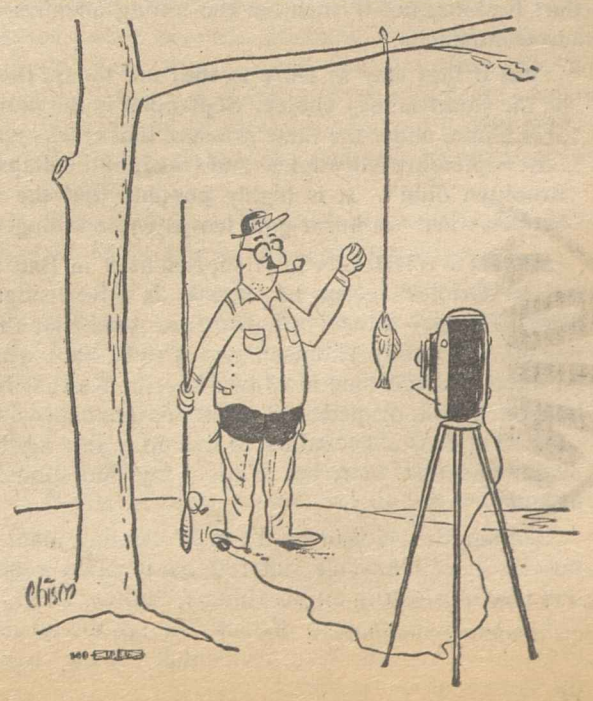
"Research has repeatedly verified that between one-half and two-thirds of new tooth decay is prevented by nourishment from conception and birth with fluoridated water," he writes.

"Older people who have been drinking naturally fluoridated water all their lives have substantially fewer decayed, missing and filled teeth than people of all ages whose drinking water has had insufficient fluoride protection."

He cautions, however, that fluoridation "is not a panacea" for "probably the most universal disease suffered by mankind."

"It can do nothing for the cavities and disfigurements people already have," he points out, "and it cannot take the place of a balanced diet. It should never be regarded as a substitute for keeping the teeth clean or for periodic care by a good dentist."

"Water Fluoridation: Facts, Not Myths," may be obtained at 24 cents per copy from the Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th Street, New York City.



IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IN THE U.S. SENATE during the civil rights debate the urgencies of politics are creating remarkable groupings of bed-fellows and a remarkable fluidity.

The apparent majority leadership on civil rights—leadership, that is, of a bipartisan majority that may eventually control—is in the hands of Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.).

Knowland has consistently voted in the past to end filibusters on civil rights bills—but he also voted for the Wherry Rule that makes ending of them extremely difficult. And the GOP solid phalanx he controls has never before showed enthusiasm for civil rights.

Vice Pres. Nixon is another California Republican who made his reputation on issues other than civil rights. He has served as chairman of the President's committee supposed to enforce non-discrimination clauses in employment on government contracts. But in neither the House nor the Senate was he previously recognized as a "civil rights" Republican such as Sen. Javits of New York or Sen. Clifford Case of New Jersey.

Yet Knowland and Nixon are now collaborating in leading a fight for some kind of "right-to-vote" bill.

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REPUBLICANS IN THE SENATE, in short, have finally realized that political capital is to be gained by appearing as strong champions of the voting rights of all citizens.

Knowland and Nixon have particular reason to assert leadership in this field. Each of them wants to be President as successor to Eisenhower. Knowland has already acknowledged plans for some 45 political speeches in California this fall and obviously is preparing to announce his candidacy for governor in 1958.

The governorship of California would be, for Knowland, the springboard from which he could challenge Nixon for the GOP presidential nomination in 1960. California, with substantial Spanish-American and Negro minorities, is a "civil rights" state.

Nixon, too, must think of it as a civil rights state and his home base. So despite their basic rivalry, the two Republican leaders find it mutually advantageous to collaborate for immediate purposes.

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ON THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE, too, some strange things are happening.

Roosevelt and Truman for a decade and more pushed Democratic Congresses for civil rights action—and got rebuffed. But now the Republicans are riding the civil rights theme hard and even some of the southern Democrats are having third thoughts.

The Democrats are splintered and chaotic. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (Ill.) is the Democrat who insists at the moment on "no compromise." Sen. Clinton Anderson (N. M.) is the liberal whose formula of a "meaningful" if "compromised" bill may eventually be passed.

The actual Democratic floor leader, the adroit Sen. Lyndon Johnson (Tex.) begins each day's session by discussing the order of debate and praising the Senate for statesmanship.

The Deep South Democrats led by Sen. Russell (Ga.) are troubled and resentful—but they allowed the civil rights bill to be made the pending business of the Senate, a parliamentary step they had always successfully filibustered before.

Every southern Democrat ambitious for the presidency or thinking of national power for his party obviously is acutely aware of the possibility that Republicans, with Eisenhower as President, are stealing the issue that Roosevelt and Truman first recognized as a valid and inescapable one in our democracy.

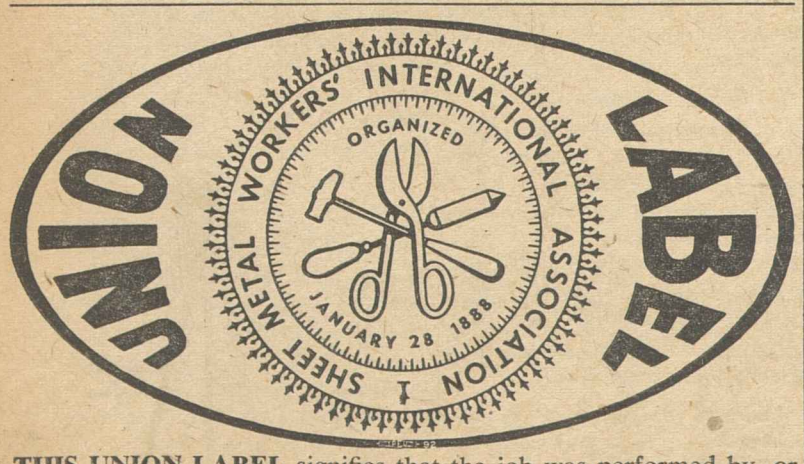
'Councils' Balk Union Drive

Nashville, Tenn. — White Citizens Councils and the Ku Klux Klan have interferred with many union organizing efforts, staff members of southern unions attending the first annual Southern Union Staff Training Seminar at Fisk University agreed.

In many state and local situations the two anti-labor racial groups have succeeded in "neutralizing" the unions' position on civil rights, they conceded.

The week-long discussions, participated in by 30 staff members of southern unions, featured discussions led by Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Pres. Stanton Smith of the Tennessee Labor Council; Paul Christopher, director of AFL-CIO Region 8, and Boyd E. Payton, southern director of the Textile Workers.

The seminar was directed by Benjamin D. Segal, president of Workers' Education Local 189, American Federation of Teachers.



THIS UNION LABEL signifies that the job was performed by, or products made by, members of the Sheet Metal Workers' Intl. Union.

Morgan Says:

Stop Sniping at Girard Case

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDST.)

I WONDER if it isn't high time for us to put aside our knee-pants and "my daddy can lick your daddy" attitude in certain of our relationships with foreign governments and act like grownups capable of carrying the responsibilities which our leadership of the non-Communist world bestows upon us.

Morgan

When we demand that a hapless GI named Girard be given an American instead of a Japanese trial for causing the death of a Japanese woman (who, incidentally was the mother of five children) what are we really saying? We are saying, "Look, you Japs. We are better than you. You look and act different and so naturally you're inferior. We don't trust your system and besides we'll treat our own in our own special way."

What could possibly be more calculated to perpetuate the spectre of western imperialism which the Communists find so handy as a propaganda spook to haunt all Asia with?

One of our sincerest and most important friends from the Orient, Philippine Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo warned us at the time of the Taipeh riots that demands for special treatment, exceptional status for our nationals abroad threatened to revive one of the most hated vestiges of an era of exploitation that has long since supposed to have passed: extraterritoriality.

Gen. Romulo hails the recent Supreme Court decision as "wonderful," a ruling which will enhance America's prestige everywhere. But it won't if we don't stop sniping at it and I suggest, therefore, we ought to examine our reaction and ask ourselves how objective and honest and sincere we really are.

Take that little item of Mrs. Naka Sakai's five children. How often have you seen that fact mentioned in dispatches on the case? The size of the victim's family is perhaps immaterial to the single reality of her death in legal terms of the incident—but I wonder how often the wire services and the rest of us would have left it out if an American woman with five children had been killed by a foreigner.

The Supreme Court upheld the validity of the status of forces treaty under which the United States, belatedly, elected to turn Girard over to Japan for trial. The U.S. Senate ratified that and 38 similar agreements with foreign countries. Are the members of Congress bewailing Girard's fate remembering that or are they trying to becloud the legislative branch's joint responsibility for these arrangements?

Young Girard himself strongly indicates that the highly-publicized and highly vocal legal assistance that materialized in the United States was not of his own choosing. He told reporters at one point "I was following orders from my brother."

Now he is confident Japan will give him a fair trial. If more of us would remember that we do not have a monopoly on justice, and that other nations are just as jealous of their sovereignty as we are, we might look a little more like the proudly mature, self-confident country we are supposed to be.

Vandercook Says:

Rights Foes Fear Constituents

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDST.)

THE opening phases of the debate on the civil rights bill, even the warmest supporters of that bill have been forced to admit, have been generally conducted on a high plane. Sen. Olin Johnston of South Carolina has, for many days, held the doubtful honor of being the only white supremacist of the deep South bloc who has spoken openly of "bloodshed." With that exception, there have been few threats; far less rabid waving of the Stars and Bars than had been expected.

Vandercook

Northerners, westerners, liberals of every geographic origin, have been frankly puzzled. It is hard for the majority of Americans to understand how a legislative measure which has as its sole purpose the attempt to guarantee to all citizens the basic rights assured them by the Constitution can be seriously opposed by any politicians except those who are the least educated, the most blindly prejudiced, and the most fiercely narrow-minded.

Yet, no proponent of the civil rights bill can, for his part, be so ill-informed, prejudiced, or narrow-minded as to believe that men like Russell of Georgia, Fulbright of Arkansas, or Sparkman of Alabama fit that description.

What then, moves men of that calibre when they dedicate themselves to fight to the last breath a piece of legislation which fellow-Americans from other states earnestly believe should be passed simply in the interests of common justice and of common sense?

The abler spokesmen against the civil rights bill are, I believe, moved today by a real and immediate consideration. They know their own constituents. And they do not trust them. They do not trust them in the present condition of educational and economic inferiority of all too many white citizens of the far south not to resort to reckless violence to defend prejudices and practices which their leaders themselves know, in their hearts, are wrong.

Too much of the South is poor. Too many southerners are underpaid. Though change is coming rapidly, much of the deep South still remains underindustrialized, and its agriculture insufficiently diversified.

When those elements are combined, they form an explosive mixture. And it is one the southern leaders justly fear.

As We See It:

No Limit on Gas Gouging

THE natural gas bill, killed last year because of a lobbying scandal, is a giveaway amounting to billions of dollars—Rep. John W. Heselton, Republican, and Rep. Torbert H. Macdonald, Democrat, both of Massachusetts, declared in an interview on "As We See It," AFL-CIO public service program, heard over the ABC radio network.

Eighty-seven million people, users of natural gas, would be directly affected by the bill, Macdonald said. Increases in the cost of gas, because of the measure, Heselton estimated, would amount to more than $1 billion a year, not counting fuel oil, which also would be free to advance.

"In addition," said Macdonald, "the reserves of the producers would be enhanced by billions more. The consumers have paid for these reserves once, and if the Federal Power Commission loses its power to control rates, there are no limits on what these producers of natural gas can do.

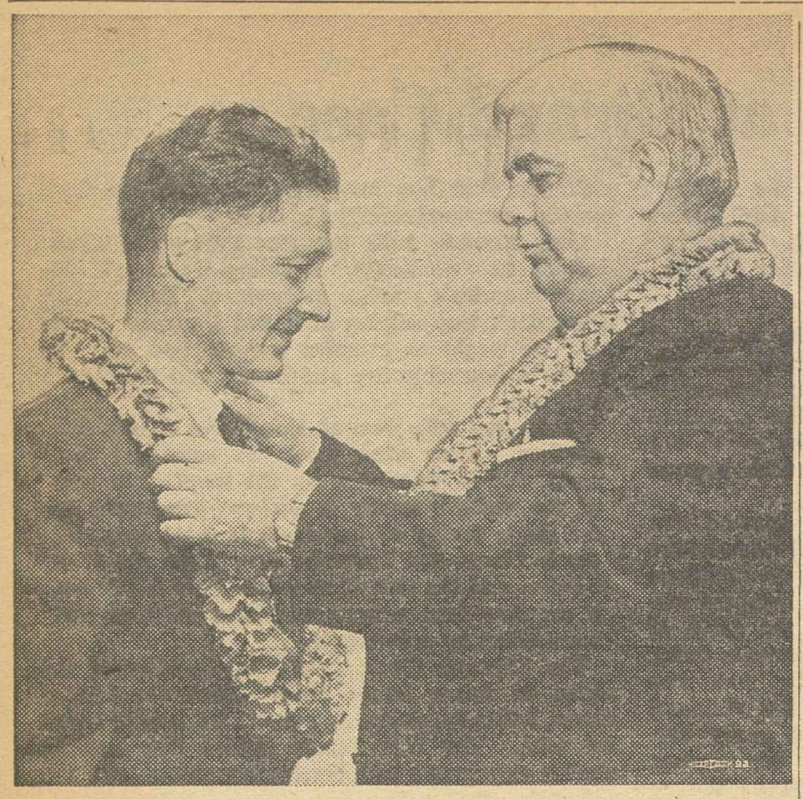
"If this bill becomes law, the FPC would be changed from a regulatory body, which it now is, to merely an accounting office before whom prices would be filed. They would no longer have any effective control over prices charged to the consumers."

President Eisenhower has endorsed the bill, introduced by Representatives Oren Harris, Arkansas, and Joseph P. O'Hara, Minnesota.

Macdonald noting that a plea has been made that the independent producer of natural gas has been harassed by government regulation, called attention to the amendment sponsored by himself and Heselton, which would exclude from further FPC regulation producers of less than 2 billion cubic feet a year.

Heselton pointed out that this is a more realistic differentiation than to exempt "independent producers" which include some of the largest, such as Shell Oil, Atlantic Refining, Gulf, Sun Oil, the Texas Company, and Tidewater.

"Our bill," said Macdonald, "would roughly take out 4,600 of the smaller producers and yet keep under control over 97 percent of all the gas produced in the U.S. That's because the big producers, who are 3 percent of the total number, control 97 percent of the production."



TOP GUILDSMAN of the year, Roy Cummings, Honolulu Star-Bulletin reporter, traveled 4,000 miles to attend Newspaper Guild convention in St. Louis and win the William E. Bade memorial award. ANG President Joseph Collis (right) drapes a lei on Cummings who helped organize the Guild in Hawaii.

Top Officers of Guild Re-elected; Set Goals

St. Louis—The American Newspaper Guild, meeting here for its 24th annual convention, re-elected its top officers and set new minimum wage goals of $200 a week for experienced workers in key jobs and $100 weekly for all adult workers in lower classifications. Renamed to his unpaid post as president was Joseph Collis of Wilkes-Barre. William Farson of Philadelphia and Charles E. Perlik of Buffalo retained office as executive vice president and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

More than 250 delegates unanimously approved the new minimum wage goals after hearing a collective bargaining report which showed that the old goals of $150 and $75 had been substantially achieved by many locals.

Officers' reports showed significant gains in membership as well as at the bargaining table and ANG's treasury was reported in excellent shape despite the drain of successful strike operations during the last year in Lima, Ohio, Cleveland, Chester, Pa., and St. Louis.

Chief issue of the convention was an effort to put off projected chartering of a separate nationwide wire service local next spring. The move was defeated after committee and floor fights by a margin of 22 votes of 408 cast on a roll call.

Six regional vice presidents were elected unopposed to seats on the international executive board. They are John Thompson, Boston; Dick Lane, Memphis; Jim Woods, St. Louis; Jack Howard, San Francisco; Eric Cawdron, Ottawa, and Wilfred Alexander, New York.

Ten nominees will vie for six at-large board seats in a September election. They are Ed Marciniak, Chicago; Dan McLaughlin, Elizabeth; Bob Stafford, Cleveland; Irv Kreisman, Madison; Tom Murphy, Rochester, N. Y.; Mike Segal, Philadelphia; Harley Murray, Washington; Frances D'Hondt, Detroit; Jim Egan, New York City; and Harvey Wing, San Francisco.

ICFTU Moves to Assist South African Workers

Tunis—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has embarked on a campaign against the "lily-white" repression of African and white workers in the Union of South Africa. A permanent ICFTU mission, it was decided by the ICFTU congress, will be stationed in the land of "apartheid" to help achieve some measure of freedom for the presently restricted trade unions in South Africa.

Act on Report

Earlier, the ICFTU had lodged formal complaints with the Intl. Labor Organization against governmental anti-union legislation and contributed money to assist in the legal defense of South African trade unionists arrested on "treason" charges.

The ICFTU acted on the basis of an on-the-spot report of a special mission last month as to conditions in South Africa. It also heard an impassioned address by Sir Tom O'Brien, of the British Trades Union Congress, who charged that "there is a new kind of fascism in its most virulent form in South Africa." The British labor leader headed the mission.

"After two World Wars," said O'Brien, "we have in Africa a political party which preaches policies which two wars were fought to eliminate. Human rights are desecrated by a political party and implemented by legislation.

Fear Reprisals

"Everyone we talked to in South Africa is unhappy as to the future of this land. They fear that the policies which this government is pursuing will lead to a blood bath and to more martyrdom."

ICFTU Pres. Omer Becu announced that the executive board had decided to send a mission to South Africa to remain there "for a long time."

The ICFTU report depicted graphically the plight of African workers, which it termed "quite unbelievable" and "not far removed from serfdom." They are forbidden by law from being members of unions and though they have formed unions they receive no legal recognition.

Insurance Unions See Early Merger

Buffalo, N. Y.—Merger of the two AFL-CIO unions in the insurance field some time next year was predicted by the heads of the two organizations at the third biennial convention of the Insurance Workers.

IWA Pres. William A. Gillen, who won re-election, and Pres. George L. Russ of the Insurance Agents Intl. Union told the 300 delegates they envisioned merger in 1958. Russ pleaded for the two unions to brush aside "petty differences of the few and merge for the greater benefit of all the members."

Dues are Raised

Delegates voted a constitutional change raising membership dues $1 a month and approved a salary increase for the officers.

The merger move was backed by Richard T. Leonard, assistant to Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. Leonard was chairman of the Insurance Workers Organizing Committee when it was chartered by the CIO in 1935. He pointed out the advantages of merger dealing with the big insurance firms.

Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO Council denounced interlocking directorates of insurance companies and corporations which result in non-competitive bidding for insurance business.

Campaigns to organize the one million unorganized workers in the insurance field will have the full support of the AFL-CIO staff, Dir. John W. Livingston of the Dept. of Organization pledged. He said the 13 million unorganized white collar workers are the organizers' major goal.

Calls for Probe

IUD Dir. Albert Whitehouse called for a three-pronged investigation of the big insurance companies, the White Citizens Councils and the causes of inflation. Investigators, he said, "should open the records and books of both big business and labor unions for all to see and understand."

Re-elected with Gillen were Sec.-Treas. Arthur Higginson; Vice Presidents William MacDermott and Robert Ponsi. Vice Pres. Simon Helfgott did not seek re-election for health reasons and was voted a pension.

UAW, Urban League Sign Formal Pact

Detroit—The Auto Workers have signed a formal agreement with the National Urban League setting up a regular machinery to deal with cases of discrimination in all industries in which the UAW has collective bargaining agreements.

Under the agreement, the first of its kind in writing, Urban League field secretaries who encounter problems of alleged discriminatory practices within the area of union responsibility, whether by UAW locals or plant management, will work with the UAW fair practices representatives in arriving at satisfactory solutions.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the agreement formalized "a course of action on discrimination which has been our common practice since our Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Dept. was formally established more than 10 years ago."

Moving Speech:

Mrs. Kethly Stirs Labor Parliament

Tunis—Free labor condemned the brutal Soviet suppression of the October Hungarian revolution in the strongest possible terms after hearing a moving speech by Anna Kethly.

In hushed silence, the Fifth World Congress listened intently as Mrs. Kethly told in a quiet, almost desperate voice of the suffering and death of her people.

The October fight for freedom was "the greatest, strongest protest against dictatorship in modern times," the small, gray-haired lady, who had spent years in both Nazi and Communist prisons, told the world parliament of labor.

Warns Delegates

Softly, but in deep seriousness, she warned delegates from Africa and Asia, the continents of colonial exploitation, that the Communists were the greatest and most brutal colonizers of modern time.

The Soviet satellite nations, she pointed out, "suffer the same economic and national oppression and exploitation as the African and Asiatic peoples" had suffered under 19th century colonial rule.

Under the Communists, she reported with quiet authority, Hungarian union leaders were mere "slave drivers" acting as "transmittal belts" under "the orders of the oppressors."

The Communists, she said, hoped to frighten and terrify rank and file union members by imprisoning their leaders and imposing intolerable conditions. But at the first opportunity, the workers revolted and followed their democratic leaders.

In one of their first act of freedom, the Hungarian unions quit the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions she noted, and joined the ICFTU.

She warned Asian-African unionists "as yet uninformed and inexperienced" with Communist brutality to draw the only possible conclusion from the bitter lesson of Hungary—the satellite states are the victims of colonial exploitation and exist only to serve the Soviet interest.

High Praise for ILO

Mrs. Kethly had high praise for the ILO action in refusing to seat Kadar regime stooges as worker delegates at the Geneva session. She expressed the hope that other agencies of the United Nations would deny recognition to the Kadar puppets.

She had special thanks for the AFL-CIO for its outstanding support of the Hungarian freedom fighters and for the battle it has waged in the United Nations on behalf of a free Hungary.

She likewise singled out for praise the Austrian trade unionists for their kindness and hospitality to refugees from Hungary and for their immediate assurance of trade union solidarity.

Minutes after Mrs. Kethly ended her talk, the delegates unanimously adopted a strong resolution in support of the Hungarian's people's struggle for freedom from Soviet domination.

Bolster Refugee Aid

The statement hailed the report of the UN Special Committee on Hungary, which officially exposed the reign of terror instituted by the Soviets in that country.

The ICFTU called on all affiliates to acquaint their members with the contents of the UN report and called for labor to aid and help the Hungarian refugees.

Affiliated unions were urged to impress on their governments the need for excluding the present Communist Kadar regime in Hungary from membership in the UN's specialized agencies—on grounds that it is "foreign-imposed and in contempt of the principles of the UN."

The ICFTU called on the forthcoming UN General Assembly to demand that the Soviet government withdraw from Hungary and permit the people of that country "to establish a sovereign government of their own free choice."

N. Y. Unions Block Hike by Blue Cross

Demand for a public hearing by New York unions has blocked the request of the Associated Hospital Service of New York, the local Blue Cross, for a substantial increase in hospital insurance rates.

Leffert Holz, superintendent of insurance, announced that the New York City Blue Cross has withdrawn its petition and agreed with the New York State Insurance Dept. that "a subscriber rate change is not imperative at this time."

Demand Hearing

The first sharp break by any local unit with a general drive for higher charges by Blue Cross, the New York action resulted from a demand for a public hearing on the rate increase petition by approximately 200 unions and welfare funds, headed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Regions 9 and 9A of the Auto Workers and the New York City CIO Council.

The financial "X-ray" of the Blue Cross which the union officials used to buttress their case had been prepared by Harold Faggen, an insurance consultant for a number of unions in the New York area.

"This is the second withdrawal of a request for an increase in two consecutive years," Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, pointed out. He added that the action "indicates an apparent desire by Blue Cross to avoid disclosure of their financial condition at public hearings as requested by the unions both times."

Blue Cross in New York initiated its drive for an increase as part of the nationwide program which has brought recent rate hikes, among others, of 25 percent in Massachusetts, 21 percent in Pittsburgh, 19 percent in Wilmington, 17 percent in New Jersey, and 12 percent in Michigan.

In the latter state, UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey charged that the Michigan Blue Shield used the Blue Cross increase "to fatten its own finances." Both groups boosted their fees simultaneously.

No Justification

"While there may be some justification for a Blue Cross increase," Mazey said, "there is no justification for a 12 percent increase in Blue Shield rates."

New York unions had prepared to challenge the rate increase petition with an analysis of Blue Cross financial operations showing that Blue Cross had added to its cumulative surplus a profit of more than $2,000,000 in 1956.

ICFTU Hits All Forms of Oppression

Vigorously Condemns Brutality in Hungary

(Continued from Page 1)

peace and disarmament, which noted that the people of the world face with horror "the steadily growing destructive power of atomic weapons."

The ICFTU resolution said that the perils of atomic warfare are so terrifying that an international agreement designed to eliminate this threat would be received with the most profound relief throughout the entire world.

Blame Soviet

The statement placed the blame and failure to reach such an agreement so far on the Soviet Union, which it said has "vigorously opposed a system of control, inspection and supervision without which any agreement on disarmament would entail the gravest danger for the security of the free world."

The Congress expressed doubt that recent Soviet statements on peace and disarmament could be accepted at face value.

The ICFTU suggested that "it must still be seen" whether the USSR is ready (1) to put an end to actions and programs which imperil the peace of the Middle East and (2) to cease its oppressive policies in certain countries of Eastern Europe.

The ICFTU statement said that "in view of these other obstacles to the establishment of a just and durable peace, it would be an illusion to believe it could be ushered in overnight; neither is there any reason for a defeatist attitude."

Effective disaramament agree- ICFTU pointed out, by settlement ments must be paralleled, the of the urgent problems affecting world peace.

It cited such problems as the reunification of Germany, and the establishment of a genuine peace in the Middle East and other areas.

Change Constitution

In the lengthy and serious-minded sessions of the ICFTU Congress, affecting the interests of labor throughout the world, the delegates:

• Changed the constitution to provide for the admittance of individual unions, after consultation with national centers, where the executive board is satisfied such affiliation is desirable. Applications of this character will require a three-quarters majority of executive board members present.

Action came on a 73 to 15 vote, with 24 abstentions, following vigorous support of the proposal from Sec.-Treas. Schnitzler as chairman of the Standing Orders Committee.

• Unanimously reaffirmed "the free trade unions' opposition to colonialism and their determination to fight for the recognition and the application of the right of all peoples to choose their governments and of self-determination."

The resolution observed that this was not a fight directed against any nations but rather against the colonial system as such.

• Strongly emphasized the trade union movement's concern over the introduction of automation where the full cost of transition is to be borne by workers.

"The purpose of automation," said the congress, "as well as of any other methods of raising productivity, is to improve the social standards of the working people and the consuming public at large."

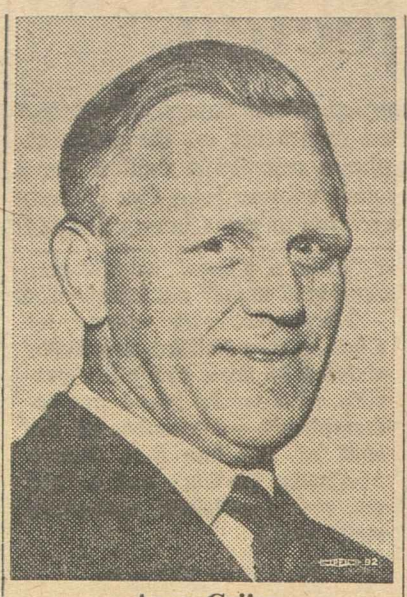
• Instructed the executive board to send "a mission of enquiry" into Kenya and Northern Rhodesia to examine reports of trade union suppression.

• Reiterated labor's determination to defend workers "deprived of their freedom for having defended democracy and free trade unionism" in the continuing struggle against totalitarianism.

• Expressed "grave concern" over the Cyprus situation and strongly urged a six-point program upon the British government for a peaceful, democratic and just solution along the lines of the UN Charter.

The resolution demands the return to Cyprus of Archbishop Makarios, the general secretary of the Cyprus Workers' Confederation and the release from detention of political prisoners.

• Withdrew "for the time being" the proposal to expel the CTC of Colombia, but maintained the suspension while further investigations continued. The action resulted from "the changed political circumstances" in Colombia.



Arne Geijer
New ICFTU President

Arne Geijer, OfSweden,New Head of ICFTU

Arne Geijer, the new president of the ICFTU, is a leading figure in the trade union and political life of his native Sweden.

Geijer (pronounced Yayyerr) is a 47-year-old trade union official. In addition to heading the Swedish labor movement he is also a member of the Swedish Senate.

From 1938 to 1949 he was secretary of the Swedish Metal Workers, a union with some 250,000 members. He served as its president from 1949 to 1956, when he became head of the Swedish labor movement.

He has visited the United States three times—in 1949 as a member of a labor delegation; in 1952, as a guest of the Machinists Convention at Kansas City and in 1955 as a member of the International Metal Workers Committee.

Geijer is married, has one child and lives in Stockholm.

His term as president of the ICFTU runs until 1959.

Asia, Africa Hopeful Colonialism Will End

By Arnold Beichman

Tunis—For the first time in history, labor leaders from Asia and Africa have convened on a continent where colonialism and self-determination are locked in a bitter struggle.

At stake: whether the principles of free trade unionism can help find a solution to this major human impasse. Labor representatives from 24 countries on the two continents met here at a special session of the fifth world congress of the ICFTU.

Tettegah Chairman

As if to signalize the youthful vigor of their struggle for freedom, the conference elected as its chairman 27-year-old John K. Tettegah, leader of the trade union movement of the republic of Ghana.

Each of the delegates told the story of his country's problems—with those from colonial areas emphasizing their belief that trade unionism and political struggles are inseparable.

For instance, a delegate from Northern Rhodesia, a British possession, insisted that political freedom and independence are integral parts of trade union activity as much as seeking improvements in the standard of living.

At the start, the Asian-African conference had to quell a small-scale revolt against the presence of delegates from Histadrut, the 700,000-member Israeli labor movement.

Moroccan and Libyan spokesmen led an argument that Histadrut simply did not belong at the Asian-African trade union meeting. When the conference rejected a demand for Histadrut's expulsion, the Libyan delegate took a walk.

The conference then got down to business—how to create strong trade union movements in underdeveloped colonial and independent countries in Asia and Africa and at the same time preclude the Soviet-inspired attempt to create an Afro-Asian separatist labor movement.

Aim to Split ICFTU

Toshio Nishimaki, secretary of the Japanese All-Seamen's Union and an ICFTU Executive Board member, told the conference that Soyho—the dominant labor movement of his country with three million members—is leading the campaign with the Communist All-China Federation of Trade Unions for an Asian trade union conference next November.

This Communist campaign to split the ICFTU has been paralleled by creation of an Arab Confederation of Labor, dominated primarily by Egypt and Syria, against which ICFTU General Secretary J. H. Oldenbroek has warned.

In his address to the ICFTU Afro-Asian session here, Oldenbroek expressed the hope that the delegates to the meeting would avoid formation of a labor bloc on nationalistic or purely political lines.

Delegates from Kenya and Tanganyika and Uganda spoke bitterly and defiantly of restrictions placed upon their trade unions.

M. M. Kamaliza, secretary of the Tanganyika union federation, charged that British colonial office policy of encouraging unions was "strictly on paper." Meetings, he asserted, cannot be called without seven days' notice to the police commissioner who may or may not permit the meeting to take place.

Africans from the Central African Federation complained bitterly about discrimination against them as far as welfare benefits are concerned.

For example, they pointed out that the workmen's compensation laws are enacted on a racial basis. If a white miner gets silicosis he gets a lump sum settlement equivalent to $2,240 while an African miner with the same disease would receive $140.

Meany Urges UN Directive On Hungary

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany noted that the Soviets voted for a similar directive against Great Britain, France and Israel following their "invasion" of Egypt. He added:

"The Kremlin cannot refuse to obey a comparable UN ruling in the case of Hungary without standing exposed to the entire world as the arch-enemy of peace and human decency."

In his summary of the UN report on Hungary the AFL-CIO president writes that the Hungarian workers and their trade unions were of great significance in the struggle for freedom.

"The heroic role played by the Hungarian workers and their free trade unions," Meany writes, is underscored in the UN commission's report which says flatly that "the fighting became a struggle between the Hungarian factory workers and the army of the Soviet Union."

Aimed at America

Meany summarizes:

"Those of us who read in the newspapers how the Hungarian workers held fast to a general strike against the overpowering might of the enemy invaders, day after day, week after week, until starvation finally overcame them, can never forget their supreme courage and can never desert their cause.

"Their cause is our cause, not only because of our natural sympathy for other human beings who are the victims of oppression, not only because of our special interest as free trade unionists in the fate of other free trade unionists, but because the terror visited last fall upon the people of Hungary is now aimed at us here in America."

AFL-CIO Delegates Deliver Major Speeches Before ICFTU Congress

Four members of the AFL-CIO delegation made major speeches during the closing days of the ICFTU Fifth World Congress in Tunis.

Pres. William C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers spoke on wage-price problems in the U. S.; Victor G. Reuther of the Auto Workers on the impact of automation on workers and the peaceful use of the atom; Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers on the great possibilities of peaceful use of atomic energy to improve mankind's wellbeing; and Serafino Romualdi, as AFL-CIO Latin-American affairs director.

Schnitzler Offers Plan

In the opening sessions, the delegates had heard Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler voice a six-point program designed to build the strength of free labor and the free world; Vice-Pres. A. Philip Randolph on U. S. steps to combat discrimination at home; and Vice-Pres. James B. Carey on the progress of the AFL-CIO merger and union programs in the U. S.

Doherty noted that U. S. price movements had a major affect upon world markets as well as upon the living standards of U. S. workers. He called it "one of the most serious economic problems" of today.

"We as trade unionists feel a double responsibility," Doherty said. "We owe it to our members, and to the well being of the economy, to pursue a vigorous wage policy to raise the living standards of our members.

"At the same time, we feel keenly the responsibility to our members, who are also consumers, to protect them against price-gouging by profit-hungry monopolists."

Victor Reuther, noting that the harnessing of the atom and the rise of automation placed the world on the threshold of a great new era, pointed to the one dark cloud—"the threat of unemployment."

It would be "morally wrong," he said, if the cost of this transition were borne by one small segment of society, the workers, when all of society should ultimately benefit from these new discoveries.

Moral Obligation

Knight recalled that is was the U.S. which first harnessed the power of the atom and was the only nation to have ever used its "terrible power for military purposes." Precisely for that reason, he said, the "U. S. has a special, moral obligation to mankind in the field of the peaceful use of atomic energy to make this a better, happier and more pleasant world."

He cited proposals for the use of atomic energy and a special reactor "to soon bring to fruition man's age-old dream of producing fresh water from salt water."

Knight noted the great good this could accomplish in arid and semi-arid areas like Tunisia, where water is a precious commodity, and observed that such a project would be most costly.

Romualdi had high praise for the educational program of the ICFTU and he cited in particular the ICFTU-ORIT seminar in Mexico City as "highly successful."

In Latin America, he said, the result had been the admission of trade union centers to the ICFTU and the application of others for membership. He noted that leaders of these unions were graduates of educational seminars conducted either by the ICFTU or its Western Hemisphere regional organization. (ORIT).

5 U. S. Unionists Visiting Israel

Five leading American trade unionists are visiting Israel as guests of Histadrut, Israel's federation of labor. The 1957 AFL-CIO delegation is the fourth to visit the Middle Eastern democracy.

The delegation includes: J. William Belanger, president of the Massachusetts State CIO Council; Joseph Glazer, education director of the Rubber Workers; Ben F. McLaurin, director of organization of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh, western director of the Women's Activities Dept., Committee on Political Education; William H. Way, president of the Portland, Central Labor Council.

The U. S. trade union delegation left for Israel on July 14 and will spend two weeks in Israel.

Hoffa Case Goes to Jury; Acquittal Plea is Rejected

The trial of Teamsters Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa on bribery, obstruction and conspiracy charges moved toward the jury as prosecution and defense lawyers completed arguments on the evidence.

Hoffa, taking the stand after U.S. District Judge Burnita S. Matthews rejected a motion for a directed acquittal, categorically denied that he had hired star prosecution witness John Cye Cheasty to "spy" on the McClellan special Senate committee. Accused of agreeing to pay Cheasty $18,000 to get a job on the committee, Hoffa insisted that he hired Cheasty merely as a lawyer to represent Teamsters before the committee.

He also hired Hyman I. Fischbach, a Miami, Fla., lawyer, for similar services, Hoffa said. Fischbach, who was indicted with Hoffa, got a mistrial when his own attorney became ill. When summoned as a defense witness in behalf of Hoffa, he invoked the Fifth Amendment against self- incrimination in refusing to answer questions.

'Legwork' Lawyer

As the case moved toward a jury verdict entering its fifth week, Hoffa said that Fischbach had introduced Cheasty to him only as a "lawyer who would do actual legwork in regard to individuals called by the committee."

Another Miami lawyer, Max Lurie, who shared offices with Fischbach, also testified that Cheasty had not been "hired by Hoffa," as the government charges, "to get a job with the McClellan committee."

Lurie said he listened on an "interoffice extension" telephone on an occasion on Feb. 7, 1957, when Cheasty, he said, called Fischbach from New York and asked for a job with Hoffa "because he needed the work badly."

Cheasty's own testimony, in 11 days under examination and cross-examination on the witness stand, was that Fischbach made the approach to him in behalf of Hoffa on Feb. 12—five days later.

He said that Fischbach called him via long distance to request a Washington meeting to discuss a "field investigation" for an unnamed client, who later turned out to be Hoffa.

Link Two Others

Before the prosecution completed its case both Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) and Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy testified that Cheasty informed them of the alleged Hoffa "plot" to "plant a person" on the committee staff to feed out information.

They were also warned by Cheasty, they testified, that Hoffa claimed to have two other persons who would "feed out information" — a member of the staff of the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.) and a "girl on the McClellan committee staff" itself.

Parade of Witnesses

A parade of FBI witnesses testified to the care with which they covered meetings on Mar. 12 and Mar. 13 in Washington when committee documents and secret reports — authentic ones — passed from Cheasty to Hoffa.

Before the meetings Cheasty was regularly searched from the skin out and searched again after his return from the Hoffa meetings. The FBI impounded $2,000 Cheasty accumulated during one of these meetings. The FBI photographed — in a series of 12 pictures—one transmittal of documents.

Bar Association Favors Disclosure, Regulation

Legislation providing for complete disclosure and regulation of all pension and health and welfare plans has been endorsed by the Labor Law Section of the American Bar Association.

The Labor Law Section's resolution will come before the full ABA at its meeting later this month in London, England.

The resolution specifically called for disclosure and regulation of "all unilateral and bilateral" plans, a position strongly supported by the AFL-CIO and incorporated in a bill now before a Senate Labor subcommittee.

The resolution urged penalties for any person profiting directly or indirectly from the establishing of such plans or their administration and called for elimination of "such insurance practices as mandatory charges for commissions and payments for services not rendered."

Theodore R. Iserman, the section's delegate to the ABA House of Delegates, said that recent disclosures in congressional investigations "leave no room for doubt as to the need for legislation of the kind this resolution proposes."

'Compromises' Fought On Civil Rights Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

length. Numerous amendments that have steadily gained powerful bipartisan support will be the immediate center of the discussion.

One group of amendments, variously sponsored by Republicans and Democrats, would strike out or sharply tone down Section 3 of the House-approved measure.

This section, according to its critics, would not merely advance the "right to vote" but would also empower the Justice Dept. to enforce school integration and various old civil rights statutes by summary injunction obtained from federal courts.

Another group of amendments, one offered by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) and another by Sen. Clinton D. Anderson (D-N. M.), would limit the power of federal judges even in "right-to-vote" cases by providing for jury trials to determine "disputed" facts if a judge's injunction against interference was disobeyed.

Militant bipartisan liberals warned that the "facts" in any case can be placed in "dispute" by an attorney for defendants and further warned that "southern white juries" will vote to acquit defendants in cases regarding Negro voting rights no matter what the "facts" reveal.

Called Minimum Bill

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a letter to senators just before the Senate began discussing civil rights, described the House-passed measure as a "minimum but meaningful bill" that could make a "significant contribution" toward spreading democratic voting rights.

He specifically urged the Senate to reject any "jury-trial" amendment that would "remove the teeth of the proposed law."

The voting pattern on the motion to "take up" the civil rights bill—a motion sponsored by Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.)—showed a remarkable shift from roll calls on civil rights measures in the past.

All Republicans present and voting stood with Knowland against the southern effort to halt the measure at its inception by returning it to the calendar, where it might wither with a long list of other delayed bills.

Yet the southerners themselves showed a change by agreeing to a unanimous-consent agreement that allowed a vote on the Knowland motion on July 16. Objection by a single southern senator would have prevented the unanimous-consent agreement and would have prolonged a filibuster on the Knowland motion rather than on the civil rights bill itself.

Not in this century has any other bill dealing with segregation, integration or civil rights generally reached the position of being the "pending business" of the Senate. All previous bills have been successfully filibustered merely on a motion to "take up."

Two senators who usually vote with Deep South Democrats on civil rights issues deserted them to vote in favor of the Knowland motion. They were Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), majority floor leader, and Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.). The other two Tennessee and Texas senators, Estes Kefauver and Ralph Yarborough, also voted with them in support of Knowland.

The 18 votes against the Knowland motion came from Democrats from the nine Deep South states.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), strategic leader of the southerners, indicated that he would cooperate in efforts to get reasonably rapid action on proposed amendments to modify if not eliminate, Section 3 and to write in a full-sweep "jury trial" provision in the voting-rights section.

Johnson attacked certain provisions of a section to establish a Civil Rights Commission appointed by the President subject to confirmation of the nominees by the Senate. Various southerners also assailed provisions of a section to establish a new civil rights division in the Justice Dept.

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United Textile Union Officials Are Accused of Misusing Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

obvious "conflict of testimony" would be referred to the Justice Dept. for possible perjury action.

Report Inaccurate

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) described a union-financed report to Bakery Workers members defending Cross as "inaccurate" and "filled with false inferences."

Cross conceded that he appoints 13 of his 17-member executive board but insisted that their review of his conduct was adequate. He declined to agree to a special convention of the union and said his 160,000 members would be able to judge his conduct at the regularly scheduled convention in 1961.

Cross also declined to concede that a contract arranged at Zion Industries, Inc., Zion, Ill., was "substandard" and defended his borrowing of $96,000 from Martin Philipsborn, who dominates Zion Industry's management and labor negotiations.

Denies Any Deal

Montgomery Ward Pres. John A. Barr, testifying at his own request, denied a story that Sewell Avery, then Ward board chairman, had softened resistance to Teamsters' representation of Ward employes in return for promised support of Avery by the Teamsters in a stock-proxy fight

Alfons Landa, a Washington attorney, previously had testified that he suggested such a "deal" to Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck and had reported the conversation to Avery's proxy solicitor.

McClellan opened the UTW case by saying the committee had evidence that Valente and Klenert took steps to "return" the $57,000 they had used for their homes only after the misuse "had been discovered by George Meany," then secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor.

Meany, McClellan and Committee Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy said, was expected to testify during the hearings.

Kennedy disclosed through Martin J. Quigley, president of a Washington, D. C., title insurance firm, that Valente and Klenert had put up $95,000 in union funds as an "escrow" account for the purchase of property. This was on May 1, 1952.

On May 5, Quigley testified, Valente and Klenert directed him to use $57,000 of this money to buy their two homes. It was "none of his business," Quigley said, whether the two union officials were using union money for their private purchases.

On May 15, Quigley testified, Klenert handed him a letter with $57,000 in cashiers checks and bank drafts, instructing him to "hold" the money and return the original $95,000.

Quigley in turn signed a letter saying that he was "returning" the $95,000 and would "hold" the second $57,000 as "instructed."

Letters Misleading

In fact both letters were false and misleading, Quigley conceded under questioning, because the $57,000 had actually been spent for the houses and he was not, in truth, "holding" any sum at all for the union.

"The effect," commented McClellan, "was simply to conceal from union auditors the fact that $57,000 in union funds was spent for the Valente and Klenert homes."

Alphonse F. Calabrese, a committee investigator, testified that seven checks drawn on union funds—totaling $57,000 and described as for various union purposes—were actually used to buy the $57,000 in bank drafts and cashiers checks that Klenert gave to Quigley along with the letter on May 15.

Quigley testified that "straw party" second mortgages also were arranged—for $15,000 on the Klenert house and $10,000 on the Valente house—and recorded as actual second mortgages.

The effect, he conceded, would be to make official land records look as if Valente and Klenert had put less money into the houses than they actually had spent. Again he testified that it was "not my business" to look behind the purposes of buyers or where they obtained money they used.

McClellan said in his opening statement that the committee would question Klenert about the alleged use of "more than $40,000 in union funds" to make "large personal purchases for himself, his family and friends."

Klenert's house in Kensington, Maryland, a suburb of Washington, cost $52,500. Valente's was purchased for $42,500. A $20,000 first mortgage was placed on the Klenert home, an $18,000 mortgage on Valente's.

News Commended On Probe Stories

Bowling Green, Ky. — Workers participating at the Kentucky Federation of Labor's annual summer institute have enthusiastically endorsed the AFL-CIO News and its coverage of the McClellan special Senate Committee.

The News was commended for providing a full, direct and objective presentation of the developments at the McClellan hearings.

Members attending the institute voiced strong approval of the actions of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and its Ethical Practices Committee in its moves to eradicate corruption and racketeering.

Seattle Grand Jury Indicts Beck, Son

Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck and his son, Dave Beck, Jr., were indicted on grand larceny charges by a King County (Seattle) grand jury.

The indictments accuse them of converting to their own use money obtained by the sale of automobiles belonging to the union. Beck, Sr. is accused of having pocketed $1,900, Beck, Jr. with obtaining $4,650 from the sale of two union owned cars.

Crosby Acquitted On Bribery Charge

Portland, Ore.—Clyde C. Crosby, international representative of the Teamsters Union in Oregon, was acquitted of a charge of conspiracy to accept a bribe while a member of a Portland city commission.

Crosby had been charged with conspiring to obtain property options on the site of an $8 million sports center. A jury deliberated nearly three hours before clearing the union official.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, July 27, 1957

No. 30

Meany to Send Textile Case To Ethical Practices Group

Leaders Striving To Save Rights Bill

The Senate moved toward its fourth week of civil rights debate after knocking out of the pending bill authority for the Justice Dept. to enforce citizens' rights other than voting rights.

The next key issue was whether advocates of the "right-to-vote" provisions could beat off a "jury-trial" amendment that in the opinion of many would nullify the effectiveness of the legislation.

Leaders Pledge Battle

Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), leader of pro-civil rights Republicans, and Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), captain of the liberal Democrats, promised a full-scale fight to prevent further "weakening" of the bill.

Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), majority floor leader whose problem is how to get some bill passed without "splitting" the Democrats or allowing the Republicans "too much credit," called up a jury-trial amendment sponsored by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.).

The bill, passed by the House as a "moderate" measure with full White House support, already has been sharply modified after Pres. Eisenhower clearly indicated he hadn't understood the bill and was not prepared to fight for it.

The AFL-CIO had strongly supported the House bill and opposed any weakenings.

Southerners led by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) and Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) charged that Section 3, allowing the attorney general to intervene to obtain court injunctions against civil-rights vio-

(Continued on Page 2)

School Aid Bill Killed By House

The "compromise" $1.5 billion school construction bill went down to defeat in the house by a roll call vote of 208 to 203 after an anti-segregation amendment had been added.

The school aid bill was a major plank in Pres. Eisenhower's legislative program. He had pleaded with congress not to bring the segregation issue into the school construction program.

Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R-N. Y.) moved to deny aid to school districts which practice segregation. His amendment carried 136 to 105 on a teller vote, with only a dozen or so Democrats supporting it. The 208 to 203 roll call vote came on substitution of the original Eisenhower program for the compromise bill reported out by the House Labor Committee.

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AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY made his initial appearance before the McClellan Committee in the case involving officials of the United Textile Workers. He said charges involving officials of the union would be filed with the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

GOP Backs Down In Probe Wrangle

A partisan split threatened to upset the McClellan special Senate committee until Republican members publicly backed down and expressed "confidence" in Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) and Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy.

Behind the split were two factors:

• Most GOP members are hot for swift inquiries on union "political spending," secondary boycotts, picketing disorders and the union shop instead of the "corruption" issues that the committee has concentrated on.

• Some GOP members allegedly "suspect," according to an article in Newsweek, that Counsel Kennedy is "maneuvering" a "deliberate slowdown" in investigating Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther to promote the Democratic "presidential ambitions" of Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.), his brother.

Appearance of the Newsweek story led to a public showdown July 18, with Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.) taking the lead in expressing "confidence" in the Kennedy brothers and in McClellan and with Sen. Kennedy demanding that GOP members, in effect, "put up or shut up" on their alleged "suspicion" of partisan political "maneuvering."

Probe Broadened

When the smoke cleared away, all GOP members had praised McClellan and Counsel Kennedy—the latter more faintly—and assurances were announced that Reuther, the UAW Kohler Co. strike, political spending and secondary boycotts were "areas" the committee would eventually "cover."

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Tells Probe Of '53 UTW Whitewash

By Willard Shelton

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the McClellan special Senate committee that he would "reopen" charges that United Textile Workers' officers misused union funds to buy their private houses.

The charges, involving use of $57,000 in union money by UTW Pres. Anthony Valente and Sec.-Treas. Lloyd Klenert, would be referred to the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, he said.

Appearing before the McClellan committee for the first time, Meany told how he "suspected" misuse of funds by Klenert and Valente in 1952, how the old AFL Executive Council filed charges against them with the UTW executive board—and how the latter board "whitewashed" its officials.

Statement Looked 'Phony'

Meany became aware of apparent misuse of funds, he told the committee, when Klenert and Valente sought help from the AFL in an "organizing" campaign designed to exploit a factional split in the rival Textile Workers Union of America affiliated with the old CIO.

Taking account of "rumors" at that time that Klenert and Valente were dipping into union funds, Meany asked for a financial statement. When it came, he said, it looked "phony" on its face because it claimed $119,000 in "organizing expenses" for May, 1952—three times as much as for April—for a "campaign" that had scarcely begun, he said.

Klenert and Valente professed indignation at his suspicion of their "integrity," he said, but they later

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Senators Display Hazy Concept Of Laws, Rules Governing Labor

By Henry C. Fleisher

The temperature was 98 outside. In the air conditioned Caucus Room of the Senate Office Building, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tried to spread light, rather than heat, to members of the McClellan special Senate committee. Some of the Republican members of the committee obviously needed it.

Take Sen. Mundt (R-S. D.), for instance.

He questioned Meany at length about the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices and the AFL-CIO convention's power to expel a union.

"How serious is this business of expulsion?" asked Mundt. "Do they lose their bargaining power, then, with the NLRB?"

Most freshman students of government know the NLRB is a governmental agency which serves all groups which comply with the law and its rules—and, obviously, no private organization can determine who uses the NLRB.

Meany's answer to that effect seemed like news hot off the wires for the senator from South Dakota.

Take Sen. Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.), for another example.

Although the senator has spoken at length about collective bargaining, his questions suggested some very hazy concepts in his mind.

For instance: "I ask this knowing that I probably could have been better posted had I kept up with the news, but since the merger of the AFL and CIO, have there been any negotiated contracts under the combined AFL-CIO, or do you still operate as AFL and CIO, separately, in negotiating?" Goldwater asked.

Meany, a little confused—as who wouldn't be—pointed out that affiliates do their own collective bargaining and that neither the old AFL nor the old CIO engaged in the bargaining process for its affiliates.

That didn't clear up the issue for the "expert" from Arizona.

Goldwater continued: "Then, when a contract is negotiated in Phoenix, Ariz., by the Plumbers Union, members of the old AFL, it is done in the AFL name and not under the signature of the AFL-CIO?"

Meany explained such negotiating would be done "under the signature of the AFL-CIO" because

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Living Costs Soar for 10th Month in Row

The Consumer Price Index reached another record high in June for the tenth consecutive month as the cost of living advanced one-half of one percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The new rise brought the index to 120.2 percent of the 1947-49 base average, the first time in history it has gone above 120.

Over the last year, living costs have risen 3.4 percent. Since the price spiral began, about April 1956, the total increase has been

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CHARTER PRESENTATION to the Mississippi State Labor Council following its recent merger convention in Biloxi was made by AFL-CIO Reg. 7 Dir. E. H. Williams (right). Group from left includes MSLC Pres. Ray Bryant, Vice Pres. Claude I. Bruton, Sec.-Treas. Ray Smithhart and Williams.

School Aid Bill Killed On 208 to 203 Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had wired all members of the House that failure to enact the $1.5 billion school construction bill would be a "vital blow to the future welfare of our country."

Noting that the AFL-CIO executive council was "unanimous" in its support of the measure, Meany urged each representative to "do everything possible" to pass the bill without crippling or complicating amendments.

Meany's action came as the House headed toward the final vote on the bill with Democratic supporters fighting hard to rally support after what they called a "death blow" to the measure by Pres. Eisenhower.

Twelve Democratic backers of the compromise measure, which would provide $300 million a year for five years to help states build needed classrooms, urged the President to make an "extraordinary appeal" for Republican support. They told Eisenhower in a joint message that without such support, the bill will not pass the House.

The next day, however, the President passed out word through GOP legislative leaders that he was "not entirely satisfied" with the measure.

Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.), a former schoolteacher, told the House that in making this remark Eisenhower had given the school bill its "death blow." She said Congress has given farmers $8 billion in subsidies over the last ten years and now its members were indicating they thought farm crops more important than the nation's children.

Committee Kills Hells Canyon Bill

Fourteen Republicans and two southern Democrats, Reps. James A. Haley and George A. Shuford of North Carolina, combined against 14 Democrats to kill the federal Hells Canyon Bill in the House Interior Committee.

Rep. Gracie Pfost (D-Ida.), author of the measure which would have authorized federal construction of a high dam in Hells Canyon on the Snake River in place of three low dams being built by the Idaho Power Co., said that the committee in killing the Hells Canyon dam was "strangling the life blood of the Northwest."

The Senate passed a Hells Canyon bill late last month. This measure is still awaiting action in a House Interior subcommittee, but the vote of the full committee on Pfost's measure was regarded as sealing its defeat.

House Group Okays Cabaret Tax Cut

The House Ways and Means Committee has approved a bill that would cut in half the present 20 percent federal cabaret tax.

The measure would reduce to 10 percent the tax levied on patrons of night clubs and hotel dining rooms that provide entertainment or music for dancing.

Treasury officials, who vigorously opposed the reduction, estimated that it would cost the government $21 million in annual revenues. But Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.), chairman of the subcommittee which earlier reported the bill to the full committee, said, that the revenue loss would at least be offset by increased income taxes from musicians and other entertainers.

The American Federation of Musicians have blamed the cabaret tax for a steady increase in unemployment among musicians. Many night clubs and hotel dining rooms have stopped providing music for dancing in order to escape the tax.

Meat Cutters Open Drive To Add 150,000 Members

Chicago—The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen has launched an organizing campaign aimed at bringing 150,000 unorganized workers into the 350,000-member union.

Keynote of a week-long conference of locals and international staff, which concentrated on union problems in each of the industries in its jurisdiction, was the need to organize.

Separate conferences of retail, packinghouse, seafood and canning, poultry, stockyards and poultry workers, all emphasized wiping out of low-wage sectors of their industries by organization and new contract gains.

Leon Keyserling, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors under Pres. Truman, indicated to the 550 delegates that this was a national economic necessity. He said, "The only inflation that exists is a contrived inflation caused by monopolistic powers who take too large a share of the national income. There is a desperate need to increase purchasing power in order to keep up with the vastly increasing production."

AMCBW Pres. Earl W. Jimerson and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman told the conference that the only means of meeting the increasing anti-labor atmosphere was to strengthen unions through renewed and more intensive organizing.

Both union officers emphasized the need for more effective political and legislative activity by labor. They warned that an onslaught of anti-labor legislation would begin in the 1958 session of Congress.

N. Y. State Labor Merger Moves Nearer Completion

By Eugene A. Kelley

Buffalo, N. Y.—Merger in New York State moved a step closer to reality when 1,200 delegates to the federation of labor's 94th annual convention unanimously approved all steps to date and directed its committees "to proceed promptly" with unity plans.

At the same time, the delegates gave similar support to a resolution from the state's Building Trades Council calling on the committees to work toward safeguarding their "jurisdictional rights" as well as those of "other trades and crafts."

High Spot of Parley

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, one-time head of the New York federation who played a prominent role in achieving the present progress toward unity in the state, stressed earlier this year that jurisdictional matters were not the concern of state central bodies and should play no part in merger talks.

Discussion on the two resolutions took less than an hour but was the high spot of the four-day parley, occupying the attention of hundreds of delegates in caucuses during and after the sessions before introduction of the subject.

The main resolution was introduced by the federation's executive council and was in the nature of an interim progress report. It stated the terms of an agreement worked out with the state's Industrial Union Council giving a merged body four major officers and a council of 29 members, 15 from the AFL group and 10 from the CIO plus the top officers.

Meany had announced these terms several weeks ago after meetings with officials from the two state groups.

The resolution directed appointment of two committees to work with the CIO group, one to draft a merger agreement and the other to write a constitution. These committees will report to the council in September and if details are satisfactory a special convention will be called "no earlier than Oct. 15" to act on the reports and go into joint convention with the CIO and effectuate merger.

Harriman-Lubin Talk

The federation's action ended earlier anticipation that complete unity would follow on the heels of the CIO council's convention in New York City early next month.

Pres. Thomas A. Murray introduced Gov. Averell Harriman who blasted "tight money, high interest" policies of the Eisenhower administration. These, he said, are checking the building of desperately needed homes, "injuring the small business man, but are not stopping inflation."

State Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin predicted that new industrial processes and growing U.S. military needs would make necessary a greatly expanded supply of manpower.

Leaders Pledge Battle To Salvage Rights Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

lations, was tied to post-Civil War "force" statutes.

Technically Correct

This, charged Russell, would literally authorize the attorney general to intervene to enforce school-integration decisions of the courts as well as "right-to-vote" laws. It would authorize the President, he said, to "send in federal troops" to enforce the court decrees.

Eastland pointed to another post-Civil War law—long a dead letter in practice—and charged that it would allow the government to compel citizens to become involuntary "informers" or go to jail.

Technically these charges were correct. The distinction is that the "federal troops" and "compulsory informer" laws have not been employed since the 1870s.

In 1877, following the Tilden-Hayes presidential race, Hayes, a Republican, was "elected" by the House of Representatives and southern Democrats obtained a withdrawal of federal troops actually stationed in the former Confederate states until that time.

The Senate met the "federal troops" issue by voting, 90 to 0, to repeal the specific "force" statute adopted immediately after the Civil War and abandoned, in practice, in 1877. The vote came on an amendment cosponsored by Knowland and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.).

Weaken Enforcement

Next the Senate took up an amendment cosponsored by Sen. George Aiken (R-Vt.) and Sen. Clinton D. Anderson (D-N.M.) to drop Section 3 entirely.

Douglas and a few Republicans, including Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), warned that the effect of the amendment would be to weaken enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment guaranteeing "equal protection of the laws" to all "persons."

Southerners argued that Section 3 went far beyond the originally advertised purposes of the "right-to-vote" bill. The Aiken-Anderson amendment carried by a 52-to-38 vote.

Southern and border-state Democrats gained the support of 11 other northern and Western Democrats usually considered liberals. Eighteen Republicans—about two-fifths of the GOP strength—also deserted Knowland on this issue.

The unusual party lineup showed 34 Democrats and 18 Republicans for the Aiken-Anderson proposal, 13 Democrats and 25 Republicans against.

Johnson, in calling up the O'Mahoney jury-trial amendment, said that if this were adopted and "moderate" changes made otherwise, he himself could vote for the modified bill.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.) is chief spokesman for the South in arguing that to let a federal judge send violators of his "right-to-vote" injunctions to jail without a jury trial would violate constitutional "rights."

Cites Convictions

Knowland, Douglas and other "right-to-vote" advocates said that adoption of the jury-trial proposal would, instead, rob federal judges of power they already possess to enforce their lawful orders against violators.

They warned that in many southern areas Negroes are not allowed to sit on juries any more than they are allowed to vote and that "southern white juries" would tend to acquit defendants regardless of the "facts" revealed at trials.

Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) cited conviction of seven white defendants in the Clinton, Tenn., court trial in a school-integration case as "proof" that "southern white juries" can be trusted.

The trial, in Knoxville, Tenn., was scarcely a test of what might happen in the Deep South. East Tennessee is a center of Republican strength—loyal to the Union during the Civil War—and has relatively few Negroes in its population.

Johnson suggested that with the O'Mahoney amendment and other changes southern senators might not even filibuster seriously against final passage.

Enactment of a "meaningful" measure was further threatened, however, when Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said the Senate had already so "weakened" the House-approved bill that House conferees "could not accept" Senate amendments in a conference committee.

Teamsters Vote On Ward Offer

Chicago—Acceptance of the latest offer by Montgomery Ward & Co. has been recommended to 20,000 members of the Teamsters in 56 locations across the country.

Teamsters Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa, chairman of the union's warehouse council, presided at the meeting which considered the July 11 offer by the merchandising chain.

Balloting on acceptance began almost at once among locals involved. The voting results and the terms of the offer will be announced July 30.

13 PERCENT RAISE

Chicago—The Locomotive Engineers and the nation's railroads have agreed on a 13 percent wage increase over the next three years. A 6 percent boost is retroactive to last November and second and third year increases of 3.5 percent each will be effective this Nov. 1 and on the same date next year.

THE AFL-CIO PRESENTS
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WITH THE NEWS

Living Costs Soar 10th Month in Row

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about 4.8 percent, BLS Commissioner Ewan Clague told a press conference.

He said he expects still another rise to be recorded in July with a possible leveling off in August and September.

Means Pay Boosts

The June jump in the cost-of-living index will mean pay increases ranging from 2 to 4 cents an hour for 300,000 electrical workers, 100,000 in aircraft production, 200,000 in trucking, and 55,000 in other industries, particularly construction workers in the state of Washington, Clague reported. These workers are protected by escalator wage clauses in their union contracts.

Most of the electrical workers affected are employed by the General Electric Co. A spokesman for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers estimated that they would average an increase of about 3 cents an hour.

The largest jump will be the 4-cent boost given to trucking workers, whose cost-of-living pay hikes are figured on a semi-annual basis, Clague said.

Clague said that over the last year the purchasing power of the weekly pay envelope has declined, with June registering the first upturn in real earnings since last December.

Foods Lead Rise

He explained the rise in factory workers' earnings as being due to a one-cent-an-hour increase in average wages, plus a rise of two-tenths of one percent in the hours of work, chiefly the result of longer hours being worked in the durable goods industries.

Those same industries, however, have at the same time had some decrease in employment, a BLS aide said.

The average spendable earnings (after-tax pay) of production workers with three dependents was $75.13 per week in June, and $67.73 for workers without dependents. These stood at about 1 percent, or 65 cents, higher than the previous month and were about $2.50 higher than a year ago.

The chief factor in bringing about the jump in the cost of living was the seasonally higher food prices, but price rises were also reported for all other major categories of goods and services except transportation.

Food prices rose 1.4 percent as fresh fruits and vegetables rose more than seasonally and higher prices were reported for all cuts of meat and frying chickens. The average price of pork chops rose from 85 to 93 cents a pound and bacon went up from 71 to 75 cents a pound.

Rate increases for group hospitalization insurance in several cities and further increases in fees for professional services and in prices of prescriptions and drugs brought a four-tenths of one percent rise in the medical care index. This index, now at 137.9 percent of the 1947-49 base, has registered the biggest increase of any major category.

16,000 Cement Workers Stand Firm on Strike

Chicago — More than 16,000 workers representing 71 locals of the Cement Workers are standing firm in their strike for a 16½-cent package settlement.

At least 15 companies have settled for the pattern established with the Marquette Cement Manufacturing Co. A powerful group of cement firms in the east is still holding out, seeking to cut down on retroactivity provisions, vacations and subcontracting.

The U. S. Mediation and Conciliation Service has arranged to keep negotiations alive and has scheduled a series of conferences in various sections of the country.

SOUP KITCHEN is a busy place in the headquarters of Dist. 65, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, for these workers on strike against Styl-Rite Optics Co., makers of eyeglass frames. Most of the workers are Puerto Ricans and have been subjected to exploitation at the hands of employers and some phony union locals alike.

200 Workers Strike Styl-Rite Optics Co.

New York—Two hundred workers, most of them Puerto Ricans, are on strike against Styl-Rite Optics Co., an eyeglass frame company, for decent wages and conditions. They are members of Dist. 65 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union. Formerly they belonged to a "phantom" local of the Jewelry Workers which claimed to have a contract with the employer.

Wages, however, as in many shops where Puerto Ricans are employed in large number and subject to employer exploitation, hovered around the legal minimum. Fringe benefits were negligible if they existed at all.

The strike is being waged for a genuine union contract with decent wages and conditions.

Although the Styl-Rite strike is small in terms of numbers involved, it is highly important to convince Puerto Ricans that they do have friends in the metropolitan area where they arrive each year by the thousands, the union said. It is also proving to the Puerto Ricans that the labor movement is solidly behind their fight against exploitation by unscrupulous employers, according to Dist. 65 leaders.

Conn. Labor Calls 'News' Best Medium

The Connecticut State Labor Council has called on all affiliated unions to subscribe for the AFL-CIO News for their officers, executive board members, committeemen and shop stewards.

The resolution adopted at the first convention of the newly merged state organization, declared that the News is the "best available medium" for obtaining information on the program, policies and objectives of the merged labor movement.

The convention also adopted the Code of Ethics of the Intl. Labor Press Association for all publications endorsed by the council, local central bodies or local unions in the state.

Rubber Union Wins 15 Cents At Goodyear

Cleveland — A 15-cent-an-hour wage boost for 24,000 Rubber Workers employed by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in 11 cities was agreed upon only two hours before a strike deadline.

An across-the-board increase of 14½ cents is effective immediately. The other one-half cent will be applied as a night shift bonus in six plants. The night shift bonus raise was previously agreed upon in local negotiations.

A boost of 14½ cents brings the company-wide average straight time hourly earnings to $2.54.

Each local union and plant management may use part of the 14½ cents to correct intraplant inequities.

The new night shift differential brings the company-wide minimum up to six cents an hour. The new bonus will be applied in Akron, Windsor, Vt., North Chicago, Ill., Muncie, Ind., New Bedford, Mass., and Lincoln, Neb.

Other Goodyear plants are located in St. Mary's, O., Jackson, Mich., Gadsden, Ala., Topeka, Kans., and Los Angeles.

The settlement came through a wage reopening clause in the contract which expires May 15, 1959. URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster called the settlement "a good one."

Negotiations with other major firms are continuing with a strike deadline set for midnight, July 30.

Labor Warns Congress To Stiffen Food Laws

The AFL-CIO has warned Congress that "there is no safe dose of a cancer-producing chemical" in calling for immediate enactment of legislation to prevent the use of untested chemicals in food.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley told the House Commerce Committee that out of 25,000 chemical food additives considered for use in food during the past 17 years, 20,000 have been eliminated as acutely toxic while 4,000 others were found to be less acute but also toxic.

Testing Inadequate

Another 600 chemicals were ruled out for other reasons, so that about 400 chemicals are actually being added to food at the present time, he said. Of these, only 150 are known to be harmless, 100 are classified as "safe within limits of use," and 150 are in use without adequate testing, Riley declared.

"It is difficult to understand how an additive can be 'safe within limits of use' and still not be unsafe also within limits," Riley said. "But it is not difficult to understand the potentials of 150 others which are being used every day without adequate testing.

"The fact is that today all of us are walking chemical additive containers. Until all such additives have been pre-tested, we do not know whether those additives will show up years hence to prove our undoing, whether children today will reap the full ill-effects promptly or after arriving at adulthood."

Presses for Laws

Riley recalled that the Pure Food and Drug Law, and the Red Meat Inspection Act, were both enacted in 1906, nine years after some meat packers had used formaldehyde on food intended for soldiers in the Spanish American War.

"Because today we are in the age of chemistry as well as the age of the atom," Riley said, "the impelling reasons for enacting those laws could be said to be not so strong as the reasons for approving one of the present bills before your committee."

Few companies in the field of food processing or preservation today are without chemists, who "must exercise their diligence in the direction pointed out by the employers," he said. Chemicals are used as stabilizers, moistening agents, coatings, bleaches, emulsifiers, neutralizers, preservatives, antioxidants, modifiers and many other purposes, he pointed out.

Because untested chemicals are being used and no agency is empowered by law "to separate the safe from the unsafe," the bills are "reasonable" and should be enacted immediately, Riley declared.

UAW Protests Layoffs at Plane Plant

Los Angeles—Layoffs of 13,000 North American Aviation workers will impose hardships which it is the duty of the government to alleviate, Auto Workers Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock declared.

The unemployment resulted from dropping the Navaho guided missile project and curtailment of the company's airframe section.

"This drastic reduction in force means a pay loss for the workers and the community of $72.8 million per year, which will have a direct and adverse affect upon retailers in this area and seriously disrupt the economy of the community," Woodcock said.

Since the layoffs will be permanent, the workers and their families will suffer the hardship of extended unemployment, disruption of normal home life and in many instances the burden of uprooting themselves to seek work in other areas, he continued.

He proposed three measures "which the government is obligated to take in these and similar situations: emergency job placement centers, a severance pay policy and direction of work into the company to create new jobs.

SAM TURK VISITING ISRAEL

The delegation of five American unionists currently visiting Israel includes Sam Turk, of the Polk County Trades and Labor Council, Des Moines, Ia., instead of William Way of the Portland (Ore.) Central Labor Union. Way was unable to make the trip.

Machinists, Brewery Union Sign Aid Pact

Agreement for mutual assistance and cooperation has been reached by the Machinists and Brewery Workers to cover the bulk of the employes in most of the nation's breweries. IAM Pres. Al Hayes and Karl F. Feller, head of the Brewery Workers, hailed the agreement as a real contribution to the elimination of jurisdictional disputes between their organizations and one which would strengthen both in organizing and collective bargaining.

Both noted that there have been few disputes between the two in recent years and they expect the new pact will effectively remove the cause of future disagreements.

The pact was ratified previously by the Machinists' executive council and the executive board of the Brewery Workers and is for two years duration with provisions for automatic renewal.

It is the tenth such agreement signed by the IAM with other unions.

The agreement defines the jurisdiction of each organization in the brewing industry in instances where there is no past practice governing the division of work between them. However, it does not require any change in the status quo in plants already organized.

A procedure is established for settling disputes which culminates in impartial arbitration. The pact also provides for mutual aid and assistance in organizing activities as well as joint consultation and cooperation in collective bargaining and strike action.

Who's to Blame?

A **CONGRESSIONAL** committee has accused General Motors of "manipulating" figures on a military airplane contract—with the result that GM is believed to have made $17,459,200 in excess profits.

Now the question is, kiddies: how will those conservative newspaper editors find a way to "blame" it all on labor?

Not Yet Bankrupt

TALKING OF PROFITS, the Wall Street Journal notes that the "net" profits of General Motors "slipped" during the second quarter.

Close reading of the small print shows that GM's earnings—after taxes—"slipped" from $220,878,000 to $219,878,000.

Whew! We're sure relieved to hear that General Motors isn't yet close to bankruptcy!

No Veto!

AN INJUSTICE has been at least partially corrected by the House of Representatives, which voted by a 10-1 margin to grant Uncle Sam's postal workers a pay raise of $546 a year.

The move is sound, and fair to hundreds of thousands of postal workers whose earnings have trailed far behind rising prices and wages in private industry.

We hope the Senate will approve the postal pay increase.

And we hope that Pres. Eisenhower, who has talked about vetoing the postal pay increase, can be persuaded that a veto would be unfair and unwise.

Let's, for once, give the postal workers the break they deserve.

Up Again

THE COST-OF-LIVING has risen again, for the tenth month in a row. The Eisenhower Administration and its big business supporters wring their hands, lament—and suggest that somehow it must be labor's fault.

The facts disprove the charge.

The past few months have been a period of relative wage stability. Many of the sweeping wage adjustments have been *a result,* not a cause of the higher living costs—for many contracts provide cost-of-living increases based on past activity of the Bureau of Labor Statistics price index.

Unions have been pointing out these facts until they are blue in the face, but it seems to make no impression on the hard-money boys, on the big corporation spokesmen, on the professional viewers-with-alarm.

The latest rise in the cost-of-living index is one more bit of dramatic proof of the need for a thorough-going investigation, by a competent congressional committee, of all the facts in the wage-price-profit relationship.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St. N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II JULY 27, 1957 No. 30

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LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO

'On the Other Hand . . .'

Machinists Open Drive to Rebuild Attendance at Union Meetings

(The following editorial is reprinted from the July 18, 1957, issue of the Machinist, published by the Intl. Association of Machinists.)

This is to ask every member of the IAM a serious question. Did you go to union meeting this month? Did you go to meeting last month? If not, why not?

Like the members of other organizations, union members seem to find it harder and harder to get to meetings.

It's a problem that is common to every type of organization we know anything about. Business meetings of the church, business meetings of fraternal orders. PTA's—even political rallies don't attrack folks like they used to.

A few thoughtful union members have been doing some serious thinking about this problem. They've figured out some of the reasons why they think others don't get to meetings. They say:

- **A lot of members either never got the habit or got out of the habit of going to meetings.**
- **Those who attend regularly do most of the talking at any meeting because they know what is going on. The newcomer isn't familiar with the business before the meeting, doesn't know many of the members and as a result loses interest.**
- **Too many meeting halls are drab and dreary and unattractive—although that never discouraged the old timers.**

Of course, conditions are a lot different than they were a generation ago. Thirty years ago, union members were apt to live within easy trolley ride from the union hall. Today many of us live 10, 20 or even 30 miles from the meeting.

Years ago, union members used to know one another a lot better than we do today. Union meetings were real social occasions. Today, in the bigger shops we're not apt to know many outside our own department.

Years ago, there weren't many other places we could afford to go or other things we could afford to do. Today, largely because of the union, we can afford many more activities than the old timers could.

Whatever the reasons, few of us get to union meeting as often as we should. We know less about the union and its program and, as a result, the union is handicapped in what it can accomplish for us.

This is an important problem for our own futures and for that reason it deserves some careful thinking by those who come to meetings as well as those who don't. What can be done to rebuild attendance at union meeting? Should we look for other ways to conduct our business and spread the word?

We would like to hear from every member on this subject. Tell us why you think more people don't go to union meetings and what could be done to help more members ge to meeting.

Accountants Praise Financial Code

(The following editorial appeared in the July, 1957 issue of the Journal of Accountancy, published by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The same issue also carried the full text of the AFL-CIO Code of Union Financial Practices.)

Many unions, including some of the largest, have had their financial statements audited by certified public accountants for quite a number of years. It is a major item of news, however, that the AFL-CIO has now adopted a code calling for independent audits of virtually all affiliated unions.

It is also gratifying that the AFL-CIO asked and accepted the advice of several firms of certified public accountants in formulating the code.

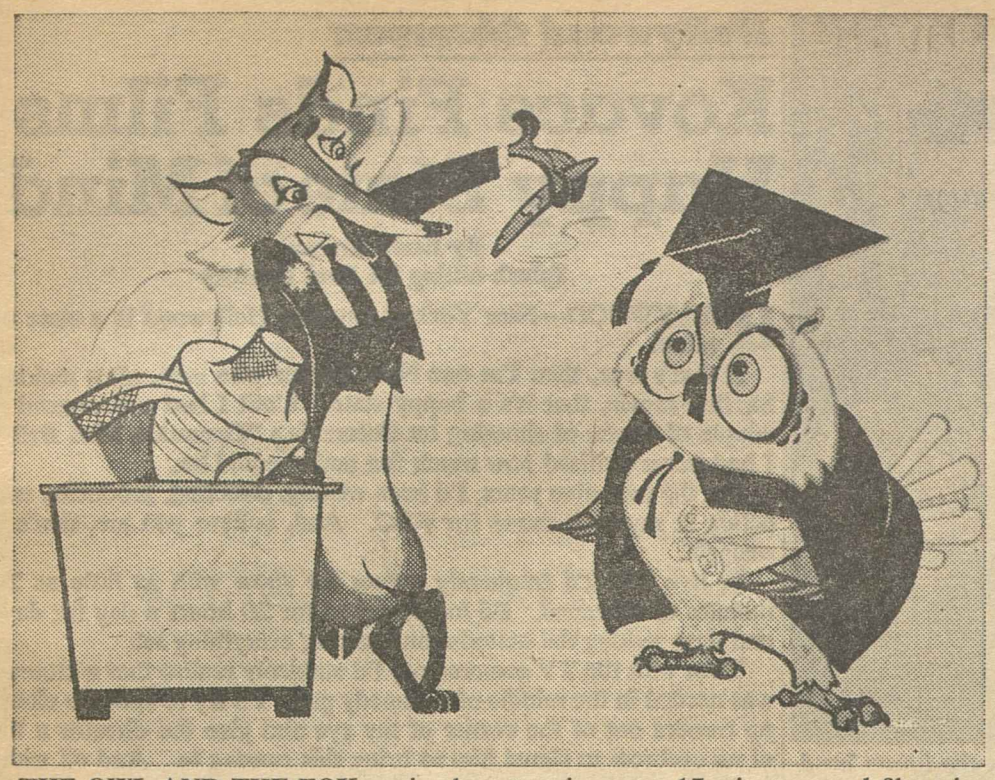
Not every local or even every international union can be expected to engage an independent auditor immediately. No doubt it will take time for some of them to get their financial records into such shape that an auditor could render an unqualified opinion on their financial statements. Since they are non-profit organizations, questions may arise in some cases as to the proper presentation of financial position.

The accounting profession will certainly be faced with a new challenge, new opportunities, and new responsibilities in providing independent audits, for a growing number of unions. In time, however, this may prove to be the largest and most significant of all the new fields of service for independent auditors.

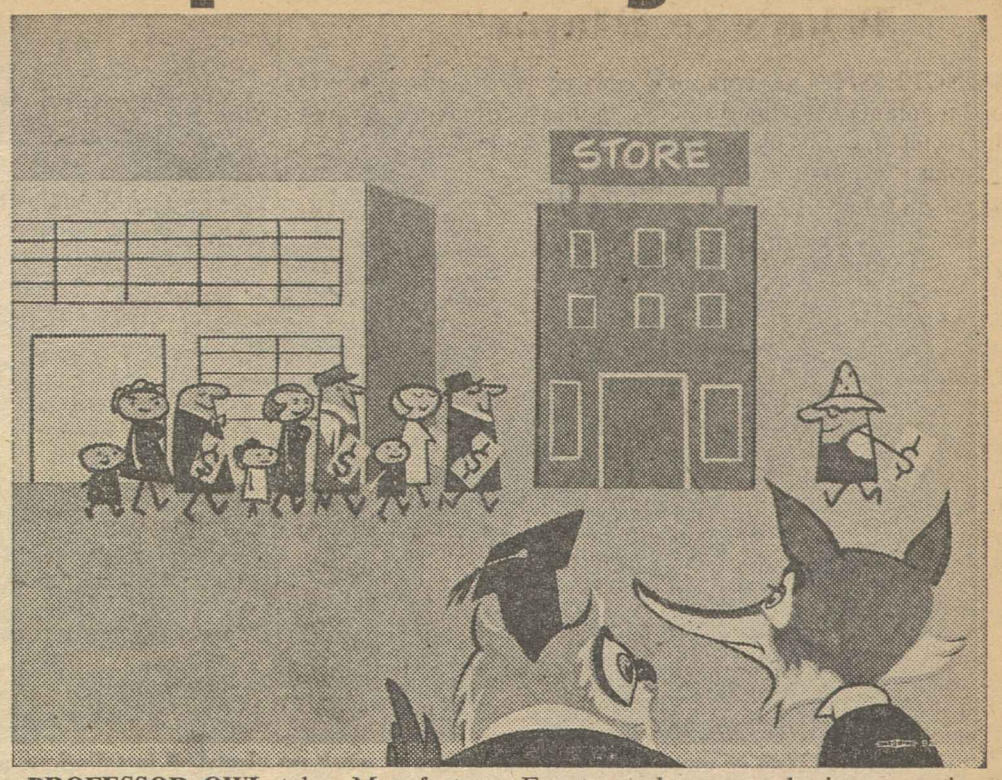
Some skeptics may note that the code was promulgated at a time when unions were receiving a bad press, and doubt that it will ever be extensively implemented. It should be remembered, however, that work on the code was begun long before the congressional hearings on the Teamster Union. One effect of the hearings will undoubtedly be to increase the demand for independent audits from within the ranks of union members.

The new code is an important step toward greater financial responsibility throughout organized labor.

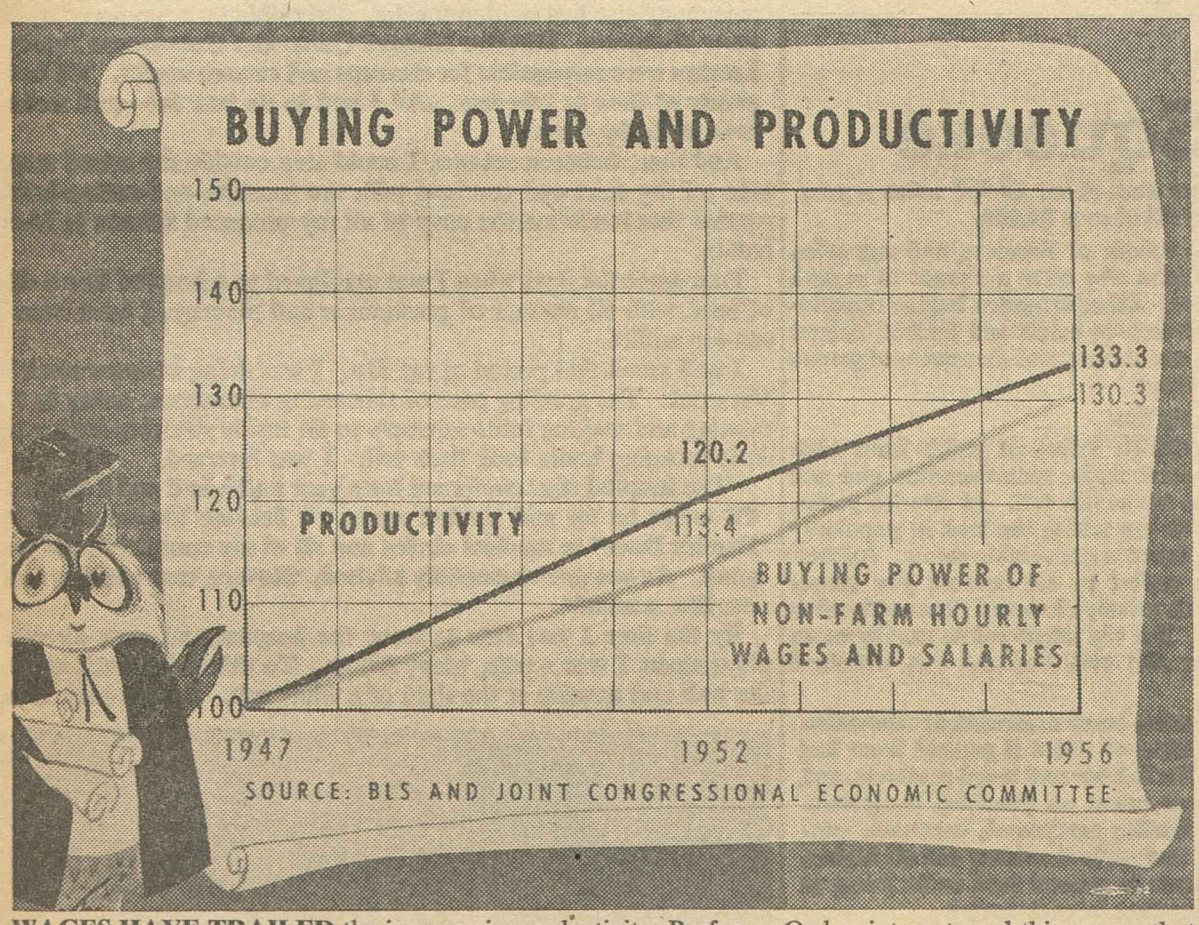
Film Traces Cause of Skyrocketing Prices



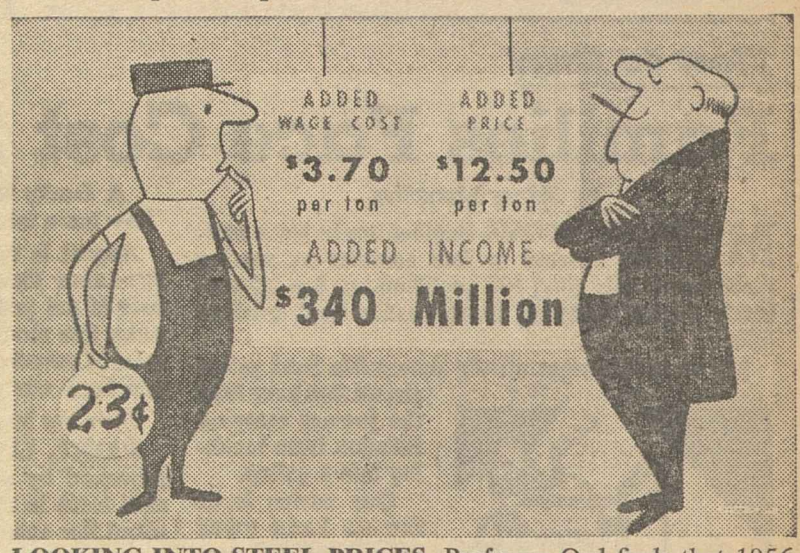
THE OWL AND THE FOX, main characters in a new 17-minute sound filmstrip produced jointly by the AFL-CIO Depts. of Education and Research, set out to answer the question, Do Higher Wages Cause High Prices? The film, produced by a commercial studio, is in color.



PROFESSOR OWL takes Manufacturer Fox to explore some basic economics. The manufacturer is amazed to learn that three out of four buyers of his product are wage and salary earners, while the fourth is a farmer or other self-employed businessman. He finds his profits depend on workers' income.

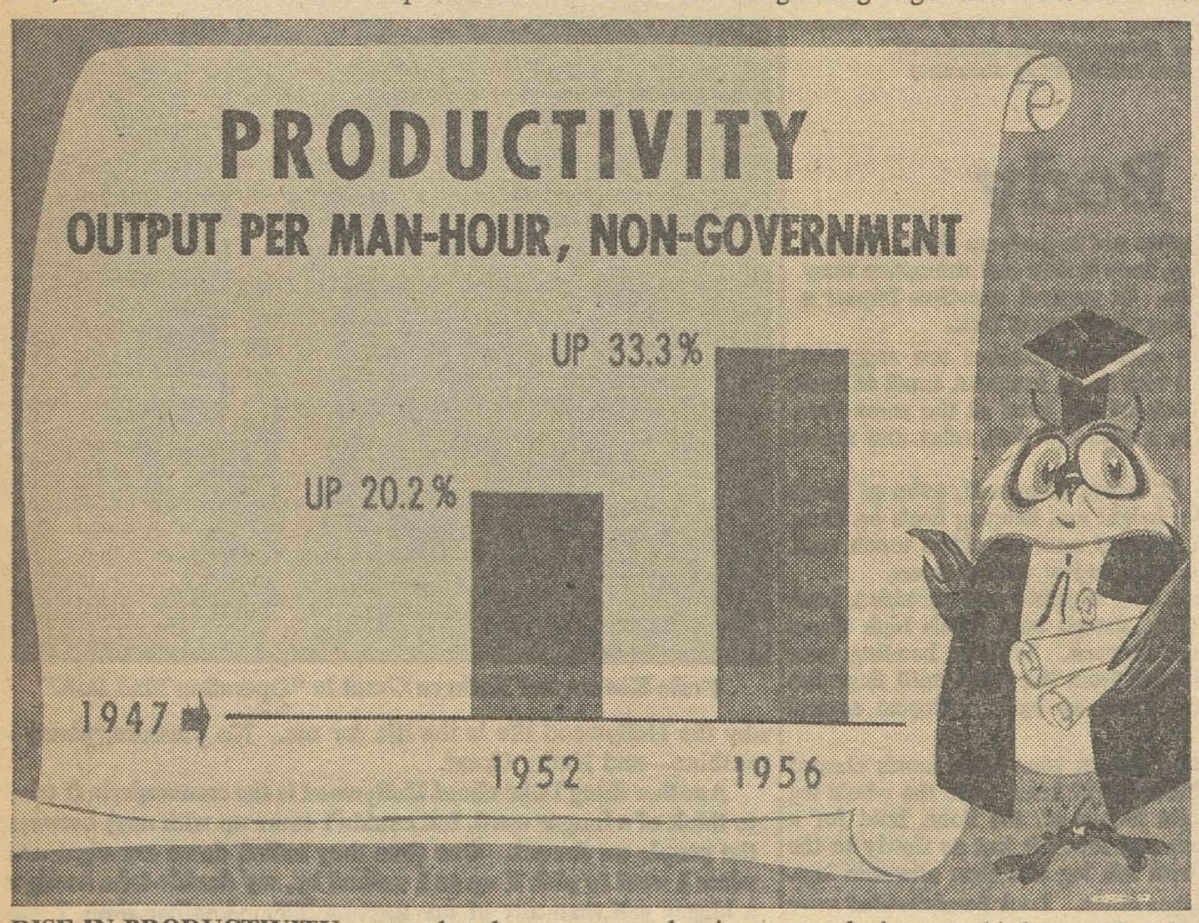


WAGES HAVE TRAILED the increase in productivity, Professor Owl points out, and this means that increased business activity can usually absorb wage boosts without charging higher prices. The production has been put on 16 mm. sound film for showing through standard sound motion picture projectors, like the earlier AFL-CIO Dept. of Education film called "Organizing Begins at Home."



LOOKING INTO STEEL PRICES, Professor Owl finds that 1956 wage increase won by Steelworkers added $3.70 per ton in wage costs (without adjustment for productivity) but companies hiked price $12.50 per ton.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMY must keep growing because 800,000 new workers enter the labor market each year. To supply these jobs, Owl tells Fox, consumer purchasing power must keep increasing. That means rising wages.



RISE IN PRODUCTIVITY means that the average worker is now producing one-third more than he did 10 years ago, and this should reduce the cost of each product, the film points out. The Owl and the Fox may be rented from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education for $2, or purchased from the same source for $80 a copy. The film is intended to stimulate discussion of the relationship of wages, prices and productivity.

AFL-CIO News

MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

THE DONATION of more than 200 man-hours of work on electrical installations at the future headquarters of Junior Achievement of Union County in Elizabeth, N. J., was made by these members of Local 675, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Thomas Kiyler (foreground) was the 11-year-old mascot for the project. JA Pres. Philip C. Osterman expressed gratitude for the union men's "generous contribution."

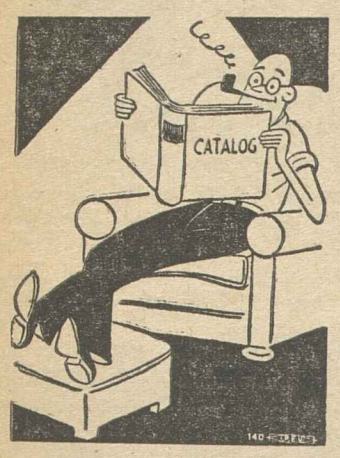
How to Buy:

Families Face Cost Squeeze

By Sidney Margolius

MODERATE-INCOME families are in for a cost-of-living squeeze in late summer as soaring meat prices pile food bill problems on top of currently higher housing, transportation and medical bills.

Up to now, comparatively reasonable food prices are all that have kept the present creeping inflation from breaking into a gallop.



Our advice is to try to keep your meat bills to one-fourth of your entire food expense. Thus, a typical family spending $30-$32 a week for food, needs to keep its meat bills down to $7.50 to $8 a week or it will run short of funds for other needs.

The fact is rent, car expenses, doctor and medicine bills now demand a higher share of your income. For the first time, typical car operating costs have risen above the 10-cents-a-mile mark. The latest report prepared for the AAA by Runzheimer Corp. shows these costs jumped 5½ percent from '55 to '56. This year's higher depreciation, insurance and fuel costs add another 4-5 percent.

A family that does about 10,000 miles a year now has a total bill of over $1,000.

August is the month of furniture and rug sales. Pre-Labor Day sales also offer a chance to replace tires at cut prices. Other cut-price buying opportunities this month include paints and lumber, August sales of curtains and drapes, and clearances of garden and lawn equipment.

Here are buying tips:

PAINT, LUMBER: Prices of paints have been advanced by several major manufacturers and will cost more in the stores this fall. In interior paints, alkyd flat enamels are taking the lead in popularity from the rubber-based water-soluble paints. Rubber-base paints are easiest to use because you simply wipe up spills with a damp cloth and rinse out brushes in soapy water. But the alkyd paints usually cover old paint better and cost less and can withstand scrubbing.

Families planning house expansion or renovation will find reductions of about 6 percent from last year's charges for lumber and wood products, and even some lower prices on plumbing equipment. But prices of heating equipment, hardware, concrete products and asphalt roofing are all higher. Construction costs in general tend to be lower at this time of year than in early spring.

FURNITURE: Furniture prices in general are higher than last year, and upholstered pieces are due for another price boost soon. The annual August sales offer a chance to find cut prices. More modern furniture is appearing with oiled wood finish instead of the more usual glossy varnish treatment.

(Copyright 1957 by Sidney Margolius)

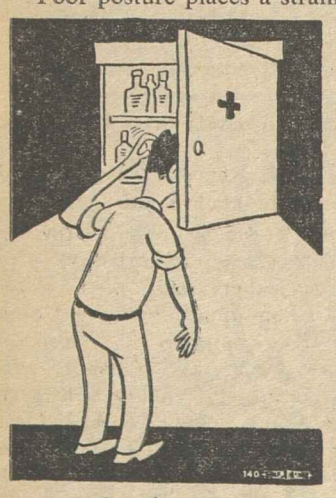
For Your Health's Sake:

Poor Posture Strains Body

By Dr. Morris Brand

WHEN man became a two-legged individual an unusual series of stresses and strains were placed on his spine and pelvic bones resulting in a number of medical conditions now plaguing mankind—back sprains, lumbago, sacroiliac sprains, sciatica, etc.

Poor posture places a strain on the muscles of the back, head, neck and shoulders, resulting in the weakening of some muscles from lack of use and strains on others from overuse. There is therefore need to restore a normal balance of the muscles and do our best to relieve the strains. Good posture does not mean a stiffened body, but a relaxed and well balanced body.



Here as in so many other instances, prevention is easier and far better than cures, particularly since the correction of strains and other ailments of bones, joints, muscles and tendons are difficult, tedious and sometimes painful.

Exercises performed once or twice daily are extremely useful for all persons who do not have any medical reasons not to perform them. Proper exercises tone up, keep limber and strengthen muscles and tendons. In general, exercises impart a sense of well-being which many lack.

The following postural exercises are suggested:

1—Touch wall with heels, buttocks, small of back, shoulders and back of the head at the same time. Hold position for a count of five, relax and repeat several times.

2—With toes 12 inches from wall, palm of hands on wall, shoulder height and keeping heels on floor, back rigid, lean forward until shoulders touch wall. Count five, push back, repeat several times.

3—Stand erect, feet together and shoulders back (not raised or stiff), stretch both hands high above your head, palms forward. Without bending your knees, swing forward from the waist until fingertips touch the floor. Then up again. Repeat several times.

4—On the floor, flat on your back, hands clasped behind neck. Stiffen right knee, raise the whole leg slowly about eight inches off the floor, hold for a slow count of ten and lower it just as slowly to the floor. Repeat with left leg and then alternate legs.

5—On floor, face down. Lock hands behind your head and keep knees stiff. First, raise head and chest so that you can look at the ceiling and return to the floor. Repeat five times. Keep head and chest on floor and raise both legs as high as possible.

If you intend to do the above exercises, start gradually and expect a few sore stiff muscles for about a week.

Hollywood Observer:

Kovacs Finds Films Happy 'State of Mind'

By Ernie Kovacs
(pinch-hitting for Paul Patrick)

HOLLYWOOD—New Yorkers say that Hollywood is a state of mind.

If that's true, then I'm one New Yorker who says, after making his first movie, that it's a happy state. Until I had experienced a couple of weeks of shooting on Columbia's "Operation Mad Ball," I had never realized how much fun acting could be.

For the past nine years, I'd been writing, directing, producing and acting in my own shows for NBC. And, believe you me, that's a struggle.

In live TV, I'd frequently go on the show with as little as 20 minutes of rehearsal. I'd have worked for 20 hours a day for days and days writing the material and getting everything set.

Then with the TV cameras on, I'd suddenly realize that a closeup was needed in the middle of a comedy gag. I'd try to spot the close-up camera out of the corner of my eye and give the director a lift of an eyebrow to signal him to bring this camera in. And all without letting the audience catch on as to what was happening besides what they were seeing.

But making "Operation Mad Ball" was something else of a different color. I'd arrive on the set after a brief study of the lines somebody else had written for me. Everything was prepared by a crew of experts. Director Richard Quine and Cameraman Buddy Lawton were responsible for closeups and camera angles. We had plenty of time to rehearse. All I had to do was act—and make love to Kathy Grant.

And then, between set-ups, I could step outside the sound stage, take off my shirt and continue with the sunshine-and-suntan-lotion routine that made me the envy of all my untanned friends in Manhattan.

Ever since the days when I was consigned to a hospital like a side of beef, with all manner of pneumonia and pleurisy, I have been a sun-tan addict.

I well recall that period of my life. I was doing summer stock in Vermont. The grueling pace of rehearsing afternoons, acting in the evening and making futile attempts to fill inside straights during the early morning hours took their toll. I was interned.

The hospital stint continued for a year and a half and I thought I'd never be up and around again. I became known as "Old Death's Door" in medical circles and all of my complaints did no good. As one doctor candidly advised, "Kovacs, stop whining and die like a man."

By the time I was able to leave the hospital and start directing plays again, I was a pale, wispy fellow. To this day I back against the wall and tremble at the sight of a white suit. So, it's easy to see why the Hollywood life is the life for me. No pressure, plenty of sunshine—and Kathy Grant.

Ernie Kovacs and Kathryn Grant in "Operation Mad Ball."

Another thing I like about Hollywood is the camaraderie (I tried to think of a longer word, but couldn't come up with any) between the people on the set. One time they nailed down my cigar and when I went to pick it up as I walked by, my double-take brought a bigger yell than any of my gags on TV. Another time, I was supposed to down a glass of milk in a scene and someone mixed in some powdered alum when my back was turned.

However, the thing that really impressed me with the Hollywood spirit was the time Kathy Grant invited me to have dinner with her. When I showed up, I discovered that she had invited Arthur O'Connell too.

I'm Often Wrong:

Brawls Inevitable In Good Baseball

By Joe Miller

THIS baseball season—one of the more exciting in memory—has produced a near-record byproduct of beanballs, sluggings and various assorted riots. It seems like every other day your sports page has a photo of some ball player trying to scramble the features of another or one that resembles a mob scene in Cairo.

Even mild, gentlemanly Robin Roberts of the Phils had to be forcibly restrained from decapitating an umpire and was hauled from the field screaming epithets.

Peace-lovers may not appreciate the fact, but these brawls are in themselves an indication that good, exciting baseball is being played. Good ball players, with a few exceptions, are battlers and, with tensions high in a tight race, brawls are inevitable.

Are they good for baseball? The game's history pretty clearly indicates that they are. Two of the most exciting teams ever produced—the Yankees of the 1920's and the Cardinals' Gas-House Gang—were also the fightingest ones.

"It was hard to tell," recalls Frankie Frisch, who managed the Gashousers, "whether Pepper Martin, Ducky Medwick and Rip Collins were trying to win the boxing championship of the club or the National League pennant. They would punch each other over errors and their turn at the water fountain. Ducky Medwick would murder any pitcher who dared to take batting practice. And Dizzy Dean one time had his hands wrapped for sure around Medwick's windpipe for dropping a fly ball and if we hadn't pried Diz loose with a bat we'd have had to call up another outfielder."

But, as Frisch cheerfully points out, the Gashousers won pennants.

The Yankees of the 1920's were cut from the same cloth, fighting among themselves as much as they did the opposition. In one week, for instance, Babe Ruth and Wally Pipp almost destroyed the clubhouse in a fight. Then a couple of lesser Yankees, Bobby Roth and Aaron Ward, took over and put on a Pier Sixer. When they were finished, Buzz DeVormer belabored Carl Mays around his tobacco-chewing muscles, and then someone socked DeVormer.

Toward the end of this particular week, Waite Hoyt, then a young pitcher, decided he didn't like Manager Miller Huggins' pitching advice. So he hurled a knuckleball at him—without the ball.

When Babe Ruth stepped into the argument on Hoyt's side, Manager Huggins had had enough. He pulled off his shirt and approached the mastodonic Ruth, all five-feet-six-inches of him bristling with fight. "All right, you big clown," he shouted at Ruth. "Put up your dukes and let's go." The Bambino, never a bully, backed down.

The late Honus Wagner, who saw baseball from handlebar days to the current era, always contended that the worst period for diamond tong wars was between 1900 and 1910. "In those days," he once said, "the Giants, Pirates and Cubs were always fighting for the pennant. Every time we played each other, somebody got hurt. Once our manager Cap Clarke called us together and asked for the men who got the worst bruises in the previous game with the Cubs. Then he announced he would give a $25 bonus to the player who caused the most damage in the coming series.

"We all began to sharpen spikes because $25 was considerable change in those days and, besides, we'd 'a done it anyway. After the first game, which was a Donnybrook, Frank Chance, the Cubs' manager, came into our dressingroom and said, 'How about a truce, men? What do you say we stop working on each other and concentrate on the Giants?' "

"We did and the Giants took a brutal beating through the rest of that year."

Wagner, incidentally, is one of the few ball players ever to best Ty Cobb in a beef. It happened in the 1909 World Series between the Pirates and Tigers. Cobb reached first base in the opening game and promptly hollered over to Wagner at shortstop: "I'm coming down on the next pitch, you lousy Dutchman."

Wagner said nothing. But when Cobb came sliding in, spikes flashing high, Honus sidestepped him and swung from his heels, the ball in his fist. It caught Cobb on the chin. He staggered away dazed, shaking his head.

"He didn't come near me again in the Series," Wagner later observed.

Blue-Plate Special: Deacon Jack Hurley, who is promoting that silliness in Seattle next month between Floyd Patterson and Pete Rademacher, the Olympic champ, thinks he will outdraw the Patterson-Hurricane Jackson rematch. Personally I wouldn't walk across the street to see it free. I've seen Rademacher staggered in Golden Gloves competition with pillow-sized gloves. Floyd should take him out in a matter of seconds.

Detroit continues to be crazy about pro football. Six weeks before the first game, fans have bought 35,000 season tickets. . . . If Casey Stengel ever retires, the Yankees probably will name Ed Lopat, who manages Richmond, as his successor. Lopat is an excellent handler of men. So is another possibility, Ralph Houk, who manages the Yankees' farm club in Denver.

Slinging Sammy Baugh still talks quaintly, despite all his years in Washington. Wayne Milner, his assistant at Hardin-Simmons, was driving Sam's car down the highway the other day when Sam noticed the speedometer needle climb toward 100.

"Wayne," Baugh said quietly, "take your foot out of my gas tank."

Soup to Nonsense:

No! No! A Thousand Times Yes!

By Jane Goodsell

WHEN I say "no," I mean:

"No, you can't stay up until the end of the program. I don't care how exciting it is, it's already 20 minutes past your bedtime and . . . you mean the little girl thinks her father is in South America, but he's really in prison? How terrible! I wonder what she'll do when she finds out? Hush, be quiet! How can I listen to the program when you keep talking all the time?"

★ ★ ★

"It's entirely too expensive. I wouldn't think of spending that much money for a suit. Well yes, it is an all-season weight, and I suppose a classic style like this is good for years and years. When you think of it that way, it really isn't so much money, is it?"

★ ★ ★

"No, you can't go to a party that lasts until 11:30. It's no use arguing, I simply won't . . . are you absolutely sure that Sue's mother said she could go? Lucy's mother too! She's so strict, I can hardly believe . . . well, only on condition that you take a long rest in the afternoon . . . no, you absolutely cannot have a new dress for the party, and it's no use arguing. . . ."

"No, you can't bring him home to dinner! We have him to dinner every time he comes to town, and I don't see why he can't take us out for a change. Anyway, I have a terribly busy day. Oh. Honestly? Did he really say that? Well, that was an awfully good pot roast we had last time he was here, if I do say so myself. And I suppose, being on the road all the time, he really appreciates a home cooked meal. How would it be if I make a veal goulash and potato dumplings?"

★ ★ ★

"No more cookies! No more cookies until after lunch. You sit right down here, and look at your picture book while I fix you a nice lamb chop and some peas, and after that you can have. . . . Eek! My jade cigarette box! Put it down this minute! Oh my gracious! Darling bring Mommy her cigarette box, and Mommy will give you a lovely raisin cookie. That's a good girl!"

★ ★ ★

"No, I don't care for books like that either. I just can't understand why authors feel they have to be so terribly clinical about things like that. . . . Borrow it? Well, I am rather short of reading material at the moment, and the historical aspects of the book do sound interesting and, after all, I can just skip over the sexy passages. . . ."

★ ★ ★

"No, I'm not canning anything this year. It's such an awful job, and I really don't think it pays, do you? Oh, you do? You have? Strawberry jam and apricots and peaches and watermelon pickles . . . goodness, how wonderful! Well yes, it is awfully nice to have after you've done it, and home canned fruit really does taste different. . . .

"Hello? McDonigle's Market? Will you please send me five dozen self-sealing jar lids?"

Labor Supporting International Boxing Tournament in Seattle

Seattle, Wash.—Backed by the enthusiastic support of organized labor on the national, state and local level, the International AAU Boxing Tournament will be staged here Aug. 1, 2 and 3.

The realization of a long-cherished dream of its promoter—Seattle businessman A. L. Neff—the international tourney has a two-pronged objective: To stimulate international understanding, and to raise funds for such international charities as CARE, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, and the International YMCA's World Service program.

One of Biggest Boxing Events

The three-day boxing extravaganza will be held in the 16,000-seat Edmundson Pavilion at the University of Washington. Short of the Olympics it will be the biggest international boxing event of all time.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has given his official endorsement of the program following approval of the project by the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee. Responsibility for coordinating labor's support and active participation in the event was given to Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

In a letter to Neff—whose determined letter-writing campaign over the past two years made the dream of the tournament a reality—Meany expressed the wish that the international event "will create a better understanding among those nations who are striving for a peaceful world."

Back in 1955, Neff first broached the idea to Seattle civic and sports leaders, but met with a frosty reception. Undaunted, he turned to organized labor for assistance in his campaign. From the Retail Clerks, the Teamsters, the Waiters, the Air Mechanics, the Central Labor Council, the Community Services Committee and others, he received pledges of support.

Organized labor, Neff was told, would help pick up the tab for the tourney's expenses so that the estimated $100,000 in receipts would be available for the international good-will agencies.

Program Begins to Mushroom

Encouraged by this support, Neff launched a prodigious letter-writing campaign that produced more than 3,000 letters—to the White House, the State Dept., members of the Senate and House, governments and sports officials in 54 foreign countries, and to state, local and civic leaders.

The responses finally won over the local authorities who had first been cool to Neff's proposal. The White House sent its best wishes for success, amateur boxing federations around the world indicated acceptance, and the program began to mushroom.

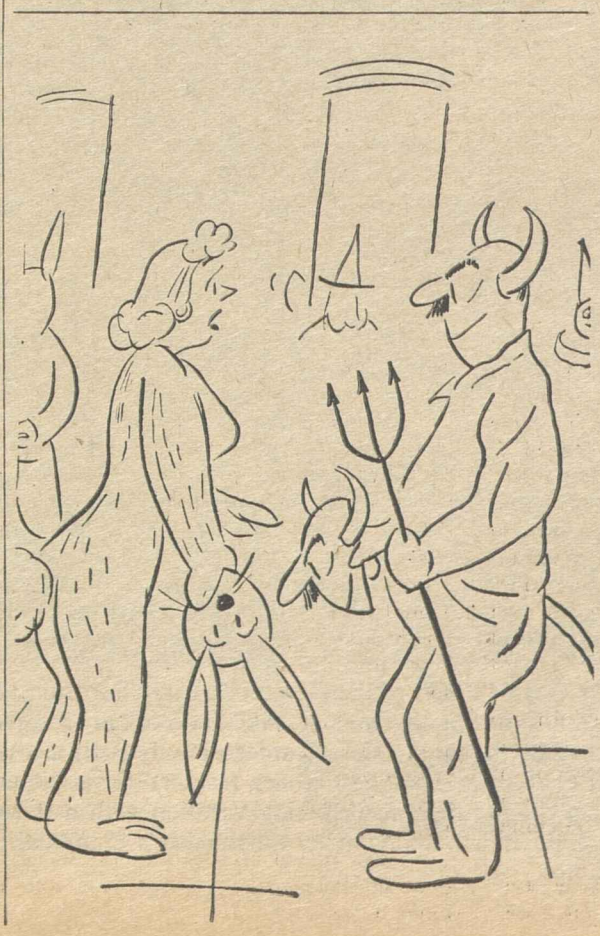
Here in this country, the AAU gave its official sanction; Idaho State College, long holder of the U.S. collegiate boxing team title, offered its spacious arena for American team elimination bouts; such sport notables as Rocky Marciano, Gene Tunney, Jack Dempsey and Jimmy McLarnin agreed to make appearances; and noted referees like Harry Kessler and Ruby Goldstein agreed to officiate gratis.

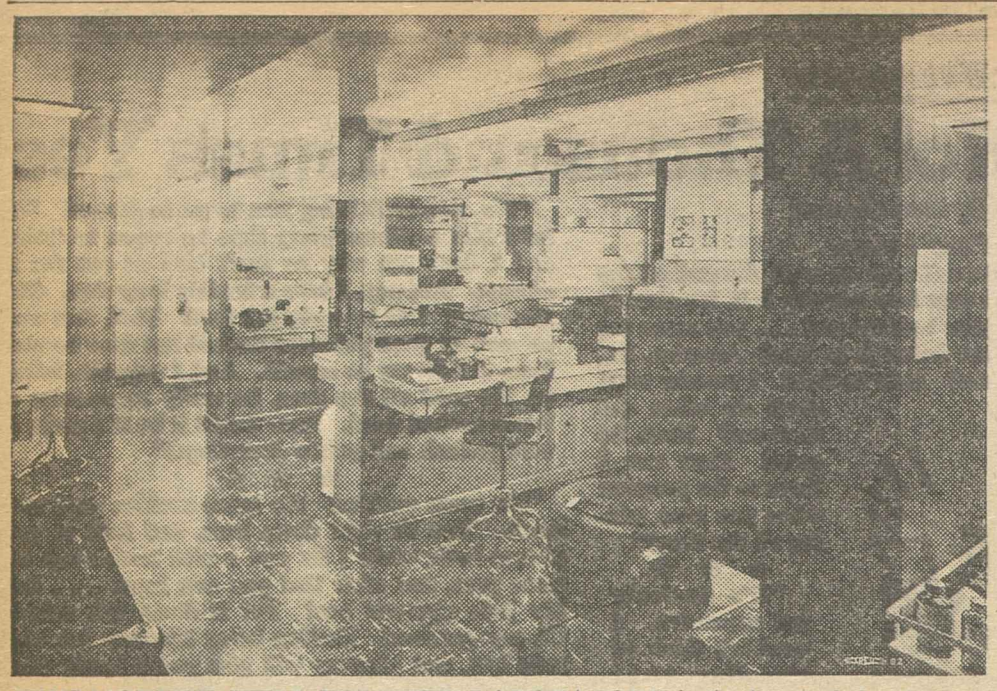
Some 125 amateur boxers, from approximately 20 nations, are expected to participate. They will come from Romania (behind the Iron Curtain), from Pakistan, Nationalist China, Japan, Uruguay, and Mexico—to name just a few countries which have accepted.

Most active of Neff's supporters from the ranks of organized labor here include:

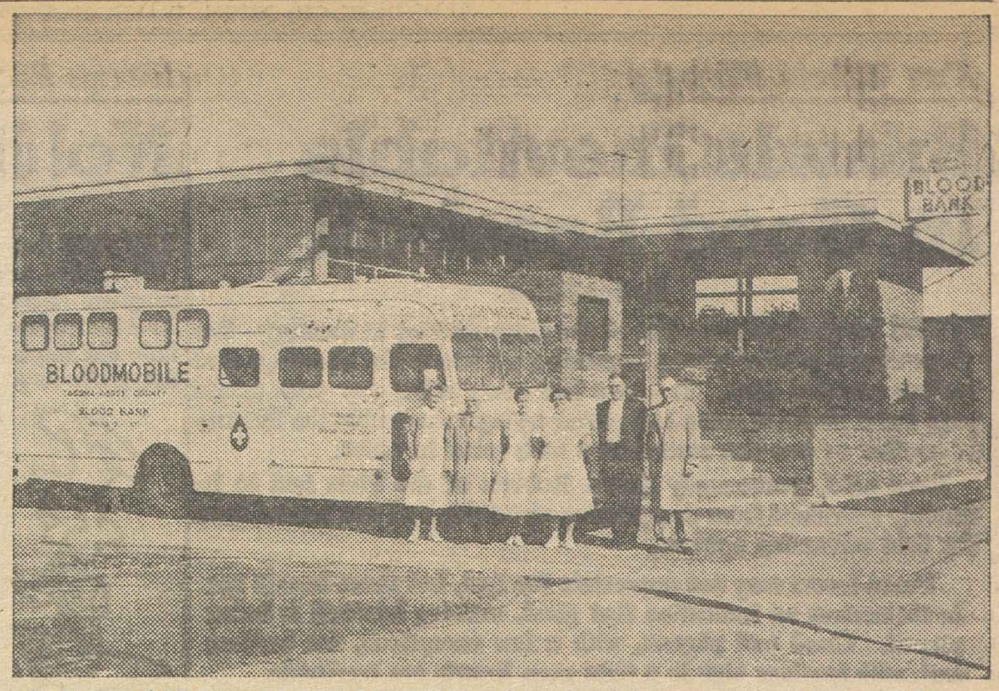
Harry Carr, president of the Seattle Central Labor Council and business representative of the District Council of Carpenters, and Paul E. Elliott, secretary of the local Community Services Committee, who are serving as co-chairmen of the three-day international boxing event; Ed Donahoe, editor of The Washington Teamster; William Bullwinkle, president of Aero Mechanics Local 751; Al Feldman, member of the Executive Board of Waiters Local 239, and Eugene Hauck, vice president of the Seattle Central Labor Council and business representative of the Automobile Salesmen's Local 882.

In addition to underwriting the tourney's costs, they are actively engaged in promoting block ticket sales among unions throughout the state and nation, in order to assure that the 16,000-seat pavilion will be filled to capacity during the three-day meeting.





THIS MODERN, WELL-EQUIPPED LABORATORY is the heart of the eleven-year-old Tacoma-Pierce County Blood Bank in Tacoma, Wash., sponsored by the Tacoma Central Labor Council as a community service activity. In this laboratory, blood is processed and then put under refrigeration to await distribution to clinics and hospitals.



A NEW $28,000 BLOODMOBILE joins the labor-sponsored Tacoma-Pierce County Blood Bank in Tacoma, Wash. The Blood Bank was inaugurated in 1946 by the medical profession, with the aid of the Tacoma Central Labor Council, after business, civic and fraternal organizations failed to respond to pleas for its establishment.

Labor-Sponsored Blood Bank 11 Years Old

Tacoma, Wash.—This month the Tacoma-Pierce County Blood Bank rounds out 11 full years of service to the whole community under the joint sponsorship of the Tacoma Central Labor Council and the medical profession.

This outstanding example of labor's role in community services dates back to July 23, 1946, when the blood bank opened its doors after doctors had appealed to the Central Labor Council for support. The plea to organized labor came only after all business, civic and fraternal organizations had failed to respond to doctors' urgings to sponsor such a venture.

Eleven years ago, money was the first essential ingredient in establishing the blood bank, so organized labor devised a plan whereby members of unions affiliated with the CLC could purchase membership for $1. In return they received a guarantee that the member and his dependents would be supplied indefinitely with free blood for transfusions.

To enjoy the privilege, however, members are required to replace each unit of blood used in order to replenish the blood reserve. Non-members also receive blood free of charge, but must replace each pint used with two pints. Failure to replenish the blood supply involves a processing charge of $7.50, which is less than cost, and a penalty of $30 for each unit used and not replaced.

When the membership campaign had raised $30,000 the Tacoma-Pierce County Blood Bank was incorporated as a non-profit, charitable institution operating under a policy of supplying whole blood to any person in the community who might need it.

Self-supporting since its inception, the Blood Bank is operated by a board of trustees comprised of four members of the Central Labor Council and three representatives of the medical profession. All seven serve without compensation in managing the destiny of this community project.

Originally operating in rented quarters, the blood bank quickly outgrew them and a building fund was created with a view to constructing a modern headquarters.

In 1951 a lot was purchased at the Tacoma Medical Center, plans for the new building were approved, and construction began. During the course of construction the blood bank stood in need of funds for its completion and an interest-free loan of $44,500 was made by the Central Labor Council. The loan was repaid within two years. Total cost of the new building, including all modern equipment, was approximately $100,000.

Added to the facilities of the bank in 1952 was a bloodmobile for collection of blood from various industrial plants and outlying communities. This method of collecting blood proved so successful that today about 20 percent of the total supply of blood used by the bank is donated through this method. Earlier this year the first bloodmobile was replaced with a more up-to-date vehicle complete with the latest equipment used by the medical profession in the blood-donor field.

A supply of whole blood of various types is kept in storage by the bank at all hospitals in Pierce County in order to meet both ordinary and emergency needs. Most labor unions maintain "blood pools" in the bank for the use of members and families. Religious, fraternal and civic organizations do likewise.

THANKS TO THE COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE of the New York City CIO Council and the Herald Tribune's Fresh Air Fund, scores of children of union members in New York are receiving free summer vacations at the seven camps operated by the fund. Here Cathleen Bandy (left) whose mother is a member of a Garment Workers' local in Queens, and Natale Faronea (center) whose father is a member of Machinists Local 116 in Brooklyn, discuss their forthcoming vacation with a news broadcaster from a New York radio station. The children are among many which labor's Community Services Committee is sponsoring at the summer camps.

Labor's Community Health Role Praised

New York—The American Public Health Association has hailed the action of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee for its action in "exploring the role labor might play in community health education."

Hailing labor's action as "a great step forward," an editorial in the July issue of the American Journal of Public Health said the action emphasizes the need for helping workers to understand "what they must do to achieve and maintain" good health.

The editorial noted that while industrial medical departments have been concerned with the health of workers "the industrial setting is not the proper place for health education."

Organized labor, the association said in its editorial comment, recognizes that the health education program must be undertaken in the community and that this realization stimulated the CSC to taking "an active and aggressive part in seeing what labor itself, with the cooperation of health agencies, can do for its members."

The APHA praised trade unions for their "unusual success in the field of labor education," adding:

"Now it is assuming a responsibility of greater dimensions, namely the health of its members and the need to educate them to improve their health and that of their families. For the fulfillment of this idea, organized labor must accept a greater share of community responsibility, to see that the services and facilities needed for maintaining health are available. Labor leadership must become better informed about community health resources, community health problems, as well as the steps which can be taken to cope with such problems.

"Labor can make an outstanding contribution to community health education. Many have felt that an effective adult health education program can be developed within the ranks of labor. Now with the leadership shown by the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, we can hope to see the development of active and effective programs to this end."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ONE OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL QUESTIONS is the power of Pres. Eisenhower, after six months in his second term, to influence and dominate the future of this country. On this subject there is much uncertainty among both politicians and newspapermen.

Sen. Aiken, a Vermont Republican of decent faith, stalked out of a Republican Senate caucus on civil rights the other day charging that his colleagues were interested in votes rather than righteousness and evenhanded equity.

Stewart Alsop, an able columnist, traced the record of Eisenhower's remarkable shifts on the Defense Dept. budget and suggested that strong leadership simply did not reside in that man. To Alsop it was incredible that Eisenhower should encourage Senate Democrats to help restore Defense Dept. budget items the House had cut—and then sell his Democratic supporters out by announcing that less money was acceptable.

Doris Fleeson, another acute observer, commented on the Senate clashes of Sen. Capehart, an Old Guard Republican from Indiana, and the anti-Eisenhower Sen. Kerr, Democrat of Oklahoma. She found it remarkable that Capehart, who fought Ike in 1952, should be so sharply switched to Eisenhower's side in 1957, and she thought the explanation might lie in Eisenhower's voting plurality last year.

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THE OFFICIAL DEMOCRATIC LINE in this election offyear is that despite Ike in the White House, despite southern attitudes on civil rights, Democrats have a "good chance" to "increase" their margins of control in Congress and the states in 1958.

According to this line, Democrats must risk only 11 Senate seats next year, and nearly all of these are "safe," whereas 21 GOP seats, several of them marginal, will be subject to new decisions by the voters.

The steady "trend," Democratic spokesmen argue, indicates that even through the Eisenhower years their party has gained governorships and members of the House of Representatives. They suggest that this "trend" will continue.

The official White House line, on the other hand, is that Eisenhower can somehow maintain influence over his party for three more years—despite his almost lame-duck status—and control the nomination of his successor.

The White House doctrine is that no matter how much the President wavers and wobbles, no matter how he startles Mr. Alsop or how he puzzles Democrats and Republicans trying to discover what he really stands for on civil rights, defense, school aid and disarmament, the general's managers will pull a white rabbit out a hat and make everything wonderful for Republicans in 1958 and 1960.

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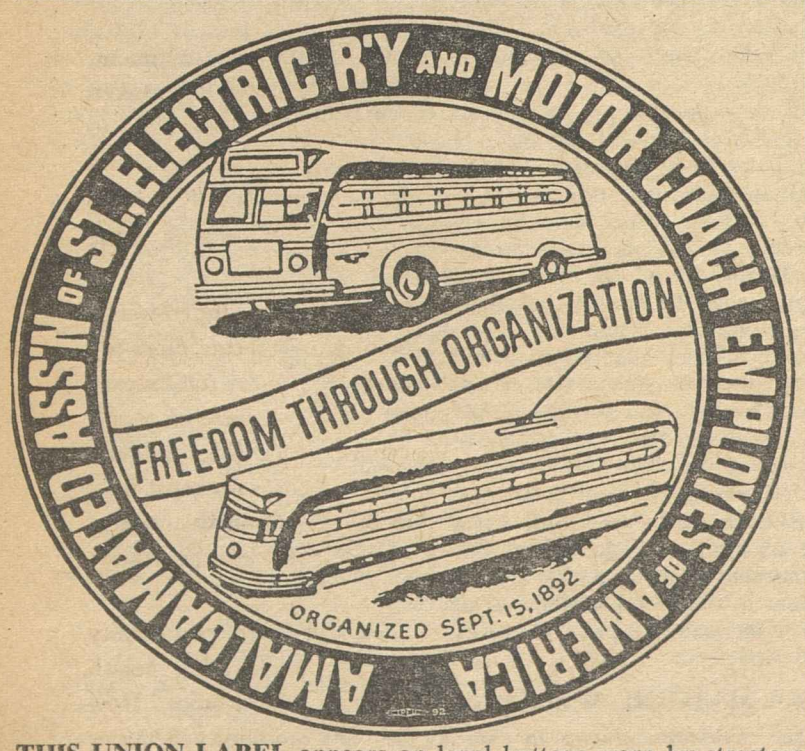
BOTH THESE THEORIES obviously cannot be correct. If Capehart is correct in his assumption that somehow the voters are devoted to Eisenhower, it still does not explain how the GOP will operate effectively when Ike's name is not on the ballot. He has not remade his party, by tough applications of patronage and leadership, as Wendell L. Willkie would have remade it if elected in 1940 or 1944.

Nevertheless, the Democrats are surely wrong in assuming that with the practical abolition of Eisenhower as a ballot factor they will "gain" political influence automatically.

A strange fluidity is observable in political affairs. Curious shifts of voting patterns and political emphasis are taking place.

This observer is reminded of the Democratic congressman who remarked last year, thankfully, that his Negro constituents had supported him—"but that he wasn't sure they would again unless Democrats helped produce a decent civil rights bill, and he wouldn't blame them if they didn't."



THIS UNION LABEL appears on lapel buttons worn by streetcar and motor coach operators who are members of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America.

Vandercook Says:

Southern 'Rights' Fears Quieted

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDST.)

FOR many days, men of diametrically opposing opinions in the Senate have sanely discussed civil rights legislation. There is even serious speculation that civil rights bill may, at long last, become law.

Liberals from the rest of the nation who support the bill, and the 18 southern senators who have sworn to fight it to the last, because intemperate words have been so largely avoided, are still speaking to each other, as has not always been true during previous debates of this same question.

Vandercook

With some exceptions, senators of both camps are, therefore, still capable of sober thoughts. On the southern side, it is hinted now a widespread, though still very private, belief that a completely adamant refusal to consider any civil rights bill of any description might simply end in humiliating failure.

The belief is, then, that the South is prepared to accept some sort of compromise, because its spokesmen feel that if they resist too fiercely what is now self-evidently the will of the majority of their colleagues, and of the American people, they will be beaten.

At the same time, there is increasing awareness among the supporters of the bill that they, too, must compromise. The one way in which everything might still be lost would be, they think, to demand everything at once.

So impeccable an exponent of the principle that all American citizens should enjoy the rights of citizens as Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota has already pointed the way to conciliation. When Democrat Humphrey joined with Republican Knowland to propose that the civil rights bill should be amended so that federal troops should never be called upon to enforce the provisions of that bill, the exaggerrated fears of the southern leaders were quieted.

What is happening, what must happen, and what will go on happening, is that the pressure on the South to change its archaic racial attitude is mounting. The segregationists' generations-old demand, "to be left to themselves," will now, forever, be disregarded. That pressure to get on with long-delayed alterations in the social structure of the South is a fact. It can not be put off much longer.

Morgan Says:

Youth Challenges Franco Rule

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDST.)

TWENTY-ONE years ago civil war broke out in Spain. After almost three years of savage fighting, the Spanish republic was destroyed, a million lives were lost and Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin, who had helped fight the tragic conflict by proxy, took stock of the lessons they learned in weapons and tactics and which they were soon to apply in World War II. Those three dictators are gone, but Generalissimo Franco remains, the last real vistage of totalitarianism in western Europe.

Morgan

Time has a way of dealing with tyrants against which they have no effective opposition. Franco, who will be 65 in December, had a desperate love affair with the Axis during World War II, cynically but cleverly allowing himself to be courted by our side as well. He survived this gymnastic with support about which we Americans particularly should be neither happy nor proud.

But now forces and circumstances are combining within Spain which may at last unseat him. The most irresistable fact is that whole new generation has come of age. The potential impact of this has been vividly underlined this week by a leaflet circulated clandestinely in Madrid by university students. From the Spanish capital, American Correspondent Richard Mowrer has sent me the text of that handbill.

"Make Way!" it say to Franco. "Make way for us! For more than 20 years we have observed, passively and obediently, your rule. Now we are grown up. We believe we know what ought to be done. We believe Truth must be restored."

Dictators don't characteristically bend a sympathetic ear to student manifestos but other circumstances may help to force Franco to listen in spite of himself. The country is fighting a losing battle against inflation.

The consequent general unrest is yeast for a growing opposition, within the regime itself by Christian Democrats, rightist intellectuals, Monarchists, who don't really want a violent overthrow but are pressing Franco to relax his grip. The Falange, Spain's blueshirt party, is unhappy about his plan for eventual restoration of the monarchy.

But it's the younger generation as a whole, Mowrer indicates, which is most worth keeping an eye on. The youth may be the source of the most persistent and aggressive opposition through their efforts and the efforts of other elements of discontent are not coordinated, as yet.

The old Falange slogan that "Franco is Spain and Spain is Franco" is rapidly wearing out. Our future relations with Spain depend not upon him but upon this lusty if unpracticed generation coming up.

As We See It:

Close School Vote Predicted

PASSAGE of a bill for federal aid for school construction in the House of Representatives by a bipartisan coalition was predicted by a Republican and a Democratic member of the House Labor and Education Committee.

The prediction was made on "As We See It," public service program presented by the AFL-CIO over the American Broadcasting Co. radio network.

Rep. Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (R-Pa.) and Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D-W. Va.) both urged the people to write letters to their Senators and Congressmen because the vote is expected to be close. McConnell, who had talked with Pres. Eisenhower just before the broadcast, said that the President has made it "plain in many statements and speeches that he is in favor of federal aid."

Bailey said, "The House of Representatives will turn thumbs down on the proposal to inject this (the Powell amendment) into this legislation. There's no justification for it." The amendment, introduced last year by Rep. Clayton Powell, would deny Federal aid funds to any state that has not integrated its public schools.

Both representatives declared that the need for the legislation is urgent. They based this on surveys, the latest made during the Easter recess.

"The need is greatest," said McConnell, "in those areas where recent real estate developments have resulted in the construction of small dwelling houses unable to carry the needed tax load. Also, the people moving in, mostly young people, have two, three, four, five children, which necessitate the constant enlargement of school facilities without the tax base to provite for them. Many of these communities are desperate in their financial needs at the present time."

"They are still using one-room log school buildings in Kentucky, as an example," Bailey reported. "I visited a school in Kentucky that was attended by the late Chief Justice Fred Vinson. After 70 years, this building is still in use. Today it houses 525 high school students. It has dark hallways and one single drinking fountain for 525. There are also outside toilet facilities.

Both congressmen stressed that the measure is a compromise, and that, "The primary purpose is to stimulate local and state action, not to supplant it by Federal action."

GM Accused of 'Manipulating' Cost Figures in Plane Deal

General Motors Corp. has been accused of "manipulation" of cost figures that "borders on actual fraud" in a $375.9 million Air Force contract.

The charge was made by Chairman F. Edward Hebert (D-La.) after his House Armed Forces subcommittee, beginning a probe of profits on military airplane contracts, was told by the General Accounting Office that its audit showed GM, by failing to report known cost reductions, had made a $32,940,500 profit on the contract.

'Excess' Profits

That represented "excess" profits of $17,459,200 over what the government in its price negotiations "contemplated" as a fair rate of return, Lawrence J. Powers, top GAO official in the handling of military contracts, said.

GM's "excessive estimates on the fighter plane contract" resulted in "unreasonably high prices being paid by the government," Powers charged.

Moreover, he continued, the corporation is refusing to let government auditors see its books on incompleted defense contracts. Calling this the first case of its kind, Powers said that if GM's refusal is upheld and is followed generally by defense contractors, it would wreck GAO's auditing system.

"It looks to me like General Motors is trying to be bigger than the U.S. government and the U.S. Congress," Rep. Porter Hardy, Jr. (D-Va.) commented.

"I don't know what they're trying to cover up," Hebert said, "but it's very suspicious."

Criticize Repricing

The $375.9 million contract, awarded in 1952 and completed in 1955, covered the production of 599 F-84-F fighter planes at GM's Buick, Oldsmobile and Pontiac assembly division in Kansas City, Kans. The contract called for "repricing" at two stages of production and it was this repricing procedure that GAO criticized.

It said GM failed to report "known reductions" of $1.7 million in subcontractors' prices; that it overestimated its labor costs by $842,000; that it overestimated its overhead costs of $15,000 per plane and its administrative expense by $355,000, and that it charged $333,000 too much for spare parts.

Powers said the Air Force has asked GM three times to return the $1.7 million of savings on subcontracting "as a matter of principle," but the corporation has refused.

In a statement filed with the GAO report, GM rejected the GAO charges and termed its profits "reasonable." These amounted to 11.3 percent of sales before taxes and 5.4 percent after taxes, and were "substantially below the rate of profit realized by General Motors on its commercial business," it claimed.

AFL-CIO Dock Union Pledged Full Support

Chicago—The 200 delegates to the second convention of the Intl. Brotherhood of Longshoremen headed home with vows of continued support by the nation's top labor leaders still ringing in their ears.

Leading the list of unionists who pledged their aid to the IBL in its fight against the old Intl. Longshoremen's Association was William A. Lee, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Proud Spokesmen

In his welcoming talk Lee said, "We want to work with you—as brothers in the AFL-CIO—to build a union of longshoremen that will be the proud spokesmen of all who work on the docks, whether on the east or west coasts or at the great inland ports now booming across the land."

The ILA was ousted from the AFL in 1953 on grounds of corruption and racketeering. The IBL was formed from clean elements of the ousted union. The IBL, which has some 30,000 members, held its first convention here in 1954.

Harry E. O'Reilly, executive secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., said "the maritime unions of the AFL-CIO are not in the least concerned over any threats that the ILA may make to organize. Other maritime unions in the AFL-CIO already have had a taste of the ILA's kind of trade unionism. Should they use rough tactics, we'll be able to take care of them."

Long Re-elected

He said the Maritime Dept. is planning a membership drive for more than 40,000 in the Great Lakes and inland waterways.

Director of Organization for the AFL-CIO John Livingston told the IBL he was glad to meet with a "young, clean, aggressive union." He said the union will grow with the coming of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

He promised, "the AFL-CIO will not be behind you in your fight, it will be right there beside you." Livingston also brought greetings and vows of continued support from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Larry W. Long, IBL president, and E. L. "Buster" Slaughter, the union's secretary-treasurer, were re-elected to office.

Long told the delegates: "the people who the ILA wants to take from us are the same people who left it. They know of the New York mob and the corruption. The ILA has tried to get back into the house of labor. It won't get back into the house of labor until it gets rid of its top leaders.

"The ILA is worse off now than it was in 1953. Don't get shaky. They won't get into these lakes. . . . Besides that we'll get all the future dock workers when the St. Lawrence Seaway comes through."

In the form of constitutional changes and resolutions the delegates adopted the whole AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code as its own, put more rigid controls on finances and raised the per capita tax from 50 to 75 cents.

Vice presidents elected were: William Hoch, Buffalo; Owen J. Cavanaugh, Buffalo; John Brizek, Milwaukee; Fred Anderson, Superior, Wis.; August Wolf, Buffalo; Connie Petrini, Bridgeport, Conn.; Louis Carcione, Philadelphia; Juan Perez Roa, Puerto Rico; Francisco Cordiany, Puerto Rico; Floyd Box, Tacoma, Wash.; Frank Yeager, Galveston, Tex.; John Musick, Galveston; R. A. Walton, Chicago; David Connors, Buffalo; Frank Hargraves, St. Louis, Mo.; John J. Dwyer, New York, and Joseph F. Trainor, Philadelphia.

Rep. McConnell Quits House Sept. 1

Rep. Samuel K. McConnell (R-Pa.), ranking GOP member of the House Education and Labor Committee, has resigned effective Sept. 1.

The effect will be to make Rep. Ralph Gwinn (R-N. Y.) top-ranking GOP member of the committee and prospective chairman if Republicans should gain control of the House. Gwinn is an extreme right-wing foe of federal school aid and is hostile to unions. His postal frank has repeatedly been used to broadcast reprints of anti-liberal material for the Committee for Constitutional Government.

McConnell has cooperated with the Democratic majority in the last two sessions of Congress to obtain committee majorities in favor of moderate improvements of the minimum-wage law and in favor of a school aid bill.

He is expected to become president of the Cerebral Palsy Foundation.

United Garment Workers Plan Strong Public Relations Program

Seattle—Public relations is one of the greatest needs of labor, and should be developed to its fullest extent.

This was the keynote of the 26th annual convention of the United Garment Workers of America, held here.

It was fully developed by the union's president, Joseph P. McCurdy, who admitted the union has suffered from a lack of proper public relations. The oldest American union in the needle trades had more than 300 delegates in the session. They represented 75,000 members of the Garment Workers in the first convention ever to be held on the Pacific coast.

Resolutions under consideration by the convention concerned themselves with pension programs for the industry, an emphatic public relations program that included the hiring of a full-time public relations staff, joint negotiations throughout the industry and criticism of "shotgun investigations" being conducted by congressional committees of labor organizations.

A full contingent of local and state officials addressed the convention, headed by Washington's Gov. Albert D. Rosellini and leaders of civic and labor groups of the area. They praised the needlecraft industry of Washington and called attention to the steady progress that the garment workers have made throughout the nation.

John J. Gilhooley
Named to Labor Dept. post

Ike Elevates Gilhooley as Labor Aide

Pres. Eisenhower has nominated John J. Gilhooley, top staff assistant to Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, to be an assistant secretary of labor.

Gilhooley will fill the vacancy created in 1954 by the resignation of Harrison C. Hobart.

The 36-year-old Brooklyn, N. Y. native served as executive assistant to Mitchell from 1953 through 1955 when he was named special assistant. A graduate of Cornell Law School, he practiced law in New York from 1949 to 1953 when he joined the Labor Dept.

For the past three years he has served as an alternate to the secretary of labor on the President's Committee on Government Contracts. This year he represented the government at the Intl. Labor Organization conference in Geneva.

The Gilhooley nomination brings to full strength for the first time in three years the secretary's top staff. James T. O'Connell is serving as undersecretary and J. Ernest Wilkins and Rocco C. Siciliano as assistant secretaries.

Army Assists Law Violator, Says Potofsky

New York — The Amalgamated Clothing Workers has charged that army and air force procurement officials are attempting to "whitewash" a repeated law violator who recently was awarded more than $2,000,000 worth of government contracts.

Jacob S. Potofsky, Amalgamated president, made the charge in reply to a letter from Maj-Gen. Webster Anderson, executive director, Military Clothing and Textile Supply Agency, Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, in which the general implied that the Southern Athletic Co., Knoxville, Tenn., one of the "Breezy" Wynn enterprises, could escape the consequences of its offenses under some sort of statute of limitations and was again entitled to government contracts.

"The repeated award of government contracts to firms with a record of multiple violations of law is unsound business policy and an affront to the moral sensibilities of the American people," Potofsky told Anderson.

NEW MARITIME AFFILIATE

The Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmith, Forgers & Helpers brotherhood has become the eleventh affiliate of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

Meany 'Alerts' Labor in Mock Atom Attack

Organized labor was asked by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to produce the skilled manpower needed "to aid in the national rehabilitation" following the recent mock atomic bomb attack on the nation's capital.

The simulated wartime disaster, known this year as Operation Alert, tested the government's plans for mobilizing defense and rescue forces if an enemy should strike. A number of labor representatives designated to serve as "executive reservists" took part.

Heading the AFL-CIO officials who participated was Joseph D. Keenan, an AFL-CIO vice president and secretary of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

As part of the operation, the National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee met at the secret "relocation" headquarters of the emergency wartime manpower administration. Taking part in its discussions were Peter Henle and Katherine P. Ellickson of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, W. G. Finn of the Machinists, and A. E. Lyon of the Railway Labor Executives Assn.

George P. Delaney, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, joined Keenan as his aide at one of the secret alert stations outside Washington.

Meany, acting in response to the government's "appeal" for AFL-CIO assistance in the "disaster," wired ODM Dir. Gordon Gray advising him that he had sent the following telegram to AFL-CIO affiliates:

"Urge you to render all possible assistance to Office of Defense Mobilization in procuring skilled manpower to aid in the national rehabilitation."

Farm Labor Import Plan Whitewashed

Ignoring strong objections filed by church, labor and Dept. of Labor spokesmen, a House Judiciary subcommittee has issued a report giving the Japanese farm labor program a clean bill of health.

The report calls for "a possible limited expansion" of the program and declared: "No abuse and no misapplication of the letter or the spirit of the governing statute has been brought to the attention of the special subcommittee."

While whitewashing the program, however, the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), in the body of its report took cognizance of labor's blanket condemnation of the grower-sponsored recruitment of farm workers from Japan.

It recommended that "caution and close scrutiny of the effects of the admission of Japanese temporary agricultural workers upon the employment conditions and opportunities for the domestic labor force be applied" in the program's continuation and possible enlargement.

"The special subcommittee does not believe that the Japanese agricultural workers' program could, or should, even approach the stage of a sizable supplemental labor importation program," the report declared.

"The subcommittee readily recognizes the validity of concern with the potential effect of the importation of foreign agricultural labor upon the wage scale and the availability of employment for domestic labor, as such concern was expressed by the labor unions and the Dept. of Labor."

Slap at Ike:

House Votes Hike For Postal Workers

The Eisenhower Administration's substandard pay policies for postal employes were handed a resounding slap as the House, ignoring threats of a veto, passed a bill to raise postal salaries by an average of $546 a year.

The vote, on a roll call, was 379 to 38—a margin of 10 to 1. It requires a two-thirds majority—a margin of 3 to 2—to override a presidential veto.

Before passing the measure, the House beat back several attempts to reduce the 12.5 percent across-the-board increase voted by the House Post Office Committee, the amount which finally passed.

Earlier, announced plans of government employe unions to add a committee-approved bill boosting the salaries of 915,000 white collar civil service workers to the postal pay increase had to be dropped when House parliamentarians advised that the move would be ruled out of order because the measure was being considered under a discharge petition.

Operations Director Thomas G. Walters of the AFL-CIO Government Employes' Council predicted, however, that the House would act on the classified pay increase "soon."

The postal pay bill now goes to the Senate, where a similar measure has already been approved by the Senate Post Office Committee.

Pres. Eisenhower has declared flatly that he opposes any pay increase for postal or other government workers at this time on the grounds that it might be "inflationary."

House supporters of the bill pointed out that salaries of federal employes over the last six years have lagged far behind those in private industry and that even the 12.5 percent increase voted will not bring them entirely in line with non-government pay.

Unions Test New Types of Bargaining

Monticello, Ill.—Unions will be developing some new types of bargaining programs, Assistant Dir. Peter Henle of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research told the fourth annual conference of state medication agencies.

Henle predicted there will be continuing emphasis on winning sizable wage increases commensurate with the increase in the economy's productivity. For many unions, he said, wage boosts may require their full attention since they operate in industries where workers' primary concern must be to boost the immediate standard of living.

There will be union proposals, he went on, to make up for shortcomings, gaps and inadequacies apparent in benefit programs to meet the hazard of sickness, old age and unemployment.

A third broad area of union interest will be bargaining proposals centering around a demand for increased leisure. With less time or fewer workers needed after technological advances, a background is developing, Henle said, against which it will be possible to reduce hours of work without any reduction in weekly pay.

New proposals will be made because of changes in the economy and geared to meet problems posed by shifts in the character and structure of industry. Automation, shifts in geographical locations of industry through migrations and business mergers and changes in the makeup of the workforce will bring about new demands in this area, Henle declared.

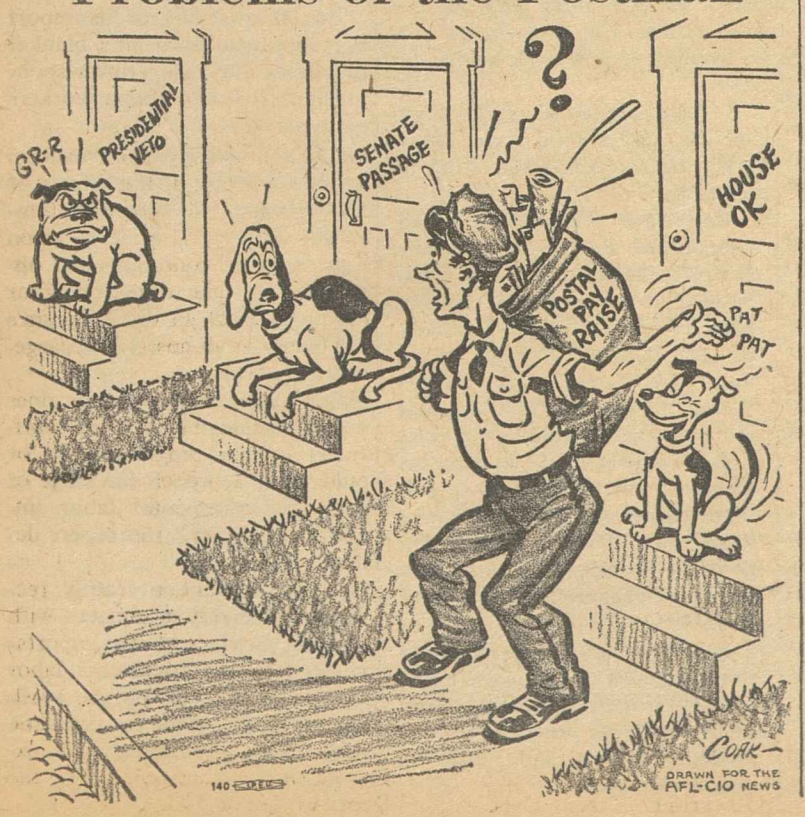
Lawton Barber Shops Get News

Lawton, Okla.—The worker of Lawton will now have access to the AFL-CIO News in every barber shop in the ctiy.

This addition to the reading material in the shops has been made possible by action taken by the Lawton Central Labor Union.

The action of the Lawton Central Labor Union follows a pattern established by the barber's union in many other cities. The practice was first started in Baltimore some years ago. Victor Hood, international representative of the Barbers, explained that through such subscriptions the AFL-CIO News is made available not only to the union barbers working in the shops but also to the customers.

Problems of the Postman



FIRST AFL-CIO TRAINEE in trade union leadership, Ramon Solis Reano (left), gives his first impressions about the U.S. labor movement to members of the AFL-CIO staff. Solis, who is secretary of defense of the Federation of Textile Workers of Peru, was interviewed after spending the first two weeks of his six-month training period in Washington. Throwing the questions are, from left, Milton Plumb, assistant editor of the AFL-CIO News, Harry Pollak, associate AFL-CIO inter-American representative, and Miss Rosa Sabroso, daughter of Pres. Arturo Sabroso of the Peruvian Confederation of Workers, now a secretary in the AFL-CIO Inter-American Representative's office.

AFL-CIO Pilot Project Is Praised By First Union Trainee from Peru

By Milton Plumb

The symbol of the AFL-CIO appearing on its official seal—hands clasped in friendship—might very well also be used as a symbol of how the labor movements of North and South America work together. That's the suggestion of Ramon Solis Reano, secretary of defense in the Federation of Textile Workers of Peru, now visiting the United States as the first trainee under the AFL-CIO pilot project for training in union leadership.

After spending the first two weeks of his scheduled six-month U.S. visit in Washington, where he met with officials of the AFL-CIO, international unions and government agencies, Solis is now in New York. There he is learning methods of union organizing and administration in the United States from Spanish-speaking members of unions in the textile, garment and maritime industries.

He expects to go west in October to meet with oil, mining and steel workers before attending the AFL-CIO convention in December.

Very Good Idea

Interviewed at the close of his stay in the nation's capital, Solis, a 42-year-old worker at the Hilados Peinados Santa Catalina Factory No. 2 in Lima, was enthusiastic about the AFL-CIO sponsored project for training Latin American labor leaders.

"I'm very glad to be the first to come here under this very good idea," Solis said.

He is anxious to learn all he can about union methods and then to get back to Peru and "apply what I learn in such a way that the AFL-CIO won't be disappointed," he added.

Under the pilot project authorized by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Solis is the first of two Latin American trade unionists who will be brought to the United States by the AFL-CIO for training. The Trade Union Council of Guatemala has been asked to select a candidate for the second trainee.

Government Approved

The AFL-CIO program, officially approved by the State Department under the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, affords each trainee an opportunity to work closely with AFL-CIO affiliated unions and to receive training under their sponsorship.

The AFL-CIO is paying all transportation and living expenses during the training period and, in addition, will subsidize the trainees' salary as organizers with the major federation of labor in their home countries for one year after their return.

After the idea of the program has been tested in practice, the Executive Council intends to weigh the results under the pilot project and consider enlarging the undertaking.

Solis, however, said that he is sure that the program would be "very helpful" in other countries of Latin America. It is an important way, he declared, of "letting workers of other countries know that the workers of the United States are willing to help them."

"The labor movements of North and South America can help each other in many ways," Solis said. "Right now, however, we of Latin America must look to the workers of the United States, because your labor movement is so big and strong."

Solis, the father of five children, said that he joined the Peruvian labor movement 18 years ago "for the reasons of a worker" and has been active ever since. As secretary of defense of Peru's 30,000-member textile union, he is the official chiefly concerned with solving problems pertaining to salary levels, conditions of work, and claims and grievances.

Peru's Labor Gaining

Peru's labor movement has seen many ups and downs since Solis became a member. He said the movement has begun to move forward again, following the election last July of Manuel Prado as Peru's new president. At present, about 400,000 of a total of three million workers are represented in the Peruvian Confederation of Labor.

As in other Latin American countries, where living standards are low, the Communists have tried to penetrate the Peruvian labor movement, but "they always find strong opposition" and have not been successful, Solis said.

Many firms owned by U.S. capital operate in Peru's chief industries, mining, oil, shipping and sugar and cotton raising. Solis said that, "as a guest in your country" he did not want to criticize their operations, but "speaking in a fraternal way," he hoped that the American labor movement would "continue to use its influence" to prevent exploitation.

"Because the record of these firms is not always good, the work which the American labor movement is doing to offset it is very important," he declared. "The workers of Peru understand that labor in both countries is fighting the same forces. We don't get confused. We know that there's a difference between the workers of the United States and the concerns from your country which operate in ours."

Higher wages, Solis believes, are the most important immediate need of Peru's economy. At present, in the textile industry, the largest manufacturing industry in Peru, the average pay comes to only about $1.55 for an eight-hour day.

Solis praised the role which the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) is playing. He said that it has helped the workers of Peru by sending educational materials, and by providing scholarships and aid to the Peruvian Confederation of Labor.

RAILWAY EXPRESS AGREES

New York—Agreement between locals of the Teamsters and the Railway Express Agency has ended an 88-day strike in a number of cities. The pact provides increases worth 29 cents an hour in wages and fringe benefits.

Ethics Group to Get Textile Funds Case

Meany Tells Probers of Earlier Charges Filed by AFL Council

(Continued from Page 1)

furnished another financial report reducing the claimed organizing expenses.

Earlier testimony by union auditor Eric Jansson revealed that this second report reduced the claimed May, 1952, "organizing" expenses by $57,000—the amount that actually went into the Klenert and Valente homes.

Jansson thereafter went to Meany, the AFL-CIO president said, and told him how the second report was rejiggered. He also resigned as union auditor.

In September, 1952, Meany related what he knew of the story to the AFL Executive Council.

Cleared by Board

The UTW officers, he said, "had presented a report that they admitted was a false report. The fact that I was in possession of this information was a compelling reason for bringing the information to the attention of the (UTW) ruling body"—the executive board.

On authority of the Executive Council, he continued, he and two other council members "presented this material" to the UTW board in September, 1952.

In January, 1953, a UTW subcommittee reported that "none of the money of the Textile Workers had been misused, and there was no connection" between the purchase of houses by Valente and Klenert and the "misuse" of funds that Meany suspected, he testified.

Money Repaid

The AFL could do nothing more, Meany said, and not until the McClellan committee hearings did he learn that union money had actually been used for the Klenert and Valente homes and the misuse was covered up by misleading letters regarding alleged "escrow" funds for a union building.

"We were told that the money was sort of sequestered to see that someone would not steal it." "And, of course," Meany asked sarcastically, "what better way than to put it into your own house where you can keep it under daily surveillance."

Testimony before the McClellan committee revealed that Klenert and Valente eventually repaid the $57,000 to the union by substantial personal borrowings, including bank loans secured by endorsements of firms with which the UTW bargained collectively.

Klenert refused to acknowledge any impropriety in the use of the $57,000 or in the elaborate false letters regarding "escrow" accounts by which the use of the funds was concealed from Jansson, the auditor, and the union's own trustees.

Klenert also declined to admit any impropriety in his purchases of women's clothing, radios, television sets, milk stools and golfer's lamps with union money.

Many such items were purchased when Klenert was staying in a hotel, were charged to his hotel account, and he approved payment of the bills and signed the checks. Klenert said he must have made such purchases from a $6,500 expense allowance granted him by the union when his salary was $7,500 a year.

Joseph Jacobs, UTW southern director, who triples in brass by serving also as union counsel and head of an auto leasing firm that rents cars to the union, testified that his own gross income of about $30,000 a year from the union was not excessive.

He insisted that Klenert and Valente were properly cleared by the UTW board subcommittee on which he served—a clearance that Meany called a "complete whitewash."

Jacobs said that charges against the two officials arose from "venom" and "bias" on Meany's part arising out of a jurisdiction tangle between the UTW and the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

John T. Curran

Curran Named To Legislative Staff Post

John T. Curran, former vice president of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, has been named an AFL-CIO legislative representative by Pres. George Meany.

A graduate of Bishop Loughlin Memorial High School in Brooklyn, Curran attended St. Francis College before going to work for Helena Rubenstein, Long Island City, N. Y. He was one of the original organizers and the first president of the union local set up in the cosmetic firm.

After heading his local for 12 years, Curran served as a member of the international executive board and director of District 3 of the former, Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers from 1948 until 1955, when his union merged with the Oil Workers.

Curran was elected a vice president of the OCAW at the merger convention and placed in charge of the new union's Washington office.

Probers Hazy On Labor Regulations

(Continued from Page 1)

the Plumbers Union is a "member unit of the AFL-CIO. . . .

"There is no such title as 'AFL' by itself, or 'CIO' by itself—it is only the combined title," Meany explained patiently.

"Thank you," said Goldwater, now presumably enlightened about the AFL-CIO.

Meany Outlines Thinking

Other questioning by committee members on a somewhat higher level brought out some clues to Pres. Meany's thinking on the problem of ethical practices.

- The AFL-CIO will continue to act in future cases on the basis of the record and facts brought to light by the McClellan committee.
- **Meany feels "quite sure" that the United Automobile Workers will follow the principles enunciated by the Ethical Practices Codes in the cases of a dozen UAW members who used the Fifth Amendment on questions of past or present membership in the Communist Party. They had appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.**
- The AFL-CIO president does not wish to comment "in any way" on the acquittal of Teamster Vice-Pres. James R. Hoffa by a federal district court jury in Washington—on the basis that the Teamsters Union case, which "involves a great many people," is now before the Ethical Practices Committee and will eventually come before the AFL-CIO Executive Council.
- Meany does "not want to make a blanket decision" about union officers who have been convicted of crimes in the past but still hold union office.

Meany said: "I know it's possible that men who have been convicted of crimes are trying to lead a better life. It would all depend on the circumstances, but I would say, off hand, a union leader who is convicted of corruption and extortion should cease to be a union leader forthwith."

- "One of the problems we have to face" is that concerning union executive boards where a substantial number, or a majority, of the members are under the direct, or indirect, financial control of the union president.

In some unions, Meany pointed out, executive board members hold appointed positions as organizers and their salary depends on the attitude of the union president "who they, in their capacity as executive board members, must pass on.

"This points up a problem which I certainly am aware of, and am concerned about. Just how we can handle it, I would not say at this time. I think we are going to look into it."

7-27-57

Friends Boom Hoffa To Head Teamsters

Chicago—A drive to elect Teamsters Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa as president of the 1.5 million-member union got under way here following Hoffa's acquittal on federal bribery, obstruction and conspiracy charges.

Harold J. Gibbons of St. Louis, secretary-treasurer of the union's Central States Conference and chairman of its National Warehouse Div., announced that some 200 of Hoffa's "friends" would meet here July 26.

Hoffa himself launched speculation that he might seek the presidency immediately after the jury foreman intoned "not guilty" at his trial in Washington, D. C., on charges of trying to "plant a spy" on the staff of the McClellan rackets committee.

The verdict "proved that if you are honest and tell the truth you have nothing to fear," he declared.

"I will call a meeting of my friends in Chicago and determine what my future activities will be in the international."

Gibbons is Hoffa's principal lieutenant in the Central States Conference and has spoken repeatedly to Teamster's groups in the past several months in defense of Hoffa during the latter's period of McClellan committee troubles.

Four in Running

Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck has announced that he will not seek re-election at the convention opening Sept. 30 in Miami Beach, Fla. Gibbons said that Hoffa "is more able for the job" than anyone else "mentioned to date."

Avowed candidates thus far are Vice Pres. John T. O'Brien, Chicago, Vice Pres. Thomas L. Hickey, New York, and Joseph J. Diviny, San Francisco. There have been reports that some groups have requested Rep. John F. Shelley (D-Calif.), to accept the presidency.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) of the Senate committee said that Hoffa might well be summoned to testify in the forthcoming major hearings on so-called Teamsters "paper locals" in New York. These hearings, the senator said, will open July 30 and will last for at least two weeks.

A "paper local," so-called, is one with few or no actual members but with "officers" granted a "charter" that constitutes in effect a "hunting permit" to find members, enter backdoor "contracts" with employers actually resisting unions and/or vote the local's pretended strength in area or international union elections.

Many potential witnesses implicated in the "paper locals" and alleged gangsterism in the New York area, it is understood, are refusing to testify to committee staff investigators and have invoked the Fifth Amendment.

Hoffa also faces trial in New York on a federal indictment accusing him of tapping wires in his Detroit headquarters.

McClellan said after the verdict acquitting Hoffa that his committee would continue to employ, as a staff member, the government star witness on the bribery indictment, John Cye Cheasty.

"I do not regard the verdict of the jury as a reflection on Cheasty," McClellan said. "I have implicit faith in his integrity and loyalty."

Testimony in the one-month trial of Hoffa saw the Teamsters' vice president swear he had hired Cheasty as a lawyer, did not knowingly receive "secret" committee documents, and had paid Cheasty in cash only at the latter's request.

Cheasty swore that Hoffa hired him to "get a job" on the staff and pass out information so that Hoffa could "prepare" witnesses to be called.

Lowe, Iowa State Labor Commissioner

Des Moines, Ia. — Don Lowe, business manager for Street Railway Employes Div. 441, has been named state labor commissioner by Gov. Herschel Loveless (D.) for a two-year term.

Lowe is a past president of the Trades and Labor Assembly here.

GOP Backs Down In Probe Wrangle

(Continued from Page 1)

Reuther in Detroit charged that the decision to "broaden" the committee's activities into "political activities and secondary boycotts" arose from "certain Republican senators hostile to the labor movement" who feared the "overwhelming section of the labor movement, including the UAW, could not be smeared by an investigation into racketering and other unethical or illegal practices."

The UAW's "policy of cooperation with the committee is not altered," he added, and he promised to defend the rights of labor to defend its members against employers like the Kohler Co. and to engage in political education.

The public committee session July 18 began with a statement from Ives—immediately after appearance of Newsweek—saying he was "deeply disturbed" by reports of "alleged differences" and saying that the committee had "an excellent staff headed by Chief Counsel Kennedy."

Denounce Article

Sen. Kennedy promptly denounced the Newsweek article by name and demanded that Republican members say openly whether they thought "the chief counsel has ignored demands for an investigation of Reuther" for the purposes implied.

Sen. Karl Mundt (R-S.D.) said he was "perfectly satisfied" with committee procedures recently adopted.

McClellan, gaveling down the "love feast," pointed out that the UAW Kohler strike had been going on three years and "I have never thought it was the function of this committee to settle a strike."

Two aspects of the Kohler strike might be investigated, he said—"violence on both sides" and the secondary boycott. But he warned that if the committee allowed "partisan politics" to intrude, "the effectiveness of our work will be impaired."

In the background of the explosion were these solid facts, known to reporters regularly covering the committee:

1—Some Republicans had complained they were not sufficiently "informed" on investigations in advance and recently tried to strip Counsel Kennedy of control of the staff by setting up "task forces" for various "areas" of inquiry. The proposal did not reach a committee vote.

2—Goldwater said in a recent Chamber of Commerce speech that Reuther and the UAW "have done more damage to freedom than the peculiar financial transactions of (Teamsters Pres.) Dave Beck."

3—Sen. Carl Curtis (R-Neb.) shows interest in the inquiry primarily through hostile questions involving union practices such as the union shop, picketing and secondary boycotts.

AFL-CIO News

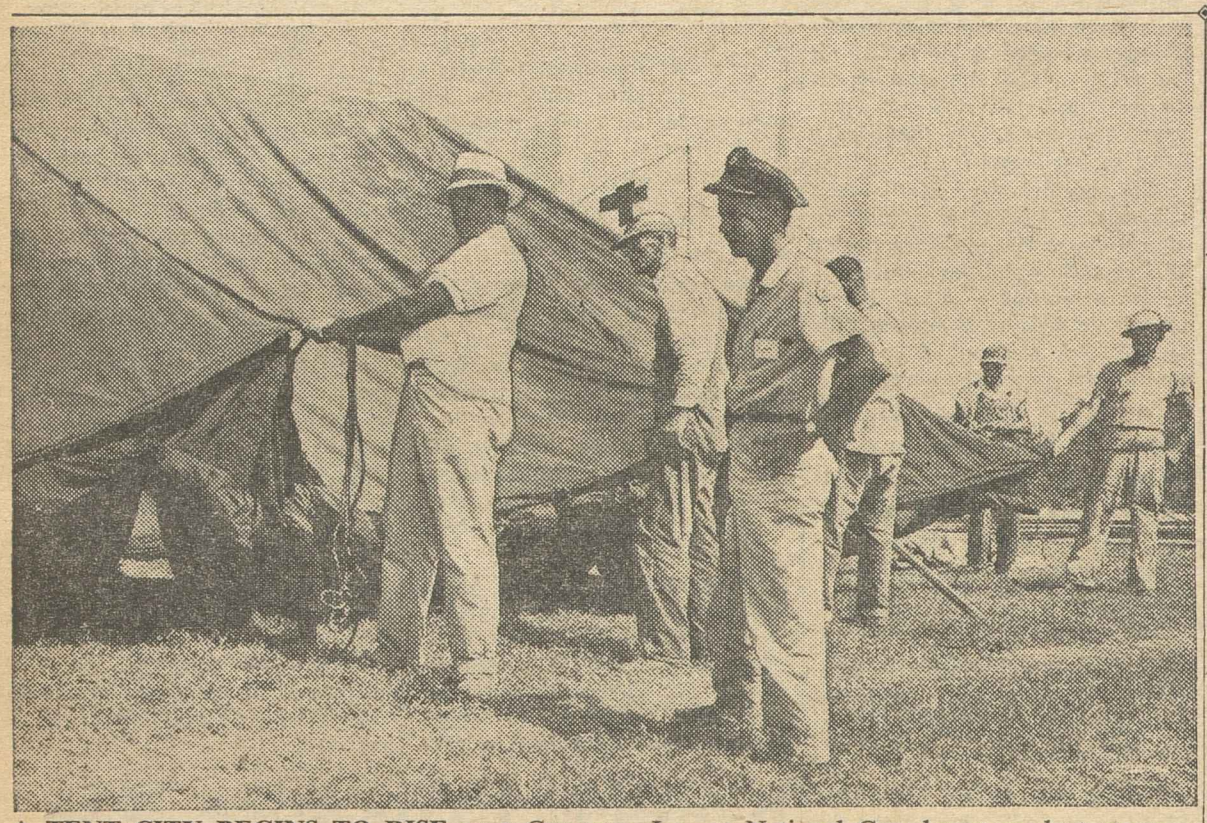
Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, August 3, 1957

No. 31

'Meaningful' Civil Rights Bill Pushed by AFL-CIO



A TENT CITY BEGINS TO RISE near Cameron, La., as National Guardsmen ready temporary quarters for AFL-CIO building tradesmen who have volunteered their services to rebuild homes for neediest victims of the hurricane and accompanying tidal wave. Nearly 200 members of organized labor will be assigned to work crews as the program gets under way.

Labor, Red Cross Will Build Homes for 'Audrey' Victims

By Gene Zack

Lake Charles, La.—A volunteer army of skilled craftsmen, mobilized from AFL-CIO building trades unions throughout Louisiana and East Texas, stands ready to launch a "crash" reconstruction program to provide new homes for families hardest hit by Hurricane Audrey.

The program will be launched in this storm-battered area on Aug. 3 and 4. At that time five new homes—the vanguard of scores to be erected for the hurricane's victims—will be built from the ground up under a program of teamwork involving organized labor and the American Red Cross.

Announcement of the rehabilitation program for this area which was engulfed by the season's first hurricane and an accompanying tidal wave, came from Victor Bussie, President of the Louisiana State Labor Council AFL-CIO, and Donald Stout, director of the Red Cross hurricane relief program here.

There will be 35 building trades craftsmen in each home-building team—representing the Carpenters, Plumbers, Electricians, Bricklayers, Roofers, Painters and Laborers unions. Each crew will be able to do a complete homebuilding job in two days.

The Red Cross will provide the building materials for the project as reconstruction begins in the hard-hit communities of Cameron, Creole and Grand Chenier.

In Washington Robert C. Edson, national director of Red Cross disaster services, said this was the first time a large scale project of this nature has been attempted in a disaster area. "The whole labor movement of a state is moving in to help their fellow citizens in need."

Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, issued a statement in New York which said, "this is another fine example of how organized labor responds to its citizenship duties in time of crisis. The program of the Louisiana building trades unions in volunteering to rebuild homes is one of the brightest chapters in labor's long history of community service."

AFL-CIO locals throughout the state had contributed to a Louisi-

(Continued on Page 11)

3 Cities Added To 'Jobs Scarce' List

Three major American cities—Detroit, Erie, Pa. and Knoxville, Tenn.—have been added to the Labor Dept's list of areas with over 6 percent unemployment.

The department said job cutbacks in automobile, machinery, metals and other industries were responsible for the new classification and made the cities eligible for special treatment in obtaining government contracts.

The addition of the three cities brings to 24 the number of areas with "substantial" unemployment. A year ago this category contained 23 areas.

An additional 82 areas were listed as having "moderate" unemployment.

Urges Senate Kill Crippling Changes

The AFL-CIO Executive Committee has called on the Senate to pass a "meaningful" civil rights bill without "crippling trial-by-jury amendment."

The eight-man group that functions between sessions of the AFL-CIO Executive Council termed the proposed jury-trial amendments an "extraneous" issue raised to frustrate the basic purposes of the legislation.

'Cease-Fire' Blocked

Referring specifically to a proposed amendment being sponsored by Senators Joseph O'Mahoney, Estes Kefauver and Frank Church that would provide for jury trials in all contempt cases stemming from use of federal injunctions, including labor legislation, the committee declared:

"The AFL-CIO cannot and will not permit itself to judge the appropriateness of this proposed change because of any possible advantages to organized labor.

"We believe the Congress would be better advised to handle separately and thoroughly the whole question of contempt proceedings and make whatever changes in the law which thorough study dictate."

The AFL-CIO statement came as the Senate moved toward a probable fierce fight on the jury trial amendment, and possibly several versions of such amendments, after leaders were frustrated in an attempt at a "cease-fire" to clean up business blocked behind the measure.

In his weekly press conference Pres. Eisenhower expressed his opposition to any change in the bill which would provide jury trials in contempt of court cases.

Bill Weakened

Reviewing the present status of the civil rights measure, the AFL-CIO Executive Committee noted that the bill has been "seriously weakened" by elimination of the section which "aimed at the guarantee of equal protection of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Unity Voted In Texas, Kansas

Texas and Kansas have become the 26th and 27th states respectively to merge their central AFL-CIO bodies.

The Texas State AFL-CIO came into being in the Austin Coliseum, a converted B-29 hangar, as the presidents of the former Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council jointly brought down a gavel to open the proceedings.

Separate conventions of the Kansas State Federation of Labor and the Kansas State Industrial Union Council approved merger terms at meetings in Hutchinson, Kan.

The new organization, will be known as the Kansas State Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO. William Holly, president of the federation, was named president of the merged group. F. E. Black was elected secretary-treasurer, the same post he held in the state federation.

Thomas Presents Charter

H. T. Yount, former secretary-treasurer of the IUC, was elected vice president of the merged body. The organization will have only one vice president. Only the vice president and the secretary-treasurer are full-time, paid posts.

The new executive board is comprised of 10 members from the former state federation and six from the former IUC.

Most of the more than 1,700

(Continued on Page 3)

Building Trades Dept. Convenes To Act on Constitution Changes

Atlantic City—Constitutional revisions aimed at modernization and affording broader participation in its affairs will be presented to the special convention of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept. here Aug. 5.

Approximately 100 delegates from the 19 unions affiliated with the department will consider both the proposed revisions and the report of an AFL-CIO Executive Council committee setting up machinery designed to mediate jurisdictional disputes between building trades and industrial unions.

Pres. Richard J. Gray, veteran head of the department, will preside at the one-day session in the Shelburne Hotel here.

The department was formed in 1907 in Norfolk, Va., and chartered by the AFL the following year. A suggested revision in the objects and principles section of the constitution reaffirms the organization's original aims and pledges continuation of "historical" ties.

The amended constitution to be presented the delegates is the sixth draft of the document prepared by two committees set up at the department's 1955 convention in New York City just prior to the AFL-CIO merger.

Revisions had been under contemplation in 1954 and culmi-

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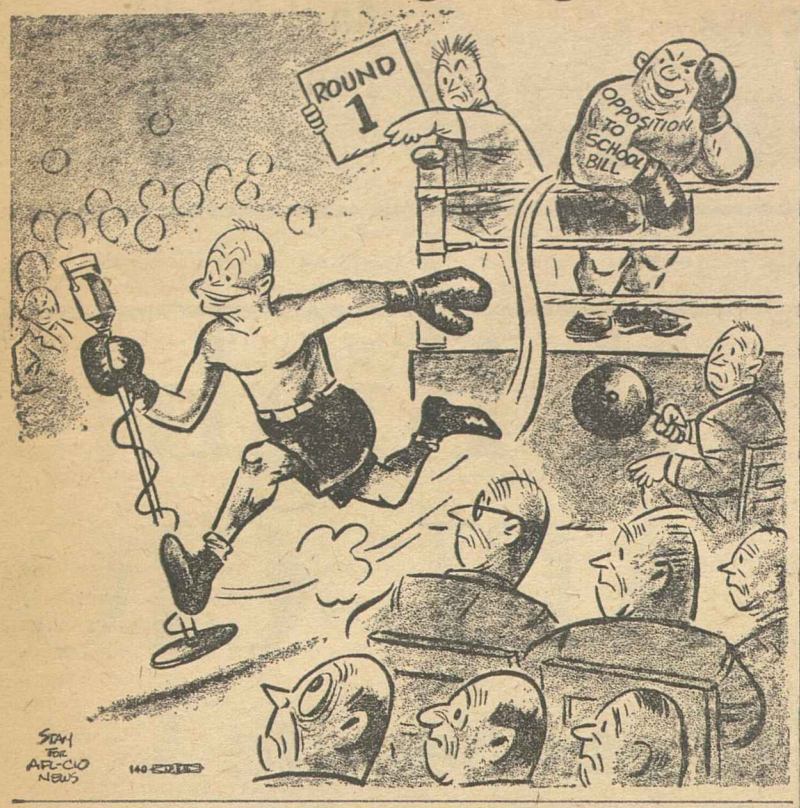
'It Was a Tough Fight, Ma'



'Meaningful' Rights Bill Called for by AFL-CIO

(Continued from Page 1)

law in the broad field of constitutional rights."

What is left, said the committee is a "right-to-vote" bill and this must not be "burdened" with crippling jury trial amendment. It added:

"Whatever arguments might be made for such an amendment in other types of proceedings, there is no reason why a federal judge should not be empowered to take all steps necessary to assure compliance with his orders which are aimed at giving American citizens the precious constitutional right of franchise."

The Senate "cease-fire" fell through after Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), majority floor leader, worked out an agreement for a two-day "truce" with GOP Leader William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) and Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), captain of the southern forces.

Purpose of the proposed truce was to let the Senate pass the Defense Dept. appropriation bill and other important, but non-controversial, measures before returning to civil rights.

Morse Objects

This required unanimous consent and the proposal was blocked when Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) objected in a fiery speech saying that the "republic would not topple" if Defense Dept. money was delayed a few days and that it was important to fight out the civil rights issue "in the trenches now."

The debate turned bitter when Knowland emerged from the White House to announce that Pres. Eisenhower wanted the civil rights bill passed without substantial further changes and that Republicans were prepared to "stay here all winter" if it is necessary to pass an "effective" bill.

GOP spokesmen represented Eisenhower as being ready to make personal telephone calls to senators, if necessary, to defeat a jury-trial amendment.

Cites Pressures

Russell promptly announced that senators ought to be "able to stand a little heat from the White House and refuse to yield to being "dragooned."

He himself had felt "pressure" from the White House under former Pres. Harry S. Truman, he said, in 1947 in regard to Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley bill.

He claimed that his refusal to vote to sustain the veto had brought "on the heads of the South the undying hatred of certain labor leaders." He suggested that labor opposition to the jury-trial proposal and support of the right-to-vote measure was intended to "punish" southern senators.

Russell castigated Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) because of recent race rioting in Chicago and harked back to postwar race disorders in Michigan.

Sens. Charles Potter (R) and Pat McNamara (D) pointed out that Negroes in Michigan enjoy all citizenship rights. Douglas said that in Illinois Negroes vote as other citizens and that they are not segregated in housing, transportation or recreation.

McNamara told Russell that the South "had 90 years" to "do something" about equal rights for Negroes and "hasn't done anything."

Hells Canyon Bill Put In 'State of Euthanasia'

The House Reclamation subcommittee has voted to put Hells Canyon legislation passed by the Senate in what its chairman called "a state of euthanasia" by postponing consideration until Feb. 1, 1958.

But, across Capitol Hill, Chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) said that his Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee is "far from through" with its probe of the fast tax write-offs given to the Idaho Power Co. on two dams it is building near the Hells Canyon site on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon.

Still Chance For Bill

The House group's action was on a technical motion necessary to dispose of the Senate-approved measure. Earlier, the full House Interior Committee had killed the House bill calling for the construction of a high federal dam in place of the Idaho Power Co.'s privately owned low-head dams.

Rep. Clair Engle (D-Calif.), chairman of the House group, said the postponement means that there is still "some life in the corpse yet."

"Who knows what will happen in six months? Maybe Idaho Power will pull out or something."

Although the Administration has contended that the tax write-off case was closed when Idaho Power announced it was giving up the certificates, Rand Dixon, counsel to the Senate subcommittee, said that the Democratic majority "is not at all satisfied that Idaho Power meant what it said when it promised to return the certificates."

Criticize Ike

Kefauver said the group would continue to investigate recent sales of Idaho Power stock. The subcommittee released a report showing 8,900 shares, slightly more than two-thirds, of Idaho Power Co. stock bought between Apr. 1 and the announcement of the Administration's granting of the fast tax write-offs on Apr. 24, went to four purchasers.

Meanwhile, Sen. Richard Neuberger (D-Ore.) criticized Pres. Eisenhower for using the "massive influence and prestige of his great office" in helping to defeat the Hells Canyon legislation.

Ike Blasted by Congressmen For Run-Out on School Bill

By Milton Plumb

Pres. Eisenhower's failure to go to bat for his own school construction bill has evoked widespread criticism in Congress.

Most House Republicans voted to kill the measure, and Democratic supporters of the bill blame Eisenhower's cool attitude toward the bill as being primarily responsible for its defeat.

The President's inaction in drumming up support for the measure also drew qualified criticism from some of its Republican backers.

After the measure was defeated, Eisenhower expressed "great disappointment." But Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D-W.Va.), who acted as floor leader for the bill, said earlier action by the President could have saved the program.

Ike Did Nothing

"I don't care to see any crocodile tears shed by the White House," he declared, pointing out that a half dozen telephone calls to Republican members could have done the trick. "The President didn't do anything as far as I can determine, although I was promised a letter or statement."

The crying need for better schools was ignored as a coalition of conservative Republicans and Dixiecrats defeated the Administration's compromise $1.5 billion school aid bill by a vote of 208 to 203. A shift of three votes would have passed the measure.

Voting to kill the program were 111 Republicans and 97 Democrats. Supporting school construction by voting against the motion by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) to kill the measure were 77 Republicans and 126 Democrats. On the showdown, 57 percent of the Democrats supported the program compared to 41 percent of the Republicans.

During the course of debate, Eisenhower told his legislative lieutenants that he was not entirely satisfied with the "compromise" measure. He did not act after 12 Democratic supporters of the bill telegraphed him asking him to make an "extraordinary appeal" for Republican support. They later warned that his "lukewarm" support was "a death blow."

Two Republicans who worked hard for a school construction measure, Rep. William Ayres (O.) and Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen (N.J.), also complained that they had received little help from the White House.

Smith's move to kill the bill was part of a complicated strategy on the part of its Republican-Dixiecrat opponents. It developed this way:

Complicated Strategy

First, Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R-N.Y.), who has always considered himself an "Eisenhower" Republican, offered the so-called Powell Amendment which would prohibit the use of federal funds to build schools in districts not abiding by the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision. Eisenhower had pleaded with Congress not to adopt this amendment, which insured the opposition of Southern Democrats and was used to kill the program last year.

The amendment passed by a teller vote of 136 to 105.

At this point, Democratic supporters of school construction agreed to a move led by Ayres to substitute the original Eisenhower school construction program for the "compromise" bill. If this action had carried, the Wainwright amendment, attached to the "compromise" measure, would have been wiped out.

Because a vote on the Ayres substitute would have placed many Republicans on the spot, since they would be voting directly on Eisenhower-proposed legislation, opponents of school construction acted fast to prevent it coming to a test.

Smith moved to strike the enacting clause of the "compromise" measure, which was before the House and had precedence. Many so-called Eisenhower Republicans supported this move, which enabled them to vote against school construction without having to go on record against the President's own bill.

Slight Differences

Actually, differences between the measures were slight. Eisenhower had asked for a four-year, $1.3 billion program with the money distributed among the states on the basis of need. The "compromise" provided $1.5 billion over five years, with half divided on the basis of need and half on the number of students.

Announcement of Eisenhower's "disappointment" at the program's defeat came through Associate White House press secretary Anne Wheaton, who told reporters that the President expressed to Senate GOP Leader William Knowland (Calif.) at a breakfast conference "great disappointment that the House did not see its way to pass an appropriate measure to meet the critical shortage of schools."

Later, at a news conference, the President told reporters he "never heard" of the move, backed by the bill's Democratic supporters, to substitute his program. He said he intends to have another school aid bill ready to submit to Congress next year.

Kohler, Proxmire Win Wisconsin Nominations

Milwaukee—Former Gov. Walter J. Kohler, who ran as an "Eisenhower Republican," and former Democratic Assemblyman William J. Proxmire have been nominated to oppose each other in Wisconsin's Aug. 27 general election for a U.S. Senate seat.

Despite generally fair weather only about 500,000—21 percent—of the state's 2,300,000 eligible voters turned out for the primary.

Kohler captured the GOP nomination with about a third of the Republican votes cast. With all but seven of the state's 3,361 precincts counted, Kohler led the GOP slate of seven candidates with 109,424 votes to a total of 208,379 cast for his six conservative opponents. He topped his nearest rival, former Rep. Glenn Davis (R), by 9,000 votes.

Proxmire, who previously has opposed Kohler in two of three unsuccessful races for governor, won the Democratic nomination by about a 3 to 2 margin over Rep. Clement Zablocki of Milwaukee. The returns gave Proxmire 87,498 votes and Zablocki 56,042.

The breakdown of Republican voting was Kohler, 109,424, Davis, 100,777, Rep. Alvin O'Konski, 66,756, Lt. Gov. Warren Knowles, 23,932, former state supreme court justice Henry Hughes, 7,562, State Sen. Gerald Lorge, 7,366, and former Rep. John Schafrer, 1,964.

Organized labor made no endorsements in the primary, although both Proxmire and Zablocki have had its support in previous races. Proxmire was favored by the state AFL and CIO over Kohler the two times they opposed each other for governor.

The winner of the general election will fill the Senate seat vacated through the death of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.).

Labor Asks Unions To Fight Gas Bill

The AFL-CIO called on its affiliates across the nation to muster opposition to a bill slated to be acted on soon by the House that would add $1 billion a year to consumers' gas bills.

In a letter to all AFL-CIO affiliates, Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, declared that the bill to amend the Natural Gas Act will benefit primarily "a few large oil companies whose wealth is already almost legendary."

He added: "The giveaway forces in Congress want this bill passed and we must do everything possible to stop them." Write your congressman immediately asking him to vote against the Harris bill, H.R. 8525, Biemiller urged.

Carey Congratulates Tunisia President

Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, has wired congratulations to Habib Bourguiba, new president of the Republic of Tunisia.

Carey hailed Tunisia's "historic step into the future" and extended the IUE's hopes for a "constantly expanding democracy and prosperity" for the new republic.

Cement Union Sees Strike Near End

Officials of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers said that they are "hopeful" that a pattern has been established to end the six-week-old strike against 71 cement companies as settlements were reached in plants of most of the major companies.

Approximately 2,500 workers returned to their jobs in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and South Carolina on the basis of a new "compromise" agreement between the union and the Universal Atlas Cement Co., large subsidiary of United States Steel Corp. It was the first major producer whose plants have been struck to settle.

The key provisions of the agreement which set the pattern for the new settlements were the union's withdrawal of its insistance on a new "subcontractor's clause" and its acceptance of the clause in the old contracts. In turn, the company agreed to make 10 cents of an average 13.6 cents an hour wage boost retroactive to May 1.

Won Other Demands

The union won all of its other demands for various improvements in working conditions and benefits, such as vacations, premium pay on Sundays, and shift differentials. Overall, the combined wage and benefit increases, which now have been accepted by 16 companies, amount to 16.5 cents an hour.

Some 16,000 cement workers were on strike prior to the new settlements.

Cement Workers Pres. Felix Jones said that most of the major companies had accepted the new formula in some of their plants and he hoped that settlements at the others would come soon. He said the Atlas pattern had become the union's minimum bargaining demands.

Over two-thirds of the cement plants still idle are operated by the seven largest firms in the industry. The strike has cut the nation's cement production by 75 percent.

Pay Raises Are Won at Monty Ward

Pay increases and other benefits have been won by 20,000 members of the Teamsters in 56 locations under a new contract just ratified with Montgomery Ward & Co.

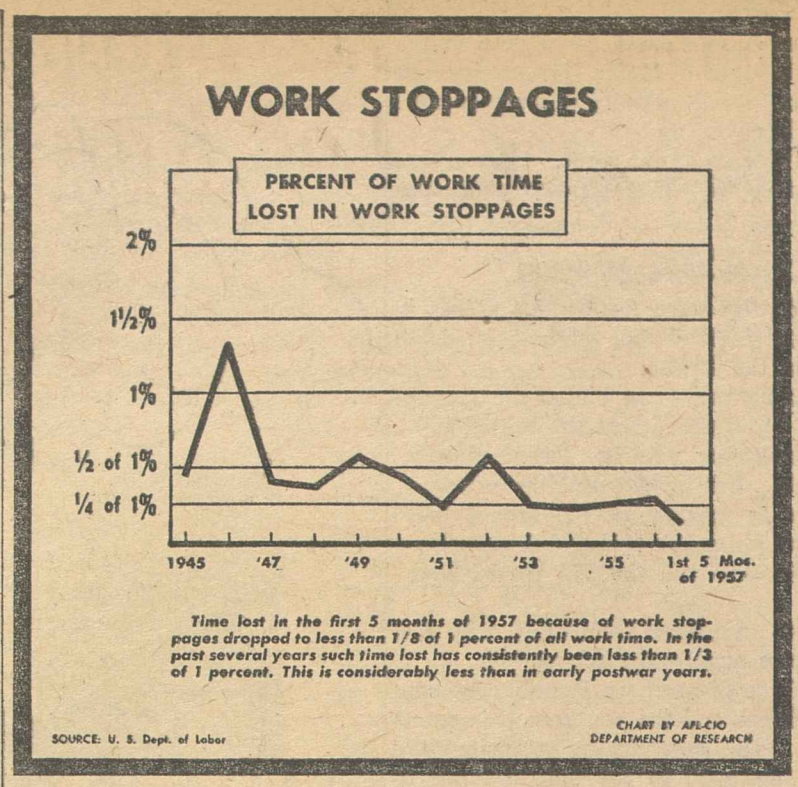
The contract, the third negotiated with the company, was reached after 10 weeks of negotiations between Ward and a union team headed by Teamsters Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa and Don Peters, of Chicago, who served as chairman.

Its principal features include pay raises averaging 7.5 cents an hour, a guaranteed minimum weekly income, arbitration of grievances, improved overtime and holiday pay provisions, and other gains.

The Teamsters originally had asked for a 25-cent hourly across-the-board increase. The company's first counter-proposal was for increases averaging 2 cents an hour, the union said.

Under the terms of settlement, 16,000 workers in mail order houses, pools, and warehouses and non-selling employes of attached retail stores will get an average increase of about 11 cents an hour.

The other 4,000 employes covered, those selling on a full-time basis in attached stores, will receive a flat $2 increase per week. Gibbons pointed out that, although this increase averaged 5 cents an hour and was lower than that granted others covered under the contract, it marked the first time that a net increase had been won for commissioned workers.



Texas, Kansas Labor Forces Are Merged

(Continued from Page 1)

delegates were fanning themselves in the 103-degree heat as R. J. Thomas, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, presented the charter to Leroy M. Williams and Sherman A. Miles, former heads of the TSFL and TIUC respectively.

The Lone Star State's merged labor group represents approximately 400,000 workers.

Merger came after separate conventions of the two organizations. Only four votes against merger were cast in the convention of the old CIO group.

In the TSFL convention the merger proposition went to a roll call vote which approved unity terms by a tally of 6,919 to 3,402. Gen. Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and an AFL-CIO Vice President made an ardent plea for merger at the TSFL session.

New head of the merged labor group is Jerry Holleman, former executive secretary of the TSFL. Fred Schmidt, executive secretary of the former TIUC, becomes the new group's secretary-treasurer.

Miles will be director of political and legislative activities in the merged body. H. S. Brown and John McCully, heads of the education and publicity departments respectively in the TSFL will continue in those posts.

Gov. Daniel Speaker

Holleman introduced Gov. Price Daniel, saying that while labor had not always agreed with him "we appreciate much of his program." Daniel, in turn, noted "mutual disagreements" of the past and reviewed labor laws passed during the last session of the legislature.

He said boosts in workmen's compensation, improvements in the migratory labor act and laws governing industrial safety added up to the "most favorable laws for the working man in a decade or more."

A number of working committees were set up among the units on community services, civil rights, ethical practices, labor legislation, Latin-American affairs, union products and services and political education.

Metal Group, Machinists Deadlocked

San Francisco—Eight thousand Bay Area Machinists are dug in for a long, tough fight in their month-old contract dispute with the California Metal Trades Association, but there is some hope that new negotiations may bring peace.

Negotiations have been resumed under the aegis of a three-man team of federal conciliators shuffling between the St. Francis Hotel, where the employer group is holed up, and the Stewart Hotel across the street, where the Machinists' committee is holding forth.

Plants Shut Down

The dispute was touched off July 2 as a strike against a handful of Bay area firms after contract negotiations with CMTA had deadlocked. It took a sharp turn a week later when the employer group locked out members of the IAM in 106 plants. The machinists hit back with picket lines on the locked-out plants. that shut them down tight.

As of now, the nine Bay area Machinists locals are picketing 140 plants. Twenty other employers have revoked powers of attorney held by the CMTA and signed agreements with the IAM.

Between the two groups are these issues: a pre-strike "wages-only" offer from CMTA, with any fringe improvements this year barred. The wage offer is 11 to 18 cents an hour. The union is seeking pay raises of 20 to 30 cents an hour plus improvements in vacations and holidays, provision for sick leave and a number of other working conditions.

Ring Up Victory

Meantime, the IAM rang up a victory in a side dispute over the employer threat to cut off welfare and life insurance benefits. A second side issue—a dispute over unemployment pay for locked out workers is awaiting appeal to the department of employment.

On the welfare front, the CMTA had announced earlier that, unless an agreement is reached by July 31, it would cut off welfare and life insurance benefits, including claims filed during the month of July.

IAM retaliated with a $2,000,000 suit, claiming the employes had established their eligibility and were entitled to coverage. The CMTA announced July claims would be paid.

Building Trades Dept. Convenes To Act on Constitution Changes

(Continued from Page 1)

nated in the appointment of the committees at the convention. One committee to deal with constitutional revisions included Pres.-emeritus William J. McSorley of the Lathers; Pres. L. M. Raftery, Painters and Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, Plumbers & Steamfitters.

The committee for reorganization of the department included these same three and Sec.-Treas. Peter Fosco of the Laborers and Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson, Carpenters.

Recommendations of the two groups were approved by the department's executive council and also by the 19 general presidents of affiliated unions. As a result, the call for the special convention was issued.

A major revision in the constitution would permit local and state building trade councils, of which there are about 600 in the country, to send one delegate each to the department's convention.

Conformity with AFL-CIO

If this provision is adopted, such delegates from local councils would be seated for the first time in the department's half-century history at the regular convention in Miami Beach Dec. 2-4.

The entire revision, a department spokesman said, would bring the constitution into conformity with that of the AFL-CIO; would modernize the structure of the department; would meet the needs of present-day legislation and conditions; and would assure broad, democratic participation.

With about 3 million members, the department has as it chief functions the advocacy of legislation of interest to unions in the building and construction fields, service to affiliates in their relations with governmental agencies, enforcement of legislation including the Davis-Bacon Act, protection of the jurisdiction of its affiliates and administration of the National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes — Building and Construction Industry.

The joint board was established 10 years ago and is conducted jointly by the department and contractors' associations.

Among the other revisions on which delegates will act are:

- **Elimination of the "double vote" provision held by some unions and a change in the number of delegates accredited from unions.**
- **Enlargement of the executive council to 10 members instead of the present 8 by the addition of two vice-presidents.**
- **Raising of per capita payments to the department by unions from one cent to two cents per month per member employed in the building and construction industry.**
- **Establishment of annual affiliation fees for local and state building trades councils.**
- **Appointment of regional directors of the department whose functions would include coordinating the work of local and state building trade councils.**

Also to be discussed is the agreement announced recently by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on machinery looking to end jurisdictional disputes between building trades and industrial unions.

Basically, this agreement recognizes that new construction work should be done by members of the building trades, while production and maintenance should be performed by workers represented by industrial unions. In the area between these two positions, alteration and repair work, the agreement specifies that past practice on an area, plant or industry basis shall govern.

Machinery would also be established to refer disputes to committees. Six persons would be named by Pres. Meany to operate throughout the country "to make fast, on-the-spot checks and try to settle the disputes."

The unions affiliated with the department are: Asbestos Workers, Boilermakers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Elevator Constructors, Operating Engineers, Granite Cutters, Iron Workers, Laborers, Lathers, Marble Polishers, Painters, Plasterers, Plumbers, Roofers, Sheet Metal Workers, Stone Cutters and Teamsters.

Papermakers Settle With Hammermill

Erie, Pa.—Members of the United Papermakers and Paperworkers ended a six-week strike here against the Hammermill Paper Co. voting to accept a contract calling for a 12-cent-an-hour wage increase plus fringe benefits.

Thomas Presented Historic Picture

Austin, Tex.—R. J. Thomas, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, presented the charter to the new Texas State AFL-CIO and by way of exchange was presented with a picture of himself taken here 15 years ago.

The photo showed Thomas emerging from the cell of the Travis county jail where he was locked up in 1942. Thomas, then president of the Auto Workers, came to Austin to test the validity of the then-new O'Daniel Act which bars solicitation of union members to all but those licensed by the secretary of state.

Sheriffs arrested Thomas when he publicly violated the law. He was later dismissed "for lack of evidence." The law is still on the books and is occasionally invoked.

Rubber Union Wins 15-Cent Package Raise

Akron, O.—Over 85,000 rubber workers employed by five major companies have won a 15-cent-an-hour package increase in wage reopening negotiations.

Following quickly on the heels of a settlement with Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., B. F. Goodrich, U.S. Rubber and Firestone Tire and Rubber agreed to the package settlement. The United Rubber Workers announced a similar pact also with General Tire and Rubber.

The settlement came through wage reopening clauses in the current contract which expires May 15, 1959.

Part of the 15 cents is earmarked for previously negotiated night shift differential increases. From 14 to 14½ cents is tagged for general wage increases with provisions that local unions may use portions of the sum to correct local intraplant inequities.

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster declared the new contracts constituted a "catching-up effort" to keep pace with the steadily increasing cost of living.

Warning!

THE NATURAL GAS bill has been cleared for a vote in the House of Representatives this week or next. By cutting out government supervision and control, it will permit the gas producers and distributors to jack their prices way up.

You'll pay for it—through the nose and your stove. Unless, that is, your consumer protest is sent NOW—TODAY—to your congressman.

Disgrace in Congress

IT WAS THE SCHOOL KIDS who were thrown for a loss in the disgraceful game of political football that marked the death of the school construction bill in the House.

• The school kids—and their parents—can blame the Republicans, who voted 111-77 in the House to defeat the school bill.

• **They can blame Pres. Eisenhower, who has talked piously about the need for more schools. But he did nothing to try to swing crucial Republican votes in support of the school bill. All the President had to do was swing three Republicans—two of them GOP leaders in the House—and the bill would have been approved.**

• The school kids can blame the Southern Democrats, who cast almost all the 97 Democratic votes against the school bill.

And they can blame the solid bloc of northern Republicans who voted for the Wainwright amendment and the southern Democrats who didn't vote on that issue. The amendment was simply a demagogic maneuver, ostensibly designed to bar federal funds to segregated schools, but actually intended to help insure defeat of the final bill.

★ ★ ★

The House of Representatives committed a major act of irresponsibility in killing that school bill.

Our public school system—once the pride of the world—has failed to keep pace with the growth in population.

We're short by thousands of classrooms, despite efforts of states and communities to keep up with the need.

Teachers, parents, the kids themselves, complain of over-crowding; of classes too big to give pupils the special attention they need; of poor lighting and generally inadequate facilities.

★ ★ ★

It was on this big school problem—a problem that extends from young Johnny's classroom today to the broader question of the nation's welfare and security tomorrow—that a majority of the House brazenly turned its back.

What a flight from responsibility! What callous disregard for the general welfare of the country! What a refusal to act like men!

The 208-203 vote that scuttled the school construction bill was a blot on the 85th Congress.

We can only hope that a sense of responsibility will haunt those who played fast and loose with the needs of our school systems. We can pray that sometime next year they'll remedy the damage created by their "no" votes.

But a remedy will require more leadership, more deep-down integrity than most of the Republicans and southern Democrats displayed when they had a chance to vote for decent schools in 1957.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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Washington 6, D. C.
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Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II **August 3, 1957** **No. 31**

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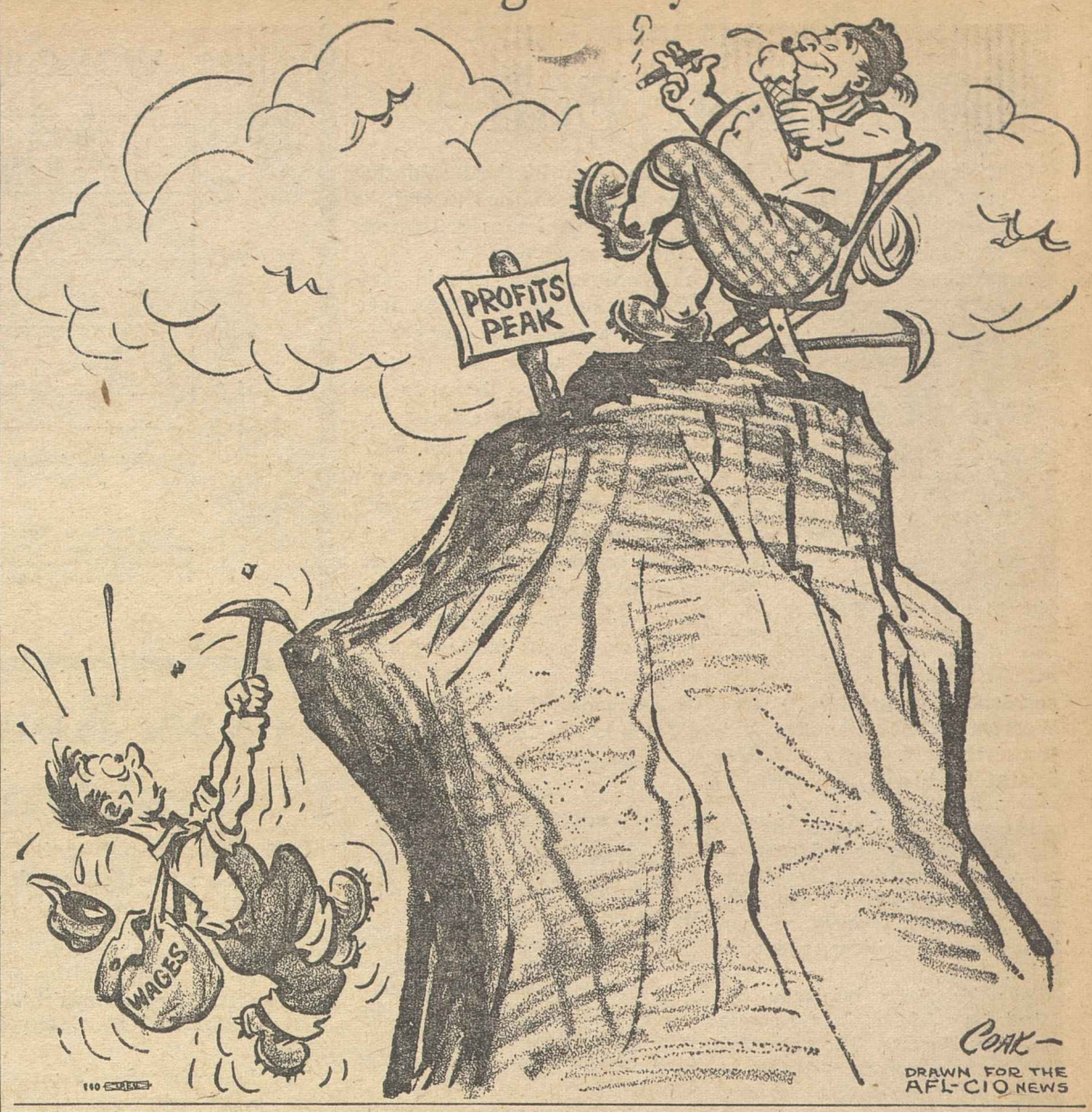
Sitting Pretty!



Head of Hotel Union Says It's Time To Tell What Labor Does for People

(The following is excerpted from an article in the Catering Industry Employe, official magazine of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, by the union's president Ed S. Miller, entitled "The Time Is Right to Tell the People.")

I've reached the conclusion that today's climate is exactly right for telling the world the exciting and colorful story of organized labor.

I'm talking about the tremendous story of what our unions are doing every day in the week for people. For people who belong to unions, and for people who don't.

The climate is better now than ever before. It's better for a good many reasons, and I think you'll agree when you think it over.

Leadership More Confident

That may sound strange in view of the storm warnings flying in a dozen places. Over those Washington hearings. Over California, where even the counties are adopting "right-to-work" laws. Over Madison Avenue, where the hucksters make massive medicine to "prove" that union wages are to blame for the high cost of living.

Some union people read such weather warnings and want to holler, "Head for the cellar, boys! Wait 'til she blows over!"

But hurricane headlines, and the open-shop dust storms, and the big wind from the public relations firms aren't going to blow over. Not if we run for cover.

Those storms are being made to order.

It's up to us to make a little weather of our own. And, as I say, it looks to me as though the time is right. There are five reasons why:

First, our top leadership is showing more confidence than ever in the downright need this nation has for a strong, aggressive labor movement.

You can see it in the bold, resourceful actions of the AFL-CIO, and in the respect of rank-and-filers for those actions. On clean unions. On mergers in the "reluctant" states. On our political program. On civil rights.

Second, you could feel that same confidence in the air at our 34th convention at Chicago, where delegates took a score of stands expressing faith in this great union of ours.

Third, scores of recent examples show that workers are ready and willing to back up resourceful local union leaders who consult their members and fashion "worker-centered" programs of union service.

Fourth, precisely because our foes are attacking organized labor on a dozen sectors of the front, these proofs of our own movement's confidence in itself mean that we have the power to fight back. Instead of running for cover, waiting for the anti-labor windstorms to pass over, the most effective strategy we can use today is to carry our own story to the public by every means at our command.

Finally, the fifth reason why I think the time is right to tell the people labor's story is that we've never had a better story to tell, or an audience more likely to be receptive.

Most people are fairminded. They may eat up the adverse comments on the labor movement, but they're ready to listen to the positive things we have to say as well.

And there was never an audience more desperately in need of hearing some neighborly good news.

Read the papers, listen to radio or TV newscasts, and what do you get these days? Grief. All kinds of trouble, frustration and anger.

Labor Can Tell Friendly Story

But labor has a running story to tell of quite a different kind. It's a story of progress and growth. It's a story of hopeful work toward better things. It's a positive, clear kind of story, a human, friendly story.

True, it's a story to be told in bits and pieces. But as the pieces fall into place there can emerge a strong, receptive, friendly public opinion about our unions, their members, and their program.

A word should be said here about the fact that we hope we can avoid the "Madison Avenue touch" in our public relations. We don't need hucksters to tell our union's story.

We don't have the problem of trying to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. We have a simple, straight-forward story to tell. We can tell it straight. We can lay all the cards face up on the table, because we have nothing to hide.

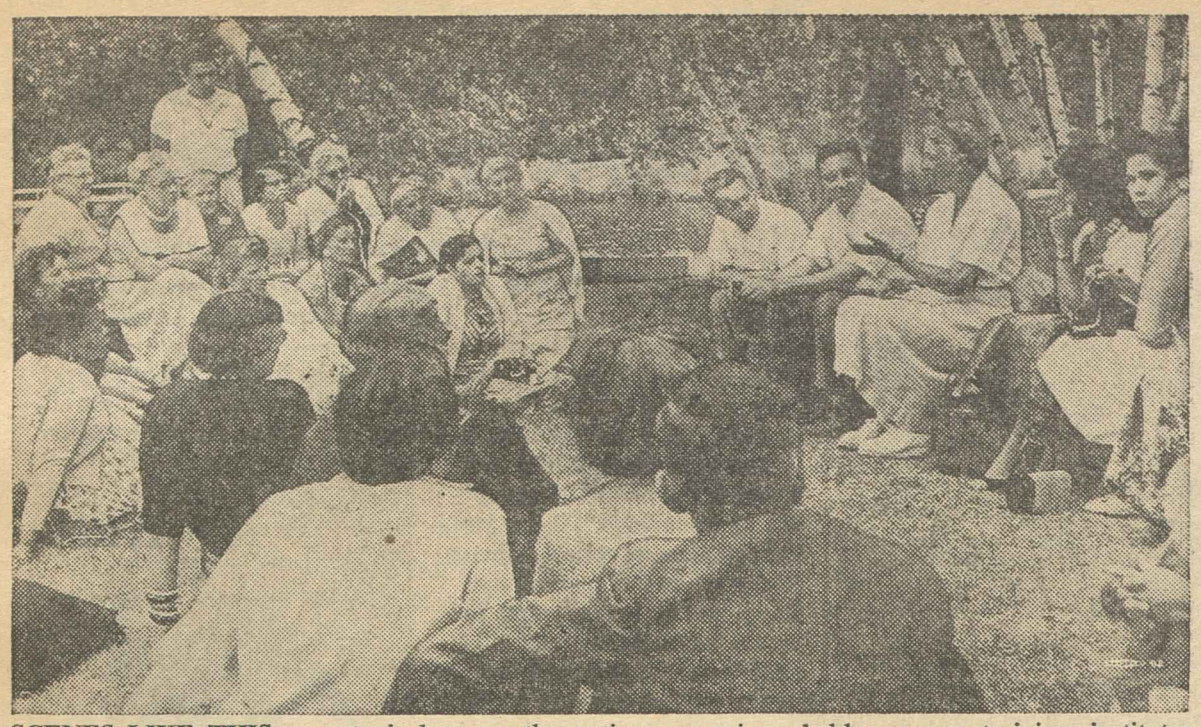
Most union members have a limited view of their union and the labor movement at large. They see the union in the person of the shop steward, the business agent, the secretary. If that official is courteous, friendly, helpful, the worker is going to think well of his union. If that person is indifferent, discourteous, then the worker will not be likely to care much about his union.

Thus, the most important first step some locals could take toward a public relations program would be to concentrate on training the staff people who are in direct contact with the union's primary public—its membership.

Good service by the business agent leads logically to the next level of public relations work, still inside the local union: developing such membership services as are possible with the local's own resources of money, personnel or—the best resource of all—collective bargaining.

Any local union that tackles the job of building this kind of internal strength will soon find it has much to tell the world beyond the union. Furthermore, it will find that larger public audience more receptive to such stories.

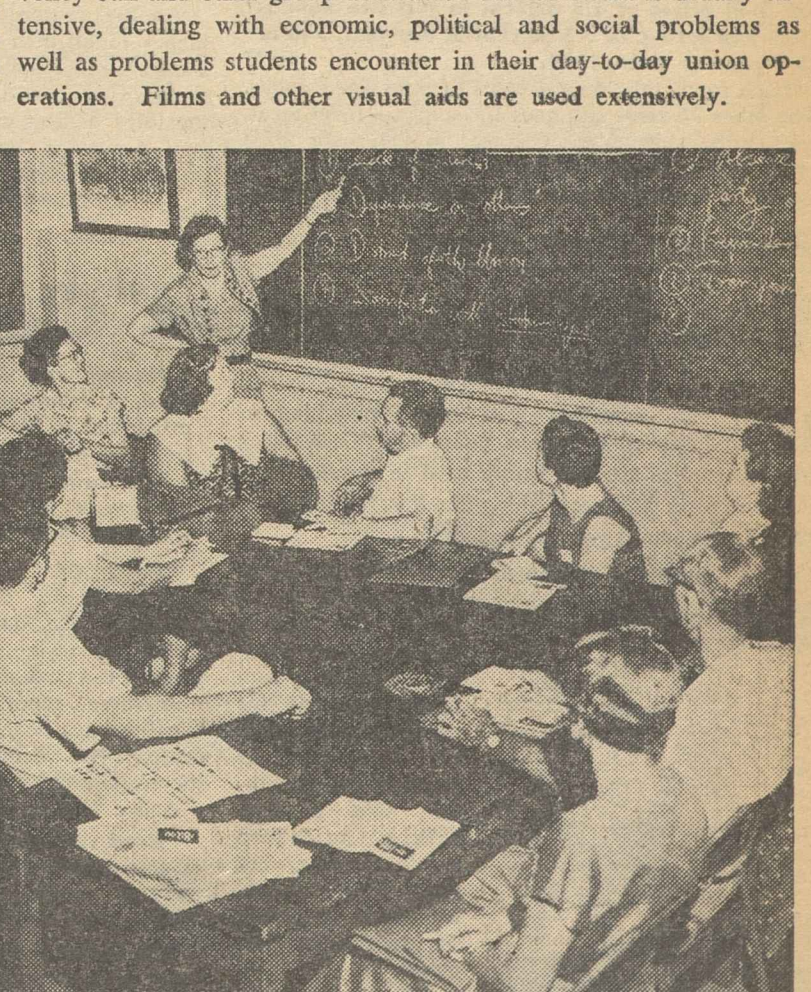
Labor Summer Institutes Are Going Strong



SCENES LIKE THIS were typical across the nation as unions held summer training institutes and schools to advance worker education programs. But this session of the Amalgmated Clothing Workers at Bard College near Annandale, N. Y. had the privilege of visiting with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at nearby Hyde Park to hear her discuss the role of the U.S. in leading the free world against totalitarianism.

AFL-CIO News
MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION
AFL-CIO NEWS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Saturday, August 3, 1957

THE UNION SUMMER INSTITUTES work-in relaxation with classes and discussion seminars. The square dancing above is typical at many of the schools held either by individual unions, a group of AFL-CIO affiliates or state groups. The programs are generally coordinated by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.



SPORTS PLAY a leading role at most institutes, usually games like volley ball and other group activities. The curricula is usually extensive, dealing with economic, political and social problems as well as problems students encounter in their day-to-day union operations. Films and other visual aids are used extensively.

VISITS TO LOCAL areas of interest are worked into summer institute programs. The ACWA, with summer institute located near Hyde Park, visited the FDR library and placed a wreath on the former president's grave. Here two institute members inspect the famed "Sphinx" sculpture.

WORKSHOPS ON BUILDING union activity are integral parts of summer training institutes. Here Sarah Fredgant, education director of the ACWA's Philadelphia Joint Board, leads a workshop. Materials and instructors for these type of classes are supplied in many instances by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

DONATING HUNDREDS OF FREE MAN-HOURS as part of a project in community services, volunteer craftsmen of the Southern Arizona Building and Construction Trades Council are shown as they begin construction on a $15,000 bathhouse for Tucson's Lighthouse branch of the YMCA. Organized labor volunteered its services in order to provide the new facilities for the YMCA in a drive to broaden the agency's activities on a community-wide basis.

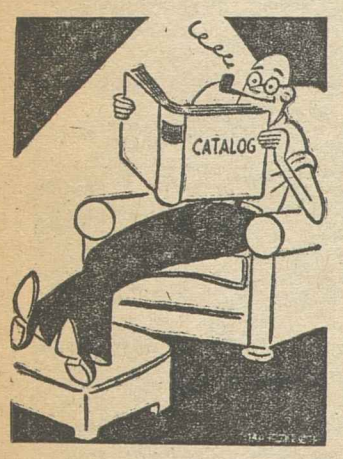
How to Buy:

High Marketing Costs Hit

By Sidney Margolius

"CONVENIENCE foods," meaning factory-prepared foods like frozen French fries, waffles, chicken pot pies and cake mixes now are being widely blamed for the current rise in food prices.

Everybody from Agriculture Sec. Benson, state extension agents, newspaper writers and even some consumer spokesmen are telling you that today's big food bills are your own fault because you're buying more foods with "built-in maid service."



True, factory-prepared foods cost more. And there are many more of them. Just among frozen foods, more than 170 different partly or fully-cooked dishes are in the markets. You can now buy anything from readymade pizza pie or shrimp a la Newburg to a complete meat dinner ready to warm up and eat.

But the fact is, the increase in the use of factory-prepared foods has nothing to do with the jump in food prices of 1.2 percent in just two months this past spring, of 3.2 percent in one year, and of 14 percent since 1950.

Such foods take only 4 cents of your food dollar. The other 96 cents still goes for staples—fresh meat, eggs, milk, vegetables. Changes in the retail price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics are not affected by the increase in the use of prepared foods. The price index merely measures the cost of the same foods each month.

The real culprit is higher marketing costs—the cost of bringing the food from the farm to your shopping cart. Recently about 59 cents of your food dollar has been going to marketing costs, and 41 cents to the farmer, compared to a ratio of 10 years ago of 48 cents for marketing costs and 52 cents to the producer.

Of these currently higher marketing costs, labor costs generally have been selected as the whipping boy by the U. S. Agriculture Dept. and the food industry. But the truth is, the government's own figures reveal that labor costs have remained a remarkably steady part of the total marketing cost and even decreased a bit in the most recent years for which figures are available.

Two reasons for higher food prices are not publicized as much as labor costs. One is the increased cost of supermarket retailing. The big markets used to take a margin of only 16 cents of your shopping dollar for their operating costs and profit. Now, a sample survey by Super Market Mechandising, a trade publication, indicates the margin is getting up to 18-19 percent.

The fact is, the big markets are adding more and more costly services and fixtures from carry-out boys to air conditioning, piped-in music and night opening hours. Some markets on the West Coast now are even open 24 hours a day. All these features add to your food bill.

Another reason for advancing food costs is simply higher middlemen profits. The First National City Bank's annual survey showed that food chain corporations increased their profits 29 percent last year, the third highest gain of any kind of business, and food processors boosted their take 7 percent, compared to the average profit gain of 3 percent.

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Making Ends Meet:

Read 'Guarantees' Carefully

By Nancy Pratt

HOW many times have you bought something on the basis of a written guarantee? Guarantees and warranties are the trump card in a salesman's line, the pitch going something like this: "If it's guaranteed, what have you got to lose?"

Unfortunately a guarantee is no substitute for a consumer's good sense. No matter how strong a guarantee looks, it doesn't really make up for an inadequate product. Here are some pointers on guarantees that a fast-talking salesman won't mention, but every buyer should be aware of before he decides to purchase.

First, a guarantee is only as reliable as the company that's writing it. Remember, if a company or a dealer goes out of business, the guarantee goes out with it. So don't rely on a guarantee alone for making your choice.

Second, you should know who's guaranteeing what. A manufacturer's guarantee may cover replacement of defective parts, but what about service? Are parts readily available? If an oil burner breaks down in the dead of winter, a parts guarantee won't do you much good if it takes two weeks for shipment from the factory.

Disreputable dealers and manufacturers try to pass the buck. If something goes wrong with an appliance, the dealer may say it's the manufacturer's responsibility, and the manufacturer will tell you it's the dealer's responsibility. The Better Business Bureau reports that in one city more than 100 families have been saddled with useless TV sets for the past two years because the manufacturer passed the responsibility for the picture tube guarantee to a dealer who is now out of business.

Read your guarantee carefully and make sure it states clearly just who's responsible for parts and/or service. Determine for how long and under what conditions you can get service.

The Better Business Bureau points out that "lifetime" on a guarantee doesn't mean your lifetime, but rather the life of the machine.

Beware of "money back" guarantees. It's doubtful that you will get your money back. After months of phone calls and threats of court action, a dealer may refund part of the value of the article, but he can make all kinds of phony deductions for depreciation or sales commissions.

Hollywood Observer:

Cyd Charisse Must Be Sports-Minded

By CYD CHARISSE
(pinch-hitting for Paul Patrick)

HOLLYWOOD—Before the summer is over, I'm going to build a boat. Also camp out. Live under trees. And, swim in an ice cold lake at six in the morning.

This is what happens to a woman when she lives in a man's world.

My world is crashing over my head, all because Tony (Martin) and I are taking our two boys to Lake Tahoe for an August vacation.

The youngsters, Nicky and Tony, insist on the "rugged" life to "condition" them for the fall term at school, when Nicky aspires to football and Tony, not quite six, wants to be the baseball captain!

Cyd Charisse

My conditioning will come from a preliminary trip to Europe which I must admit is more to my taste. This will be purely a vacation for me, although when we reach Monte Carlo, Tony opens the new club there. But this should be fun. So will the shopping in Paris, the concerts in Rome, and the nice lazy swims, in the warm Mediterranean at about—three in the afternoon.

And I must admit, that after this year, I am anticipating this trip. My latest musical at MGM, "Silk Stockings," was strenuous. Working with Fred Astaire is always stimulating, but like my boys, he is somewhat "rugged."

A perfectionist, he inspires the same kind of striving for the perfect step, the perfect routine, and the perfect scene. It is a challenge to keep up with him.

Right after the picture, I left on a personal appearance tour on which I got on and off 19 planes in 9 days and took part in stunts ranging from placing my hands and feet in cement at the finish line of the Indianapolis races to learning a dance from five Turkish sailors in front of several hundred thousand persons at Norfolk, Virginia's, Navy Week welcoming vessels from 17 different nations of the world!

When I returned home I showed Nicky the dance. He promptly christened it the "Black Sea Stomp," is teaching it to his teenage crowd, and it may even out-Presley Elvis.

So perhaps those last two weeks in August won't be so rugged after all.

Actually, I should be accustomed to my man's world. As a child in Amarillo, Tex., I was the only girl in my older brother's "gang," and felt quite set up over the fact I was allowed to shag their baseballs.

Now at home, I'm forced to keep up on sport terms. Not only for the boys, but for Tony, Sr., who is an avid football, baseball, golf and racing fan.

We even have a special guest room for visiting sportsmen, or so it seems to me. Watching anything other than sport events or wrestling or the fights on our TV is unheard of in our house.

Fortunately, my dancing helps. I'll explain how. At the end of the school term, I visited little Tony's school.

"This is my mother," he introduced me to his teacher. "She does push-ups and back bends!"

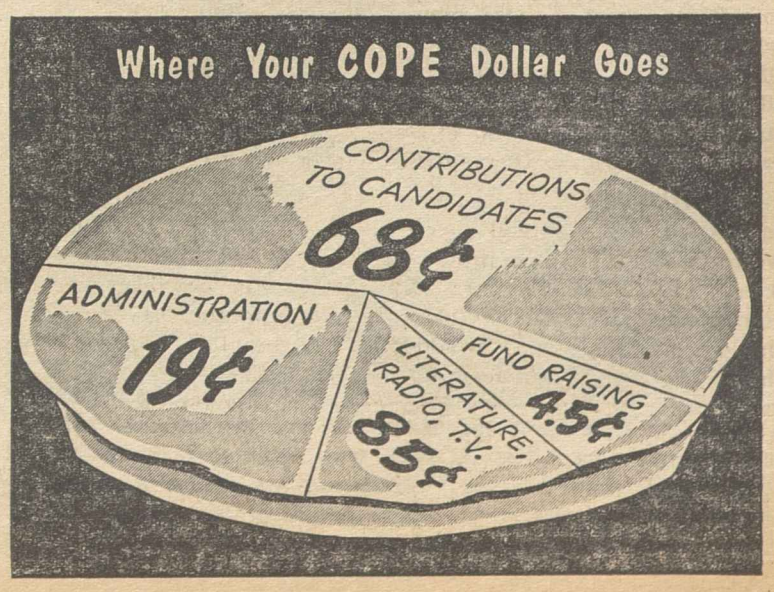
The highest accolade possible from my small boy.

Then, among our best friends are the Leo Durochers. And film schedules to the contrary, Big League baseball I must love and cherish.

But Laraine Day (Mrs. Durocher) and I have evolved a work plan. When we want to enjoy our own feminine world of clothes, home, and chit-chat, we sit with Tony and Leo, and occasionally exclaim:

"Sports! Really the only life."

I wonder. Do you suppose something like this will get me out of that six o'clock swim?



I'm Often Wrong:

Score Being Prepped On Handling Liners

By Joe Miller

CLEVELAND MANAGER KERBY FARRELL hasn't taken it easy in getting Pitcher Herb Score accustomed to baseballs being smacked back at him. Farrell has subjected Score, wounded by Gil McDougald's fierce liner on May 7, to a rigorous program designed to eliminate fear that a similar incident will occur.

Main feature of Farrell's psychological approach is 'pepper' games, with batters slapping balls back at Herb from a distance of 60 feet. "His accident was a million-to-one shot, a freak, and the sooner he's convinced of it, the better off he'll be," says Farrell. "He can't go through the winter fretting about the possibility of being hit again. He has to get it off his mind."

One of the reasons why Ted Williams is such a great hitter lies in his ability to outthink the pitchers he faces. Early this summer, when his average began to slump, Ted noticed that the hurlers were giving him an increasing diet of inside pitches. As a man gets older, of course, his reflexes aren't as sharp and he has trouble with the pitch on his fists.

Williams long has been recognized as a student of hitting. He realized what was happening and, to compensate, edged back from the plate so he could belt that inside pitch. And his average promptly zoomed upwards.

"Do you know," Ted said, "the only catcher in the league who tumbled to my new stance was Yogi Berra. The first time I stepped back in the batter's box, Yogi called time and discussed new strategy with Tommy Byrne, who was pitching. That's what makes Yogi so good. He's always thinking."

Williams, nearing 39, is the sentimental favorite in his valiant battle with Mickey Mantle for the American League batting title. The big surprise is not that Williams is outhitting Mickey, but that he is hitting more homeruns. Most hitters lose those extra ounces of power when they get older. But not the fabulous Boston slugger.

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GIL HODGES of the Dodgers, best fielding first baseman in baseball, also has the largest hand in the majors with a spread from thumb to little finger of 11¾ inches. Of Hodges, Peewee Reese says, "The fact is, Gil doesn't need a glove. He just wears one because it's traditional." . . . Glove manufacturers, incidentally, are boasting that their better equipment has improved major-league fielding averages. In 1907 the Chicago Cubs led in fielding with a .967 average. Cincinnati now leads with a .985 average.

The International Boxing Club—down but not out—expects to net more from piping the Sugar Ray Robinson-Carmen Basilio fight into theatres than the $175,000 that Emil Lence received for the Patterson-Jackson heavyweight affair. The IBC's closed-circuit network contains 375,000 theatre seats.

The Cleveland Browns, who have been having attendance difficulties like their baseball cousins, the Indians, have been trying to land Detroit's Hopalong Cassady. So far, the Lions have said no, but Paul Brown, Cleveland's coach, keeps trying. He figures that Cassady, an all-time Ohio State hero, would boost the Brown's lagging attendance.

Satchel Paige is reportedly getting tired of pitching for the Miami Marlins of the International League and has asked his sponsor, Bill Veeck, to "look around for something else." The venerable Satch still commands a topdrawer price for winter barnstorming, but he won't play in any of the winter leagues because he wants to decide for himself when to pitch.

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SOMEONE recently asked Harrison Dillard, a two-medal Olympic champion in both sprints and hurdles, whether he thought the Russians eventually would overhaul us in track and field. Replied Dillard:

"We have a lot of youngsters coming up in the sprints, jumps and weights. Our chief weakness is still the lack of middle and long distance runners, but we're doing better. The chief reason for this is our laziness. We don't train as hard as the Russians. I think that we'll maintain our superiority but the Russians are getting closer. But I'd say that never in our track history have we had so many boys on a par in the sprints, weights and jumps. Personally, I'm encouraged by the boom."

SHORT TAKES: Legislation of some sort is certain to come out of the congressional investigation of baseball and football. While the hearings have produced nothing in the way of surprises, at least we've learned more about pay-as-you-see TV. For the first time it was revealed that in addition to the 50-cent or $1 charge per game, there would be a $3 monthly "subscription" charge . . . In guaranteeing Lew Hoad $125,000 for his pro tennis tour, Promoter Jack Kramer is banking on the handsome Aussie's appeal to lady fans.

Army may be the class of Eastern gridirons this fall, thanks to a pair of 250-pound tackles, Fred Wilmoth and Bill Melnick . . . Golf's newest addict is Jackie Gleason, who takes to the course with a motor scooter and a valet to tee up his ball.

Soup to Nonsense:

Living Isn't Easier in Summer

By Jane Goodsell

SO this is summer. Well, one thing you can say for it, it isn't winter. Whether it's better or worse is anybody's guess, but it's different.

When people feel terrible, it isn't because they have colds or flu or pneumonia. They have hay fever or poison oak or stomach aches from eating too much watermelon.

When children lose things, it isn't their mittens or galoshes, but their tennis rackets or their bathing suits.

Housewives battle moths and sand and weeds instead of mud and furnace fumes.

Children, who had to be blasted from their beds to get to school by 9 o'clock, now congregate on the playing fields at 7:30 a.m. sharp. By 10 o'clock they are wandering disconsolately about the house asking. "What shall we do now?"

People who have big yards and small houses, cross their fingers and invite everyone they know to barbecue suppers. Sometimes they are lucky and it doesn't rain.

Parents who shepherd their young on pilgrimages to Grand Canyon and Yellowstone Park, learn again the age-old truth that children are less fascinated by living geysers than by popcorn wagons and gum vending machines.

Housewives, who have left behind a house full of automatic appliances, find themselves in summer cottages, beating the wash on a flat rock and playing solitaire with a deck of 51 cards.

Sandboxes and wading pools are refurbished for another year, and small children throw sand in each other's eyes.

Husbands—self consciously at first—sport Hawaiian shirts and Bermuda shorts, and their wives decide that maybe they aren't quite too old yet to wear shorts.

The people next door—who have been shadowy figures during the winter—suddenly become neighbors. You combine forces for an outdoor supper, and discuss begonias and fertilizer and the nerve of the people across the street who are asking such a high price for their house.

The living isn't exactly easier in the summer. Lawns need mowing, weeds growing, children go barefoot and step on rusty nails and most people look terrible in bathing suits.

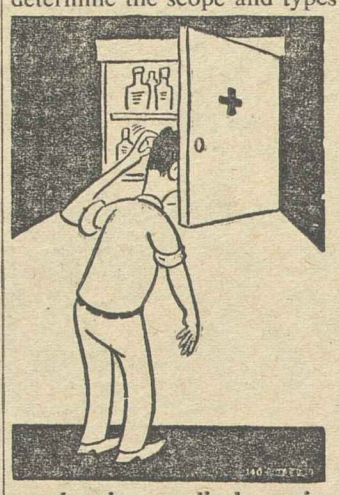
People still have worries, but nobody seems to worry quite so much about their worries.

For Your Health's Sake:

Group Practice Unit Best

By Dr. Morris Brand

TRUSTEES of health and welfare funds have the responsibility of providing the best value for the dollar expended. They must learn about the various types of medical care plans available, not only in their area but in other areas in order to determine the scope and types of benefits their union members will be entitled to receive, and the costs.



Before accepting any plan they should determine whether it meets with their members' needs and if not, decide whether it is their duty and responsibility to establish a program which will meet the needs.

Every union member and his family should be covered by comprehensive medical service plans. This means medical service in the home, the doctor's office and in the hospital.

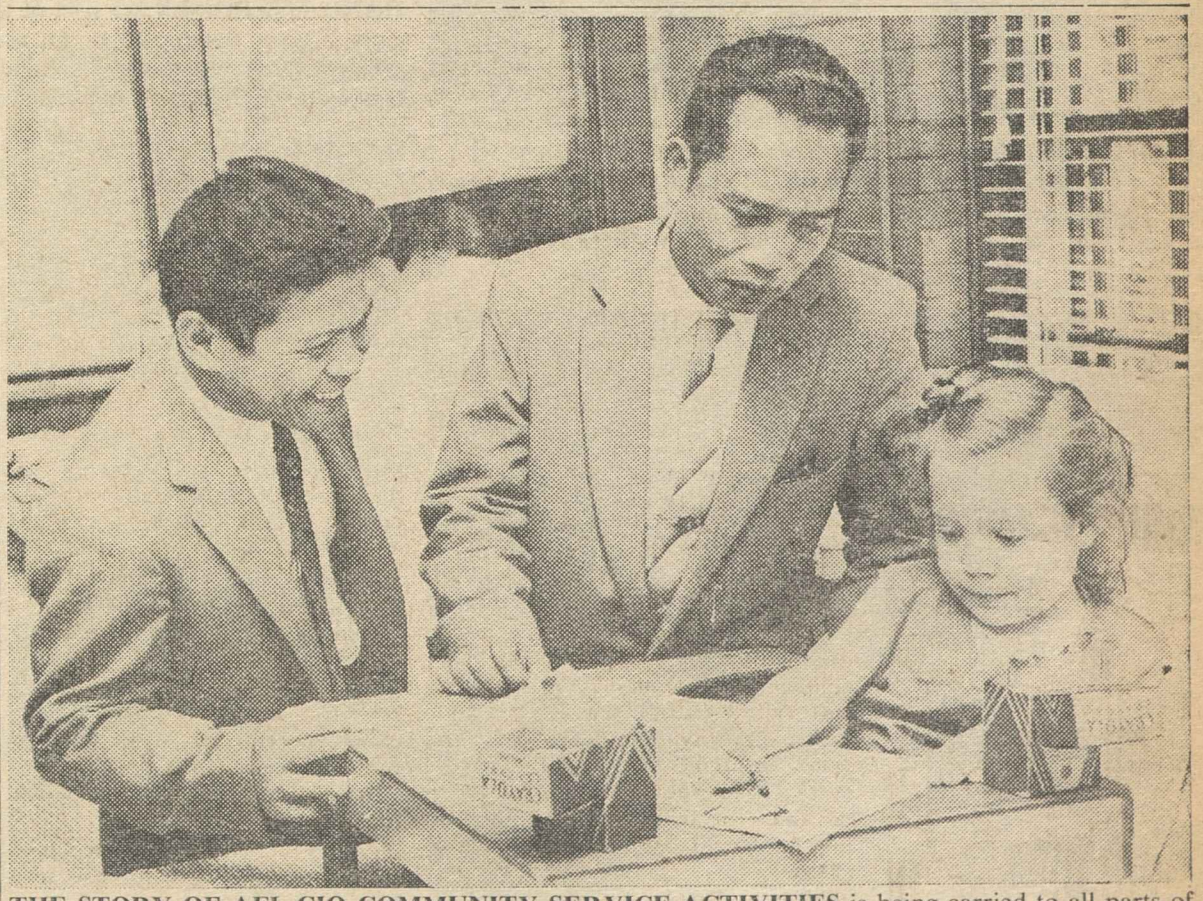
The most effective plan is one that includes all hospital services, modern preventive medical care including periodic health evaluations and immunizations, diagnostic x-ray and laboratory procedures and whatever treatment is necessary.

Service should be available to meet the medical needs. "Service" means that the plan will actually provide the physicians' and other services without hidden extra charges and also not merely reimburse the member with partial idemnification towards the medical bills.

Experience has shown that medical care of high quality can best be provided by the modern and efficient method of group practice. A group practice unit is one in which the family doctors and specialists serve as a team in a building which contains the doctors' offices, a clinical laboratory, x-ray equipment and has available almost all the other technicians and equipment to treat ambulant patients. Sometimes the group is located in a hospital, some are affiliated with hospitals, and some have no direct relationship other than the affiliation of the group's individual physicians.

Because it has been demonstrated that group practice is a good method of providing service a number of unions have established their own medical centers. Examples are those of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in New York City, Philadelphia and Chicago, the 17 centers of the ILGWU, the Labor Health Institute in St. Louis, the AFL Medical Plan in Philadelphia, and many others—altogether over 50 in operation and several more in the process of development.

(To Be Continued)

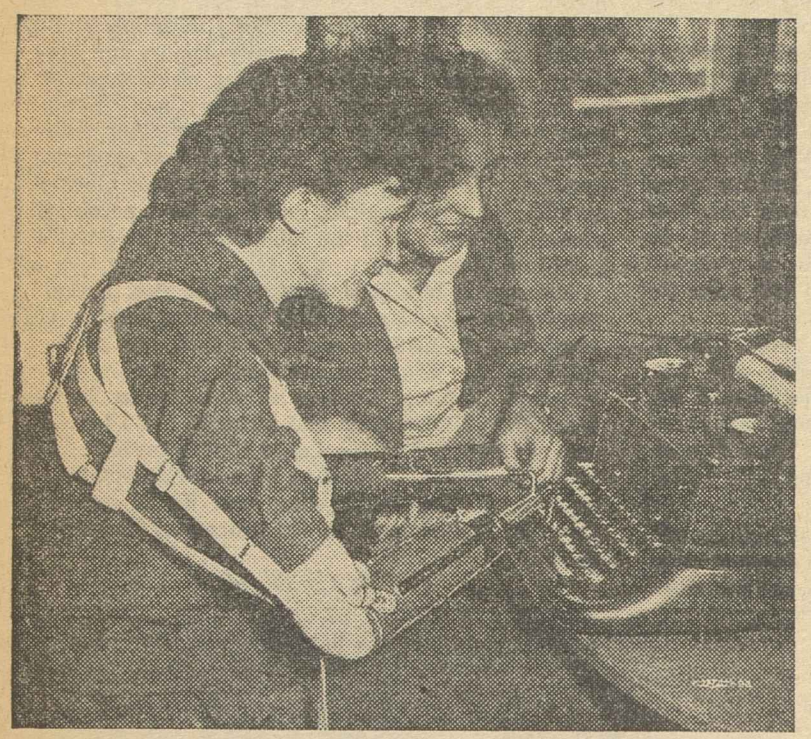


THE STORY OF AFL-CIO COMMUNITY SERVICE ACTIVITIES is being carried to all parts of the world as foreign visitors observe labor's role in community affairs. Here labor leaders from Indonesia visit Mercy Hospital in Kansas City, Mo., to see how labor support of the United Campaign makes possible a network of health, welfare and recreational services for the community. Mr. Sastrowjoto (left), Indonesian union education chairman, and Abdy Situmorang, union welfare chairman, visit with a rheumatic heart patient.

UN Helps Rehabilitate World's Disabled

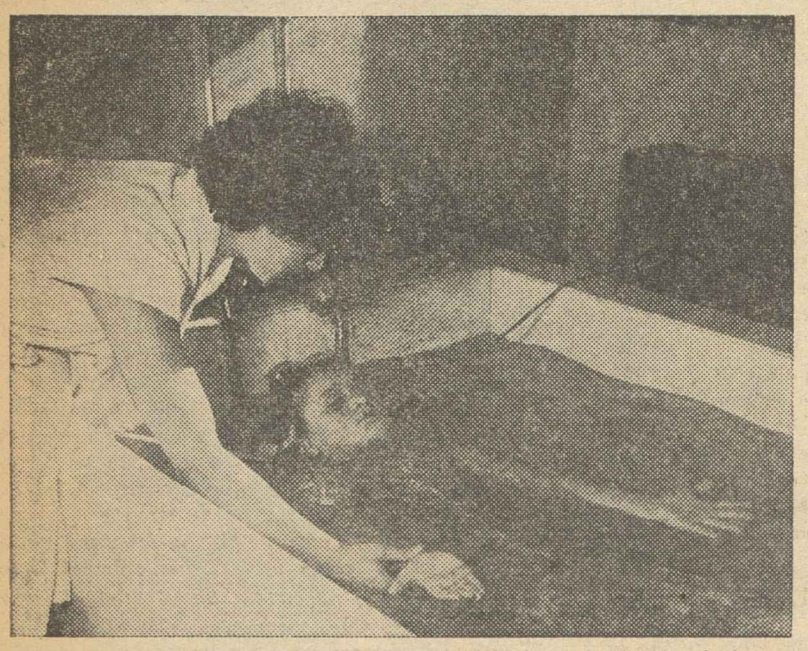
WORLDWIDE REHABILITATION of the physically handicapped is one of the major undertakings of the United Nations. Here, at the Children Rehabilitation Center in Guatemala, the UN expert, Saara Kontio, physiotherapist from Finland, helps a young student to walk.

DEMONSTRATION PROJECT established in Bombay by the Indian government includes directed play as an important part of helping the children adjust to hospital life. A team of UN Technical Assistance Administration experts is helping to organize a treatment and training program, which includes limb-fitting and physical and occupational therapy.

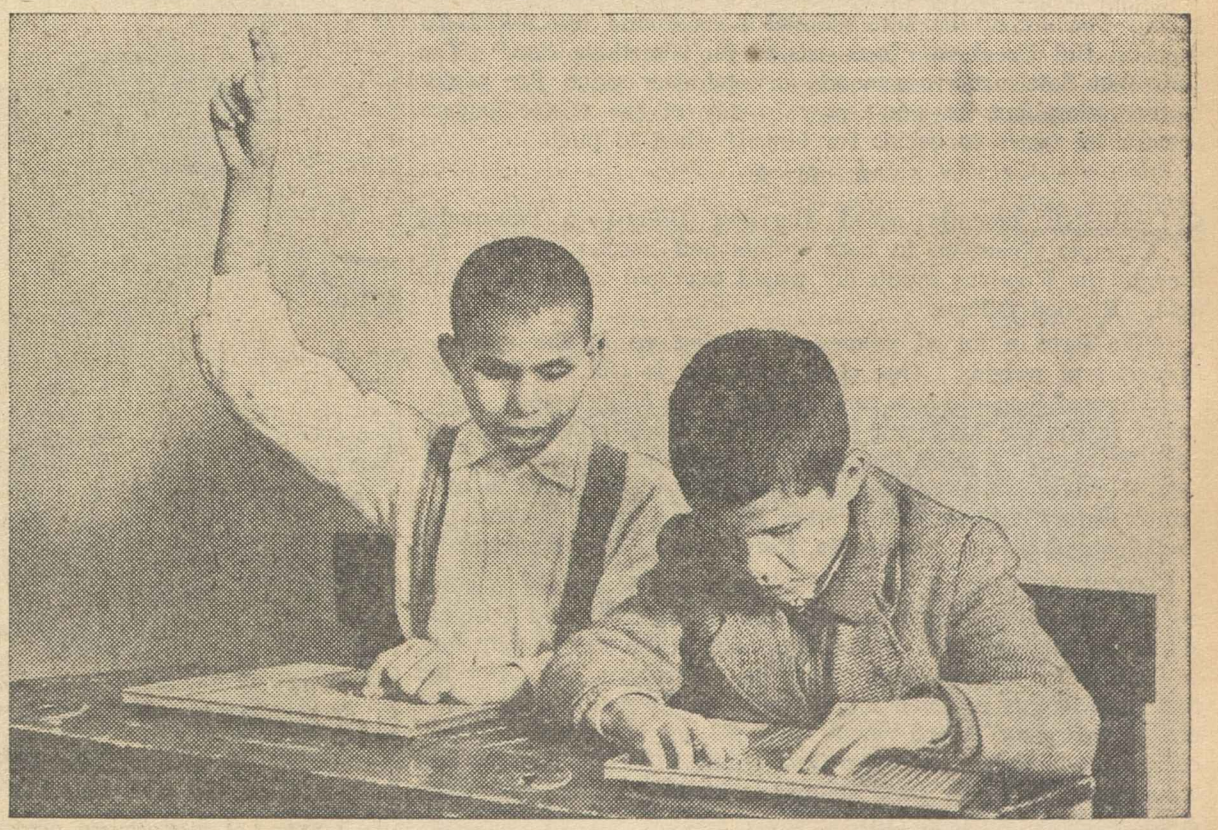


HOW TO TYPE with her prosthesis is learned by patient with a double amputation in Yugoslavia. That country's first major center for rehabilitation work was set up in Belgrade in 1952 with the help of the UNTAA. Now, greatly enlarged, it no longer requires UN assistance.

HAND EXERCISES are part of the treatment of disabled workers at Guatemala City center. This class is being conducted by an assistant trained by the UNTAA expert who, at the request of the Guatemalan government, is helping that country improve its services for rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, including paraplegics and amputees.



YUGOSLAV PHYSIOTHERAPIST exercises a young victim of poliomyelitis in an improvised Hubbard Tank. The Belgrade center was staffed by eight Yugoslav specialists who, with UNTAA fellowships, were trained in the United States and United Kingdom.



EGYPTIAN DEMONSTRATION CENTER for rehabilitation of the blind was established in 1953 in suburban Cairo with the help of the UNTAA. Since UN aid ended, the center has been operated entirely by the Egyptians. Here, two youngsters at the center practice with pegboards. Besides running an elementary school, the center teaches trades to adults.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT IS NECESSSARY to record an opinion that Mr. Eisenhower simply doesn't care enough about the major issues that his Administration pretends to favor to do any effective work on these issues in the White House.

The concept is frightening to express in printed words.

I can think of no President in American history who has not been captured by a sense of his obligations to the people as a whole. We have had weaklings and strong men, presidents whose tours of duty were routine and those who have had to meet crises.

But some of our "obscure" presidents have made courageous and public-spirited decisions and enforced them. Martin Van Buren in the 1840's ordered reduction of the government work-day to 10 hours. Chester Arthur presided over the beginnings of the government civil service. Warren G. Harding, who died before disclosure of the disgraces brought on him by his thieving cabinet members, forced the steelmakers of private industry to reduce their work-day below 12 hours.

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THE DAY THE SENATE KILLED Part III of the civil rights bill, Ike was playing 18 holes at Burning Tree. He played 18 holes on three days that week.

The day that scores of House Republicans voted first to damage and then to kill the federal school-aid bill, Eisenhower was for all practical purposes a chief executive in absentia.

A "modern" Republican, Rep. William H. Ayres (O.), got Democrats to agree, in a fierce floor fight, to accept lock-stock and barrel the exact school-aid plan Eisenhower himself had formally recommended.

The Democrats surrendered the details of their own plans. They capitulated totally to what Eisenhower had said was the program he wanted.

At that moment, when Republicans faced the dreadful possibility that a plan Ike proposed might be actually accepted, they deserted him in droves in a parliamentary maneuver—and three of the top four GOP House leaders voted to repudiate him. Eisenhower did nothing to stop them.

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EISENHOWER IS INTERESTED IN PEACE. He allows Harold Stassen remarkable latitude or tolerance in regard to disarmament negotiations.

But his only serious interests in domestic affairs are negative interests.

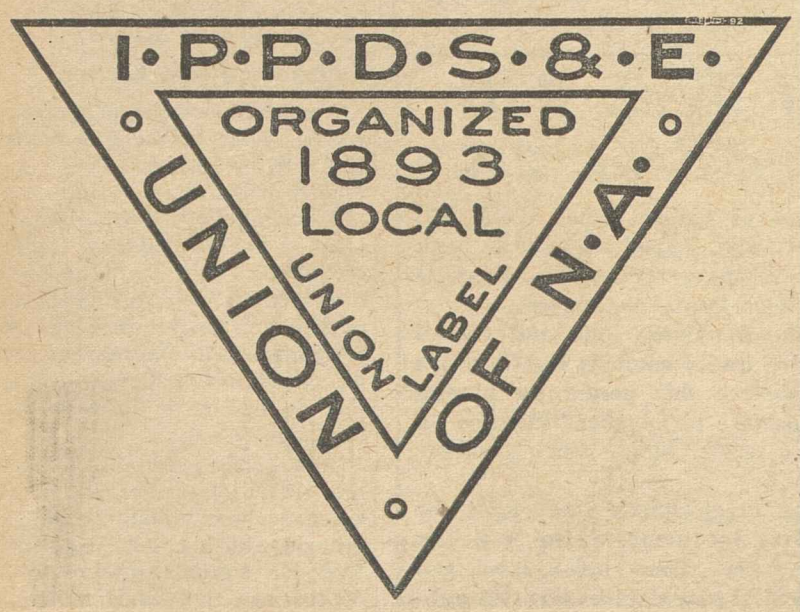
He is against Hells Canyon, against the TVA, against the things his investment-banker friends tell him he should be against.

When he pretends to claim an interest in doing something affirmatively about federal school aid and federal assertion of minority citizenship rights, he never carries through.

He occasionally allows GOP spokesmen to say that he feels so strongly about something that he may pick up his telephone and ask some beholden Republican member of Congress to help him. The simple truth is that Ike seldom makes the call.

Walter Lippmann can scarcely be labeled an anti-Administration newspaper columnist. But in discussing the civil rights bill and the President, Lippmann wrote that to do his proper job Ike would have to spend "much time and energy" and would have to "care about it seriously."

We have a President, and we must face the fact, with nearly three years and a half to go on his second term, who cares seriously about his recreation and his relief from strain but doesn't work effectively on the political problems of 170 million Americans.



This union label of the Intl. Plate Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union of North America is used on articles engraved by the steel or copper plate process, and appears on work such as invitations, engraved cards, etc.

Morgan Says:

Tuskegee Negroes 'Squeezed'

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDST.)

TWO Negro citizens of the town of Tuskegee, Ala, dressed in grey suits and wearing soft yellow neckties, came to Washington and tossed a small but painful saga of frustration into the middle of the Senate debate on civil rights.

Their testimony before an informal bipartisan group of liberal senators headed by Paul Douglas revealed the ironic fact that during the very course of the debate in Congress on the bill to protect the rights of individual citizens their own civil rights, already curtailed, are being compressed even more.

Morgan

Not only are Negroes being denied the right to vote in Tuskegee and Macon County but they are systematically being denied the right of orderly protest against that denial.

W. P. Mitchell, a psysiotherapist, and Linwood T. Dorsey, a hospital business office worker, were the witnesses. They are members of the Tuskegee Civic Association. For more than 40 years the association had enjoyed a peaceful existence, concentrating on making Negroes better citizens, with a program it described as "courageous, civic and political action."

But twice within the last week the state attorney general has raided the association's office, seized documents and membership lists. There has been no further legal action but officials dropped broad hints, unsubstantiated by any revealed evidence, that there was something subversive about the group.

The trouble stems from a new state law, pushed by Macon County's own state senator, Sam Englehart, who is also a white citizens council official, changing the town boundaries of Tuskegee so that only 10 of Tuskegee's 420 registered Negro voters could vote in municipal elections.

Pending before the state legislature is another bill to abolish Macon County and divide it among five other counties in such a way as to disfranchise nearly all the registered Negro voters. The county's population consists of 28,000 Negroes, 4,761 whites.

Negro voting difficulties in Tuskegee, home of the famous Tuskegee Institute, did not begin with Englehart. For 18 months the Macon County board of registrars did not function publicly so no Negro could even apply to register. Between last June 3 and July 5, 73 Negroes appeared for registration, none was certified. The board chairman also heads the county white citizens council.

Sen. Javits (R.-N.Y.), asked "what keeps you going, what sustains you in these circumstances?" "I believe," Linwood T. Dorsey replied, "that this is a country of decent people and we are living for our children."

Vandercook Says:

Clinton, Tenn., Set an Example

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDST.)

THE clamoring pack of defense lawyers in Clinton, Tenn., who howled that everything from the white race and the "southern way of life" to the cotton crop would be in peril if their clients were found guilty of the mob violence of which they clearly were guilty, have been roundly rebuffed.

Vandercook

After only 2 hours and 20 minutes of deliberation, the all-white jury in the Knoxville courtroom found seven of the defendants guilty of criminal contempt of court, as charged. Among them, the visiting professional segregationist John Kaspar. Four in that same clutch of defendants were acquitted.

Evidently the jury did not find that the prosecution had proved their association with the ugly mob demonstrations which accompanied Clinton's attempt to achieve racial integration in its public high school last winter. The indignant attorneys for the losing side exclaimed they will "appeal to higher courts." But probably not the Supreme Court.

White supremacists in the Senate who have thought the provisions of the pending civil rights bill might be made entirely innocuous if the final enforcement of that bill depended upon jury trials, swallow hard. But Georgia's distinguished Sen. Russell has quickly gone on record with the declaration that, "this refutes the argument that southern people will perjure themselves in this type of case."

All in all, the feeling in the Senate is that the Clinton verdict has strengthened the case for those who wish to amend the civil rights measure so that juries, instead of federal justices, as is the custom, will be the final judges of the facts in cases which might arise from the passage of that bill. It's beginning to look though as if the enemies of that legislation don't really have to worry.

★ ★ ★

It's become such routine news that little attention is now paid to it. But the cost of living has gone up again. In the month of June it climbed another one-half of one percent.

Survival in the U.S. now costs more than one-fifth more than it did in the 1946-1949 period, after the Great War, but before the Korean War. When, by the way, we still had federal price controls.

Thanks to sliding scale, cost of living increase clauses in many labor-management contracts, it's reckoned that some 650,000 American workers will now get compensatory raises of a few cents per hour.

Labor Answers:

Quiz on Business Peace

IF labor and management would sit down and work out their common problems, labor-management peace would be promoted and there would be less need for governmental legislation or other intervention. Lee W. Minton, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Glass Bottle Blowers Association, urged business to cooperate with trade unions as he was interviewed on Labor Answers Your Questions, AFL-CIO public service program.

He talked with a panel of three economics students from George Washington University, Washington, D. C.: Oscar Morrison, Washington; Nicholas Smart, Falls Church, Va., and Carl Easton, Arlington, Va.

"When the AFL and the CIO merged in 1955, the president, George Meany, requested the opportunity to sit down with the leader of the industry group, the National Association of Manufacturers, but the meeting blew up because the NAM demanded prior commitments," Minton said. He pointed out that any preliminary demand for agreement on major points was naturally disruptive.

"That's the sort of thing you're supposed to settle in negotiations," Minton remarked, "not before you even sit down to talk."

Labor and management work together in many industries now, the Glass Bottle Blowers president remarked. He instanced the case of his own union, which spends $75,000 a year advertising the product of employers in the industry.

"We get the benefit from increased hours of work and the number of weeks of work," Minton said.

"Also," said Minton, "labor-management relations are more peaceful now than most people realize because the public hears more about strikes than about agreements that are negotiated peacefully.

"Less than one-fourth of one percent of working time is now lost in strikes," he continued, "while 70,000 agreements are negotiated each year, all without labor disturbance."

To bring about better relationships, Minton proposed "a closer liaison between the actual owners of plants and the workers." He criticized "absentee owners of large corporations" who do not get to know the people who work for them.

"I know from experience that when labor leaders are invited before management groups, to set forth our position, a great deal of good is done. A better understanding is arrived at," he declared.

The trend toward more courses in economics and labor-management relations in the colleges was praised as one means of better understanding and an indication of progress.

"Continued progress of this kind can mean, in the next 10 to 15 years, that we will hear almost nothing of strikes, and we can get down to the job of keeping our standard of living the highest in the world." Minton said.

LABOR MANAGEMENT peace can make this a better country in which to live, Lee W. Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers Association, told three economics students from George Washington University, as he was interviewed on the AFL-CIO public relations radio program, Labor Answers Your Question. From left to right are Harry W. Flannery, moderator; Oscar Morrison, Washington; Carl Easton, Arlington, Va.; Minton, and Nicholas Smart, Falls Church, Va.

McClellan Committee Blasts United Textile Union Chiefs

The McClellan special Senate committee closed its hearings in the United Textile Workers case with charges that Pres. Anthony Valente and Sec.-Treas. Lloyd Klenert had abused their trust and should "resign." Staff investigators put into the committee record bills, checks and other documents to show that Klenert had spent about $69,000 in union funds—largely in the last three years—for personal purchases including clothing, theater tickets and vacations. Accusations involving Valente's alleged "misuse" of money were less lavish.

Klenert was accused of living in or going to expensive hotels, making substantial purchases of personal accessories, drawing large advances in cash—as much as $3,500 at a time—and then okaying his own bills to the union and directing their payment by union checks.

Assessed More Taxes

Klenert said that personal items were purchased from a special $6,500 yearly expense fund voted him by the union executive board in 1948.

Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy pointed out that this expense fund was voted to Klenert —and another $6,500 to Valente —in lieu of salary increases. Testimony showed that Klenert and Valente had actually received these $6,500 payments over and above what Klenert spent.

The committee also brought out that the "expense funds" had attracted the attention of Internal Revenue Service officials and that both Klenert and Valente were assessed for additional taxes for the years 1950-54.

Klenert was assessed $7,609 and Valente $5,174. The union executive board, at the proposal of union counsel Joseph Jacobs, contributed $2,000 to each toward payment of the assessments.

Jacobs, who triples in brass by serving as union southern director and head of a car-leasing agency in addition to his function as counsel, shared the castigation given Valente and Klenert for what senators called "improper" use of dues money.

The story of how Valente and Klenert in 1952 bought their personal homes with $57,000 in union money—and then paid it back after admitting to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that they had submitted a false financial report of the union to him—was brought out.

Loans Listed

Within three weeks of submitting this report to Meany, testimony showed, Klenert and Valente made the following loans:

$33,300 from a Washington clothier—for which, in less than six months, they paid interest, fees and "discounts" totaling $6,623.

$10,000 from the printing firm that prints the union paper.

$22,500 in bank loans endorsed by officials of companies with which the union bargained for workers.

$15,000 in personal loans from two Washington businessmen.

$30,000 which their wives or mothers or they themselves happened to have available in cash.

The witnesses explained this sudden $111,000 accumulation of cash as mere "over-borrowing" to meet possible future economic difficulties for the union or themselves, when they might have to go on "no pay" or "half pay." Since then they have repaid the full $111,000.

In a four-month period immediately thereafter, Klenert made seven deposits in his personal bank account totaling $29,150 — all but $1,000 in cash.

Hoffa Launches Drive For Teamsters' Presidency

Chicago—Teamsters Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa launched a direct drive for the union presidency at a meeting of some 800 "friends of Hoffa" here.

"If I win," he said at one point, —and he was interrupted from the floor with cries, "You will, Jimmy boy!"—he indicated that he had a program for reforms within the union.

This program would encompass adoption of all of the AFL-CIO ethical practice codes, he said, but would not include endorsement of the Executive Council resolution declaring that union leaders have "no right" to continue in union office if they invoke the Fifth Amendment to avoid testifying before "proper committees" for their "personal protection."

If he wins election as head of the Teamsters at the union's Sept. 30 convention in Miami Beach, Fla., he said, the Teamsters would seek to get the AFL-CIO convention the following December to repudiate the Executive Council resolution.

Hoffa appeared at the "friends of Hoffa" meeting exactly one week after a federal court jury acquitted him of charges of bribery, conspiracy and obstruction charges in Washington, D. C. The acquittal cleared him of all criminal indictments alleging an attempt to "plant a spy" on the staff of the McClellan special Senate committee.

The conclave was summoned by Harold R. Gibbons of St. Louis, chief lieutenant of Hoffa in the Central States Conference of Teamsters.

Vice Pres. John T. (Sandy) O'Brien of Chicago, previously an announced candidate for the Teamsters presidency succeeding Dave Beck, remarked that attendance at the "friends of Hoffa" meeting showed that Hoffa had the support of 75 percent of the union leadership.

Four days later O'Brien formally announced the withdrawal of his candidacy.

Hoffa told a press conference that the Teamsters would "never leave the AFL-CIO voluntarily." He added, however, that he had "no desire for the union to lose its militancy and its rights."

Hoffa rejected any idea that Beck should be "ousted" by the Teamsters executive board prior to the Sept. 30 convention.

Steel Pricing Probe Slated to Open Aug. 6

Chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) of the Senate Monopoly subcommittee announced that his group will open hearings on the steel industry's pricing policies on Aug. 6.

Roger Blough, president of the U. S. Steel Corp., which customarily sets the industry's wage and price patterns, has been invited to be the first witness.

Kefauver said that the heads of other steel companies also have been asked to furnish the committee with material and may be invited to testify. Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers has been invited to present labor's side of the story immediately after the conclusion of U.S. Steel's testimony.

First of Series

The subcommittee's look at the steel industry is the first a series of investigations which it plans to make into several highly concentrated areas of manufacturing. Future hearings, according to John Blair, staff director, will also probably look into the automobile, farm equipment, baking, petroleum and aluminum industries.

Before the committee as it opens its probe of steel prices will be a 756-page report which Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), a member of the group, said shows "a remarkable increase in the concentration of industry in this country."

Based on records of the Census Bureau and other agencies, the study is described by the subcommittee as "the most comprehensive body of factual data on this subject ever prepared." It covers 20 industry groupings broken down into over 1,000 product classes, presented in 63 statistical tables.

Drawing comparisons between the concentration in manufacturing in 1947 and 1954, the years of the last two censuses of manufactures, the report shows a substantial jump in the amount of the national market captured by big companies.

It reveals that:

- The 50 largest companies accounted for 23 percent of the total value added by manufacture in 1954, compared with 17 percent in 1947. The value of a product over and above the cost of raw materials constitutes "value added by manufacture."
- The 100 largest advanced their share from 23 percent to 30 percent.
- The 200 largest went up from 30 percent to 37 percent.

Concentration Increasing

The report, by showing the share of the market garnered by the top four, eight and 20 firms in 426 major lines, also indicates that concentration is increasing among the biggest firms within each industry.

The top four companies were found to control 40 percent or more of the market in two out of five industries, and more than 80 percent of shipments were controlled by the top four in 22 industries.

Highest concentration in 1954 was in primary aluminum, where the top four accounted for 100 percent of the market, and autos, where the biggest four producers captured 98 percent.

In the steel industry, there was a definite move toward further concentration. The top four firms were found to control more than 60 percent of production.

U.S. Steel Reports Record Income

New York—United States Steel Corp. had a record second quarter net income of $115,943,199, equal to $2.04 a common share. This was over $11 million above its net income for the same period a year ago.

First half net income was a record $231,421,308, over $23 million above the previous record of $208,350,441 in the same period last year.

Union Label Week Will Be Celebrated Sept. 2-8

The nationwide celebration of Union Label Week will begin this year on Labor Day, Sept. 2, and continue through Sept. 8, Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept., announced.

All national and international unions, state and central bodies, union label and service trades councils and women's auxiliaries were asked to observe this period by placing special emphasis on the importance of members' insisting on the union label, shop card or service button when spending their union-earned dollars.

Lewis reported that union organizations throughout the country have announced plans for many special activities during the week-long observance. Many union label and service trades councils and central and state bodies will publicize the event by selecting Union Label Week "queens," holding parades, picnics, rallies, banquets, carnivals and exhibits at various local, state and county fairs, Lewis said.

GM Allows U. S. Auditors To See Books

General Motors Corp., facing the threat of a federal subpoena, has reversed its policy and will allow government auditors to examine its books on all defense contracts.

GM Pres. Harlow H. Curtice announced the decision in a telegram to Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D-La.), chairman of a House Armed Services subcommittee. Hebert, who earlier wired Curtice requesting him to appear before the subcommittee to explain the policy, had said he would use a subpoena if necessary to open the corporation's records.

Curtice told Hebert that he had not previously known of the issue, which arose when an official of the General Accounting Office testified that the firm's Cadillac division had barred GAO agents from records on a tank contract on which work was still being performed.

Still unresolved was the dispute between GM and the GAO over the latter's charges that the corporation has made "unreasonably" high profits on an already completed air force contract. Hebert has called for government action to recover some of the "excess" payments.

Asia, Africa Labor Leaders Visit Israel

Two labor leaders from Asia and Africa are visiting Israel this month as guests of Histadrut, Israel Federation of Labor.

Rachmattulah Chadri, vice president of the All-Pakistan Confederation of Labor and member of the executive board of the ICFTU, declared on arrival in Israel that the Pakistan labor movement knew of Histadrut's achievements and that he had come to view them in person.

John Tetega, general secretary of the Trade Union Congress of Ghana, is also visiting Israel. He brought with him special greetings from Dr. Nkruma, prime minister of the new independent African state. Tetega, as a guest of Histadrut, will study the organization of the labor movement in Israel and working conditions established by the Israeli unions.

On Bakers, Teamsters:

Ethics Committee To Report Aug. 12

The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee is expected to submit intermediate progress reports on two cases to the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its Aug. 12 meeting in Chicago.

The reports will cover hearings on charges of corrupt influences in the Teamsters and Bakery Workers unions. The committee heard further testimony in the Bakery Workers case at a meeting in Washington July 31.

Final Postponement

A preliminary staff report on the Teamsters union was heard by the committee in executive session. The Teamsters were given one final postponement on their hearing—until Aug. 28.

The Teamsters had requested a postponement, after the Teamster Executive Board postponed its own meeting once again, this time until Aug. 19.

A new case, placed on the committee's working agenda, involves the United Textile Workers. The committee received the request for action on the UTW case from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Meany had been a witness 10 days earlier at hearings conducted by the McClellan committee. In the course of those hearings, the committee brought out evidence that Pres. Anthony Valente and Sec.-Treas. Lloyd Klenert had misused over $100,000 of the union's funds.

Quizzed on Spending

The Ethical Practices Committee hearing on the Bakery case was its first since Pres. James Cross had been called as a witness before the McClellan committee.

At the Senate committee sessions, he had been closely questioned about a variety of expenditures which committee probers and the senators felt went far beyond normal expenditures for union officers.

Attending the hearing were Cross; members of the union's executive board; Herman Cooper, general counsel of the union; and Abraham J. Harris, a former high official of the Dept. of Justice in the Truman Administration, who represented Cross both at the McClellan committee hearings and before the Ethical Practices Committee.

The Ethical Practices Committee is headed by Albert J. Hayes. Its other members are Joseph Curran, David Dubinsky, George Harrison and Jacob S. Potofsky. Arthur J. Goldberg, special counsel of the AFL-CIO, is counsel to the committee.

FULL SUPPORT for the Intl. Brotherhood of Longshoremen's campaign to organize unorganized dock workers and continue the battle with the racket-ridden Intl. Longshoremen's Association was pledged at the IBL convention by Jack Livingston (right) director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization. Shown with Livingston at a press conference between convention sessions are (from left) Harry E. O'Reilly, executive secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., Larry W. Long, IBL president and E. L. Slaughter, secretary-treasurer.

New York IUC Board Okays Unity Terms

Lake Placid, N. Y.—The executive board of the New York State Industrial Union Council has approved the proposed merger agreement to unite with the State Federation of Labor.

IUC Pres. Louis Hollander, in announcing the approval, termed the recent action of the state federation puzzling in writing into its approval of the merger agreement "a rider on inter-union jurisdiction."

Noting that state bodies have no right "or authority to deal with matters of union jurisdiction," Hollander added that the jurisdiction resolution can only serve to "delay unification."

The state federation convention had adopted a resolution urged by the Building Trades Council that the merger agreement contain provisions to "safeguard jurisdiction."

Hollander said the IUC board has instructed its negotiating committee to proceed immediately with the preparation of a merger agreement and constitution and meet with federation representatives until the job is completed.

Shoe Unions Move Closer To Merger

Two AFL-CIO unions in the shoe industry took a long stride closer to merger at a special meeting of their executive committees in St. Louis.

They voted to have Pres. John J. Mara of the Boot & Shoe Workers and Pres. George Fecteau of the United Shoe Workers meet soon to try and reach agreement on a constitution agreeable to both organizations.

Mara reported there is general agreement among officials of both unions that a merger "will prove highly favorable to all concerned."

AFTRA Votes Bud Collyer As President

San Francisco — Clayton (Bud) Collyer of New York, television quizmaster, was elected president of the American Federation of Radio and Television Artists, at the annual convention here. Collyer is host of CBS' "To Tell the Truth."

Ken Carpenter, Los Angeles network announcer, was named first vice president. Other vice presidents elected were Eleanor Engle, Chicago actress; Virginia Payne, New York, radio's "Ma Perkins"; Wanda Ramey, San Francisco CBS; Evelyn Freyman, Washington actress; Don Courtnay, Seattle announcer, and Guy Batson, New Orleans announcer.

Stan Farrar, Los Angeles actor, was elected recording secretary; Travis Johnson, New York singer, treasurer.

The convention pledged members to fight against so-called "right-to-work" legislation and asked for the repeal of Section 14-B of Taft-Hartley. The convention also claimed jurisdiction in paid-TV if and when it begins operation.

New York was chosen as the next convention city.

AFL-CIO for Retention Of Federal Powers

The AFL-CIO is "determined to resist with every resource at its command misguided or selfish efforts to undermine the federal power to perform necessary national functions," Congress has been told.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the House Intergovernmental Relations subcommittee that powerful "special interests," capitalizing on the heavy burden of federal taxes, have launched "a dangerous campaign to prevent the national government from fulfilling its necessary functions and responsibilities."

Hidden Objectives

He said the "hidden objectives" of those "who cry most loudly" that federal power must be returned to the various states include:

1. To weaken the important regulatory functions of the federal government which advance the general welfare.

2. To undermine effective federal control over interstate public utilities.

3. To return to the states—"where their influence over legislatures is exceedingly great"—the authority to determine the role of management-labor relations.

4. To end federal custodianship over natural resources that belong to all the American people.

5. To undermine the minimum national fair labor standards that have "raised up the level of family welfare and have elevated the competitive standard of commerce between the states."

Programs Would Die

"Without federal financial aid and coordination, many public service programs would, indeed, die," Biemiller said. "In the first place, the poorer states just cannot afford to shoulder the added financial burdens which the federal government would relinquish. Furthermore, in many states reactionary legislators would vote against raising the additional money that would be required to maintain them.

"Moreover, even if state and local taxes were increased to make up for the loss in federal funds, in most instances the money would come from levies that bear most heavily on those who least can afford to pay them."

Biemiller stressed that because the states and local governments extract a substantially greater portion of their revenue from low and moderate income families, "the states righters know very well that if federal expenditures can be shifted to the states and localities, a net gain for the wealthiest tax payers and most profitable corporations will be achieved."

22,000 Shoe Workers Win Pensions

The Boot and Shoe Workers and United Shoe Workers have concluded an agreement with Intl. Shoe Company, world's largest shoe manufacturing firm, on a company retirement pension plan.

The pension plan will affect some 22,000 of the company's 36,000 employes. It is expected to have far-reaching effects upon the entire shoe industry and its 230,000 shoe production workers.

The company will pay 3 percent of its gross payroll for workers covered by the plan. It's estimated that the covered 22,000 workers are paid between $65 and $70 million a year in wages.

According to the plan, which was concluded after negotiations between the company and unions, any employe reaching 65 years of age and having 15 years or more of company service, is eligible for a pension. The plan becomes effective Oct. 1, 1958.

Labor, Red Cross Launch 'Crash' Building Drive for Storm Victims

(Continued from Page 1)

ana State Labor Council hurricane relief fund, and it is this money which will pay for the transportation and maintenance of the building trades crews.

The men will be brought to the three towns by chartered buses. Their food will be cooked and served by Red Cross canteen workers, and they will be housed in tent cities raised near the construction sites by the Louisiana National Guard. At the completion of each weekend's construction, the men will be returned to their homes in time to report to their regular jobs on Monday.

First to receive the new homes will be families particularly hard hit by the hurricane's fury. They were selected by the Red Cross on the basis of special needs.

All of the families aided by the "crash" project will be selected from among those who have applied for Red Cross rehabilitation assistance. They will be given the choice of either having a contractor of their own choosing rebuild their homes or of letting the union volunteers do it.

How Project Works

The project will work this way—

After a family's case has been approved by the Red Cross, a local building trades leader will assign a man from the Lake Charles unions as a foreman for the job. Then a date for the union volunteers to start work will be set and the Red Cross will have all building materials on the site by that date.

The local AFL-CIO leader will contact the various state building trades unions for the necessary crew, so that the crew contains all of the craftsmen needed to erect the particular house.

The massive reconstruction program is the latest contribution by organized labor, which has been active in the Louisiana disaster area almost from the moment that the storm roared across the Gulf of Mexico and the accompanying tidal wave inundated the areas.

Trade unionists have manned the three labor-donated Red Cross disaster canteens, built coffins for the unidentified dead, opened and closed mass graves used in the burials, and Teamsters from California contributed and delivered by truck 10,000 pounds of fresh meat for victims and volunteers.

Grasso Assaulted During Campaign

Lockhaven, Pa.—Frank Grasso, general vice president of the United Papermakers and Paperworkers and three organizers were assaulted by a score of men led by a District 50, United Mine Workers, representative during an organizing campaign here.

UPP officials said the assault took place near the New York & Pennsylvania Paper Co. on the outskirts of Lockhaven. Grasso was reported suffering from possible fracture of two ribs.

Lockhaven police have broadcast a bulletin for the arrest on assault charges of Howard Sweeney, a District 50 representative.

Probe Links Hoffa to 'Paper Locals'

Teamsters Official Says 'I Can Explain Everything'

By Willard Shelton

Charges of close connections between Teamster Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa and gangster John Dioguardi (Johnny Dio) in exploiting "paper locals" in the New York area, were aired as the McClellan special Senate committee opened a new area of investigation.

As the hearing opened, the committee's charges pointed toward Hoffa-Dio manipulations in the "paper locals" designed to:

1—Make deals with employers which enabled them to pay substandard wages to Negro and Puerto Rican workers.

2—Use the votes of the "paper locals" in the Teamsters Joint Council of New York to support John O'Rourke, who had Hoffa's support, against Council Pres. Martin Lacey.

Tells of Connections

Committee Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy said there were "connections" between Hoffa and gangster John Dioguardi (Johnny Dio) in the creation of locals run by hoodlums in New York in 1950-52 and the creation of new Teamster paper locals, controlled by the same hoodlums, in Nov., 1955.

Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) said evidence would show that Hoffa, "through the help of racketeers," backed John O'Rourke for the presidency of the Joint Council with the hoped-for aid of the "paper locals."

In 1955 O'Rourke, with Hoffa's backing, was seeking to oust then-president Martin Lacey of the Joint Council. Lacey was supported by Teamsters Vice Pres. Thomas L. Hickey of New York.

Lacey won that fight after a federal judge threw out all challenged votes for O'Rourke, including 49 votes cast by delegates from the "paper locals." Shortly thereafter, however, Lacey said he would not seek re-election again and O'Rourke was elected.

Hoffa Denies Accusations

In San Francisco, where he attended committee meetings considering proposed changes in the Teamsters' constitution, Hoffa categorically denied accusations linking him with an attempted "hoodlum stranglehold over the port of New York."

"There is nothing I cannot answer," he said, in stating that he was available for questioning by the committee at any time.

"I can explain the New York situation to everybody's satisfaction," he declared.

"Their statements concerning me are based on rumor, misstatements and misunderstandings. It will clear itself up in time."

As Counsel Kennedy opened the hearings, he displayed large charts in the Senate Office Building Caucus Room to trace what he said was the way the "paper locals," controlled by gangsters, came into existence.

It began in 1950, he said, when one Sam Zatman, a former Communist who was a "commissar" on the Loyalist side in the Spanish Civil War, went to Sam Berger, then manager of Local 102 of the Ladies Garment Workers Union, and requested help in getting a charter from the former AFL Auto Workers.

Berger himself, who is under indictment and no longer retains any ILGWU position, invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions designed to corroborate Kennedy's charges.

Dio Moves In

Zatman testified, however, and conceded that Berger helped him get a UAW-AFL charter for Local 102.

Within a week, he said, Johnny Dio moved in, began financing the local, later became business manager and finally forced Zatman's resignation as president.

Kennedy charged that Berger was a close friend of Dio's and that Berger traveled to Milwaukee to see Anthony Doria, then secretary-treasurer of the UAW-AFL, who issued the charter. Kennedy said Berger also discussed the matter with David Previant, counsel for Hoffa's Central States Conference.

Under Dio, Local 102 spawned many locals and Dio became regional director for the UAW-AFL in New York.

The people Dio brought into these locals, McClellan said, were gangsters and racketeers who "exploited" Negro and Puerto Rican workers. They made most of their money, Kennedy added, either by extorting employers or by signing "sweetheart" contracts without the knowledge of the workers themselves.

Record of Indictments

Kennedy placed in the record a table showing that Dio and 25 of the other "people" he brought into the labor movement have now been indicted 29 times, mostly for extortion, and that in 13 cases tried there were 12 convictions.

Dio himself served a jail sentence for evasion of New York income tax laws in 1954 and was recently convicted of extortion. He also is under indictment in the acid-blinding of labor columnist Victor Riesel.

When Dio was in jail, Kennedy said, Lester Washburn, then president of UAW-AFL, tried to fire him as regional director and to lift the charters of the gangster-controlled locals. He was overruled by Sec.-Treas. Doria and his executive board, however, and resigned as president.

Washburn, testifying before the committee, confirmed Kennedy's statement that he had quit his union position when Doria and the board denied him the right to fire Dio and oust his locals.

Washburn testified that he had asked David Dubinsky, president of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union, about Dio in 1952 and Dubinsky said Dio was "no good" and should be "kicked out."

Washburn said that Dio had once worked as a "special organizer" for the ILGWU—hired by an unnamed vice president. He maintained Dubinsky didn't give him enough specific information to act against Dio and that Dio's extortion convictions were not sufficient to oust him from the UAW-AFL.

Sen. John Kennedy (D-Mass.) asked Washburn, as the questioning came to an end, whether Dubinsky was "opposed" to Dio.

"Yes, he was moving heaven and earth" to get Dio out of the UAW-AFL, Washburn replied.

Dubinsky told reporters in Washington that he had initiated a complaint with the AFL Executive Council against Dio in May 1952 about the activities of UAW-AFL Local 102 and the council had appointed a committee of AFL Sec.-Treas. George Meany, Vice Presidents William McFetridge and Dubinsky. The committee's action, Dubinsky said, led to eventual lifting of the local charter.

He told newsmen "I will be glad to appear and answer any question."

On the basis of the three-man committee's investigation of the Local 102 situation in New York, the AFL Executive Council in Feb. 1953 ordered the UAW-AFL to revoke the charter. No action was taken by the union.

In May 1953, Meany warned the UAW-AFL it would be suspended if the Local 102 charter was not revoked. On June 2, 1953 the local charter was finally lifted.

(The UAW-AFL changed its name in 1956 to Allied Industrial Workers and Doria was forced out of office after the union was placed under charges before the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee. The union is now on probation.)

Dio resigned as regional director in 1954, despite his clearance by Doria and the board, but in fact remained the dominating force in the locals he had created, Kennedy said.

At that time, too, Kennedy said, Hoffa publicly promised Dio "a job" any time he wanted it.

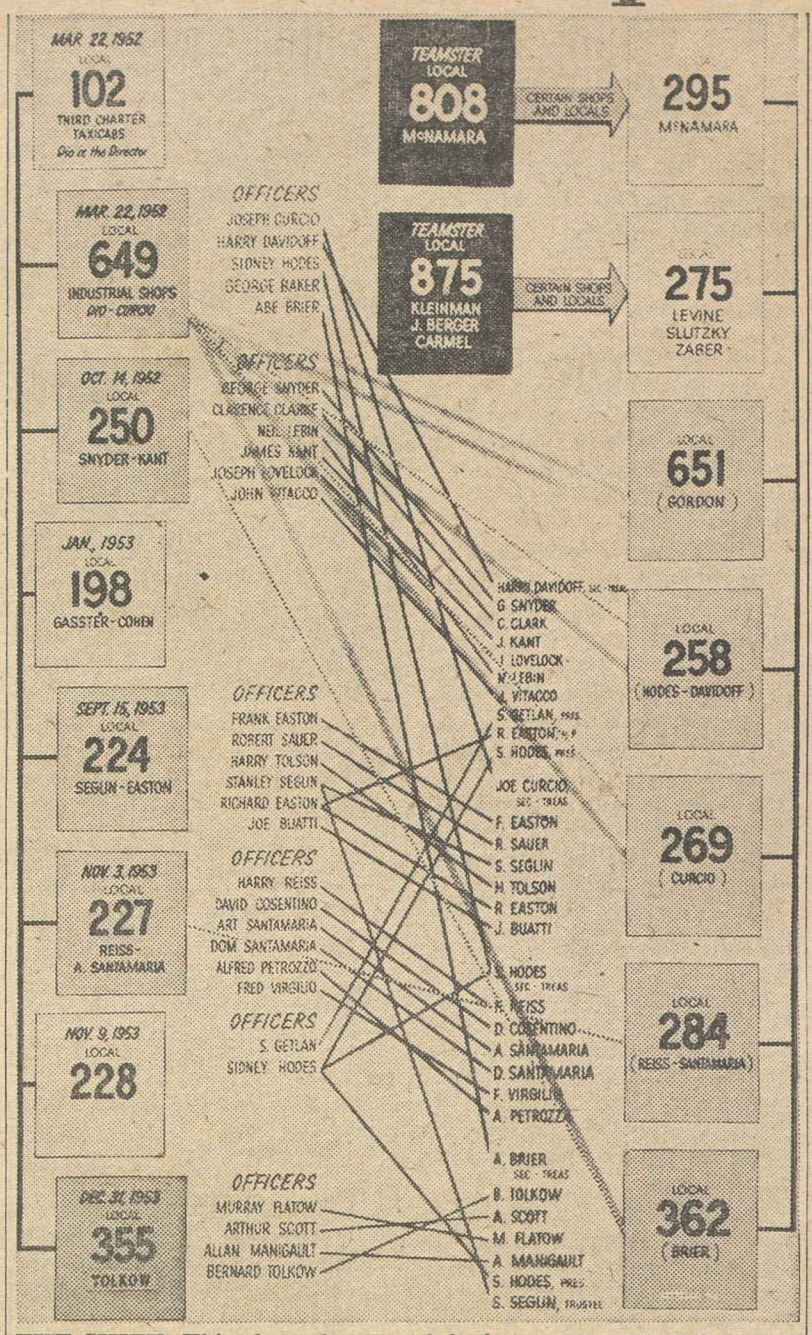
The committee charts showed that in November, 1955, when the Teamsters Joint Council election fight was brewing, the same hoodlums and extortionists controlled by Dio became officers of the suddenly-created Teamsters "paper locals."

Charters for these "locals" were granted by Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck and Vice Pres. Einar O. Mohn, at Hoffa's initiative.

Five of the seven locals had "no membership" at the time, Kennedy said. Two others obtained "members" through transfers from Locals 808 and 875.

Lacey and Hickey of the N. Y. Teamsters Joint Council protested the creation of the "paper locals" for the purpose of controlling the election, Kennedy said.

Lacey won the election, on the first count, by beating O'Rourke 192 to 181. After some maneuvering by Pres. Dave Beck, a federal judge upheld the election of Lacey.



THE SHIFT: This chart shows, at left, former New York locals of United Auto Workers-AFL (now Allied Industrial Workers, AFL-CIO, on probation), which the McClellan committee charges were controlled by Johnny (Dio) Dioguardi, convicted extortioner, and gangster Anthony ("Tony Ducks") Corallo. Their charters were lifted by the UAW-AFL, but Dio and the officers allegedly moved into control of the seven Teamsters "paper locals" shown at right.

AFL-CIO Sharply Assails Charters to Paper Locals

The AFL-CIO has sharply assailed the issuance of charters to "paper locals" in its Codes of Ethical Practices.

The first code adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on Aug. 29, 1956, calls on all AFL-CIO affiliates to prevent the issuance of charters to "persons who are known to traffic in local union charters for illicit or improper purposes."

A paper local is one with few or no actual members but with "officers" granted a "charter" that allows them to hunt members, enter into backdoor "contracts" with employers actually resisting unions and/or vote the local's pretended strength in area or international union elections.

Meany Orders Expulsion Of Dorfman

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has ousted Paul Dorfman as secretary-treasurer of Federal Local Union 20467 for failure to comply with AFL-CIO regulations covering union operations and health and welfare funds.

Meany acted on the basis of an exhaustive report by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne who recommended that earlier charges filed against Dorfman by Meany be sustained.

In addition to removing Dorfman as an official of Waste Material Handlers Federal Labor Union No. 20467, Meany ordered Dorfman expelled from membership in the local.

Violated Rules

Beirne, in his report as a hearing officer named by Pres. Meany, declared that Dorfman had failed to comply with rules governing directly affiliated local unions and had also violated health and welfare plan regulations.

Key factor in Beirne's findings was that Dorfman had profited through his wife and son in the operations of an insurance agency handling welfare accounts of other unions.

The Union Casualty and Life Insurance Co. was formed in 1949, under a different name, by Rose and Allen Dorfman, wife and son of Paul Dorfman. It showed an extraordinarily rapid growth from gross direct premiums of $1,960,000 in 1949 to about $8,900,000 in 1952. Almost all the increase was attributable to three large policies issued to the Central States Welfare Fund, the Welfare Fund of the Michigan Conference of Teamsters and Local 1031 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

8-3-57

James R. Hoffa, Teamster vice president, is active in the operation of the first two funds and was instrumental in setting them up.

Beirne found that while Dorfman had not channeled the welfare fund insurance of his Local 20467 through the insurance agency of his wife and son, there is a serious "ethical issue" involved.

Duty to Labor

"The fact that, on the evidence before me, neither Paul Dorfman nor his wife profited from the relatively tiny business of Local 20467 is not a defense to the fact that Paul Dorfman, through his wife, benefitted hugely from the insurance business of other labor organizations in the area," Beirne wrote in his report.

"He had and has a duty to the labor movement of which he is a part, and in particular to the AFL-CIO.

"He does not satisfy that duty if he does not receive any profit from the relationship of his own union with the insurance agency and the insurance carrier, but reaps huge indirect benefits from their relationship with sister unions."

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, August 10, 1957

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No. 32

Employer-Racket Tie-Ups Exploit Low-Paid Workers

N. Y. Labor Opens War on Racketeers

New York—A three-pronged war against crooked unionists, crooked employers and lawyers who have been exploiting Spanish-speaking workers through "sweetheart" agreements and exorbitant dues has been undertaken by New York City's AFL and CIO unions. The "cleanup" drive has "the 100 percent backing of Pres. George Meany," said Peter McGavin, assistant to the AFL-CIO president.

Actually, the war against the racket ring has been underway for some weeks.

Pilot Tests Run

Its formal declaration, however, had been withheld until "pilot" tests were run to see if strategy and tactics laid out by a joint AFL and CIO committee would work successfully.

In one instance, after a four-week strike at two plants, owned by one combine with "sweetheart" agreements, a new contract was won with excellent conditions and wage increases. The workers, the majority American citizens from Puerto Rico, now belong to a clean union.

McGavin pointed out that during the strike, which was as much against the crooked union as the employer, the pickets carried AFL-CIO placards instead of signs of any particular union. This had the full approval of the joint labor committee here and of Meany's office.

The drive also was assured the full backing of the government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Fernando Sierro Berdecia, Puerto Rican secretary of labor, telegraphed Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the CIO Council: "Please assure AFL-CIO McGavin's committee the continued full cooperation of our migration division in the States in its liberation movement of Puerto Rican workers from paper unions, sweetheart contracts and racketeers."

(Continued on Page 4)

Key Reports Face Council On August 12

Washington—A heavy schedule of issues — ranging from ethical practices to legislation—faces the AFL-CIO Executive Council when its meeting opens in Chicago Aug. 12.

Meeting at the Drake Hotel, the 29-member council is expected to be in session for four days.

Statements on a number of legislative issues—including one on the recently defeated bill to provide federal aid for school construction —are expected to come from the council.

Two interim reports from the Ethical Practices Committee are expected to be heard by the council. One will deal with the Bakery and Confectionary Workers Union, on which the committee held the latest in a series of hearings on July 31-Aug. 1.

A report on the case of the Teamsters Union, which was cited to the Ethical Practices Committee earlier this year, also will be made.

The Ethical Practices Committee gave a "final postponement" to the Teamsters and set an Aug. 28 hearing date on the Teamster case. The Teamsters Executive Board is now scheduled to meet Aug. 19, when, presumably, the Teamsters will decide what position they will take on the charges of corrupt domination which were filed against the

(Continued on Page 4)

ALL-OUT WAR against crooked unionists, employers and lawyers who have subjected Puerto Rican citizens in New York to ruthless exploitation is mapped by this quartet, part of a committee established by AFL-CIO unions. From left, Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the City CIO Council, Peter M. McGavin, assistant to Pres. Meany, Business Mgr. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of IBEW Local 3 and Eugene Moats, another Meany assistant. Pres. James Quinn of the city AFL council, another committee member, was not present when the picture was taken.

House Liberals Back Stronger Rights Bill

Hope rose for enactment of a significant "right-to-vote" bill as the Senate passed by a 72 to 18 roll call a revised version of the civil rights bill and referred it back to the House for action.

Pres. Eisenhower expressed regret at the "jury-trial" amendment attached by the Senate, but limited his regrets so sharply that it appeared likely he would sign a modified form of the Senate bill.

As passed, the Senate bill provided for creation of a new civil rights commission, with power of subpena, to investigate charges that civil rights of any kind are being violated. It also authorized creation of a new civil rights division in the Justice Dept.

The Senate struck from the bill most of Title 3, which would have allowed the Justice Dept. to seek court injunctions to enforce school integration decisions and civil rights laws generally.

Jury Trial Modification

Title 4, the section that would allow the Justice Dept. to seek federal court injunctions against interference with the right to vote, was modified to provide for jury trial in cases of "criminal" contempt.

It left unchanged, however, the

(Continued on Page 2)

Dio Group Deals Aired By Probers

By Willard Shelton

A sordid story of New York City racket locals preying on Negro and Puerto Rican workers with the collusion of small-shop employers is being unfolded before the McClellan special Senate committee.

A parade of employers told how they signed "sweetheart" contracts with former AFL Auto Workers locals controlled by convicted extortioner John Dioguardi (Johnny Dio). They conceded that these contracts gave them the "protection" of a "union shop" claim and gave their workers few or no benefits.

Dio, briefly released from New York City jail, refused to talk about his "locals" or his alleged relations with Teamsters' officials and these "paper locals."

Just before his committee appeared Dio — outside the Senate Office Building caucus room — slugged a press photographer attempting to take a picture. Said Dio: "you s.o.b., I've got a family."

A parade of Dio associates, led by Dio himself, invoked the Fifth Amendment in declining to answer questions about their procedure in "signing up" shop owners without approaching the workers.

They also invoked the Fifth in refusing to answer what part they played in obtaining seven "paper local" charters from the Teamsters union in November, 1955, in order to vote in a Teamsters Joint Council 16 election contest.

Hoffa, Hickey Subpoenaed

The election contest was between Martin Lacey, backed by Teamsters Vice Pres. Thomas L. Hickey, and John O'Rourke, now president of the council and backed by Teamsters Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa.

Both Hoffa and Hickey have been subpenaed to appear before the committee. The committee Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy has charged that Hoffa "initiated" the issuance of Teamsters "paper local" charters to Dio's henchmen.

Blackhaired Bertha Nunez, 27, told the committee how she successfully led her fellow workers at an electrical-appliance shop out of a Dio local and into a "legitimate" union.

Organizing Campaign

The plant was "organized" in 1955 when the foreman ordered 120 employes to stay after hours and listen to Neil Lebin, a Dio organizer, with employer Samuel Klein standing by.

(Continued on Page 16)

Volunteer Army of Union Men Launch 'Audrey' Rebuilding Bee

By Gene Zack

Lake Charles, La.—Five sparkling-white new homes—first to be rebuilt in this hurricane-ravaged area—now dot the Cameron parish landscape following the successful launching of a marathon reconstruction program by a volunteer army of AFL-CIO Building Trades craftsmen.

Donating their skills to the cause of speeding rehabilitation of families left homeless by Hurricane Audrey, nearly 150 trade unionists worked in near 100-degree heat on Saturday and Sunday to put up the homes.

They are the vanguard of scores to be constructed in the cooperative program involving organized labor and the Red Cross.

The crews of building trades members from Alexandria, New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Shreveport had left their home cities by Army plane or union-chartered bus long before dawn on Saturday in order to start the "crash" rebuilding program.

Under the glaring sun they cleared building sites and began the massive program of erecting the homes from foundations to rooftops in less than 36 hours. Some crews labored far into the night—working under floodlights powered by portable generators.

The program to help put

(Continued on Page 7)

Interest Rate on Home Loans Hiked by FHA to 5¼ Percent

The Administration's action in boosting the interest rate on Federal Housing Administration mortgages from 5 percent to 5¼ percent has drawn sharp criticism in Congress.

Chairman Albert Rains (D-Ala.) of a House Housing subcommittee said that the rate had been raised so high that "there is a serious question in my mind as to whether the whole intent of the FHA is being nullified." "Apparently this Administration cannot take any action in the financial field which does not benefit the big banking interests in some way," he added.

Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.), veteran Senate housing leader, also strongly criticized the Administration's action.

The new rate was announced by Federal Housing Commissioner Lowell P. Mason. It was coupled to his statement that, acting under the new housing law passed by Congress last month, he was lowering the down payments required on federally-backed home loans and setting limits on the amount of loan "discounting" that can be charged by lenders.

In lowering downpayments, Mason was required under the terms of the law to find that such action is "in the public interest" and warranted by economic conditions.

Others in the Eisenhower Administration, including high officials of the Treasury, Federal Reserve Board, Budget Bureau and the President's Council of Economic Advisors had tried to keep the easier down payments authorized by the new law from going into effect on grounds that they would add to inflationary pressures.

New Down Payment Rules

Mason, however, used his authority to lower down payments to the limit. The new schedule, based on the FHA appraisal value of the house, requires 3 percent on the first $10,000 of mortgage, 15 percent on the next $6,000, and 30 percent on amounts above this up to the FHA limit of $20,000.

The old regulations required 5 percent on the first $9,000 and 25 percent up to $20,000. A $10,000 home that formerly required $700 down now will require only $300.

The hike in interest rates was in line with Administration policy. The President criticized Congress for not granting his request that interest rates on Veterans Administration home loans be boosted from 4.5 percent to 5 percent. The AFL-CIO opposed all interest increases.

The new limits on loan "discounting," a method whereby lenders take in more than the interest rate set in the mortgage, were required by the new law. Mason's order on what constitutes "reasonable limits" on mortgage discounts will permit them to vary by geographical regions, but in no case will they be allowed to go higher than two and one-half points.

Pres. Eisenhower, in signing the law, criticized this provision and called for its repeal next session. He said that discount controls "however flexibly they may be administered, intrude into and interfere with the operation of the private home finance system."

House Liberals Back Stronger Rights Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

authority of the courts to enforce injunctions in voting cases by punishing violators for "civil" contempt.

The practical political difficulty the bill faces is that parliamentary maneuvering may block early second-thought action in the House.

Liberal Democrats and Republicans were swinging to the idea that with one exception, the House should accept the Senate version.

The exception involved the sweeping nature of the Senate amendment on jury trials in criminal contempt. The amendment was so broad that it would allow jury trials in many kinds of cases other than voting cases —anti-trust actions, minimum wage and other labor-protective laws, and injunctions on picketing.

Voting Case Limitation

Liberals suggested that if the House should amend the Senate bill to restrict jury-trial privileges solely to voting cases, the measure would represent a "significant advance" in safeguarding the basic rights of minority groups.

They pointed out that a last-minute Senate concession, guaranteeing Negroes in the South the right to sit freely on federal juries, would apply not only to voting cases but to all criminal cases in federal court. The effect would be to destroy the practical ban on Negroes on federal juries in some areas and would itself be a major advance.

Two AFL-CIO vice presidents, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers and Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrial, Radio and Machine Workers, joined spokesmen for other groups in urging that Congress pass the bill as suggested by House liberals.

In statements issued before the Senate finally acted, the AFL-CIO position had been one of opposition to jury trials in voting cases.

The Justice Dept. appeared to be fighting hard against acceptance of the jury-trial amendment in its present form.

Alternatives in House

The House could handle the Senate bill either by accepting it or by voting to send it to a conference committee for adjustment of differences. Administration opposition makes it unlikely that enough Republicans would support the bill to overwhelm southern opposition and adopt the Senate measure.

The prospects for eventual enactment of some bill close to the Senate version remained bright, however, as civil rights supporters became aware that for the first time in 80 years, a proposal to advance Negro and other minority rights had passed the Senate—and that southerners did not even filibuster it.

The jury-trial amendment insisted on by Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), majority floor leader, became the key to Senate action as Johnson extracted both northwestern Democrats and right-wing Republicans from the original "no compromise" coalition headed by the GOP leader, Sen. William F. Knowland (Calif.).

Johnson won the fight on jury trials by a 51-to-42 roll call vote—with the help of 12 Republican extreme right-wingers.

On passage of the measure itself, five southerners voted for it: Johnson and his fellow Texan, Sen. Ralph Yarborough; Sens. Estes Kefauver and Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), and Sen. George Smathers (D-Fla.). Seventeen Deep South Democrats and Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) were the only opponents.

Cabaret Tax Cut Voted By House

By a better than two-to-one margin, the House has passed and sent to the Senate a bill reducing the present 20 percent cabaret tax to 10 percent.

The measure was approved over the protests of a handful of congressmen who argued that other taxes should be reduced before tax relief is voted for persons attending cabarets.

Over a score of representatives took the floor, however, to point out that the present tax imposed on food and drink consumed in hotel dining rooms and other night spots providing entertainment or live music is seriously curtailing the employment of musicians and entertainers.

Rep. John W. Byrnes (D-Wis.) called it an "employment tax" since it applies only when a dining spot provides live music or entertainment.

The American Federation of Musicians has blamed the tax for increasing unemployment among its members.

House Votes Compromise On Niagara Power Output

Washington—The House has approved a compromise bill for development of Niagara power by New York State.

The measure, which passed by a standing vote of 83 to 16, directs the Federal Power Commission to license the New York State Power Authority to build and operate hydroelectric power facilities at Niagara Falls with a capacity of 1.8 million kilowatts.

Ending more than six years of controversy, the compromise provides that half the power be reserved for municipal distribution systems, cooperatives and other public bodies.

About 445 million kilowatts of the non-preference power will be assigned to the Niagara-Mohawk Valley Power Corp. to replace the output of its Schoellkopf plant, which was destroyed by a rock slide last year.

The emergency shortage of power resulting from this accident led to a compromise between private power advocates, who had been fighting any preference clause, and those supporters of public power who insisted that there be no departure from the nation's traditional policy of giving public bodies and cooperatives priority to all of the power produced.

A bill containing identical provisions has been introduced in the Senate by Sen. Robert E. Kerr (D-Okla.), who worked out the compromise earlier this year. It is scheduled for action when the civil rights fight ends.

A GOOD-LOOKING young lady from the Dept. of Labor—Mrs. Mary Miller—helps publicize a good-looking new book from the Dept. of Labor. Entitled "They Are America," the 82-page illustrated booklet reports on American workers' new problems and how the Labor Dept. is working to help bring about solutions. You can get the booklet from the U. S. Govt. Printing Office for 60 cents. Receiving a complimentary copy from Mrs. Miller and Under-Sec. of Labor James T. O'Connell is AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Union Leaders Brand Price Hikes Unjustified

Spokesmen for the Auto Workers and the Rubber Workers have criticized recent price increases announced by firms in their respective industries.

"The economic law that prices are based on supply and demand has apparently been repealed by the big corporations in the mass production industries," said URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster.

He said the 3 to 6 percent price increase now being made by the big four rubber companies is "equally unjustified" as the $6 per ton price hike announced by the U. S. Steel Corp.

Noting that the companies have tried to give the impression they had to raise prices because of wages, Buckmaster pointed out that because workers' productivity has been going up, much of the 15-cent hourly wage increase "package" recently negotiated by the URW with the big four "does not actually mean added production costs."

"The increase in wages could be covered by the Big Four with a price increase of just slightly more than one percent," he said.

"If the increase in productivity of our members is taken into account, it would take even less than a one percent price increase. The result of a 3 to 6 percent increase in prices is that the companies will have more income and, it is reasonable to expect, higher profits."

Big Four profits last year totalled $200 million after payment of all taxes, an increase of $4 million over the previous record set in 1955, he pointed out.

"Even if the companies absorbed any extra wage cost without raising prices, they could look forward to record or near-record profits this year," he added.

UAW Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse termed the 7 percent price hike announced by the Caterpillar Tractor Co. "another shocking example of the irresponsible price gouging of the American consumer by big business in this country."

The company gave as its reasons for the price increase a rise in labor costs, the price increase of Big Steel, and the forthcoming productivity wage increases for 19,000 workers covered by the UAW contract. Greathouse denied the validity of all three arguments.

"During the past year," he said, "the only increase in labor costs has come through wage increases granted as the result of prior price increases, as reflected in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' cost-of-living index.

"These wage increases have been catch-up increases, designed to offer a measure of protection to Caterpillar workers against the effects of the current rigged inflation."

Greathouse said that the company's profits have been sufficiently large to absorb the increase in the price of steel. If it had done so, instead of passing it on to consumers, its 1957 profits would still have been nearly 19 percent of net worth after taxes, he added.

"Such unjustifiable and reckless price increases are at the heart of the current inflation, which is endangering the stability of the American economy and causing widespread hardship to millions of workers, particularly those on fixed incomes," Greathouse said.

Michigan Sounds Racket Paper Alarm

Detroit—A warning of the "serious problem" of racketeering in the labor newspaper field has been sent to all affiliates by the executive board of the State Industrial Union Council.

The board told local unions and central bodies that the racketeering may take one of two forms—the phony publication which has no labor support but which claims it, and the newspaper owned or endorsed by a labor body but nevertheless employing unscrupulous or high pressure salesmen.

With the warning the executive board sent a copy of that section of the AFL-CIO Rules Governing Local Central Bodies dealing with publications, and a copy of the code of ethics for union newspapers adopted by the Intl. Labor Press Association.

Bargaining Report:

'57 Wage Increases Cut by Higher Prices

Collective bargaining settlements negotiated during the first six months of this year have provided larger wage increases than those reached last year.

But the 1957 increases do not represent as much of a real gain as those of 1956, since a large part of the wage boost go to make up for the rise in living costs.

The Collective Bargaining Report, publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, says in its current issue that the bulk of the 1957 increases have been 10 or more cents an hour. Over a third are 13 or more cents. Although there is wide variation, this is an average of 1 to 3 cents more than comparable settlements last year.

"The overwhelming majority of recent agreements also have been providing, as has been common in recent years, some liberalizations in various fringe benefits along with the wage increases.

A tabulation of the different wage increases reported negotiated across the country shows these broad results:

- Almost 35 percent of the increases were 13 cents or more.
- Almost 65 percent were in the 10-cents-or-more category.
- Almost 85 percent were 7 cents or more.
- At the bottom of the scale, a little more than 15 percent were 6 cents or less.
- In addition, a sizable smattering of settlements, almost 5 percent, were made with no increase, principally in the depressed textile and apparel industries.

The tabulation is not, however, a complete picture of negotiations since it does not reflect the worth of fringe benefits or the length of the contract, and takes no account of differences in economic conditions, employment size, existing wages, and other factors important to the bargaining situation.

Industries Not Affected

The report notes that "in several major industries, involving large numbers of workers, there are long-term agreements with no wage bargaining in the first half of 1957."

"These agreements are to continue without reopening until next year or later," it continues. "This is true in the auto, steel, electrical equipment, railroad, meat packing, and other industries."

These settlements, however, do provide for wage increases under automatic provisions of two types: cost-of-living increases to match rises in consumer prices, plus fixed annual raises often called "deferred" or "annual improvement factor" increases.

Among the most noteworthy settlements negotiated this year, the bargaining report says, are those of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers with various oil companies providing wage boosts of 6 percent, averaging some 16 cents an hour.

A 6 percent increase was negotiated in the maritime industry on the East and Gulf Coasts by the Maritime Union. A boost of 6 percent, averaging 14.5 cents an hour, was negotiated by the Rubber Workers with several firms.

In the construction industry, most major settlements have been for 15 to 20 or more cents an hour.

NLRB Votes Hit Quarterly 4-Year High

More union representation elections were conducted by the National Labor Relations Board during the second quarter of 1957 than in any one quarter since the same April-June period of 1953.

The board's statistical report covering the quarter records 1,404 elections during the period. In the same 1953 period there were 1,675 elections.

This year, from April through June, 111,969 employes were eligible to vote in the 1,404 ballotings. Valid ballots were cast by 102,393, or 91 percent, of the eligibles. Employes chose a bargaining representative in 875 contests or 62 percent of the elections.

AFL-CIO unions participated in 1,272 elections and won a majority in 521 cases.

There were 40 elections in which decertification of the incumbent union was the issue and 26 of these resulted in decertification.

The NLRB handled 3,750 cases of all types during the quarter, the largest number since the July-September period of 1953 when 3,777 cases were filed.

There were 1,606 cases of unfair labor practices filed against unions and employes, a drop from the peak of July-September 1954 when there were 1,762 such complaints.

Publisher Offers Guide To Labor Law 'Dodges'

New York—The Prentice-Hall Co., veteran publisher of anti-union material for businessmen, is warning management to get ready to meet the coming drive to organize white collar workers. *(See other article, page 6.)*

In a circular letter inviting management officials to subscribe to the firm's weekly Labor Report to keep "alerted to the situation," the company offers with each subscription a copy of its latest document on busting unions.

Predicting a dire fate for employers who fail to make use of the firm's guide to loopholes in the labor laws, the letter says that "alert businessmen everywhere are fortifying themselves" to meet "this powerful attack" from unions.

To learn how "to preserve the traditional white collar resistance to union, without running afoul of federal and state laws against interfering with workers' right to organize," Prentice-Hall says all employers should have its "handsome" guide called "How to meet the critical problem of white-collar organizing."

The letter warns that "the law prohibits certain forms of management retaliation against union organizing efforts," but goes on to list seven ways by which "informed" employers can get around the spirit, if not the letter, of the law.

LABOR UNITY came to the Lone Star State with the formation of the Texas State AFL-CIO. Shown presiding at the opening session in Austin are Pres. Jerry Holleman (left) and Sec.-Treas. Fred Schmidt. The two former state bodies had been cooperating even before merger.

State Merger Talks Stepped Up As AFL-CIO Aid Deadline Nears

A quickened pace of merger negotiations among AFL-CIO state and local central bodies was reported as Aug. 15 approached.

Beyond that date, those organizations not already merged must, by AFL-CIO Executive Council direction, refer their problems and issues to the office of Pres. George Meany.

Twenty-seven states have already achieved organic unity and the dates for several additional mergers have been set. On the local level there have been 117 mergers of one kind or another with about 900 still to be effectuated.

Meany's office and other AFL-CIO staff personnel in the various regions are assisting several states in merger negotiations. The Executive Council last February directed that those states not merged by the Aug. 15 deadline must refer the issues delaying merger to Meany who "will seek, through negotiation, to bring about agreement on these issues."

The AFL-CIO Constitution adopted in December 1955 mandates merger of state and local central bodies "effective within two years after the adoption of this Constitution" through negotiation and agreement under the guidance of the president and council.

In its February directive the council also warned unmerged groups that "the date fixed by the Constitution, by which all such mergers must be completed, will not be postponed or extended."

Until merger is accomplished on the state and local levels, the council noted, "the AFL-CIO merger remains incomplete. Further, state and local central bodies will be able to discharge their functions and responsibilities with maximum effectiveness only when they are fully merged."

Nevada is set to merge, with a convention set for Aug. 17-18 in Reno which will bring the total of state mergers to 28.

States where merger has already taken place are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming.

Furniture Union Wages Grim Battle In North Carolina

Bryson City, N. C.—Some 120 members of Furniture Workers Local 251 who have been on strike at the Carolina Woodturning Co. since Apr. 8 are holding out in their grim fight for higher wages and a better contract despite the employers' most vicious anti-union tools.

The strike was less than a month old when the company got an injunction which has seriously hindered picketing and other legitimate activities.

That failing, it turned to local merchants for help, and brought pressure on them to cut off the strikers' credit and to foreclose on purchases made on the installment plan.

When the attempt to starve the strikers and their families fell flat, the company turned to the courts, and had 43 union members arrested on charges of contempt of court for alleged violations of the injunction. Another member was accused in an attempted dynamiting and originally held in $20,000 bail. He was finally released pending trial when the bond was cut in half.

The low point came when a group of strikers' children were arrested for defending themselves when a scab attacked them. A 15-year-old boy faces trial this fall.

Labor Units Merge In Rockford, Ill.

Rockford, Ill. — Emmet Poyer, an Auto Workers international representative, has been named head of the new AFL-CIO central body here, the first in Illinois to merge.

Equal representation has been given to former AFL and CIO groups in the 11 key offices of the group, which speaks for 20,000 union members.

The national AFL-CIO was represented at the merger meeting by Adolph Germer, veteran labor editor and union official, who called right-to-work laws "a fraud on the American people."

Quebec Premier Asked To Intervene in Strike

Montreal—A group of 156 prominent citizens of the Gaspe peninsula have petitioned Quebec's Premier Duplessis asking him to intervene personally in an attempt to settle the more than four-month-old strike of the Steelworkers against the Gaspe Copper Mines, Ltd. at Murdochville.

The petition, signed by 36 Gaspe mayors and 16 deputy mayors as well as many locally prominent members of the professions, accused the company of "abuse of judiciary procedures" in its attempts to keep out the union.

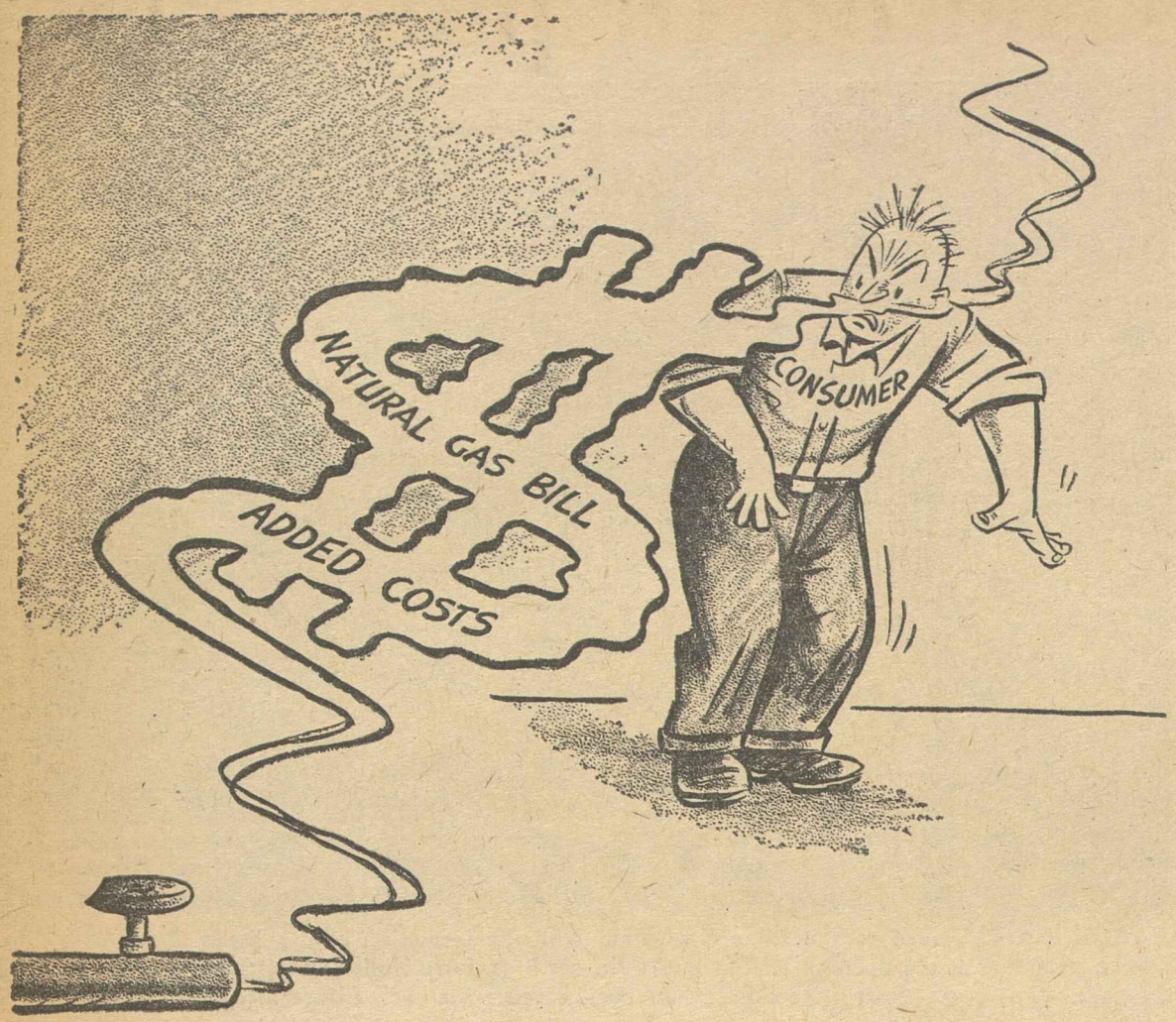
Hundreds of other messages asking the premier to help end the strike have poured into Quebec, after one of the strikers was killed and two others were seriously injured in a dynamite blast near the mine.

Herve Bernatchez, 35-year-old father of four young children, died without regaining consciousness, two days after the explosion tore off one of his arms.

The strike started March 10 when the president of the Steelworkers Gaspe local was fired, culminating anti-union activities by the company over many months. The union, representing 95 percent of the workers, has tried for more than a year to obtain certification from the Quebec Labor Relations Board.

The company dubbed the strike illegal, hired strikebreakers, including a group of German immigrants, and has been attempting to operate on a limited scale.

Smells Bad



STAFF FOR AFL-CIO NEWS

New York Labor, AFL-CIO Join To Thwart Racketeer Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

McGavin announced the anti-racket crusade at a press conference flanked by Iushewitz and Business Mgr. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 3, members of the committee's top steering committee.

Other members include Sec. James C. Quinn, AFL Central Trades & Labor Council, Jack Rubenstein, Textile Workers Union, and Paul Jennings, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

"We are going after these racketeer locals in New York and put in their place legitimate, bona fide unions," McGavin said. "We're going to eradicate outlaw unions which exploit Puerto Rican workers, and we're going after the crooked employers who operate with these so-called unions taking in dues and offering no benefits."

He disclosed that the AFL-CIO Joint Committee to Erase the Exploitation of Spanish-Speaking Peoples had pinpointed many plants, covered by collusive agreements, which would be initial targets of the cleanup program.

Iushewitz said between 30,000 and 40,000 out of 125,000 Spanish-speaking workers are affected by racket conditions. Most of the unscrupulous firms involved have less than 200 workers, he said.

Where necessary, Van Arsdale pointed out, strikes may be called against shops with racket agreements. If the workers "stand solidly together, we'll be able to correct these conditions," he added.

Members of the joint committee, said McGavin, plan to appear before the New York City Bar Association to demand that something be done about a ring of a dozen lawyers whose names have continually cropped up during the racket cleanup campaign.

"Our experience has shown," said Van Arsdale, "that certain lawyers seem to be in all these corrupt situations. We're going to request the bar association to do something because they have the responsibility for these lawyers.

The joint committee said it will ask each New York union with a Spanish-speaking segment to set up a committee of Spanish-speaking members from its own ranks who would be familiar with day-to-day developments.

These committees would keep Puerto Rican workers informed as to the significance of the struggle and, said McGavin, would be "our shock troops."

McGavin also announced that Eugene Moats, assistant to Meany, has been assigned full-time to work with the New York joint committee.

Retail Workers Win Contract At Styl-Rite

New York—Two hundred employes of the Styl-Rite Co., most of them Puerto Ricans, won their five-week strike for the right to choose their own union.

The management of the big eye glasses frame plant agreed to recognize Dist. 65 of the Retail, Wholesale Department Store Union.

A contract has been signed providing wage increases and substantial wage boosts.

The firm had refused to bargain, contending a "contract" it had with Jewelry Workers Local 122 was binding. Workers contended they never knew of the contract's existence.

The Styl-Rite settlement was the first achieved with the support of an AFL-CIO group set up to end exploitation of Puerto Ricans by unscrupulous union officials and employers.

MORE CLOTHING for striking members of Rubber Workers Local 511, at the O'Sullivan Rubber Co. in nearby Winchester, Va., has been collected in AFL-CIO headquarters. AFL-CIO Rep. Martin Wagner is at the left, directing the stowing of it in autos for transfer to the strikers.

Tri-Partite Opinion:

Recommend Jobless Aid for Strikers

New York—Unemployment compensation and public assistance benefits should be extended to workers involved in strikes, a tri-partite group representing labor, management and social welfare agencies has recommended.

Concluding a year-long study, the group joined forces in declaring that human needs demand that this economic underpinning be made available to workers solely on the basis of need, without regard to the cause of the need.

Conducted under the auspices of the National Social Welfare Assembly, Inc., at the specific request of the United Community Funds and Councils of America, the special committee includes the following labor representatives:

Unemployment Defined

Andrew W. L. Brown, assistant community services director of the Auto Workers; Arthur L. Harckham, secretary-treasurer, Building Service Employes; Robert A. Rosenkrans, assistant director, AFL-CIO Community Service Activities and Julius F. Rothman, AFL-CIO-CSA national staff liaison with the United Community Funds and Councils of America.

Exploring the role of voluntary agencies in aiding people out of work, the committee defined "unemployment" in sweeping terms to embrace "being out of work due to loss of job including lay-off, a strike, or only part-time work available."

It went on to spell out the belief that "it is neither the prerogative nor the function of public or voluntary social agencies to judge the merits of a labor dispute," implying strongly that denial of unemployment compensation or public assistance benefits would constitute both judgment of the dispute and employment of economic pressures on workers to end a walkout.

Supplement Assistance

Taking a long look at existing resources the study group called on communities to supplement financial assistance for the unemployed with surplus foods, vocational counselling, job training, job replacement, job opportunities through public works programs, medical attention, casework services, recreation services and legal services.

Sharply critical of existing unemployment compensation programs, the report deplored the fact that the system established under the Social Security Act left individual states free to develop their own programs. The result it said, is that "no two state laws are alike."

After examining limitations of the law in each state. The study group concluded that present unemployment compensation payments are inadequate.

"Generally speaking," it said, "unemployment compensation meets only about one-third of the normal average income of the employed person though it was anticipated that it would cover two-thirds compensation when the law was first passed."

Corrective amendments that would set percentage limits instead of arbitrary dollar limits, they added, have been slow in coming.

General public assistance should have been available as the next most important source of aid to the unemployed, the group said, but eligibility provisions and residence requirements have so nullified these benefits as to make them inadequate to backstop unemployment compensation.

With voluntary agencies showing the way, the study concluded, communities can deal most effectively with unemployment through advance planning, instead of waiting to undertake a comprehensive program "until the tragedy of unemployment actually is upon the community."

Key Reports Go to Council At Chicago

(Continued from Page 1)

union earlier this year.

A report on the recent congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions will be given to the council during the course of the week.

Meetings of three major committees—international affairs, political education and community services—are expected to be held in conjunction with the council meeting.

Union Organizer's License Outlawed by Federal Court

Guin, Ala.—A federal court judge has invalidated this town's ordinance imposing restrictions on union organizers and given the Ladies Garment Workers a signal victory. Federal Judge H. H. Grooms upset the local ruling requiring organizers to pay a $1,000 license fee if their applications are accepted by the town clerk, and pay another $25 for each worker signed up.

Grooms ruled that "the ordinance described in the bill of complaint cannot validly be applied to plaintiffs (the union) or their activities and that defendants will not apply the same; the bill of complaint is hereby ordered dismissed without prejudice."

The ILGWU entered the court action after one of its organizers, William von Bach, was jailed June 14 while visiting the home of a Munsingwear Co. employe during an organizing drive.

Several officials of Munsingwear were at the jail where the organizer was held several hours before he was charged with violating the ordinance. He was released later with a warning that he would again be arrested every time he returned to Guin.

The town's attorney, Rankin Fite, conceded the ordinance was unconstitutional and could not be legally applied after the union filed an application for a temporary injunction against the town and Munsingwear.

Fite, who is also speaker of Alabama's House of Representatives, is a long-time leader in promoting anti-union ordinances.

BLFE Names Loftus Public Relations Chief

Cleveland—Appointment of William E. Loftus as public relations representative of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen has been announced by Pres. H. E. Gilbert.

For the last three years Loftus has served in the Cleveland bureau of the United Press, where he was Newspaper Guild unit chairman.

Building Trades Act on Disputes Plan

New Meetings Set to Clarify 'Gray' Areas

By Eugene A. Kelley

Atlantic City—Subject to some clarification, the proposal of an AFL-CIO Executive Council committee to resolve many of the jurisdictional disputes between their affiliates and industrial unions was accepted by delegates to the one-day special convention of the Building and Construction Trades Dept.

Their action followed a detailed report by Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipefitters of harmony talks with Meany and committees from the building trades groups and the Industrial Union Dept. on the touchy subject of jurisdiction.

There was almost no discussion following Schoemann's deliberate, temperate report, effectively quashing rumors of a building trades-Teamsters "revolt" against the AFL-CIO which had been given wide prominence in the daily press.

It took the nearly 100 delegates only two minutes to adopt unanimously sweeping changes in the department's constitution. The amendments are designed to permit wider participation in departmental affairs by subordinate groups and to generally modernize the governing rules of the body.

200 Observers Attend

In addition to the delegates from the 19 international unions which make up the department, there were about 200 representatives from building trades councils in some of the nation's largest cities including New York, Detroit, Chicago, Philadelphia and several others.

Richard J. Gray, head of the department, opened discussion by remarking that early committees discussing the thorny jurisdictional situation "agreed only that they could not agree."

He read a letter sent by Pres. Meany on July 1 to him and to IUD Dir. Al Whitehouse which set forth the proposals of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's committee on the subject.

This agreement, in essence, recognizes that new construction work should be done by members of the building trades unions, while production and maintenance should be performed by members of industrial unions.

Discussion of "Gray" Area

Between these two positions, there is a shadow or "gray" area, the committee conceded, governing alterations and repair work. Here, it recommended, past practice on an area, industry or plant basis should prevail.

It is the gray area which has provoked the keenest discussion in both departments. Schoemann noted early in his statement that IUD committeemen agreed that new constructions and additions were the work of the building trades.

Schoemann told the convention "it is necessary to allay the fears and end the rumors around the country that all we are doing is wasting time until the next convention, and that somebody is building a file of our cases and experience."

He talked that morning with Meany, he reported, "to see if our thinking was correct" and it was agreed to "have another meeting and see that those things he inadvertently put in the gray area are discussed. He assured me that he will call another meeting of the joint committees during the Executive-Council meeting (the week of Aug. 12) and discuss the work he placed in the gray area."

Rules Out "Arbiter"

No one has anything to fear, Schoemann emphasized, "and it is my personal mind, that none of the 19 general presidents are going to sell anyone down the river. We are going to do everything possible to preserve our jurisdiction."

If there ever was a war in the labor movement, he continued, "the war is over. No one has won it. We are not going to give away our jurisdiction. We ask you to remain cool and collected. . . ."

Schoemann made it clear that while "we have to sit down with someone, your committee said definitely the matter of gray areas will not go to an arbiter. We will never submit the jurisdiction given us by our charter to anyone, in or out of the labor movement."

More Discussion Necessary

Meany's letter, Schoemann declared, said some work "should be" that of the building trades. In "previous submissions to us he went further on this and said 'shall be.' I am positive that Pres. Meany is of the belief that new construction, whether new buildings or additions, belongs to the building trades."

He said he doubted whether "any more progress could have been made" regardless of the size of the committee. More discussion is necessary, he continued, "unless we wanted open rebellion and going back to the hectic days of '35 and '36. If we want to be honest with ourselves you wouldn't want to re-create those days."

The single question asked by the convention of Schoemann after his report came from Teamsters Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa, who, according to some press reports, might attempt to spearhead a revolt by building trades.

Hoffa asked if Meany's letter would be re-analyzed and the question of "running maintenance" along with some types of minor repairs would be considered by "the teams."

Report Adopted Unanimously

Schoemann answered that "if we can decide what work is in the gray areas we won't need the teams. It never was our intention that these teams would settle jurisdictional disputes but they would only be fact-finding teams."

Gray recommended acceptance "with confidence" of the "progress report" and it was adopted unanimously.

The calm tone of Schoemann's report and the lack of predicted fireworks blasted published reports of an impending split. The so-called "Detroit resolution" from the Building and Construction Trades Council in that city never came to the floor.

This resolution had been interpreted as incitement of the differences between the IUD and building trades. It declared itself in favor of labor unity but added "nothing we have seen, or heard, or read has allayed our suspicions and conviction that we in the industrial centers are not to become sacrificial lambs on the altar of the great labor merger."

INFORMAL CONFERENCE brought together three members of the committee which represented the building trades group in discussing jurisdictional problems. From left are Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, Plumbers; Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson, Carpenters and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

BUSY MEN at the one-day special convention of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. in Atlantic City was Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (left) and Dept. Pres. Richard J. Gray. Sweeping changes in the constitution of the department were voted unanimously.

Rooney, Lyons On Trades Council

Pres. John E. Rooney of the Plasterers and Pres. John H. Lyons of the Bridge & Structural Iron Workers were named to the executive council of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. following the special convention.

Their designation brings the council to the new strength authorized by the amendments to the department's constitution approved by the convention.

The council also comprises Pres. Richard J. Gray, Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio, President-emeritus William J. McSorley, Lathers; Pres. William E. Maloney, Operating Engineers; Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson, Carpenters; Sec.-Treas. Peter Fosco, Laborers; Pres. L. M. Raftery, Painters; Pres. Gordon M. Freeman, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, Plumbers; Pres. Dave Beck, Teamsters.

Red Cross Lauds Building Trades

Lake Charles, La. — The work of 150 AFL-CIO unionists who donated their services to a marathon rebuilding program for victims of Hurricane Audrey "set a new high in public service for the public good."

Donald W. Stout, in charge of the hurricane relief program for the American Red Cross, informed Pres. Richard J. Gray of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. the workers "deserve the highest praise for their tremendous job."

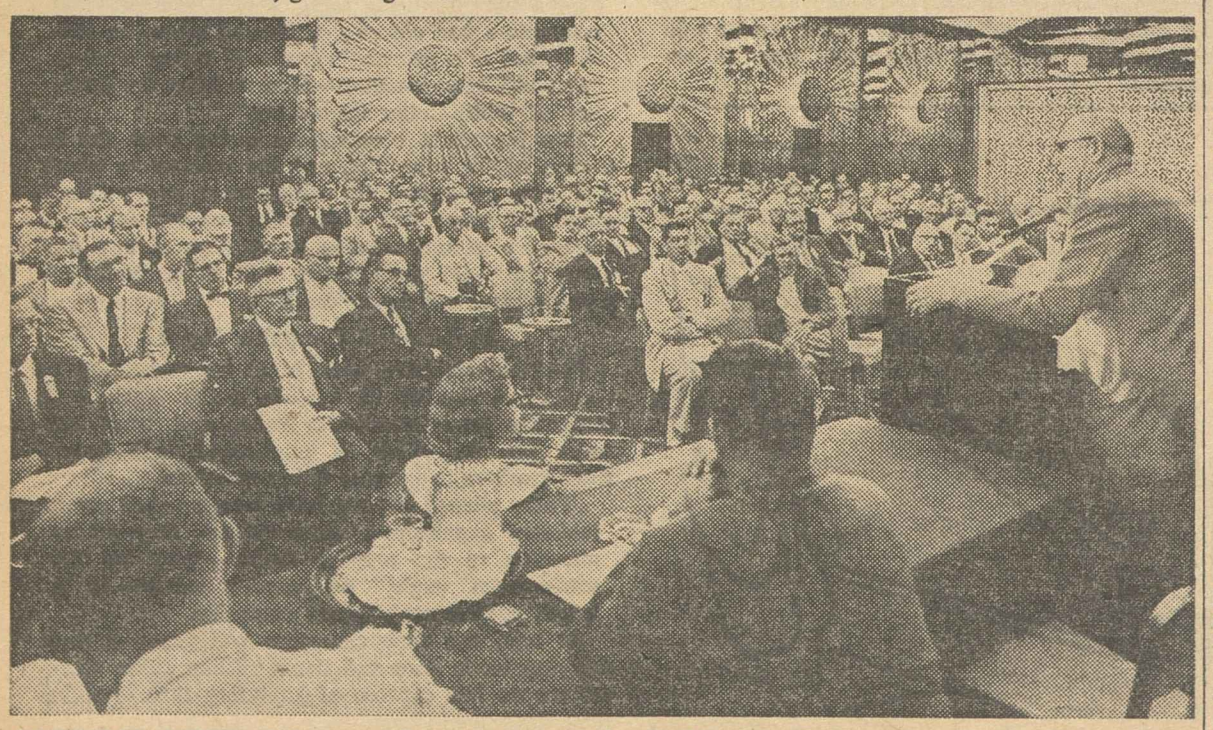
The union craftsmen rebuilt five homes in two days in Louisiana's Cameron Parish (county) where devastation was heaviest from the blow.

Serving on the jurisdictional disputes committee with Schoemann were Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters; Pres. Harry C. Bates, Bricklayers; Pres. John H. Lyons, Bridge & Structural Iron Workers and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The report of the constitution committee was given by Pres. William A. Calvin of the Boiler Makers.

Major revisions in the constitution provide:

- **Accreditation of delegates to department conventions from the 600 state and local building trades councils in the nation.**
- Elimination of the "double vote" clause held by some few unions in the department and a change in the number of convention delegates given to unions.
- Changing the executive council to 10 members instead of the present 8 through the addition of two vice presidents.
- **Raising the per capita payment to the department by international unions to two cents a month per member in the building or construction field from the former one cent a month.**
- Establishment of annual affiliation fees for local and state building trades councils.
- Appointment of regional directors in the department whose assignment would include coordinating the functions of state and local councils.



GENERAL VIEW of the special convention of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. shows Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipefitters delivering his report on progress of talks to alleviate jurisdictional problems. Nearly 100 delegates were accredited and were joined by another 200 observers from building trades councils from many of the nation's largest cities.

Shame in the City

INDECENT is a mild word to describe the vicious exploitation, by racketeers masquerading as labor leaders and by sweatshop employers, of Puerto Rican and Negro workers in New York City.

The spotlight being cast by the McClellan Committee on the activities of racketeer Johnny Dio, his aides and competitors, shows up a conspiracy against working men and women—a conspiracy to deprive them of decent wages and working conditions and the American right of opportunity.

The methods were simple: gangsters holding charters for "paper locals" in a few unions made deals, buttressed by threats of violence, with small employers for "union contracts."

The gangsters got the dues money; the employers got "protection" against legitimate unions seeking to bring decent wages and conditions to the workers; and the workers in the sweatshops got nothing but continued exploitation.

That the workers were, in large part, poverty-stricken Puerto Ricans seeking to better themselves in the continental United States compounds the crime. Having little knowledge of the English language, these newcomers to our shores could scarcely be expected "to know the ropes" to free themselves from racketeer-employer exploitation.

It is to the workers' credit that in a number of cases, when the opportunity came to join honest, decent unions, they did so voluntarily and enthusiastically; and they have proven themselves loyal, true union members.

★ ★ ★

The activities of Johnny Dio and the other hoodlums were no secret in New York. The existence of "paper locals"—hunting licenses for exploitation and extortion—had been known and combatted by decent union men for months and years. The willingness of a few union officials to traffic in the "paper local" racket has also been common knowledge.

The AFL-CIO has been working to combat this conspiracy. Both the AFL and CIO city central bodies in the New York area have joined to fight this evil and have made considerable progress in setting the stage for abolition of this kind of racketeering.

New York law enforcement agencies have begun to move, and some of the worst of the racketeers are headed for prison terms.

★ ★ ★

The McClellan committee, too, has a continuing responsibility to differentiate between honest and crooked union officials. People seeing the wide publicity given the hearings in the newspapers, on radio and television, need constantly to be reminded of this point.

There is a real danger that broad sections of the public may come to conclude on the basis of the hearings that "all labor leaders are crooks."

The smearing of the labor movement because of the atrocious conduct of a tiny handful of men who use labor's good name as a shield for their racketeering is as unfair as it is in error.

In these days, the labor movement must demonstrate that the incidents described before the McClellan committee are not at all typical.

Labor must prove once again, by word and by deed, that it is indeed what it is: a loyal, devoted, unselfish movement aimed at promoting the betterment of working men and women in America.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II **August 10, 1957** **No. 32**

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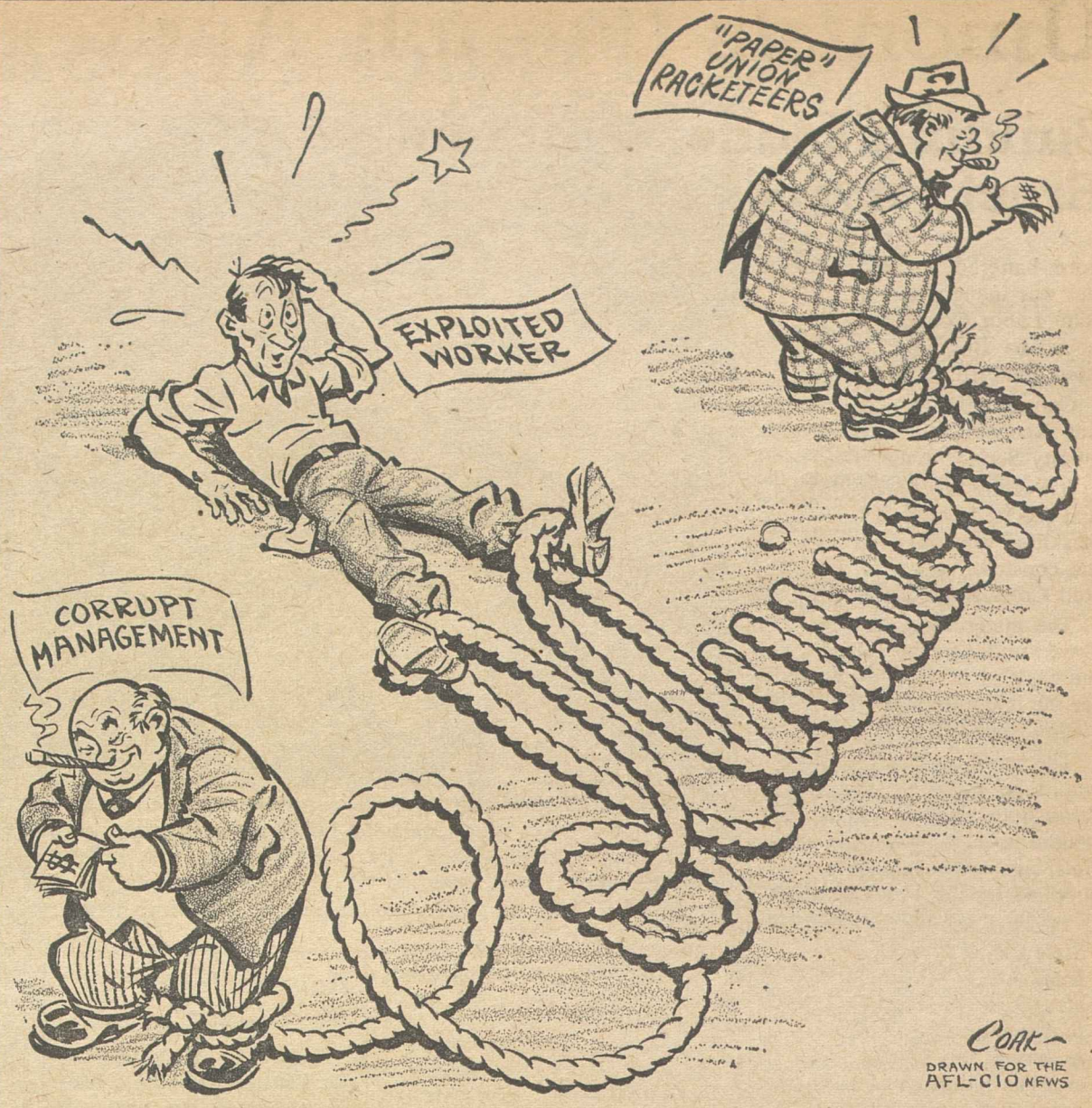


Employers Turn to 'Snob-Appeal' To Block White Collar Drive

(The following article on the problem of organizing the white collar worker is excerpted from the July issue of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization Bulletin.)

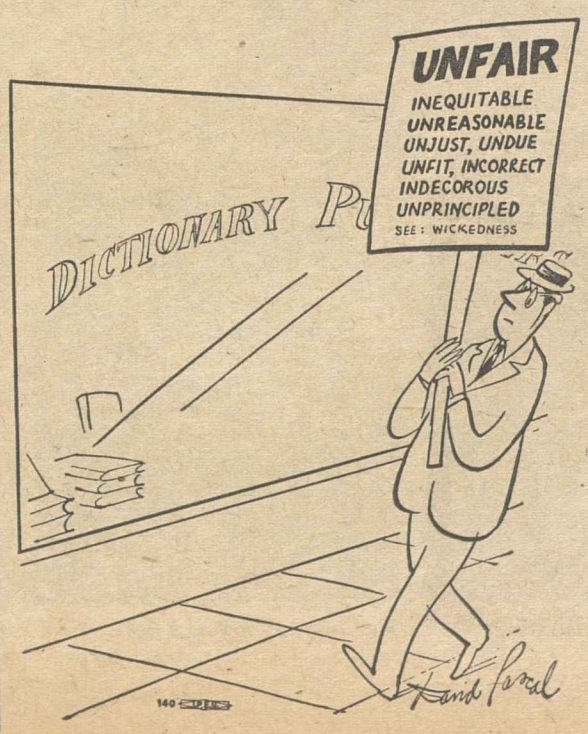
By John W. Livingston
Director of Organization, AFL-CIO

During the organizing conferences held earlier this year, I stated my conviction that the next great advance in organization would be among white collar workers. There are several reasons why this will occur.

In the first place, it is among white collar workers that the greatest need and potential exist. These workers have lost whatever advantage they once held, economically. They lack any effective protection against arbitrary management decisions affecting their own security and well-being.

Even the prestige they once felt was theirs by reason of their occupational proximity to management is fast dwindling. As a widely circulated business magazine put it, "the white collar is no longer the badge of respectability."

Secondly, organized labor knows that not only the needs of these workers but labor's own self-interest demands that white collar workers be brought within the fold of the trade union family. Any bloc of unorganized workers constitutes a threat to the established labor movement. The 13 million unorganized white collar workers in this country, viewed in these terms, must be organized.



Third, changing techniques in industry are creating a new white-collar, blue-collar balance. Now, for the first time in our history, white collar workers in America numerically exceed other workers—and statistical predictions indicate an increasing change in the ratio, to the numerical advantage of the white collar force. Common sense would point out that this new majority work force must be assumed into organized labor's fold.

Management Opens Drive

Fourth, white collar workers themselves are becoming more aware of the necessity for, and desirability of, organization. Recent experiences reported by our staff in various sections of the country evidence that fact.

Finally, our movement is equipped to assist white collar workers in their organizing endeavors as at no previous time. We have more resources, more know-how, more experience.

Management and those agencies who serve management interests are not unaware of these facts. National business associations have called special conferences at which the question of unionization of white collar workers has been discussed.

One publishing company, correctly interpreting such factors as I have listed above, was all prepared, at the time of the AFL-CIO merger, to exploit the organizing fears of management. The convention had scarcely adjourned when the outfit rushed into print with a special report labeled, "Personal Memorandum—How to Meet the Problem of White-Collar Organizing."

Two important observations spring from the issuance of the pamphlet, and the manner in which it is being advertised: (1) management, as previously noted, recognizes that white collar workers are more responsive to unionization today than at any previous time; (2) management will intensify its efforts to stave off the union drive.

Snob-Appeal Campaign Urged

Professionals have been hired by companies to conduct studies of their white collar workers to determine what conditions exist, and what attitudes prevail, which, if unchanged, will induce those workers to become union members.

These alleged experts have now reached some tentative conclusions. Summed up, they advise attention to the prestige factor—"play up the professional angle" the experts advise—in a frank, cynical snob-appeal campaign.

At best, the snob campaign will prove a mere delaying tactic here and there. White collar workers are no less capable of analyzing their situation than their supervisors.

They are learning that in today's complex business and industrial world, organization is the indispensable ingredient for success. It is our mission as organizers to help them learn the lesson.

Unionists Launch 'Audrey' Rebuilding Bee

Building Trades Workers Erect First Five Houses

(Continued from Page 1)

storm-battered Cameron, Creole and Grand Chenier back on their feet was inaugurated by Victor Bussie, president of the Louisiana State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, and Philip Piro, president of the Louisiana Building Trades Council, who offered to mobilize the labor force to aid the Red Cross in its rehabilitation program.

Coordinating the efforts of labor and the national relief agency was Kenneth W. Kramer, Red Cross liaison to AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

It was the first time in the long history of aiding disaster sufferers that the Red Cross had been backstopped with a ready-made force of skilled workers willing to donate their services. As a result, in the construction of the first five homes, the free labor saved the Red Cross some $25,000 in reconstruction costs.

The materials used in the homes has been donated by the Red Cross, under its program of providing for the disaster victims on the basis of need. In addition, the national organization provides for the household furnishings, clothing and food to help the storm's victims start a new life.

The trade unionist volunteers—many of whom indicated they would be returning to work with new crews from other cities throughout the state in the coming weeks of construction—were housed in tents thrown up by the National Guard near the building sites, and were fed at Army-operated feeding centers with food supplied by the Red Cross.

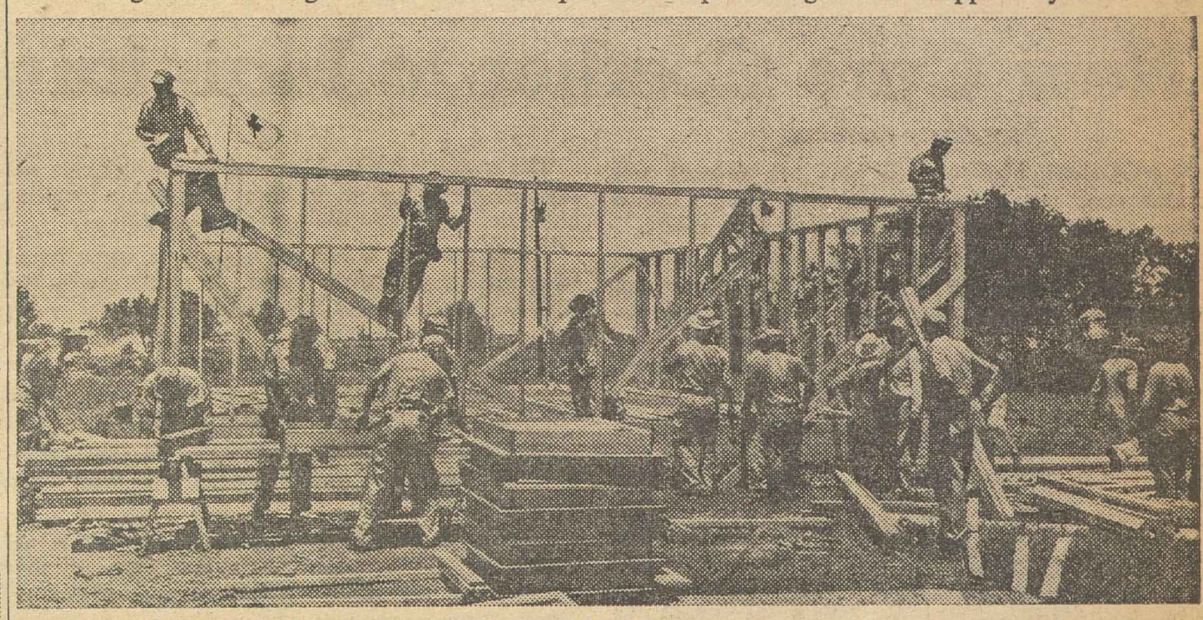
Cost of transporting the crews is being paid out of a Louisiana State Labor Council hurricane relief fund, raised by contributions from AFL-CIO locals throughout the state. These funds will also go to purchasing portable generators and adequate power tools for use by the building crews in the disaster area, as well as to screen the sleeping tents to protect the volunteers from the swarms of mosquitos rising from the low-lying areas still inundated in the wake of the storm.

Three of the four mobile disaster canteens donated to the Red Cross by the AFL-CIO-CSA—in operation in this area since the disaster struck five weeks ago—brought coffee, sandwiches and fresh water to the crews at the building sites.

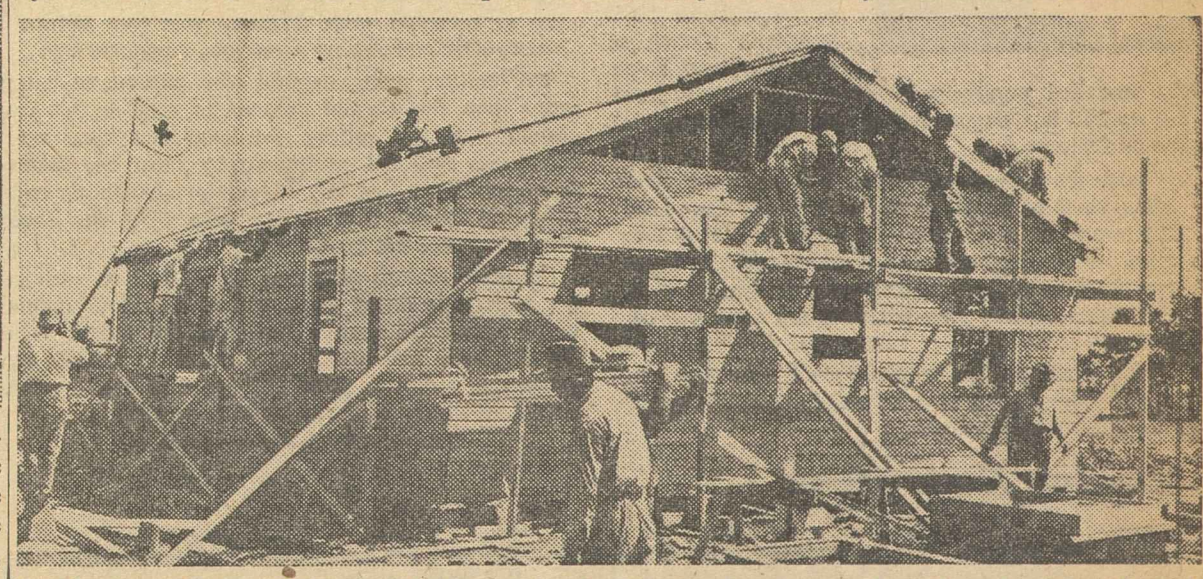
While the first five houses were going up, Red Cross officials were busily scanning their files to find the families with urgent needs to be recipients of the five homes to be built next weekend, and were scouring area lumber yards for the critical construction materials needed to do the job.

ONE OF THE STORM'S VICTIMS, Gilbert LaSalle (center), returns to the area where the storm swept away three of his five children. While labor volunteers complete his new home in the background, he confers with Philip Piro (left), president of the Louisiana Building Trades Council, and J. White Guyn (right), Red Cross building adviser.

UP GOES A WALL on one of the five homes erected in two days by AFL-CIO building trades volunteers who worked in marathon shifts under the broiling Louisiana sun, and far into the night under the glare of flood lights which drew their power from portable generators supplied by the unions.



BY MID-AFTERNOON, the frame of one of the houses rises up as labor volunteers swarm over the project. Coordinating the job on each of the five projects was a member of the Lake Charles AFL-CIO Building Trades Council and a Red Cross building advisor. All materials were purchased by the Red Cross, and the homes are provided absolutely free to needy victims of the storm.



COMPLETION IS NEAR on this home being built in hurricane-ravaged southern Louisiana by volunteer army of AFL-CIO building trades craftsmen recruited from all over the state. Stepping up their pace to complete the home in two-day marathon program, roofers are busy shingling, while painters start on one side of the structure and carpenters are still putting up a wall on the other side.

A WELCOME BREAK from the stepped-up production pace came as one of the labor-donated Red Cross canteens brings sandwiches, coffee and cold drinks to one of the building sites. This is one of three AFL-CIO canteens which the Red Cross has in service in the storm-ravaged Louisiana area.

AFL-CIO News MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

THE TEXTILE WORKERS UNION and the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities took the lead in arranging for the first shots of Salk anti-polio vaccine to be administered in New Bedford (Mass.), when they set up a mass inoculation clinic at Cameo Curtain Co. Cooperating in the protective measure are the New Bedford Board of Health and Medical Society.

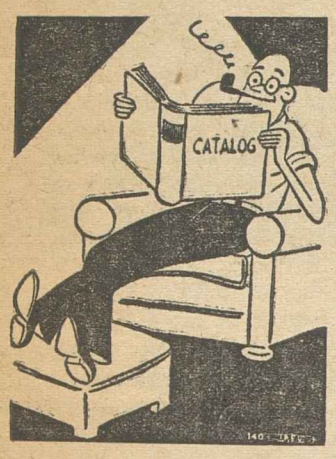
How to Buy:

New Cars Costlier to Maintain

By Sidney Margolius

MODERN high-powered cars are proving not only costly to maintain and repair, but a new controversy has broken out over their safety.

Car manufacturers themselves have become worried enough over the criticism of high power and have now decided to tone down their ads emphasizing speed and acceleration and even are withdrawing from racing activity.



The power race among car manufacturers has reached the point where you now have models with as much as 290 horsepower, capable of speeds up to 117 mph and acceleration from 0 to 60 mph in 10.5 seconds from a standing start. Even the so-called popular-price cars now supply from 125 to 245 h.p. depending on the model and special engine features.

With the widespread use of V-8 engines it now often costs as much to repair a Ford, Chevy or Plymouth as a Cadillac or Chrysler. For one thing, the cost of valve jobs, which modern high-compression engines require more frequently than did older models, now is about the same for all makes.

Too, even the lower-price V-8's now have hydraulic valve lifters, which entails expense of repair when lifter troubles develop.

The many valve problems of late-model cars are blamed partly on their high-compression engines, but also on today's crowded traffic conditions.

Power steering is another source of extra repair bills, service specialists report. It works under hydraulic pressure, and the pump eventually wears out or leaks. Similarly, a brake job on power brakes costs more if you want to do a complete job. The booster should be removed and tested, which is another operation the car owner pays for.

To keep down today's potentially big repair bills, periodic inspection and servicing are now more vital than ever.

Spark plugs especially take a beating from modern high-compression engines, but at the same time are more vital in engine efficiency. Plugs firing under high compression must deliver the full spark, and must be cleaned and checked frequently to make sure they are properly gapped. The spark also must be delivered at the right time to avoid wasting fuel. If ignition timing is retarded even a little, you lose several horsepower and use up more gas, engineers say.

On another point, anyone who expects to carry more than the normal amount of load in his car should consider getting the oversized tires now offered as optional equipment by most car manufacturers. Note that any car equipped with air conditioning comes with larger tires than the same model without air conditioning.

Another feature criticized by optical as well as car experts is tinted glass, which is said to reduce night vision no matter how slightly tinted. The tinted plastic sunvisors found on some models are preferable although these are considered a possible source of injury in a sudden stop or collision.

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Making Ends Meet:

Wage Garnishee Racket Grows

By Nancy Pratt

WHAT is a garnishee? Unless you've learned through sad experience, a garnishee probably sounds like some kind of decoration for a salad. But to an increasing number of wage-earners, the word spells trouble, and in some cases, even loss of a job.

A garnishee is a court order forcing your employer to hand over part or all of your paycheck to someone to whom you owe money. Another word for it is "wage attachment."

Before installment buying became such a big business, garnishments were used comparatively infrequently by stores, banks and finance companies as a last resort to collect bad debts. But, increasingly, unethical dealers are using them as a sure way of extracting money on installment contracts.

A fast-talking salesman sells you something on the installment plan and asks you to sign a "receipt." Actually, the "receipt" is a note which authorizes an attorney to go to court and secure a wage attachment if you default on the terms of the loan.

Such an authorization can mean that if you slip up on a single payment, your signature on the "receipt" authorizes the dealer to sue you for the full amount due, plus court costs.

The note may relieve the dealer of any responsibility for the goods sold you. In such a case you could be responsible for payments even though the goods sold you turned out to be junk.

For the individual consumer, the moral to the garnishee racket is: Don't sign any kind of receipt or note unless it is completely filled in and you know exactly what it means.

A reputable lending agency or department store will gladly explain the terms of installment loans and allow you to check the contract.

If you do receive a court order asking you to appear at a hearing on a garnishee, discuss the problem at once with your shop steward. In some plants, wage garnishments are grounds for dismissal.

Hollywood Observer:

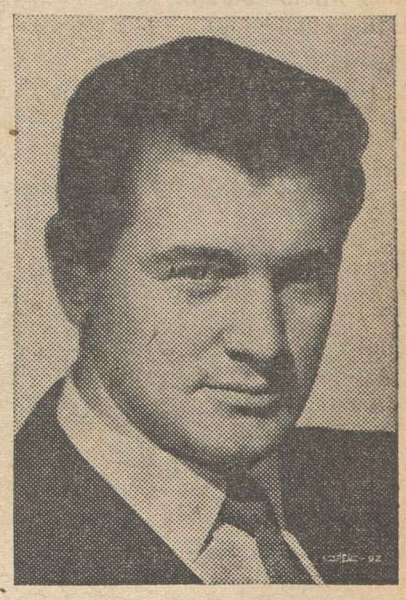
Hudson to Portray Newsman in 'Pylon'

By ROCK HUDSON
(pinch-hitting for Paul Patrick)

HOLLYWOOD—So they tell me I'm going to play a newspaperman and right away I'm clutching a very hot potato.

Ever since Pat O'Brien brought "The Front Page" to life on Broadway, actors have been making characters out of reporters. How do I make mine different?

Since I have a whole guest column I choose this portrayal in Universal-International's "Pylon."



Rock Hudson

Why is it a hot potato? Because I want to make this character, Burke Devlin, believable. It seems that audiences are so accustomed to the cynical drunk with feet on the desk, hat on back of the head and cigarette hanging out of the mouth that anything else would look phony.

"Pylon" is the story of a man covering a story for the New Orleans Times-Picayune in the thirsty Thirties when the air circus was America's most exciting outdoor entertainment.

The man happens to be a prototype of William Faulkner, Nobel prize-winning novelist. This is not a biography of Faulkner, but the picture is based on his novel, "Pylon," and it is established that Devlin is Faulkner speaking his thoughts through the reporter hero. So this can't be just any old hack.

In the film there's the finest cast of colleagues I've had since "Written on the Wind." Dorothy Malone and Bob Stack are with me again, aided and abetted by Jack Carson and Robert Middleton. All of them portray characters connected in one way or another with the barnstorming adventure I'm covering.

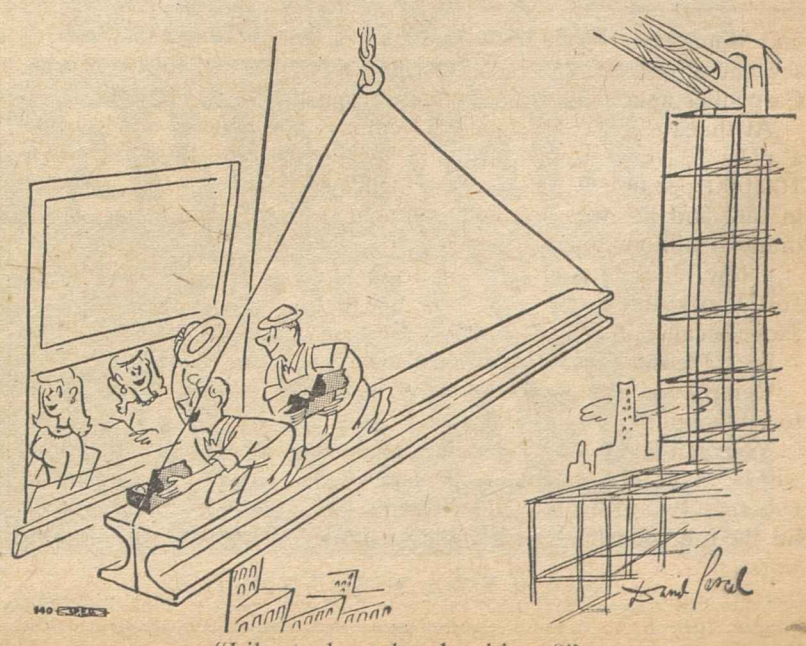
Stack is a pilot hero of the famed Lafayette Escadrille of World War I, Dorothy is his parachute-jumping wife, Carson his devoted mechanic and Middleton a wealthy promoter. The problem is to delineate a believable newspaperman falling head over heels in love with Stack's wife when he's supposed to make sharp like an ace reporter.

On one hand I have the diehards who say, "Rock, boy, the fans won't go for you as a slob with a five o'clock shadow and hock-shop clothes." On the other, the problem is to be authentic. While I am no good at portraying slobs, no $15-a-week depression reporter ever looked like the hero of a Fannie Hurst novel. Fine, so I'll stick to my guns, win my point and play Burke Devlin just as he was written.

Where do I come off playing a cynical drunk? I like to think I've learned how to act, finally, but the camera imposes its limitations and one of them, in my case, is that Hudson would look like a sophomore on his first binge if I tried to make a sneering crock out of Devlin.

What do we come up with? The final result might be disappointing to the fans if they are looking for a heroic glamor boy. This boy, Devlin, does not have to be a bum but his values are different than those of the conventional family man and this is the way I play him. He cares nothing about his appearance, likes a shot of grog now and then to make the world look a little prettier than it is and is a man whose thoughts are deep; they do not come easy, so he is more of a stammerer than a glib conversationalist.

What you want to know is, how does a joker like this get a glamor doll like Dorothy Malone in the final fadeout? You'll just have to see "Pylon" to find out.



"Like to have lunch with us?"

I'm Often Wrong:

Heavyweight Match Puts Hurley on Spot

By Joe Miller

IT IS with a sense of regret, because Promoter Jack Hurley is an old and dear friend, that this corner joins the newspaper wolf-pack decrying the forthcoming Patterson-Rademacher heavyweight title "fight" in Seattle Aug. 22.

That this monumental mismatch has no business being already has been thoroughly aired by every boxing writer from Red Smith to Jack Hand. Further words on this score would be unnecessary. What concerns me is that "Deacon Jack" Hurley, an honorable man whom Damon Runyon once called "the only honest manager in the fight racket," has let himself become associated with boxing's biggest travesty since Primo Carnera was doing business.

Hurley, an ascetic-faced man in his late 50's with a rasping voice and angry ulcers, has a fine, unblemished record in boxing dating back to the 1920's. It was Jack who originally cracked the old Madison Square Garden monopoly in 1934 by putting on Barney Ross and Billy Petrolle at the Bronx Coliseum.

It was Hurley who had such regard for his best fighter, Petrolle, that he made him quit, at the young age of 28, after the "Fargo Express" had taken a licking from Tony Canzoneri.

It also was Hurley who started the IBC, or "Octopus, Inc." down its present road to oblivion by so brilliantly dramatizing the boycott of his fighter, Harry Matthews, that the U.S. Senate threatened an investigation. And it has been Hurley who has been the most persistent critic of the weekly TV shows that have done more to kill boxing than any single factor.

All of this makes Jack's present role as perpetrator of the Patterson-Rademacher fiasco seem strange at best. Certainly money is not that important to him because I know he has turned down better financial deals.

I suspect, however, that this weirdest of all fights in ring history may be a product of Hurley's intense frustration with the miserable state of boxing today. Somehow I can see him thinking, with his aciduolus sense of humor, "Practically every fight you see is a dog between stumblebums that shouldn't be out of the curtainraiser class. Well then, I will give them the turkey to end all turkeys."

On one point I will have to mildly defend Jack. I don't agree with those who think that Pete Rademacher may be seriously hurt or killed under the lights at Seattle's Sick Stadium. In the first place he can't take a punch well enough to be hurt as was Tommy ("The Zephyr") Jackson. I've seen amateurs stagger Rademacher with 16-ounce gloves and he once was stiffened with the big pillows from a left hook thrown by Bob Ranck of the University of Wisconsin in a 1951 exhibition.

In the second place I have a suspicion that there will be a convention in Patterson's dressing room between Floyd, the champion, and Manager Gus D'Amato similar to the one between Jack Dempsey and Promoter Tex Rickard right before the Dempsey-Georges Carpentier fight at Boyle's Thirty Acres, Jersey City, in 1922.

At that time Rickard entered Dempsey's dressing room to make a plea. "Now, Jack," he said, "we've got a nice audience of 100,000 people out there—real highclass citizens, society women in furs and businessmen and politicians. This is the start of big things—millions for all of us.

"Now, Jack, do me an important favor. Don't louse it up. Just knock this Frenchman out nice and clean. Don't kill him, Jack, because if you do it will louse everything—all those millions—up. Please, Jack, just make it a nice gentle knockout."

Dempsey complied and "gently" sent Carpentier to sleep in the fourth round.

You can figure that Rademacher, with his fairly fragile chin, will be taken out somewhat the same way. The first good shot or two that Patterson gets in will send him slumping to the canvas for the full count, and he'll come to shortly afterwards with nothing worse than a throbbing headache.

And some 35,000-odd Seattleites, who have never seen a heavyweight title fight in their hometown, will go home disappointed. But no one can say that they haven't been amply forewarned.

UAW Golf Tourney Open To All Unionists

Members of all AFL-CIO unions and their families are invited to enter a national golf tournament sponsored by the United Auto Workers, Olga Madar, director of the UAW's Recreation Dept., announced.

Entry blanks may be obtained by writing to the UAW Recreation Dept. at 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit 14, Mich., or by contacting UAW local union offices anywhere in the United States or Canada.

The tourney itself will be held Aug. 24-25 at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.

Eligibility rules for the Ninth Annual International UAW Golf Tournament provide that all male members of AFL-CIO-affiliated unions in good standing may compete in the men's division, while their wives, sisters and daughters, as well as female AFL-CIO members, may compete in the women's division. Those holding honorary withdrawal cards from their unions may also participate, according to Miss Madar.

The 36-hole medal play tourney will have four divisions—men's and women's team, and men's and women's individual. There will be minor flights according to handicaps.

Soup to Nonsense:

There's a New Day Coming, Bah!

By Jane Goodsell

SO practice makes perfect, does it? Well, I have done it at least once every 24 hours since the day I was born which adds up to . . . oh, never mind what it adds up to! Why should I tell you all my secrets?

Anyway, I have got out of bed over 10,000 times. Yet, far from being perfect, I have never shown any signs of improvement whatsoever. To tell the truth, as the years go on, I get worse.

Each time I have to shift from a horizontal to a perpendicular position, I want to die. I arise from bed in really horrible shape. My head feels like an old bowling ball, and my arms and legs seem to be made of papier mache. For the first few minutes, I am not even sure who I am. I know only that, whoever I am, I feel awful.

The other members of my family, equally indignant at having to leave their beds, do little to cheer me up. They lurch around, bumping into each other and complaining about missing buttons, socks that need darning and the general inadequacies of their wardrobes.

It is enough to ruin one's entire day, and it is my opinion that a great number of the world's ills can be traced to the fact that people have to get up in the morning. Anything so difficult is bound to cause frustration, hostility, ill temper, quarrels and heaven knows what kinds of trouble. What can you expect from a day that starts with getting up?

Babies and tots are exceptions to the general resentment at getting out of bed. They like to get up. But, since babies are completely lacking in critical faculties, this fact only proves my point. The opinion of a group with so little discrimination as to eat Pablum mixed with spinach is totally valueless. The fact that babies like to get up means nothing whatsoever.

I have heard of full grown, adult human beings who also like to get up, and who rise from bed mentally alert and eager to greet each new day. Such people are abnormal and should seek psychiatric help. An abnormal person of this type undoubtedly invented the alarm clock, an instrument that rivals in cruelty the guillotine and the thumb screw.

Think for a moment of the benefits mankind would reap if alarm clocks were outlawed. If people were allowed to get up naturally, they would spend more time in bed, leaving them less time for war and politics and accidents and quarrels.

What's more, if people weren't forced from bed before they were ready, they would be sweeter and kinder and calmer and cheerier.

If the Russians would agree to outlaw alarm clocks, we might even get along with them!

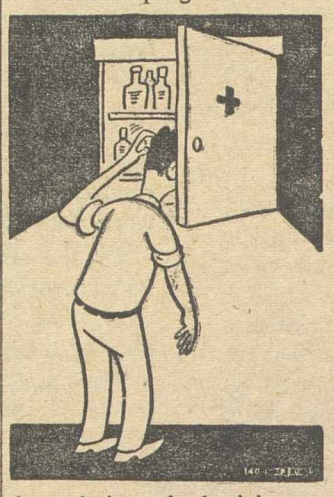
For Your Health's Sake:

Drive on to Cripple Labor Plans

By Dr. Morris Brand

Early in 1956 the United Mine Workers and the Pennsylvania Medical Society reached an agreement setting forth ways and means of working out any difficulties that would arise between physicians and the union in operating the UMW medical plan.

But this progressive action was short lived. In October 1956 the state society ended the agreement without giving any reason and without prior notice and discussion, as called for in the agreement.



The Pennsylvania Medical Society subsequently adopted a resolution declaring it unethical for any of their physician members to be affiliated with any medical plan which does not permit a free choice of physician and which does not pay on a fee for service basis—with a threat of blacklisting of physicians who served any non-approved plan.

Realizing the large territory these restrictive measures had taken in, the society subsequently appended nine exceptions such as the Armed Service, the Veterans' Administration, insurance companies, industrial physicians, fraternal organizations, the public health field.

The interesting exclusion from these exceptions was the physicians serving in labor medical plans.

In Allentown, Pa., the ACWA's Local 119 Joint Board and its health and welfare fund decided to establish a medical plan providing diagnosis and treatment. The county medical society insisted that the plan be restricted to diagnostic services only. At the same time the society restricted the ILGWU program to diagnostic services only. This program, in existence for a number of years, had been providing both diagnostic and treatment services.

In the southern part of Illinois one or more of the local medical societies discontinued the cooperative arrangement with the UMWA plan and insisted upon collecting the fees directly from the workers who would then send their paid bills to the UMWA for collection.

The Cook County Medical Society approved a resolution looking with disfavor on any member serving on other than a fee for service basis. This has been followed by the adoption of a resolution by the Illinois State Medical Society similar in content to that of Pennsylvania.

In 1957 the Colorado State Senate approved a proposed bill that would impose a fine and a year in jail upon any physician who was found to be providing services on other than a fee for service basis! It was killed in a House committee. The state medical society then adopted a resolution with more or less the same restrictive "principles."

This restrictive pattern against labor medical plans became a paramount issue at the American Medical Association annual meeting.

HAPPY CHILDREN are having a happy vacation in the hills of North Jersey because there members of Locals 410 and 412 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers spearheaded a collection at the Westinghouse Co. lamp plant in Bloomfield. Counting the fund, which totaled $1,006, as her fellow committee members look on is Mary Lou Cotton.

A BIG TIME AT THE BOY SCOUT JAMBOREE was had by these scouts from Troop 86 of Ionia, Mich., sponsored by Local 420 of the United Furniture Workers. Organized in 1946, the troop is composed mostly of the sons of union members. In this picture, Gerard Perry (right), scoutmaster and a member of Local 420, are shown preparing dinner during the week-long scouting event at Valley Forge.

ORGANIZED LABOR WAS ACTIVE during the recent week-long Boy Scout National Jamboree at Valley Forge, Pa. Here George Dooley, national staff representative, AFL-CIO Community Service Activities (left), visits with James H. Bennett (right), a member of Plumbers and Steamfitters Local 106 and scoutmaster of the Lake Charles (La.) troop sponsored by the union. With them is Scout Vernon LeBleu.

4 of 5 Workers Would Shun Life of Leisure

Ann Arbor, Mich. (PAI)—Four out of five employed American men would want to keep on working even if they inherited enough money to live comfortably without a job.

While some would switch to a different kind of work if they could, more than two-thirds of the nation's farmers and better than three-fifths of those in middle class occupations would stay in their present type of work.

These are two of the principal findings of a nationwide study on the meaning of work conducted by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research.

Job Interest Key Factor

According to Nancy C. Morse and Robert S. Weiss, authors of the study, having a job means a good deal more than just making a living especially for those who work as professionals, managers employed by others and sales personnel.

"Many individuals in these middle class occupations emphasize the interest to be found in their jobs, and the sense of accomplishment which comes from work well done," Miss Morse and Weiss state. The type of work performed by middle class employes offers this type of satisfaction because it is concerned more with symbols and meanings than physical labor, they say.

In contrast, working class jobs are more concerned with physical activity: handling tools, operating machines, lifting, carrying, etc. For this reason, life without working is more often seen as life without anything to do by members of this class.

Those in less interesting and lesser prestige jobs are more likely to say they'd change jobs if a windfall inheritance gave them the chance. Their most frequent choice for a new field: going into business for themselves, a transition not seen as requiring much additional formal education and training.

Positive vs. Negative Reasons

Approximately two-thirds of all those who say they'd keep on working even if they didn't have to cite positive reasons why they liked having a job. Keeping occupied and interested, keeping individually healthy, and enjoying the kind of work done were the most frequently mentioned positive reasons.

On the other hand, one-third could give only negative reasons for this desire: 14 percent said they'd "feel lost or go crazy" without work. This suggests that work is an important element in the emotional makeup of many individuals, anchoring them to society, the researchers indicate.

They add, "It does not mean that people cannot readjust to not working; rather it means that not working requires considerable readjustment." Among older employes, they note, a lower proportion would continue working if they had an assured means of support. This indicates some older men are becoming adjusted to the idea of not working.

Boom in Elath Enhances Murray Center

By Robert Goldberg

The plane from Tel Aviv flies over the wild terrain of the Negev and suddenly approaches the Israeli port town of Elath.

The plane sweeps over the deep blue waters of the Gulf of Aqaba beside which Elath is located, swings back, and taxis down the airstrip.

Stepping from the air conditioned plane to the air field is like going from ice box to furnace. The temperature was 100 plus, but it felt like 1,000.

Elath is composed of many cement and wooden bungalows and only one paved road. Only two buildings rise more than one story: a small new hotel by the water's edge and the handsome Murray Center, erected two years ago through gifts from the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation and Histadrut, the Israel labor federation.

Murray Center Dominates Town

The Murray Center, a half-mile up from the airstrip, dominates this busy, growing town. It is by far the most impressive structure in the town.

The interior is dominated by a unique flight of stairs suspended from the ceiling. A small aquarium is being finished just under the stairway.

On the first landing, the visitor sees a plaque of Philip Murray, president of the CIO until his death in 1952; the plaque is in both English and Hebrew.

Not only does the Murray Center dominate Elath, with its location on a knoll up from the town—it is also a true community center.

Movies are shown three times a week in the auditorium, which seats some 350 people. The movies are cheap, too: 12 cents for soldiers; 25 cents for everybody else.

In the upstairs library are some 1,300 books, including more than 100 in English; periodicals, local and foreign papers, including a number of American publications provided by the U. S. Embassy.

In the reading room we saw several well-thumbed issues of the Saturday Evening Post lying around.

On the same floor are an art exhibit, a series of small reading rooms and classrooms, where Hebrew is taught to the hundreds of new immigrants who have moved into Elath in recent months. Other rooms serve as rehearsal areas for a 12-man orchestra, a 27-member choir, and the local dramatic club.

Air Conditioning Planned

The Murray Center is not yet air conditioned—a practical "must" for public buildings in the intense heat of a town like Elath. However, officials of Histadrut, which operates this center, expect that as soon as administrative arrangements can be made, a $40,000 air conditioning system will be installed.

Meanwhile, a reasonably effective cooling system—using a system of water dripping through straw in the open spaces of the building wall—keeps the Murray Center cooler inside than it is outside.

The town where the Philip Murray Center is located is becoming increasingly important as a shipping center for Israel in its trade with Africa and Asia. A number of ships have come into the harbor, which until last year's military campaign had been barred by the Egyptians from entry into the Gulf of Aqaba.

The town population comprises building workers; men who service the ships; and workers at the copper mines a few miles into the wild Negev desert.

Wage Incentive Aids Boom

To offset the discomfort of the heat and the desert, wages are much higher here than in other parts of Israel. Indeed, if people stay for more than a year in Elath, they are excused from paying taxes.

But the driver of our jeep explained that these "savings" are balanced by spending for excessive amounts of soft drinks and beer to off-set the dry heat of the desert.

The wage incentives and Israel's pride in the town of Elath have drawn many people here. The population has tripled to a total of 1,800 since last October.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

POLITICAL EXPERTS in this town generally acknowledge that Sen. Lyndon Johnson's performance in driving the "right-to-vote" bill through the Senate—amended exactly as he wanted it amended and without a southern filibuster—is the most remarkable feat of political generalship in years.

Whatever individual opinions about the bill, the fact remains that Johnson started out with a minority composed of northwestern Democrats and dead-against southern Democrats. The supposed bipartisan majority was led by Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), floor manager for Pres. Eisenhower, and Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.).

In the end Johnson abstracted so many extreme right-wing Republicans from Knowland that he had—by concession, by small amendments—completely changed the complexion of the bipartisan majority in control.

Whatever happened after that, the fact remained that Johnson changed the bill sufficiently, and applied enough pressure on the southerners, that he pushed through a bill that he himself labeled "meaningful" and still avoided the southern filibuster that has ruined all previous rights bills.

Johnson is a spectacular operator—so spectacular that one wonders whether his adroitness and toughness may not some day backfire.

One is compelled to remember, too, that his margin of majority leadership is narrow. If a Republican, former Gov. Walter Kohler, should beat Democratic Nominee William Proxmire in the Wisconsin special election, the Senate lineup would again be 49 Democrats and 47 Republicans.

The death or retirement of one Democrat, replaced by a Republican appointed by a GOP governor, would tie the Senate—and Vice Pres. Nixon, breaking the tie, would demote Johnson and give Republicans all the committee chairmanships and other "majority" prerogatives.

★ ★ ★

"ENGINE CHARLIE" WILSON, in departing from the President's Cabinet, leaves as a businessman who originally made so many mistakes that his present popularity would have been inconceivable a year ago.

He is one businessman who learned that the art of running a huge department in a democratic government is vastly different from standing outside and screaming against taxes. He has been genuinely humble when he remarked—not too privately—that he worried about defense budget cuts and wondered whether, in trying to be "loyal" to the "economizers," he was depriving the people of weapons and forces they might desperately need.

In the end he was much like the Charlie Wilson who once caught the devil from financial newspapers for suggesting that a General Motors stock dividend might be much more "inflationary" than a wage increase for the Auto Workers.

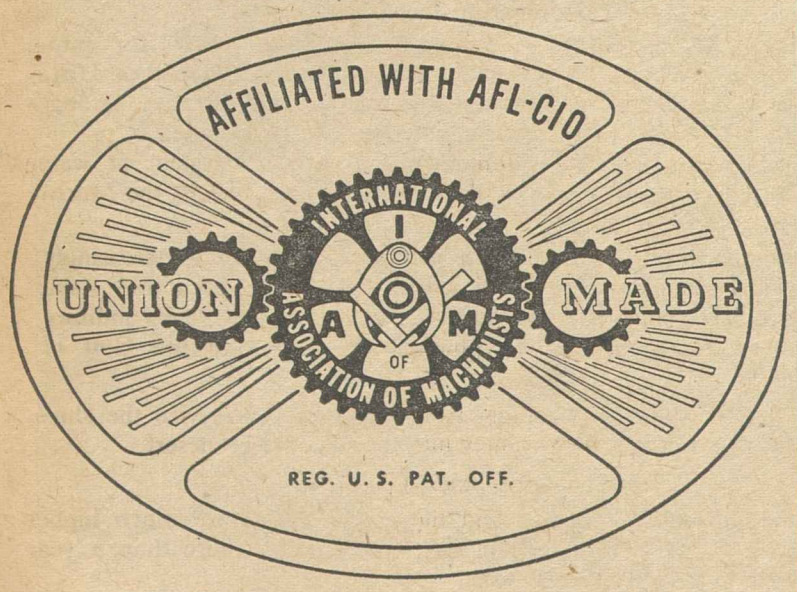
★ ★ ★

A GOOD MANY MEMBERS of Congress, although most people don't know it, send weekly or monthly "newsletters" to their constituents and newspapers back home.

It now turns out that one congressman, at least, has something of a best-seller on his hands—and his "friends" are helping him capitalize on it.

Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R-Calif.) for six years has been getting financial aid for his weekly Washington letter that now goes to more than 7,000 people. A Committee for Jackson's Washington Letter says, under date of July 25, that more aid is needed in the form of individual contributions.

Nobody will be dropped from the mailing list for failing to pony up, the committee states, and any 10 names will be added at the request of any contributor. Also "funds will be used by the committee to meet necessary expenditures for other purposes for which appropriated funds are insufficient," the committee frankly states.



THIS UNION LABEL of the Intl. Association of Machinists is issued as a gummed label to be pasted on an article or container, a brass label for use on large machinery, or a decal transfer. In addition, the IAM also issues three types of union shop cards: general, automotive and die shops.

Vandercook Says:

'Brink of Peace' Eludes Dulles

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDST.)

TWO years have passed since Pres. Eisenhower set forth his dramatic proposal for what has come to be called "open skies" inspection of the U.S. by Russian reconnaissance planes, and of Russia by our planes.

Sec. of State Dulles' recent mission to London to put new life into the all but dying five-power Disarmament Conference has merely emphasized that those two years have been wasted.

Vandercook

The London talks have made it necessary to state plainly what statesmen and soldiers have privately known from the beginning. In its original form, the President's "open skies" proposal was preposterous. It belonged somewhere in the twin realms of politics and science fiction. It touched at no point the world of practical realities.

Even had it been thinkable that the fiercely secretive and suspicious Russians would completely demolish the rusty and time-fixed Iron Curtain so as to throw open their whole nation to the prying eyes and cameras of the American Air Force, who has ever seriously believed that we ourselves would be willing to keep our part of the bargain which the President proposed?

Were we ready at any time, are we ready now, to throw open every corner of this great land to Soviet aerial inspection?

That inspection of the U.S. by the Russians could not be carried out from distant bases. For it to be in any way effective, considerable units of the Red Air Force would have to be stationed permanently on our soil. Our hospitality would have to be extended to great numbers of the most skillful military intelligence experts the Communists could recruit.

The complete fulfillment of Mr. Eisenhower's scheme would mean that the U.S. would become host, in effect, to a token occupation force; one composed of the uniformed representatives of the nation we have least reason to trust of any of this earth.

Surely Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles must have known that the American people would never have agreed.

Late developments in London indicate that that plain truth has now been recognized. Unfortunately, what the Secretary of State recently proposes is equally unrealistic.

We now suggest that Americans and Russians alike patrol the Arctic. That would provide an ultra-early warning system if either great power should dispatch H-bomb laden planes for a surprise attack upon the other, though at best neither would have more than two or three more hours of grace.

Western Europe and all of European Russia, Dulles solemnly suggests, would also be exposed to mutual aerial inspection. The United States is left out. We would guard our privacy, while the Soviet Union would not. What the Secretary of State hopes to gain by so obviously unacceptable an offer puzzles our allies as much as it does thoughtful Americans.

Dulles has boasted that he has saved us from the "brink of war." Alas, under this Administration's leadership we seem as far as ever from the brink of peace.

Morgan Says:

Spoils System Likely to Stay

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDST.)

PRES. EISENHOWER got very angry indeed over what he took as a suggestion that his appointments could be influenced by how much the candidate for the job had coughed up as a contribution to political party funds.

At issue was the White House nomination—since confirmed by the Senate—of a man named Maxwell Gluck, the successful head of a chain of dress shops, to be American ambassador to Ceylon. When Gluck appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee he seemed to know very little indeed about the area to which he was to be sent—he couldn't even identify precisely the prime ministers of India or Ceylon—but he said he had contributed between $20,000 and $30,000 to the Republican presidential campaign in 1956.

Morgan

But whatever the ante, the President implied heatedly, it had nothing whatever to do with his selection of Gluck for Ceylon. "If," he said, "anybody is ever recommended to me on the basis of any contribution he has ever made to any political party, that man will never be considered."

Gluck at the moment is going through an intensified briefing at the State Dept. and he told reporters he was confident he would make a good ambassador. And if he muffed the names of two prime ministers before a Senate committee, others might have done but little better with such monickers as Jawaharlal Nehru and Soloman Bandaranaike.

If the President is really bent on changing the rules, he has his work cut out for him. Of all our embassies in western Europe, only five are now headed by career diplomats—an alltime low. The rest are political appointees. And it just happens—or does it—that many of them made notable contributions to the GOP in 1956.

There was, for instance, according to the Gore report in the Senate campaign investigation, $11,500 from the Ambassador to Belgium, John Clifford Folger, and his wife; $6,000 from Amory Houghton, ambassador to France; $7,500 from the ambassador to Italy, James D. Zellerbach, and his wife; not to mention $33,500 from the ambassador to Great Britain, John Hay Whitney, and his wife.

Regardless of the merits of the individuals involved, this is not necessarily the most equitable state of affairs for the interests of the country. But in naming 31 new ambassadors in the last six months, the Eisenhower Administration now has political appointees heading every major embassy except in Russia and Japan.

It's one thing to deplore the system; it would seem to be quite another to be oblivious of the fact that it not only exists but is thriving.

As We See It:

Ike Assailed on Gas Bill Stand

FRANK ZEIDLER, non-partisan mayor of Milwaukee, urged gas consumers to write their gas companies as well as their senators and congressman to "protest very vigorously against the Harris-O'Hara bill," which threatens to increase consumers' natural gas bills a billion dollars a year.

Zeidler, interviewed on As We See It, AFL-CIO public service program, heard over the ABC radio network, said:

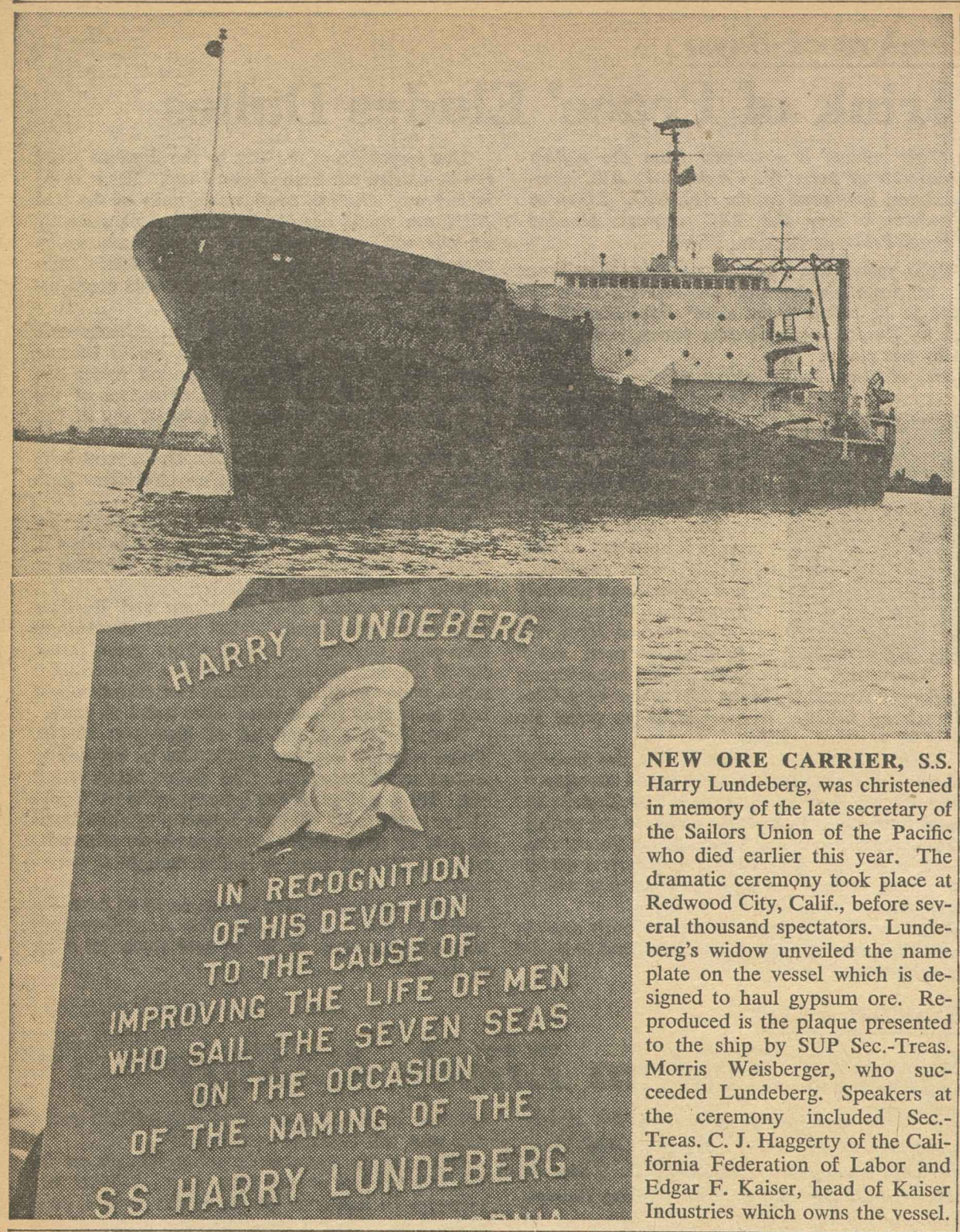
"I believe many congressmen are wavering because they think the people back home don't know about this bill and they're afraid of the pressure of the oil companies. But if they hear from their constituents, and they know it's a bona fide expression from the rank and file, they will be less likely to succumb to the lobby pressure. It's particularly important to let your local gas company know you don't want your gas price increased."

Zeidler is a member of the U. S. Mayors' Committee on Natural Gas, whose president is New York Mayor Robert S. Wagner. Zeidler said the committee includes mayors whose cities have a population of 30 million, half of the people who would be affected by the bill.

"The sponsors of this measure object to regulation of natural gas producing companies by the Federal Power Commission," he explained. "This bill would remove such regulation on an effective basis. This means in effect that companies could charge whatever the market will bear."

Zeidler criticized the President for his failure to take a firm stand on the bill. He said he sent a telegram to Eisenhower "asking him to re-state his views to the Congress on the Harris-O'Hara bill in view of the fact that the committee rejected even his mild amendments.

"We got back a letter from one of his assistants which indicates that in spite of the rejection of his amendments, the President is going to accept this bill, and that he does not believe in regulation of natural gas producers."



NEW ORE CARRIER, S.S. Harry Lundeberg, was christened in memory of the late secretary of the Sailors Union of the Pacific who died earlier this year. The dramatic ceremony took place at Redwood City, Calif., before several thousand spectators. Lundeberg's widow unveiled the name plate on the vessel which is designed to haul gypsum ore. Reproduced is the plaque presented to the ship by SUP Sec.-Treas. Morris Weisberger, who succeeded Lundeberg. Speakers at the ceremony included Sec.-Treas. C. J. Haggerty of the California Federation of Labor and Edgar F. Kaiser, head of Kaiser Industries which owns the vessel.

House Leaders Push Depressed Area Aid

House Democratic leaders have decided to press an intensive investigation of the need for federal aid to the nation's depressed areas.

Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (D-Mich.), dean of the Detroit congressional delegation, made the announcement after a meeting with House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) and Chairman Brent Spence (D-Ky.) of the House Banking Committee, which will conduct the study.

Also present at the meeting and emphasizing the serious need for such legislation were the Auto Workers Detroit regional directors, Ken Morris, George Merelli, Edward Cote and Joseph McCusker.

The announcement came as Detroit and two other major cities were added to the Labor Dept.'s list of areas of "substantial unemployment." The latest listing showed 24 areas with over 6 percent unemployment and an additional 82 areas having "moderate unemployment."

"Speaker Rayburn and Chairman Spence see the severity of the situation as it exists and are deeply interested in finding genuine answers to a problem which vitally affects millions of American rural and urban families—that of industrial area redevelopment," Rabaut said.

$250 Million Fund Proposed

The hearings, scheduled to be held next year, will center on area redevelopment bills providing federal assistance to communities, industries, enterprises and individuals in areas afflicted by prolonged underemployment. All Democratic congressmen from Detroit have introduced such measures.

The bills would establish a revolving fund in excess of $250 million to aid communities and industries in depressed areas.

Hearings on a similar proposal sponsored by Sen. Paul Douglas (D - Ill.) have already been launched in the Senate and are expected to be resumed after the adjournment of the current session of Congress.

"The enactment of this legislation," Rabaut said, "would be an important step toward the revitalization of the economic climate of the entire country, particularly in an area such as Detroit where there are over 100,000 skilled, capable workers unemployed."

He pointed out that the UAW in the Detroit area has committed "substantial" funds as "seed money" to be used in a common effort to develop practical plans for the modernization and redevelopment of the city.

Important as such efforts are, he said, it is now increasingly clear that area unemployment is more than a local problem, and that affects the national economy and requires federal financial and technical assistance to effect a solution.

Carey Assails Morris 'Smear', Orders Probe

Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has ordered an investigation of charges by Robert Morris, counsel for the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, that 16 IUE officials in the New York area have been identified as one-time Communist Party members.

At the same time, he charged that Morris "has smeared the IUE atrociously and irresponsibly by leaving the implication that these officials may today be Communists and may represent the political coloration of a great international union that prides itself on its anti-Communist record."

Morris' claim that the 16 officials were connected with the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (UE) before it was ousted from the former CIO as Communist-dominated in 1949 "carries the germ of the statement's own repudiation," Carey said.

"As Mr. Morris and members of the subcommittee should know," he continued, "the IUE was chartered by the CIO in November 1949 specifically and particularly to replace the Communist - controlled UE when it was expelled as 'the Communist Party masquerading as a labor union.' "

In taking over UE locals, districts or sections of districts, Carey explained, the IUE has won the loyalties of some men and women who had been persuaded by UE leaders to join the Communist party or Communist fronts.

"So far as we know," he said, "the latter group had become anti-Communist even before they shifted their allegiance to the IUE. We have at all times been alert to make certain that no Communist activity is being conducted anywhere within the IUE."

Riley Urges WageStandard In CD Bill

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley has asked the Senate Armed Services Committee to report out "without hearings" the House-approved bill to strengthen the Federal Civil Defense Act.

The measure, which clarifies federal authority and responsibility in civil defense, passed the House July 15. It was probably the first time that a piece of legislation containing provisions for protection of labor standards has cleared either house of Congress without opposition.

The wage provisions, included as part of the major revisions of the act, incorporate the "prevailing wage" requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act and require overtime pay at one and one-half times the basic rate.

This portion of the bill was suggested by Riley last November at a FCDA conference at the agency headquarters in Battle Creek, Mich. He pointed out that there was under consideration a vast building program for shelters against wartime attack and suggested that the bill, then being drafted, include the protective wage section.

The measure, containing this provision, was sent by the FCDA for clearance to the National Security Council, the Budget Bureau and the President. At each stage, "no one offered objection for a watered-down version or its elimination," Riley said.

THE AFL-CIO PRESENTS
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WITH THE NEWS

Firm's Bag of Legal Tricks Fails to Stop Union Drive

Plant City, Fla.—The Boilermakers have won bargaining rights at the Plant City Welding and Tank Co. after an exceptionally vicious anti-union fight climaxed by the National Labor Relations board's blunt reprimand of the company for the tactics it used.

The election, at which the Boilermakers won a substantial majority, was held July 19. It followed eight months of devious legalistic squirming and misuse of NLRB processes which prompted Herbert S. Thatcher, union counsel, to file a motion with the board asking that it discipline the company and its attorney, Granville M. Alley, Jr., of Tampa.

"The employer and its counsel appear to have engaged in acts designed to prevent the board from obtaining in a proper proceeding the jurisdictional evidence from sources other than the employer," the NLRB said in its reprimand.

"However, while the board strongly disapproves such practice and will not tolerate a repitition of this conduct, it does not believe that further action is warranted at this time."

The company's campaign to block unionization of its plant began as soon as the election petition was filed last November. For the hearing on Jan. 24 it attempted to subpoena numerous local and international union officials to prove non-compliance with the Taft-Hartley Act non-Communist requirement, something which the board itself determines administratively.

Refuses to Attend Hearing

When the hearing officer refused to grant the subpoenas, the employer declined to appear at the hearing except through counsel, or to cooperate in any way in the representation proceedings.

It even refused to comply with the board's request for information as to its interstate commerce business and the hearing had to be postponed to Feb. 5.

On that date, the firm not only refused to appear except through counsel, but sought enforcement of its subpoenas in Federal Court in Tampa. When it lost that fight, it appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans, which stopped enforcement of the union's subpoenas pending a hearing.

Information "Roadblock" Fails

Another NLRB hearing was set for May 2. Meantime, the board sought to obtain information on the interstate character of the company's business from its customers and suppliers. Pres. C. E. Hardee of the firm sent letters to all of them asking them to deny the board the information it sought, but enough was gathered to be introduced at the hearing over Alley's vociferous objection.

When the board finally ordered the election, the company began a campaign of villification against the union. The president signed letters to each employe defaming the union and villifying its leaders, but despite this and other obstructive tactics, the workers voted for representation by the Boilermakers.

"This case illustrates," Thatcher observed, "that despite the hiring of high-paid legal counsel and the use of every known legal maneuver in the books, the desires of employes for union representation cannot be thwarted, and in the end collective bargaining will prevail."

DETROIT'S UNEMPLOYMENT and what to do about it are discussed by four Detroit regional directors of the Auto Workers with Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (D-Mich.), seated. The UAW delegation is, from left, Ken Morris, Edward Cote, George Merelli and Joseph McCusker.

40 State Legislatures Adjourn With Spotty Record on Labor

By Milton Plumb

With the record of state legislation for 1957 virtually complete, it is clear that organized labor made significant gains in several areas, suffered setbacks in a few legislatures, and fell short of its objectives for legislation in the public interest in most state capitals.

Forty of the 45 state legislatures meeting this year have already adjourned and two of the five still technically in session are actually in recess. The latter are New Jersey, which reconvenes Nov. 18, and Wisconsin, due to reassemble Sept. 23. Important measures are still to be decided in both.

Alabama, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and West Virginia are the only legislatures meeting at the present time. The latter was called back in special session after adjourning earlier in the year. Florida legislators also are due to be called back in the fall to consider reapportionment proposals.

Mississippi, Virginia and Kentucky legislatures are not scheduled to meet this year.

Appraisals based on the record made by state labor groups vary widely, ranging from the description of Oregon's legislature as "the best in history" to "the worst in Pennsylvania history" at Harrisburg. Most fall in a middle ground with "spectacular gains" being reported in California and "anti-labor bias" dominating actions in Ohio and Indiana.

Here is a summary of developments in some of the areas of labor's interest:

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

At least 20 states considered improvements in their jobless benefits. With action pending in Alabama and New Hampshire, 11 states voted at least some slight improvements, ranging from a "phony" 25-cents a week hike voted by Michigan's Republican legislature to sizable hikes up to new maximums of $40 a week in California and Oregon.

Other states reporting some improvements include Colorado, Idaho, Florida, Kansas, Minnesota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wyoming. A move to weaken the law was defeated in Texas. In general, the legislatures fell far short of labor's recommended improvements, as well as the lesser standards recommended by Pres. Eisenhower.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Biggest gains were scored in this area. Many states were prompted to give attention to this matter as the result of the increased benefits voted by Congress in the Longshore and Harbor Worker's Act sponsored by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.).

At least 26 states considered bills for improvements and, with action still pending in New Hampshire and Alabama, the only legislature among them which failed to vote some gains was that of Ohio.

In most cases, benefits were increased for both temporary and permanent disability and for death. Most increases were for $5 or more with Washington leading with a hike of $14.11 to a new total of $56.77.

MINIMUM WAGE

Labor suffered its most severe setbacks in connection with efforts to establish a floor under wages to protect workers not covered by the federal minimum wage from exploitation.

At least 16 states considered proposals in this area. Although most proposed the establishment of only a 75-cent hourly minimum, far below the $1 adopted in the federal law and the $1.25 urged by organized labor, only one state—Rhode Island—passed the measure. Rhode Island's law set the minimum at $1.

A slight gain was also scored in Idaho, where the legislature approved a bill excluding tips and gratuities from the definition of wages under the minimum wage law. North Dakota passed a resolution instructing its legislative research committee to study the need for minimum wage legislation and report to the next session.

Measures for 70-cent, 75-cent and $1 minimums are pending in Wisconsin, Alabama and New Hampshire.

TAXES

At least 17 states considered the so-called Millionaire's Amendment to put the biggest share of taxes on low-income groups by limiting federal income taxes. It was adopted in Idaho, Indiana and Tennessee.

A head tax of $5 has passed the New Hampshire House and is pending. Alabama's House, on the other hand, has passed a bill to prohibit corporations from deducting federal income tax when computing their state income tax. The added $7 million in income would, if the bill passes the Senate, be earmarked for education.

Oregon's legislature established a more equitable income tax with an increase of $100 in allowance for dependents. Texas voted a 10 percent increase in the cost of auto licenses and Michigan, while holding the line on corporation taxes, shouldered consumers with millions of dollars in added levies.

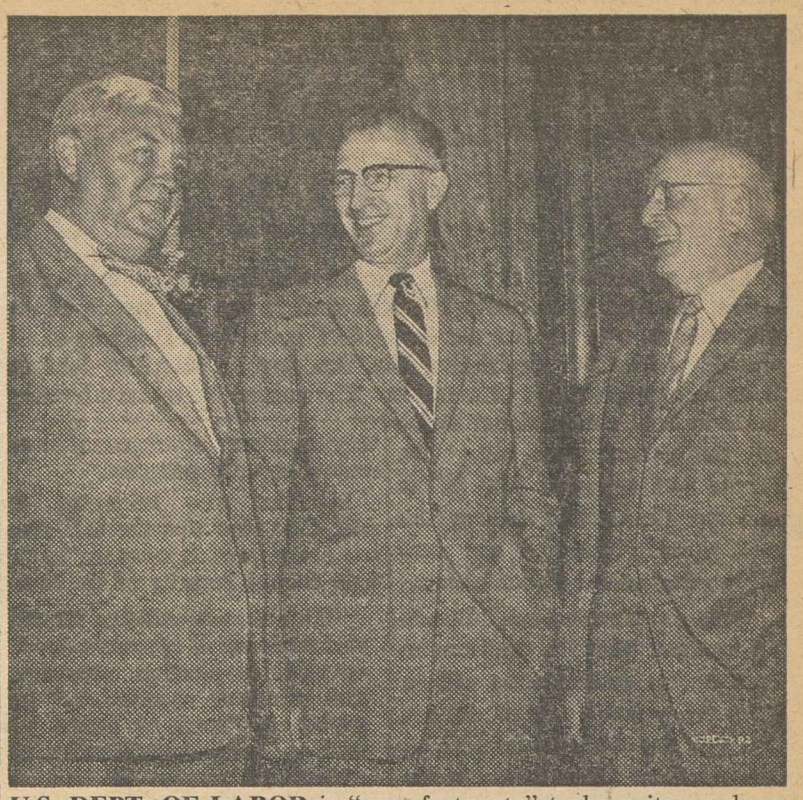
Bills to enact a 2 percent sales tax and to increase the individual income tax by adding one-half percent to each bracket except the lowest have been introduced in Wisconsin. A 3 percent sales tax failed of enactment in Massachusetts.

ANTI-LABOR LEGISLATION

Indiana's legislature, which also adopted other anti-labor laws, was the only one to adopt the so-called "right-to-work" ban on the union shop. A bill for repeal of the Alabama law has been reported out by the Senate Labor Committee, and a "right-to-wreck" measure is pending in New Hampshire.

At least 10 other states rejected right-to-work bills, including California and Delaware. Repeal efforts failed in four states.

Several efforts to pass anti-picketing and anti-political action measures went down to defeat.



U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR is "very fortunate" to have its employes represented by the Federation of Government Employes, Undersecretary of Labor James T. O'Connell (center) told 1,200 members at a meeting in Washington marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of AFGE Dept. of Labor Lodge 12 and Bureau of Employes Compensation Lodge 39.

O'Connell Lauds Unit At AFGE Anniversary

The Labor Dept. "is very fortunate to have its employes represented by the American Federation of Government Employes," Undersec. James T. O'Connell told 1,200 members at a rally in the departmental auditorium here.

The meeting marked the founding 25 years ago—in the depths of the depression—of AFGE Dept. of Labor Lodge 12 and Bureau of Employes Compensation Lodge 39.

"I'm a very strong believer in the necessity of organization," O'Connell declared. "I think it is an advantage to management as well as to employes.

"We welcome the chance to discuss personnel problems with the representatives of our employes. We have found your leaders reasonable and responsible. This anniversary meeting is a sign of the vigor and strength of the AFGE."

The program, for which all Labor Dept. employes who could be spared from their duties were released, also included short addresses by AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George Riley, who brought a message of greeting from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; AFGE Pres. James A. Campbell; Civil Service Commissioner Christopher H. Phillips; Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.), an outstanding fighter for adequate appropriations for the department, and officers of the two locals.

"Can't Rest on Laurels"

Campbell recalled that through organization, the union has reached many of the goals it set up when the lodges were founded, but warned the members they "can't rest on our laurels."

"Our organization exists to serve people," he said. "The problems we are facing, the problems we will face, can't be solved by sitting by and doing nothing. You owe it to yourselves, your fellow citizens and your associates to join with those who are actively working in the interests of all employes."

Phillips said he feels the federal government has not developed an over-all employe-management relations policy, but that each agency sets its own. It must "continue to develop respect on the part of management for consultation and negotiation with unions," he asserted.

"The government just doesn't come along and offer better conditions year after year," said Fogarty, a member of the Bricklayers. "The only way you can get them is to have a union speak for employes and to ask for them.

"Take a tip from the postal employes, who are better than 95 percent organized. When the AFGE fights for better wages and working conditions, it is fighting for all government employes, not just members."

Job Rights Issue Blocks Coors Peace

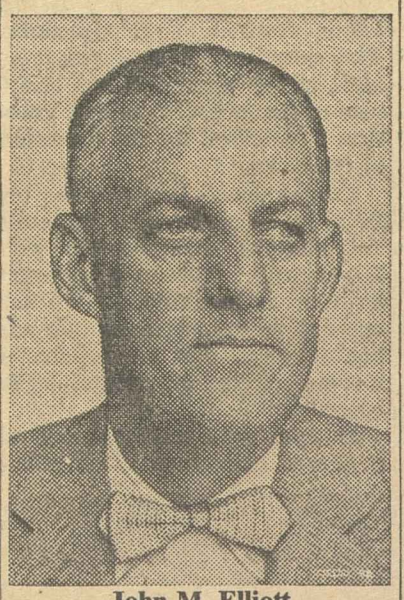
Denver, Colo.—Negotiations to end the bitter four-months strike of Brewery Workers against the Coors Brewery have "completely deadlocked," a union spokesman said.

Stalemate came after workers flatly rejected by a vote of 224 to 29 a company proposal that would have tossed aside a previous agreement to protect strikers' job rights.

In retaliation, the company has embarked on a policy of hiring "permanent replacements" for strikers, assuring the scabs they will serve a 60-day probationary period and then become permanent employes.

The broad terms of a settlement had been worked out agreeably, but "extreme personal bitterness on both sides" and company refusal to give job security to strikers blocked a real conclusion.

The don't-buy-Coors campaign, highly successful in the firm's trading area, has been modified as the result of a stiff injunction issued by a federal judge in Oklahoma but is proving effective even in its altered form.



John M. Elliott
Elected to Executive Post

Bus Drivers Name Elliott To Key Post

John M. Elliott, of Philadelphia, has been named executive vice president of the Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes by the general executive board.

He succeeds Sam B. Berrong, a veteran of 24 years of union activity, who has retired after holding the post since 1948.

Elliott, who is 44, began his service with the international union as a special organizer in 1943. Five years later he was named a vice president, and in 1955 was elected to the general executive board, working in the international union office.

Berrong, a resident of Milwaukee, was active in organizing work in the early 1930s. He was named a special organizer in 1933, a vice president in 1934, and a member of the executive board in 1937.

He became executive vice president nine years ago upon the death of the late Robert B. Armstrong.

Editor Pins 'Free Loader' Tag on Non-Guild Papers

San Francisco—The annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors was thrown into embarrassed confusion here when one of its brightest lights blandly described as "free loaders" those newspapers without American Newspaper Guild contracts.

The iconoclast was Paul Block, of the Toledo (O.) Blade. Non-Guild papers which profess to be paying their employes "well," he added, are doing so only because others have "hammered it out in bargaining sessions," according to an account printed in Editor & Publisher, the industry's trade magazine.

Block spoke at a three-man panel session on "big labor." He declared that in his opinion labor is here to stay. An individual can protect himself against the State of Delaware, he explained, but he can't protect himself against officials of DuPont. Only a union can give him this protection, he went on, adding that he thinks everyone should join a union. Likewise, everyone should pay union dues for this protection, and there should be no free loaders.

Block's was rather a lone voice at the panel. The other members were Norman Chandler, of the Los Angeles Times and Mirror-News, who bragged that his are the only large newspapers in the country without a single union contract, and Felix McKnight, of the Dallas Morning News, who boasted that the basic idea behind so-called "right-to-work" laws ran in a News editorial which appeared on Sept. 1, 1941.

Credit Union Workers Win 15% Pay Hike

Milwaukee — About 175 employes of the Credit Union National Association and its affiliates in Filene House here received a 15 percent general wage increase in a new contract with the Office Workers.

The agreement, the first new one in three years, also provides for 8½ paid holidays, three weeks vacation after five years, and cumulative sick leave up to 65 days. About 20 additional employes may be covered by the contract if a three-man board determines they are not supervisors.

'We Dare Not Shirk . . .'

Full Mutual Aid Urged by AFL-CIO

Only approval of the full amount which may be authorized under the Mutual Security bill will "reflect the full needs of our national security and of the defense of peace and freedom in the world," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the Senate Appropriations Committee. The committee opened hearings prior to final congressional action on the authorization bill. The Senate had approved $3.8 billion and the House $3.2 billion; this and other differences are now being thrashed out in conference.

"It is our sincere hope," Biemiller testified, "that the final conference on the authorization will restore the greatest part of the cut, and that there will be no cuts below this final figure in the appropriation act itself."

He emphasized the AFL-CIO's previously voiced general conviction that "budget-cutting must not be put ahead of vital domestic and international obligations."

"We do not have to like a $72 billion budget or a $40 billion defense bill or a $4 billion mutual security bill; we just have to recognize the necessity," he told the committee.

"Some day soon, we all hope, there may not be the need for such outlays. But as long as there are, we dare not shirk our responsibilities. We can afford to do what must be done. We cannot afford to do anything less."

He recalled that the AFL-CIO particularly welcomed in the original mutual security bill a proposal for a continuing development loan fund with authorization for three years ahead—a plan accepted by the Senate, but cut down to one year in the House.

"It is our conviction that the economic needs of world security can best be served by utilization of sums capable of making significant progress in closing the gap between the more highly and lesser developed countries," he said.

"We hope that the House-Senate conferees will restore this three-year authorization and that the appropriations act will reflect this very significant development in our mutual security program."

Biemiller also reiterated the AFL-CIO view that the U.S. must use every possible weapon "in this fight for the security of freedom."

"This means utilizing all the various forms of economic development cooperation whenever and wherever appropriate," he explained, "such as grants as well as loans, the utilization of agricultural surplus as well as direct technical assistance.

"Indeed the technical assistance program, decidedly modest as it is in the current year, merits particular attention and should not be lost sight of.

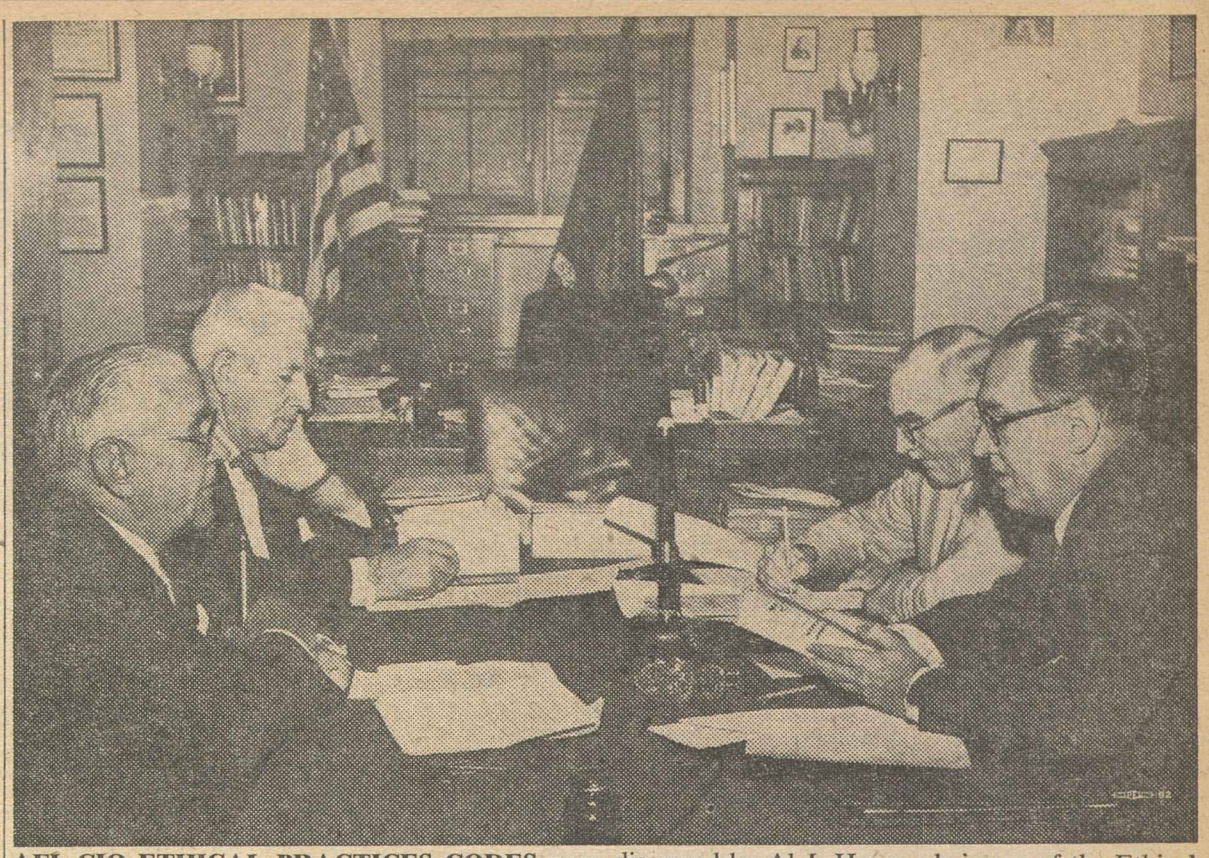
"While welcoming continued participation of the U.S. in United Nations technical assistance programs and programs for Palestine refugees and the Children's Fund, we share the disappointment of the world free labor movement that there has not been a more rapid utilization of the multi-lateral channels along the lines of the proposed Special UN Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED)."

He pointed out that billions of American dollars and thousands of American lives have been spent in the cause of peace and a democratic world.

Joel Jacobson Named Rutgers Labor Advisor

New Brunswick, N. J.—Executive Vice Pres. Joel R. Jacobson of the New Jersey Industrial Union Council is one of three new members of the state advisory council of the Rutgers Institute of Management and Labor Relations.

Also named were Harold J. McCormack, industrial relations director of A. & M. Karagheusian, representing management, and Sec. Allan Weisenfeld of the State Board of Mediation, representing the public.



AFL-CIO ETHICAL PRACTICES CODES were discussed by Al J. Hayes, chairman of the Ethical Practices Committee (left), with Senators Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) and Wayne Morse (D-Oreg.). Harry W. Flannery (right) was moderator. The broadcast was made from the Douglas office.

Douglas, Morse Praise AFL-CIO For Campaign on Corruption

"I only wish that other groups would evidence the same desire for the good name of their organizations and their professions as the AFL-CIO has done," said Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes. "The democratic processes of the American labor movement will take care of the racketeering and the communism and crooks within the labor field—and we, the Congress, have the duty to strengthen your arm," Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Oreg.) added.

Both senators spoke on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Labor Answers Your Questions. They questioned A. J. Hayes, president of the Machinists and chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, on the operation of the codes.

Congressional investigations of labor activities have so far been "of material assistance to us," Hayes said. "We are opposed however to inquisitions. We are opposed to investigations that are not objective, that are conducted for the purpose of punitive legislation."

Douglas, who was chairman of a Senate committee investigating health and welfare funds, noted that a congressional committee has two powers that a voluntary organization cannot have, "namely, the power of subpoena, and it has the power to put witnesses under oath."

Protection of Rights Stressed

Both he and Morse stressed the importance of congressional committees' being "careful of the rights of individuals summoned" or referred to in testimony.

In "Labor's New Broom," the first of two programs on the subject of the codes, Hayes also pointed out that only a fractional part of the labor movement is charged with corruption, but unfortunately the public is often misled into condemning the whole movement.

"There are 139 unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO, and these 139 unions have 16,000 full-time paid officers," he pointed out. "In addition, there are more than 60,000 officers of local unions, and 500,000 labor committeemen and stewards and local representatives. Of this number in the Douglas and McClellan hearings so far, testimony has been submitted to indicate that a handful may be guilty of some wrong-doing. Whatever the additional number may be, it it still will be a very small percentage of the total representatives of the labor movement."

Morse warned, "Watch out for an anti-labor drive in this country. Such a drive would not only be against labor, but against the standard of living of every group."

AFL-CIO REPRESENTATIVES returning from the ICFTU congress in Tunis paid a visit to Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), near Paris, and had luncheon with and a briefing by Gen. Cortland Van R. Schuyler, SHAPE chief of staff. SHAPE is the military arm of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Shown during the visit, from left to right, are Irving Brown, AFL-CIO European representative; Pres. Richard F. Walsh, Theatrical Stage Employes; Pres. A. Philip Randolph, Sleeping Car Porters; Gen. Schuyler; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Pres. James A. Suffridge, Retail Clerks.

Health Group Backs Labor On Medical Plans Policy

Two Harbors, Minn.—Dedication of a new hospital and clinic and the celebration of the 11th anniversary of the founding of the Cooperative Health Federation of America marked the federation's annual meeting here.

At the dedication ceremonies, Minnesota Gov. Orville Freeman praised the people of Two Harbors for their courageous pioneer spirit "in bringing to Minnesota its first plan for complete medical care on a prepayment basis."

A meeting of the Group Health Institute for the United States and Canada, held in conjunction with the CHF's annual meeting, brought nearly 200 representatives of all the outstanding direct service labor health centers and plans in the country, together with various government, cooperative and educational officials.

The group adopted a resolution commending the AFL-CIO for backing the work of the Association of Labor Health Administrators, and urging labor to continue sponsoring group medical plans.

The meeting voted unanimously to change the name of the CHFA to the Group Health Federation of America.

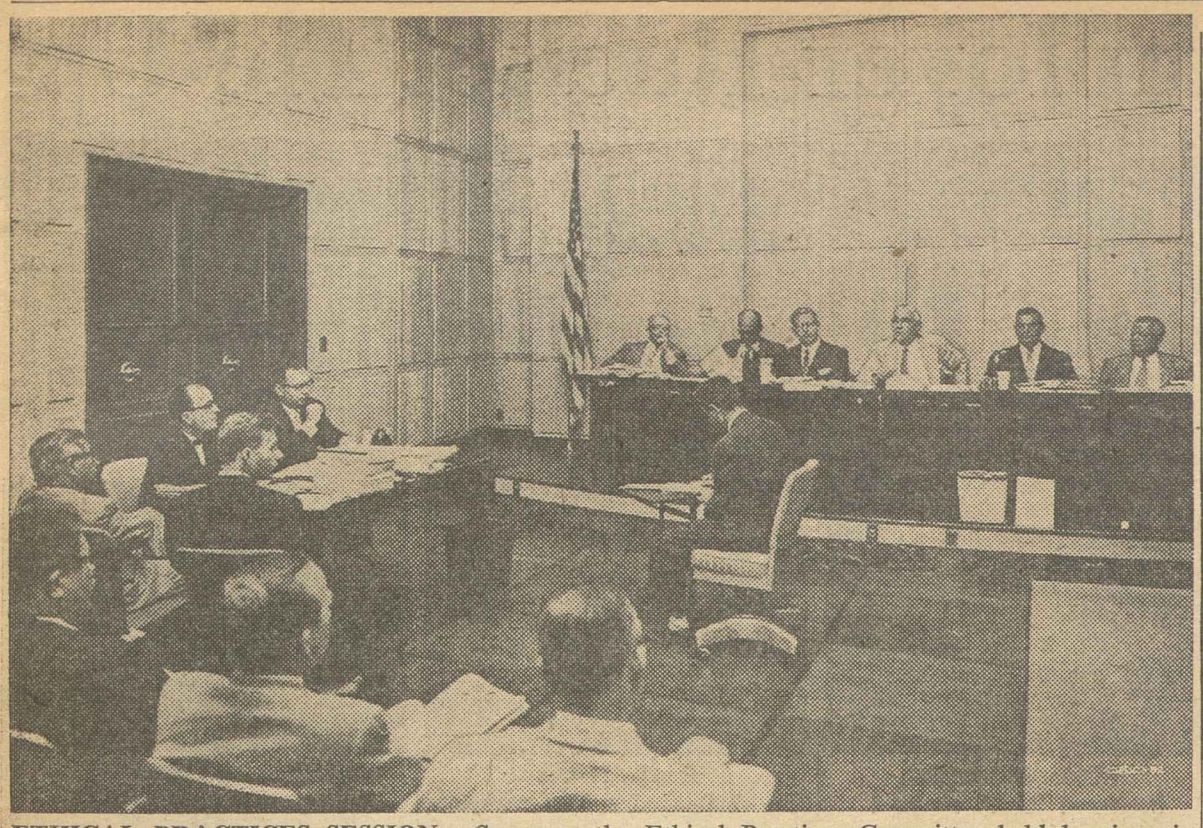
Founded in 1946 in Two Harbors, the CHFA was set up as an association of prepaid health and insurance plans in the United States and Canada. The Community Health Association of Two Harbors, a charter member of the CHFA, for years had to fight off attempts of hostile forces to destroy it.

Enemies of prepaid group medical care tried to prevent the building of the clinic and to deny association doctors access to the new hospital. But the townspeople strongly supported the project.

N. J. Standard Held The World's Worst

Rome—The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey is the "most arrogant and imperialistic" oil company in the world, delegates to the second world congress of the Intl. Federation of Petroleum Workers agreed.

They also authorized the opening of regional offices in the Middle East and Far East as part of a widespread organizational campaign. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. O. A. Knight, president of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, was re-elected president, and Loyd Haskins, also of the OCAW, was renamed general secretary.



ETHICAL PRACTICES SESSION: Scene as the Ethical Practices Committee held hearings in the case of the Bakery Workers Union. Report may be given to AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting starting Aug. 12. Chairman A. J. Hayes (at center of dais) presides; AFL-CIO Pres. Meany (at left of dias) observes; Pres. James Cross of Bakery Union (at end of table) presents union's case.

AIW Convention Moves To 'Clean Up' Union

St. Louis—A determination to comply with the mandate of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to "clean up" their union of "corrupt influences" and prevent any recurrences in the future characterized the special convention of the Allied Industrial Workers Union which opened here Aug. 5.

Among the business still on hand, at this paper's press time, were a revision of the AIW constitution and by-laws, and consideration of some 58 resolutions.

Election of new officers was postponed to Aug. 8. The convention accepted the resignations of all incumbent international officers, to clear the way for a new election and a complete new top leadership if the delegates so decided.

Interest of the rank-and-file of the 80,000-member union was reflected by the presence of 504 of the 525 delegates eligible to attend.

Heaton Not Running

In his opening address, Pres. Earl Heaton told the delegates that he would not seek re-election "in the interest of maximum unity."

Reg. Directors Carl W. Griepentrog of Milwaukee, and Edward T. Donahue of Lansing, Mich., were the candidates seeking to replace Heaton.

The AFL-CIO sent Peter McGavin, administrative assistant to Pres. George Meany, to "monitor" the convention and keep tab on the reports made by the union's executive board to the convention delegates.

Each board member made a detailed report and answered questions from the floor.

Most of the questions requested detailed answers as to why and how the executive board had agreed to pay $50,000 to Anthony Dorio, deposed secretary-treasurer of the international, as a settlement in lieu of salary and pension benefits he would have had if he had served out his term.

Payment of $25,000 had previously been made and a note for the other $25,000 is held by Dorio.

Delegates also asked the reporting officers sharp questions pertaining to steps taken against Angelo Inciso, head of a former Chicago local.

The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee report had charged that Inciso increased employers' insurance payments for employes without increasing benefits; co-mingled insurance premiums and union funds; and spent union funds lavisly for gifts and trips which had no connections with union business.

Inciso also was an officer of an insurance company which did business directly with his local. When the union's executive board expelled Inciso from the international in 1955, he took his local unions with him; along with their treasuries containing an estimated $300,000.

By spontaneous demand of the delegates, after the officers had handed in their resignations, McGavin took over the chair and conducted the convention until the new election was held.

The temper of the delegates was revealed by their loud applause when McGavin urged that the AIW not only refuse to pay the $25,000 promissory note given Dorio, but that it take proper action to recover the first $25,000 given him.

He also urged that the incoming officers be "instructed to begin immediately to regain the membership Inciso took with him and get back every cent he owes the union."

Cement Strike Full Victory, Union Claims

Chicago—Only one firm employing about 1,000 workers has held out against settlement of the strike by the Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers.

Four plants of the General Portland Cement Co. in Tampa, Fla., and Dallas and Houston, Tex., have yet to settle and bring a conclusion to the strike which at one time involved 16,000 workers and curtailed the nation's cement supply by 75 percent.

Sec.-Treas. Toney Gallo of the union said the holdout firm had agreed mainly on the same package which brought about settlements with 70 other companies, but that local issues were still in dispute. He characterized the strike as an outstanding victory for the union.

"It was rough for a while," Gallo said, "but for the first time the industry has recognized the principle of premium pay for Sunday work."

He explained that most cement plants work around the clock on a seven-day basis. Gallo noted that the union made "tremendous gains" in its objectives of shift premium payments and a fourth week of vacation.

"When the strike began," he commented, "the companies were offering 10 cents as a top figure. The average settlement package is worth around 16 cents and on the west coast it has been valued at well above 17 cents an hour."

Although some plants struck May 1 and a few others went out later that month, most plants closed down July 1 and the average duration of the strike was five weeks.

Expert Picked to Head UAW Retiree Program

Detroit—Charles E. Odell, special assistant to the Under-Secretary of Labor on coordinating the older workers' program, has been named coordinator of retired workers' activities for the Auto Workers.

Under a mandate handed down by the last UAW convention, he will assist in the development of the union's new and enlarged program for its more than 75,000 retired members. A graduate of New York University, he has had wide experience in the field of older workers' problems during a career in the Labor Dept. and U.S. Employment Service that began in 1937.

U. S. Steel Fetes Brass With Gold Plate Special

The Washington Star, which has covered a lot of dinners and banquets in its day, ordinarily doesn't play fast and loose with adjectives.

But the Star hauled out words like "lavish" and "elaborate" to describe the dinner party thrown by U.S. Steel's vice president in Washington in honor of Adm. Arthur W. Radford, retiring head of the joint chiefs of staff.

Some 74 guests—described as a "dazzling array of top government officials"—sat down with U.S. Steel and broke bread.

In addition to bread, the guests ate—from gold plates—such items as (1) oxtail soup with sherry; (2) croustade of fresh Maine lobster a la Americaine with rice pilaff; (3) boneless rock Cornish hen Perigourdine and (4) a dessert of souffle glace au grand marnier.

Lewis M. Parsons, the vice president who played host at the dinner, denied rumors that Radford may join the U.S. Steel team of top executives when he retires on Aug. 15. But Parsons assured reporters that "it's quite the opposite; the Radfords are great friends of mine."

Other guests of Big Steel included the head of the Office of Defense Mobilization; the secretary of the Navy; the chief of naval operations; the commandant of the Marine Corps; the commandant of the Coast Guard; the deputy assistant to Pres. Eisenhower; six (6) assistant secretaries of defense; the undersecretaries of the army and navy; and a considerable array of past and present military brass.

Also breaking bread, as well as croustade of lobster a la Americaine, were seven U.S. Steel executives and the head of the American Iron & Steel Institute.

Biemiller Cites Record Of 'Wreck' Law Backers

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Department of Legislation, charged that the proponents of the so-called "right-to-work" laws are those who "fought workmen's compensation laws, social security laws, child labor laws, safety laws, and used every trick in the book to try to divide and weaken the workers."

Heard on the ABC-TV program, Open Hearing, Biemiller declared that, "the propagandists for big business in this country ought to be awarded handsome remuneration by big business because they dream up such enticing phrases to mask their schemes — 'right-to-work' nowadays and the American Plan some years ago."

Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.), a member of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in Labor and Management, who was also on the program, claimed that the "right-to-work" is a basic freedom.

"France talked about the 'right-to-work' back in 1791," he said. "And throughout all the years the courts have held that this is a basic freedom, and the 'right-to-work' without joining any organization has been approved by our Supreme Court."

Biemiller was interviewed by John Secondari and Curtis by Robert Fleming, both of ABC news.

Biemiller noted that the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States "know very well that what makes a union strong is unity. Unless a worker is able to meet the employer in unity he simply cannot effectively take part in collective bargaining."

He said that, "many employers prefer a union shop because they know that with it the union has the necessary power to live up to all its obligations."

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Probers Bare Employer-Racket Tie-Up

Low-Paid Workers Victims Of Dio-Organized Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

The employes, mostly Puerto Ricans, promptly joined with $15 to $20 initiation fees, paid $1 a week in dues—and got in return a $2 weekly wage increase and no other benefits.

Workers would be "laid off," said Miss Nunez, and when rehired would have to pay another "initiation fee."

The contract provided no grievance machinery, no seniority clause, no welfare plan, no effective vacation clause, she testified.

Mario Montaldo, a Puerto Rican, told how a pen-company employer "made a deal" with a Dio local, next allowed the workers to be shifted to a Teamsters "paper local," and how the workers were never allowed to see their so-called "contract."

As foreman, Montaldo testified, he was compelled to fire "troublemakers" who led a brief strike carrying signs denouncing the shop as a "racket shop" controlled by a "Dio local."

Led Strike Against Dio

He himself was then fired, got a new job and led workers at his new plant in resisting a "paper local." The workers, too, after striking against the Dio local got into the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers union.

Asked how many of the thousands of Negro and Puerto Rican workers in his area of New York were victimized by "racket unions," Montaldo replied, "about 90 percent."

The UAW-AFL changed its name last year to Allied Industrial Workers and has since lifted all charters of the Dio locals. The union is on probation as an affiliate of the AFL-CIO.

John McNiff, executive secretary of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, charged that his organization's investigations showed that in New York "collusion between crooked management and crooked unions" threatened legitimate business and the rights of a million workers.

Employer Blames "Partner"

A typical employer's story about dealing with Dio locals came from Sidney Chernuchin, who signed up with UAW-AFL Local 649 for "eight delivery boys," paid $96 a month from company funds for their "dues" and "welfare" payments—and conceded that his workers got "no benefit" from the so-called "contract."

Chernuchin claimed he didn't know what "benefit" his company gained from the "contract"—and placed responsibility for it on a "deceased partner."

Another typical story came from Maurice Ehrlich, a Bronx engine-parts plant official, who signed a contract with Local 649 after an approach from Abe Brier, a Dio henchman.

Legal Minimum

Did the employes get wage increases? he was asked. "Only to $40 a week, the legal minimum," he said. Asked whether there was any other benefit to them, he replied, "Of course not."

When Counsel Kennedy asked him whether such deals as his did not put "employers in the same category as a racket union," Ehrlich replied, "We've got to make the best deal so we can stay in business."

Stanley Lehrer, attorney for an auto-glass dealers trade association, told how his firms signed a three-year contract with a Dio local—and also hired Dio's Equitable Research Associates Corp., a so-called labor consultant service, for $2,500 across the period.

Shorter Hours Bid Killed

Lehrer conceded that any benefits to the employes were "incidental," but that the connection with Dio's Equitable Research paid off.

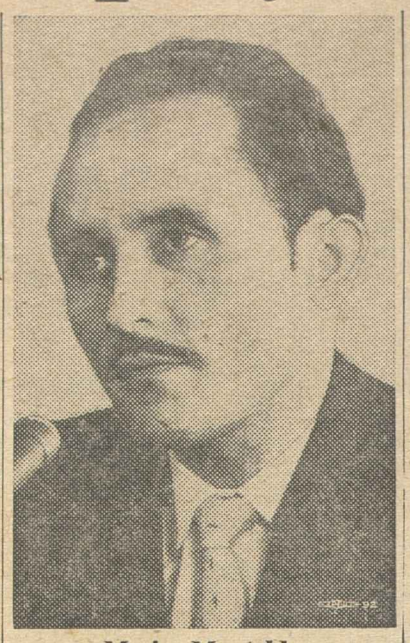
The union in 1956, he said, made noises about getting hours cut to 40 a week. The glass dealers turned it down, Lehrer telephoned Dio—and that was the last heard about shorter hours.

Lehrer said his association actually paid Dio only $808 before the racketeer was indicted last year on extortion charges.

Irving Jacobson, executive vice president of the Roto Broil Co., claimed to the committee that he and two partners had "financial difficulties" after they signed with a Dio local.

He then admitted that the company had, without telling its workers, failed to transmit to the union $23,000 in dues-withholdings in 1954-56—and that in 1955 alone he and partners had taken out $125,000 in salaries, expenses and profits. The company is now in forced reorganization.

Merrill Hermanson, a floral decorator hiring 50 to 100 employes, testified he engaged Dio's Equitable Research firm as "labor consultants" when he feared being unionized. Thereafter when organizers learned that Dio was "in charge" they went away and didn't return.



Mario Montaldo
Protested "soft" contract

Bertha Nunez
She challenged a Dio racketeer

Stanley Lehrer
Auto-glass dealers paid Dio

Asked McClellan grimly: "You paid Dio $1,800 that year for protection, didn't you?" Hermanson acknowledged it—but claimed that "any small businessman" could make a "mistake."

Louis Pope, owner of an auto-body repair shop, told how his trade association "organized" a fictitious union—Independent Auto Workers, Local 101-A—with spurious membership cards, union-shop placards and a fake contract to fight off organization by a Dio Teamsters "paper local."

The scheme was never carried out because the McClellan committee operations apparently frightened off the Dio agents, Pope testified.

Children Threatened

Paul Claude, president of a plumbing-fixture company, appeared genuinely frightened as he told of threats by Max Chester, a Dio associate, who tried to extort $2,000 by offering a union contract with no benefits to workers that Claude could "live with."

Chester eventually extorted $1,400 in small payments after pulling a strike with the alleged help of city police. At every conversation, Claude testified, Chester talked lengthily about the "dangers" to "children playing in the streets" and asked repeatedly: "How's your family? How's your wife? How's your children?"

"At this moment I am scared for my children," Claude told the committee.

Heavy-bearded Max Chester, released from jail where he is awaiting sentence on an extortion conviction, invoked the Fifth Amendment in declining to answer all committee questions except his name.

So did Stanley Seglin, now an officer of an "independent" Local 224—its charter was lifted by Allied Industrial Workers—and once an alleged trustee of Teamsters "paper local" 362, controlled by Abe Brier.

So did Milton Holt, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 805, when questioned about his control of an alleged "bouncing charter" of UAW-AFL Local 228.

Other Dio associates who invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions included: Bernard Tolkow, chief of the local with the Roto Broil contract; Frank Easton and George Snyder of Local 224; and Harry Reiss, Arthur Santamaria and David Cosentina of onetime UAW-AFL Local 227, now alleged officers of Teamsters "paper" Local 284.

A talkative veteran slot-machine operator, Sam Getlan, said he decided to get in the "union business" about 1950 and "organized" an independent local of coin-machine operators and employes to "protect their territory" from invaders with a union label.

A former toiler for New York's gambler Frank Costello, Getlan complained that as an independent he felt "without a father or a mother." He learned Holt had the "charter" for UAW-AFL 228, got it "for nothing" from Holt, but gave it back in three months because the union "wasn't giving me no service."

Getlan conceded that his union operations—bringing in $30,000 a year in dues and fees for 4,000 coin machines—merely supported him, a secretary and two or three maintenance men. The local is now affiliated with the AFL-CIO Jewelry Workers.

8-10-57

Boston Priest Writes:

Business' Pious Pokes at Labor Do Not Jibe With Practices

(The AFL-CIO News is reprinting the following article entitled "What's Good for GM," from the Pilot, weekly paper of the Boston Roman Catholic archdiocese.)

By Rev. George W. Casey

SECRETARY WILSON's now somewhat stale dictum that what is good for General Motors is good for the country is poor political philosophy and not always borne out by the evidence, but it is good as a sample of business' stuffy and astonishing assumption of moral superiority—an assumption that is now swelling in direct proportion as labor's sins come to light.

On the first point of equating General Motors' good, and presumably that of the whole automotive industry, with the country's good—undoubtedly the first good of a commercial enterprise as such, is sales.

And the automotive industry never had it better.

But how have they done it? By pandering to some of the silliest cravings in human nature. Speed, speed for its own sake, every year more speed and power, portrayed in the most compelling ways on television. Speed for everybody when speed and get away are needed only a tiny fraction of the time by a fraction of the people.

Pander to Vanity

Then vanity. Ever longer and lower cars, and radical designs every year to quicken needless turnover. The number, size and shape of your vehicles, mere vehicles, has been made the measure of your importance and status in the community.

And self-indulgence. People are implored to scrimp and mortgage their security for riding comfort and the avoidance of the slightest effort in operation of their vehicle. When vehicles have offered all the comfort anyone could need for years now.

As a result of all this we have every kid who reaches 16 clamoring for a car; two or three cars in every family; streets clogged with a great excess of them, and the slaughter on the highways. Has that been good for the country?

Business lifts its hands in horror at the graft and corruption on the higher levels of labor leadership. And well it might for this graft cries out to heaven for correction.

But directors and top executives of companies have no more right to vote themselves unconscionable salaries and bonuses than have labor leaders.

The very percentage of their companies, properties and assets are owned by other people, stockholders who have no voice in management, and not too much in the division of the profits.

Well-Paying Sinecures

Management has no more right to place its sons and nephews in well-paying sinecures than have labor leaders. And who knows any executive who has a son who wants a job and does not have it?

The sums that business makes available for the purchase of wine, women and song for the buyers must be fantastic, judging by what one sees.

The way business is sought and secured on the golf courses, and ocean voyages, by admission to exclusive clubs and neighborhoods and the swapping of all manner of favors: the mark-ups, discounts and multiple prices for the same articles on the same days, and sundry other time-honored practices make the old Chinese ways of doing business seem less funny.

In the old days around the turn of the century, when American industry was burgeoning and most of our present inherited wealth was being piled up, business was reputed to have bought and sold legislatures, governors and mayors; building colleges and libraries in its mellower moments to be sure.

Connive With Crooks

And in our own day we see that many businesses have connived with crooked labor leaders in crooked ways. I heard a waterfront chaplain say that management was as responsible for waterfront crime as labor was.

It does no good for the pot to call the kettle black, except that the kettle might want to be cleaner.

But business has enjoyed the discomfiture of labor so patently, and has dropped its eyes so piously when wrong is mentioned, and has been so blithely followed by all of us in the direction of public affairs that a little finger pointing may not be unwarranted; or unfair. And may move the public to keep its guard up.

AFL-CIO News

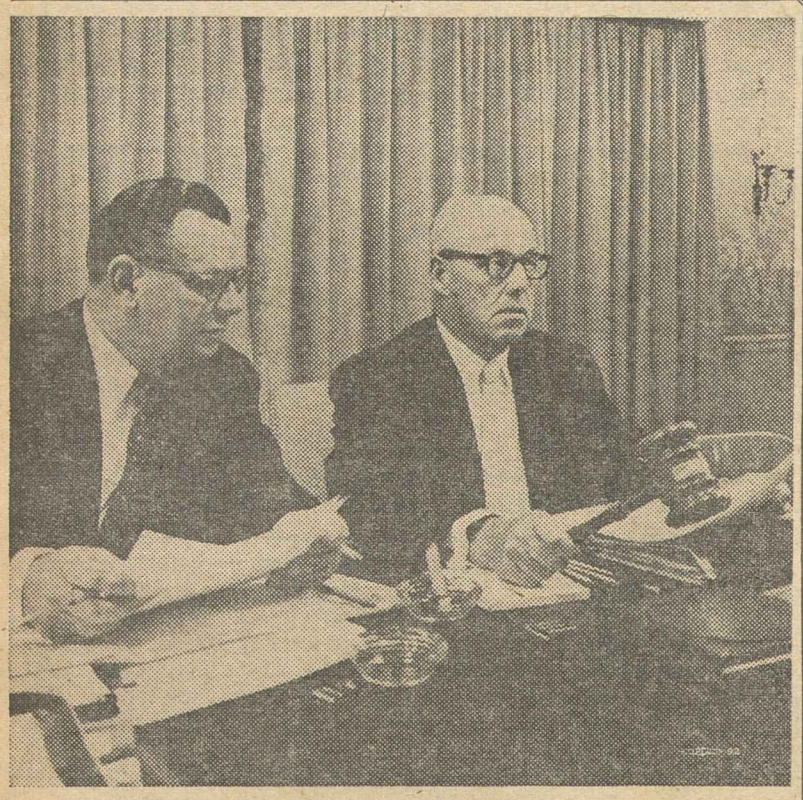
Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, August 17, 1957

No. 33

Council Warns of Danger In Ike's 'Recession' Policy



DETERMINED DRIVE to clear out corrupt elements in the labor movement is reflected by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as he brought down the gavel to open sessions of the Executive Council in Chicago. At his right is AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Special Session Set to Act On Report in Teamster Case

By Henry C. Fleisher

Chicago — The Eisenhower Administration is following economic policies "designed to hasten a recession" as a mistaken means of fighting inflation, the AFL-CIO Executive Council charged in a bristling statement.

"Tight money policies" have made worse a situation in which industrial output is falling and unemployment is growing—while prices and big corporation profits are steadily rising, the council declared.

The statement was one of several actions, dealing both with national problems and AFL-CIO internal affairs, during the course of a four-day meeting Aug. 12-16. Other actions of the council:

UNION AFFAIRS

● Accepted an application from the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for affiliation, pending satisfactory agreements in conference with Meany on a small number of jurisdictional problems and questions of racial provisions in the BRT constitution.

● Accepted a report that the women auxiliaries of the former AFL and CIO have agreed to merge in December; granted the new group official fraternal status; and promised financial help.

● Reported that AFL-CIO finances are in "good shape"; set up a four-man committee to study future financial problems and methods of financing an eight-story addition to AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington.

● Voted to change the location of the 1957 AFL-CIO convention from Miami Beach, Fla., to Atlantic City, N. J., opening Dec. 5 (Page 1).

● Voiced doubts that there could be a "normal employer-employe relationship" between the AFL-CIO and the Field Representatives Federation, a union of organizers on the AFL-CIO staff (Page 12).

ETHICAL PRACTICES

● Agreed to hold a special meeting September 24-25 at Hotel Commodore in New York to hear a final report from the Ethical Practices Committee on charges of corrupt domination lodged against the Teamsters Union earlier this year. Committee hearings, several times postponed at the request of the Teamsters, were finally set for Sept. 5-6 (Page 3).

● **Decided to "withhold any action" in the case of Vice Pres. Maurice Hutcheson, head of the Carpenters, who had used the Fifth Amendment before a Senate committee in connection with a probe of land sales on Indiana roads projects. The case is now under examination by a state grand jury. Hutcheson has denied that the union or its funds were involved in any way in the case (Page 3).**

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Nominated As UN Delegate

Washington—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been nominated by Pres. Eisenhower as a U.S. delegate to the United Nations General Assembly. Meany is the first representative of organized labor to be nominated a full delegate, although union leaders have been named in the past as alternate delegates or advisors.

Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. ambassador to the UN, was again named chief of the delegation, with James J. Wadsworth as his principal assistant.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting in Chicago, adopted a resolution congratulating Meany upon the appointment and Eisenhower for making it. It called the nomination "recognition of the forward-looking and constructive role played by the AFL-CIO in seeking to build a world of peace, prosperity and freedom."

The council, noting that this is the first occasion a U.S. labor leader "has been so singularly honored," pledged its full cooperation and support to Meany in his role as delegate.

Asked by reporters to comment on his appointment to the UN job, Meany replied:

"I hope I will be able to make a real contribution and to help the delegation. I will be tehre, of course, as a citizen representing all the people of the United States."

Other delegates, in addition to Meany, are Rep. A. S. J. Carnahan (D-Mo.) and Rep. Walter H. Judd (R-Minn.), representing Congress, and Pres. Herman B. Wells of the University of Indiana.

Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, prominent in Republican circles, was renominated as an alternate. The other alternates are screen star Irene Dunne; Philip M. Klutznick, Park Forest, Ill., a lawyer, and Genoa S. Washington, attorney and head of the Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

All nominations, which were made in accordance with the bipartisan tradition, are subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Delegates to the UN General Assembly present this country's position, with the framework of overall U.S. policy, at general sessions; have a voice in developing policy decisions within the delegation itself, and serve on such committees as the assembly may set up to facilities its work.

The UN General Assembly opens Sept. 17 in New York.

Senate Staff Expert:

Steel Price Increase Described as 'Gouge'

The Senate Anti-Monopoly subcommittee opened its probe of steel industry price policies with staff experts charging that recent price hikes represent price-gouging.

Chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) charged that the combined added "take" for the steel industry as the result of price increases it has made within the last 12 months "is in excess of $1 billion a year."

He said the U.S. Steel Corp. alone has increased its gross revenue about $300 million annually from the price hikes and that the rate of profit of the industry for the first half of 1957 was "substantially above" the level that would have been anticipated on the basis of production.

"This would strongly suggest that the price increase following the wage settlement in 1956 was greater than the increase in cost," Kefauver declared.

John M. Blair, the committee's chief economist, cited the industry's own figures to prove that: The 1956 price boost of $8.50 a ton was "significantly greater" than increases in costs.

In the first six months of 1957, the rate of profits (15.8 percent) was the highest in history, although the industry was running

(Continued on Page 2)

Factory Jobs Drop Despite New Record

Factory employment skidded off sharply during July despite the all-time record of 67.2 million U.S. jobs.

A joint statement by the Labor and Commerce Depts. said factory job totals fell a bit more than normally during the summer to an employment figure of 16.7 million.

The record number of jobs was set through a gain of 700,000 over June's previous high, a reflection of "further hiring of young people in summer activities."

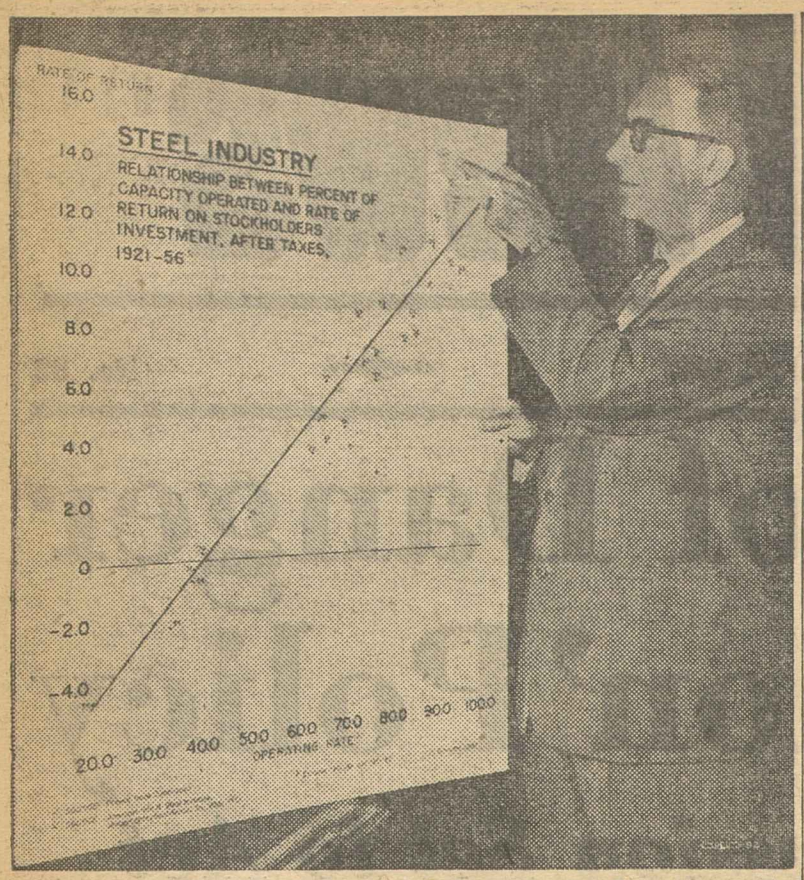
Unemployment dropped to 3 million, a decline of 300,000, as summer job-hunters either found jobs or quit looking and enjoyed the shade.

AFL-CIO Convention: Atlantic City Dec. 5-13

Chicago—The second convention of the AFL-CIO will be held from Dec. 5 to 13 in Atlantic City, N. J., Pres. George Meany announced during the Executive Council meeting.

Convention headquarters will be in the Ambassador Hotel. The sessions will be held in the big City Auditorium on the Boardwalk. The first two days, Thursday, Dec. 5, and Friday, Dec. 6, will be devoted largely to speakers, with the work concentrated in the final week.

Meany said the convention was shifted from Miami Beach, Fla., where it was originally scheduled, because the AFL-CIO found in some hotels there "a condition detrimental to unions and our movement."



SOARING PROFITS of the steel industry in the first six months of this year are pointed out on a chart of the Senate Anti-Monopoly subcommittee by its chairman, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.). The committee staff charged unusual profits followed price hikes. Kefauver said they boosted industry's annual income by $1 billion.

Steel Price Increase Described as 'Gouge'

(Continued from Page 1)

at 91 percent of capacity, a rate bettered in five recent years.

The U.S. Steel Corp.'s after-tax profits as a percentage of sales were higher in the second quarter of 1957, despite lower production, than just before the 1956 price hike went into effect.

So were earnings on each share of its common stock.

Dividends per share of U.S. Steel stock also rose sharply.

Frequent clashes between top officials of the industry's largest producer and Kefauver and the subcommittee staff sparked the opening sessions.

U. S. Steel officials, however, doggedly continued to try to explain away their recent $6-a-ton price hike on grounds that it was needed to cover rising labor costs. That was the reason they gave when the July 1 price increases were announced.

Spokesmen for the Steelworkers and the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee have charged the industry could have absorbed the full cost of the recent wage and fringe benefit gains, reduced prices, and still shown the highest profits in history.

Chart Bolsters Claims

Lead-off spokesmen for the industry were U.S. Steel's board chairman, Roger M. Blough, and Chairman Robert C. Tyson of its finance committee. After their prepared statements had been presented, Blair introduced a chart to buttress his assertion that the industry's profits since the 1956 price spiral increased more than production costs.

The chart traced the relationship between the rate of return on stockholders' investment and the percent of capacity at which the industry operated for the peacetime years since 1921. It showed that, almost invariably, the higher the percent of production capacity in use, the greater the rate of profits.

This normal pattern was broken during the first six months of this year, Blair pointed out, when the industry enjoyed its highest rate of profits in history, although its rate of production dropped to only 91 percent of capacity.

The only explanation for the higher profits this year, Blair said, is that last year's price boost was far ahead of increased costs.

When Tyson objected to the chart on grounds that a profit rate computed on the basis of stockholders' investment "exaggerated" the industry's profits, Blair submitted the other ratios, based on the earnings of U.S. Steel itself.

Defends Price Rise

Blough persistently defended the latest price rise and denied that major steel producers had entered into any industrywide agreement to raise steel prices July 1 by $6 a ton.

In the course of his sparring with Kefauver and others, Blough expressed several novel economic observations, including the statement that "rising prices do not cause inflation; they are the result of it."

When Kefauver doggedly tried to get him to admit that there would be more "competition" if the companies offered different prices, Blough told him, "I don't think you understand competition. I think you understand the words but not the concept."

Blough smiled patiently as Kefauver read off a list of steel companies whose prices followed the increase announced by U. S. Steel. He parried the Senator's question of how that happened by telling him "you should direct your question to the major producers."

Cites Union Pacts

Then he added that "probably one thing that was going through their minds was that there is a substantially uniform labor contract throughout the industry; their costs were going up the same amount as ours."

"Wages are the industry's biggest cost," Tyson said, and "as long as nationwide wage inflation continues at rates exceeding the increases in productivity, price inflation will be compelled."

Four out of five leading economists who earlier had testified before the committee said that pricing practices in key near-monopoly industries were the major factor in the current inflationary spiral.

The steel officials' views also differed sharply with those of Kefauver's statement opening the hearing into the effect of "administered" prices on steel costs. (Administered prices are defined as those over which business itself has a large measure of control in contrast to those prices which are set by competition in the market place.)

AFL-CIO Calls for Passage Of Senate Civil Rights Bill

A strong plea to Congress to pass the Senate version of the right-to-vote bill was voiced by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in Chicago as the fate of the measure seemed to rest with a stalemated House Rules Committee.

The council expressed "disappointment" in Senate amendments that "make the measure less effective than the [original] House version." "But the trade union movement has never taken an 'all or nothing' position in the legislative field," the council's statement declared. "We will not join with those who would delay or defeat the present weakened measure in an effort to obtain political advantage."

Rules Committee Role

The Senate version would do much "to focus public attention on problems that cry out for justice" and "the precious right to vote" would be given congressional recognition, the council said, in promising to press "for continued improvements in the years ahead."

The danger to enactment was the possibility that the Rules Committee might stall the measure indefinitely.

Right-wing Republicans led by Floor Leader Joseph Martin (R-Mass.) insisted they would prefer "no bill" this session rather than accept Senate amendments to the measure passed earlier by the House.

Behind the scenes, however, terrific pressure was building up for early action.

A bi-partisan group of House liberals moved to support the Democratic leadership, including Speaker Sam Rayburn (Tex.), in asking acceptance of the Senate language. They urged perhaps one major amendment to restrict the Senate's jury-trial section to voting-right cases alone instead of letting it apply to all cases of criminal contempt under long-existing laws.

NAACP Backs Senate Bill

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other influential civil-rights groups joined the AFL-CIO in swinging to the Senate version.

Martin, after first telling reporters that the NAACP didn't "speak for all" Negro citizens, relented to the extent of personally distributing copies of the NAACP statement asking GOP support of the bill.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) categorically predicted that Congress would "pass a bill next week."

Republicans on Spot

GOP Senate Floor Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.), although expressing some disappointment with the Senate version, also threw his influence toward prompt action rather than postponement until next year or until a special session in November, as Martin once suggested.

The parliamentary situation facing the House was this:

The Rules Committee consists of four northern Democrats, four southern Democrats and four Republicans. It is headed by Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.), who is opposed to any right-to-vote bill. He was originally supported by one other Democrat, Rep. William M. Colmer (D-Miss.)—and at least tactically by all four Republicans.

The committee, therefore, was divided six to six on whether to take any action on the bill.

If it acts, it can do one of two things. It can recommend that the bill be sent to a conference committee or it can report the bill directly to the House for a vote on concurrence with the Senate version except for the major single amendment on jury trials.

Rayburn who said the one question was whether Republicans "wanted a bill or wanted civil rights as a political issue," had two ways to get a decision in the Rules Committee.

He and others could persuade Martin that an outright GOP blockade, stalemating the committee until adjournment of Congress would damage the Republicans politically. One or two of the GOP Rules Committee members would then vote with six Democrats to report the bill for action.

Rayburn's other possible course would be to persuade either Smith or Colmer, the two hostile Democrats, to abstain from voting in the committee.

Under either circumstance the bill would be certain swiftly to reach the floor, with prospects for passage bright.

Council Statement On Civil Rights Bill

The text of the statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its Chicago meeting on the civil rights bill:

The record of the AFL-CIO on civil rights speaks for itself. We have fought in this session of Congress, as the labor movement has traditionally fought, for a meaningful civil rights bill.

In keeping with that tradition, we supported H. R. 6127 as it passed the House, and we urged the Senate to adopt it without crippling amendments.

We are disappointed in the Senate amendments which obviously make the measure less effective than the House version. But the trade union movement has never taken an "all or nothing" position in the legislative field. We are always prepared to accept progress even when we expected the progress would be greater.

In this instance, the Senate-approved measure provides for a civil rights commission, operating with subpoena powers, which can do much to focus public and Congressional attention on the problems which cry out for justice. The precious right to vote is given congressional recognition and the Dept. of Justice is given new powers to protect that right.

We urge the Congress to adopt this year the bill as passed by the Senate. We will not join with those who would delay or defeat the present weakened measure in an effort to obtain political advantage.

We pledge that the AFL-CIO will continue, in the years ahead, to press for continued improvements until we reach the day when full civil rights are guaranteed for all our citizens.

Steel Profit Report Bares Phony Labor Cost 'Pitch'

The steady rise in steel prices has been caused by the steel industry's desire for higher profits—not by labor costs—the July-August issue of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee's Economic Trends and Outlook points out.

In a detailed analysis of the steel industry's pricing policies, the publication said the industry's newest $6-a-ton price increase provides "a case study of how prices of key products are set by giant corporations—not by competition—to yield large and rising profit margins."

Analyzing the industry's claim that wage increases made the hike necessary, the publication points out that in the first quarter of this year U.S. Steel's net profit, after taxes, was at a new yearly record of $461.9 million—$91.8 million more than in the previous record year. The total cost of wage and fringe improvements which the Steelworkers received beginning July 1 will cost the corporation $24.7 million after taxes, the article said.

"In other words, the corporation could have absorbed the entire cost of the wage and fringe benefit improvement, and without any increase in productivity, it would have been in a position to increase its net profit, after taxes, from $370.1 million in 1955 and $348.1 million in 1956 to $437.2 million in 1957—$67.1 million more than in 1955," it declared.

Senate Votes 2-Year Limit On Write-offs

Washington — The Senate has voted to halt the "millionaires' bonanza" fast tax write-off program in two years' time.

Issuance of rapid amortization certificates by the Office of Defense Mobilization would be halted Dec. 31, 1959. In the meanwhile all certificates issued after Aug. 22 would be limited to new or specialized defense facilities and to defense research and development activities, the bill provides.

The program was set up originally during World War II as a means of inducing business to undertake the development of defense plants needed by the nation. It allows firms to write-off (i.e. deduct) the cost of such investments in five years' time for tax purposes.

Criticism of the fast tax write-off program has been mounting in Congress since the Administration granted a certificate to the Idaho Power Co. for its controversial dams at Hells Canyon. In the face of public protests, the company later announced it was cancelling its authorization for the write offs.

The measure now goes to the House, where tax experts predicted speedy approval.

Council Acts on Five Major Fronts

Meeting Covers Wide Range Of Domestic, Foreign Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

● Upheld the removal of Paul Dorfman as secretary-treasurer of directly affiliated Local 20467, a Chicago waste handlers' union, on charges of violation of AFL-CIO union rules and ethical codes (Page 3).

● Heard a report that the Allied Industrial Workers, now on probation and under orders to clean up corruption, has been making "considerable progress" in that direction—while the Distillery Workers, also on probation, has made "not very much progress" (Page 3).

LEGISLATION

● Called for passage by the House of the civil rights bill adopted by the Senate. Although disappointed by the weakening amendments added in the Senate, the AFL-CIO hailed the bill in its present form as representing major progress (Page 2).

● Called for speedy Senate passage of a House-passed measure to increase wage rates for postal and government classified workers.

● **Complained about administration of the government's housing program, which it said is causing hardship for prospective home buyers and slowing the pace of construction of badly needed new dwellings (Page 4).**

● Charged that the migratory labor program is being handled, in many parts of the nation, in such a way as to depress wages far below decency standards (Page 12).

● **Adopted statements calling for passage of adequate disclosure legislation covering financial operations of all health, welfare and pension plans.**

● Voiced belief that injured workers should receive medical care, under workmen's compensation programs, as long as needed to relieve disability; and cash benefits adequate to provide minimum standards for his family.

● Expressed confidence in the financial stability of the U.S. social security system, and endorsed plans for periodic studies by the Advisory Council on Social Security Financing, a body provided for in a law passed last year.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

● Praised the voluntary work of building trades workers in contributing time and labor to building homes for Louisiana victims of Hurricane Audrey (Page 5).

● **Named Dr. Jonas Salk, discoverer of the anti-polio vaccine, to receive the 1957 Murray-Green award, given to honor Americans who have made outstanding contributions to the welfare of the nation's people (Page 5).**

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

● **Strongly urged the U.S. government to "redouble its efforts" to have the United Nations "lose no further time" in convening a special session of the General Assembly to study and act on the report of the UN special committee on Hungary — a committee which unanimously found that there had been "massive armed intervention" in the internal affairs of Hungary.**

● Endorsed resolutions on peace, Hungary and Algeria adopted by the recent ICFTU Congress; reaffirmed "solidarity" with the workers and unions of Finland which recently affiliated with the ICFTU despite denunciation from Moscow.

● Announced a $50,000 program to train "promising" young labor leaders from Central Africa in the U.S. labor movement, so that they may return to help build unions and a better society in a section of the world rapidly throwing off the bonds of colonialism (Page 14).

● **"Saluted" the striking transport workers of Poland and condemned the Polish Communist government for using troops and police against the workers (Page 14).**

● Called for U.S. ratification of Intl. Labor Organization treaties outlawing slave labor and guaranteeing the right to organize unions (Page 14).

● Hailed the appointment of AFL-CIO Pres. Meany—the first labor leader so honored—to the U.S. delegation to next month's session of the UN General Assembly, and promised "full cooperation and support" to him (Page 1).

● Approved the appointment of Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as fraternal delegates to the convention of the British Trades Union Congress next month (Page 14).

● Invited newly elected Pres. Arne Geijer of the ICFTU and Willi Richter, new head of the German Union Federation to be guests of the AFL-CIO convention in December.

EXPOSING CORRUPTION is "good for labor and for everybody else," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared at a press conference during the Executive Council meeting while denying rumors of a change in the AFL-CIO attitude toward the McClellan Committee.

Hutcheson Case Action Deferred; Special Session Set on Teamsters

Chicago—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has decided to "withhold any action" in the case of Vice Pres. Maurice Hutcheson pending further possible developments.

Hutcheson, president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, had taken the Fifth Amendment in an appearance before the Gore Senate subcommittee concerning a personal involvement in an Indiana land purchase arrangement, in which highway sites were alleged to be involved.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the council had discussed all aspects of the case and had heard a statement by Hutcheson which had first been presented to the Executive Committee some two weeks ago.

No Union Funds Involved

Meany pointed out that the case of Hutcheson and some other Indiana individuals is still before a grand jury. He pointed out that there was no question of union involvement or use of Carpenters' funds in the Hutcheson case.

"Our rule on the use of the Fifth Amendment is not automatic," Meany said. "We never felt it was. When we adopted the position on the use of the Fifth Amendment by labor union leaders, we made clear our position."

That position was that unions would have a responsibility to investigate use of the Fifth Amendment by officials, particularly when it was a case involving use of the non-incrimination privilege in cases involving corruption in a trade union.

Special Session Set

The Executive Council, Meany announced, will hold a special meeting—probably on Sept. 23 or 24 in New York—to get a final report from the Ethical Practices Committee in the Teamsters' case.

The Teamsters were charged by the Executive Council last May with being dominated by corrupt influences and the case was referred to the Ethical Practices unit.

The Ethical Practices hearings have been frequently postponed at the request of the Teamsters. A hearing scheduled for Aug. 28 has been postponed at the Teamsters' request until Sept. 5-6, Meany announced.

The reason for the Teamsters' request, he said, was the fact that three members of the Teamsters' Executive Board are under subpoena to testify before the McClellan Committee, and the Ethical Practices Committee moved its hearing date rather than risk a conflict of dates with the Senate committee.

Textile Case Sept. 4

At the same time, a hearing on the case of the United Textile Workers, which was referred to the Ethical Practices Committee, after revelations before the McClellan Committee, was postponed until Sept. 4.

Meany expressed the belief that the Ethical Practices Committee is "being very patient" in acceding to the Teamsters' request, but he said the Sept. 5-6 hearing date will be observed whether or not the Teamsters Union officials show up.

The Executive Council, he said, will make its decision in the Teamsters' case before the opening of the Teamsters' convention. That meeting starts Sept. 30 in Miami Beach, Fla.

In other actions, the council heard brief interim reports from the Ethical Practices Committee in the cases of the Teamsters, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers and the United Textile Workers. The three reports gave brief histories of the cases and did not go into the evidence produced at the hearings.

Explains Beck Case

At his press conference, Meany differentiated sharply between the case of Vice Pres. Hutcheson and the case of former Vice Pres. Dave Beck.

In the Beck case, Meany said, the council acted after it found "a wealth of evidence to indicate misuse of union funds, including Beck's own word that he had 'borrowed' funds without letting the union in on the secret."

He said that Beck was ousted from the Executive Council essentially not for his use of the Fifth Amendment but because of his misuse of the union funds. That arrangement, he added, is not involved in the Hutcheson case at all.

Meany Upheld by Council On Expulsion of Dorfman

Chicago—Removal of Sec.-Treas. Paul Dorfman of Federal Local Union 20467, and his expulsion from membership, was unanimously approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council. After hearing a 75-minute appeal by Dorfman's counsel, the council acted without a dissenting vote to uphold Pres. George Meany, who ousted Dorfman on July 30.

Dorfman, whose local's members work in junk and salvage yards in the Chicago area, had been accused of a broad series of violations of AFL-CIO rules.

Dorfman has the right to appeal to the December convention of the AFL-CIO if he so desires.

Meany told reporters that the council had received a "comprehensive report" on the Allied Industrial Workers and a shorter report on the Distillery Workers.

The reports were made by Peter McGavin, assistant to Meany, who had been designated as a "monitor" to inspect the affairs of the two unions. The AIW and the Distillery Workers were placed in a probationary status a few months ago and instructed to make further steps toward cleaning up corruption in their union or face suspension from the AFL-CIO.

"In the case of the Allied Industrial Workers, considerable progress has been made," Meany said.

"In the case of the Distillery Workers, not very much progress has been made."

Meany noted that the AIW's officers called a new convention; offered their own resignations; placed the findings of the Ethical Practices Committee before the delegates; and elected new officers with instructions to keep up the job of cleaning house.

In Chicago the two new officers of the AIW conferred with Meany. He advised them, among other things, to sue Anthony Doria to recover money he had gotten from the AIW.

Meany Reaffirms Support For Probe of Corruption

Chicago—Exposure of corruption "is good for labor and for everybody else," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference here. At the same time, he promised, he will "resist any attempt to fasten restrictive laws on labor because of the sins of a few people."

Meany told reporters he sees no reason "why there should be any change in AFL-CIO policy toward any committee turning up corruption in the labor movement or anywhere else." He reported after the first day of meetings by the AFL-CIO Executive Council that the top group had not discussed the McClellan Committee.

Nor, he added, had he heard "of any idea of changing AFL-CIO attitudes" toward the committee.

Commenting on the current probes, Meany said, "I don't think that the things that have been exposed are anything that anybody in the trade union movement can be proud of."

When questioned about recent remarks by Teamsters Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa critical of AFL-CIO policy on union officials who take the Fifth Amendment, Meany said:

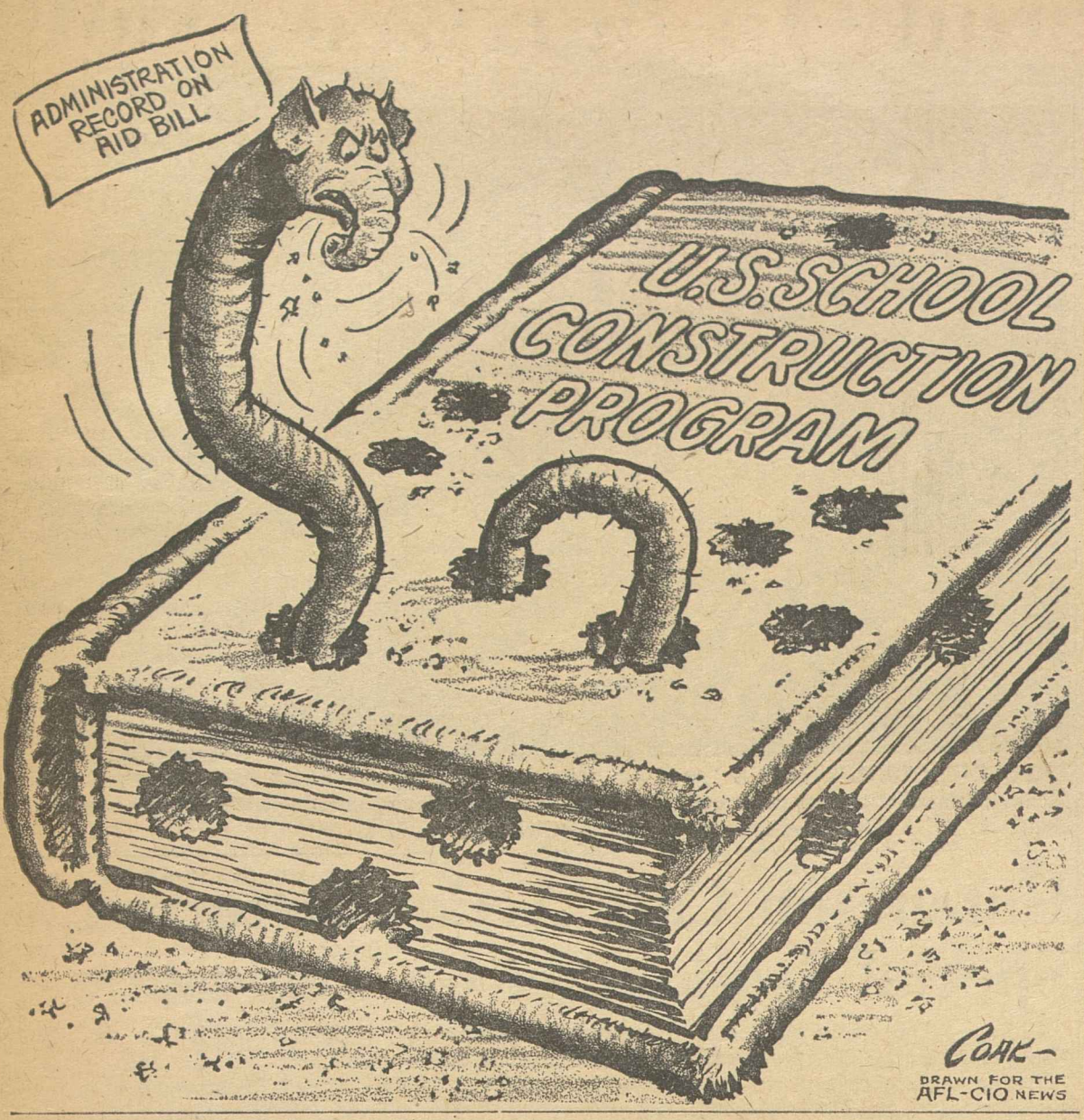
"I stand on the policy of the AFL-CIO on use of the Fifth Amendment adopted last January. I don't agree with Mr. Hoffa."

Douglas Urges Codes On Businessmen

Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) has urged industry and business to follow the lead of labor and adopt ethical practice codes. He was interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service program, Labor Answers Your Questions.

"I think the labor movement has stepped out ahead of industry and business in these matters," he said. "In all these matters, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and we need to work at this."

Book Worm



All-Out Campaign Urged For New Housing Laws

Chicago—A call for the widest popular support of the AFL-CIO drive for two basic housing measures during the second session of Congress was sounded by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting here.

Introduced during the first session by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), they would greatly expand the badly-needed supply of housing available for low and middle income families, and merit "top priority" when Congress reconvenes, the council said.

One measure would revive the low-rent public housing program for low-income families, authorizing construction of 200,000 units a year.

Slum Clearance Essential

"Replanning and rebuilding of our cities cannot go forward unless decent housing is available for low-income families displaced by slum clearance, urban renewal, highway and other public projects," the council commented.

The other would authorize low-cost housing loans for middle-income families. Such a program, according to the council, "is essential to provide housing for a large number of families and individuals who need and want no subsidy, but simply cannot afford to meet the unduly high charges required to finance the houses available in today's market."

The council pointed out that housing activity, at its lowest level in eight years, sank to about 500,000 units in the first six months of 1957 and seems destined, for the full year, to be below the one million level for the first time since 1948.

Legislation Falls Short

"The housing legislation recently passed by Congress falls far short of what is needed to meet the nation's housing requirements," it said.

"Even the slight relief expected from the new law's authorization for reduced down payments on FHA-insured homes has been more than offset by the further jacking up of the interest rate on the FHA-insured home mortgages. The home-buyer must now shoulder the effective interest rate of 5.75 percent—a rich windfall to the money lenders at the home-buyers' expense."

Meantime, the council added, the Administration "has resisted every effort aimed at expanding the supply of housing" families with the greatest need.

"A prosperous housing industry is a necessary foundation for the nation's total economy," it noted.

"Even more important, an adequate level of housing construction is essential to assure development of sound, healthful communities in which the democratic way of life can flourish.

"Above all, people need better homes. It is the will of the American people that this, their biggest need, be met without delay. They insist that better homes be brought within the reach of American families who are deprived of them today."

Dio Indicted On Tax Charges

New York — John Dioguardi (Johnny Dio) was indicted on two charges of income tax evasion by a federal grand jury.

One indictment accused him of ducking $20,168 in taxes on an income of at least $63,333 for the years 1950, 1951 and 1952. The other charges him and his bodyguard, Theodore (Teddy Ray) Rij, with conspiring to avoid payment of taxes.

The two are also under indictment in the acid blinding of labor columnist Victor Riesel.

Council Calls For New Burt Case Hearing

Chicago—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has directed a subcommittee to meet with the Sheet Metal Workers in the immediate future on complaints that the union failed to accept a previous decision in a dispute with the Steelworkers at the Burt Manufacturing Co., Akron, O.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the Sheet Metal Workers "claim" they are complying with the council decision, but said in his opinion they "are not complying." The committee consists of Meany and Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne and George M. Harrison.

Meany reported that he had conferred with Pres. Robert Byron of the Sheet Metal Workers and told reporters that the Sheet Metal Workers "insist" that there is no boycott of Burt products and that they are willing to install Burt products.

Byron told Meany he has instrueted, and will again in the future instruct, members of the union not to interfere with the handling of Burt products.

Catholic Labor May Merge With CLC

Quebec — The Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor has called a convention here to discuss the possibility of merging with the Canadian Labor Congress.

The CCCL has about 100,000 members, most of them in Quebec. The CLC, with which Canadian locals of AFL-CIO international unions and all-Canadian national unions are affiliated, has 1.1 million members.

Merger has been under consideration and discussion since before the CLC was formed last year by amalgamation of the former Canadian Trades & Labor Congress and the Canadian Congress of Labor.

Teacher Pay Boosts Urged to Aid Colleges

The salaries of teachers in higher education must be doubled in the next five to 10 years if the demand for college education is to be met. The 35-member President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School on which organized labor was represented by AFL-CIO Education Dir. John Connors, filed a 108-page report with Pres. Eisenhower calling for the higher salary.

It made 47 specific recommendations, including a series which would give the federal government a greater role in meeting the costs of college and university training, and called for further research under federal direction to determine the needs and potentialities of adult education, including worker education.

Fringe Benefits Urged

In addition to recommending that college trustees, state legislatures and "all others responsible for academic budgets" give the "absolute highest priority" to substantially higher salaries for teachers, the committee urged that the "economic status and drawing power" of the profession be further strengthened by additional inducements, including moderate-cost housing fringe benefits.

Unless more qualified persons enter the college-level teaching field, the committee said, the country will be unable to meet the demand for higher education when the number of students is tripled in 10 years in view of the high birth rate and increasing demand.

The committee also proposed that college facilities be expanded principally by enlargement of present institutions instead of establishing new ones. It approved two-year junior or community colleges as the type of new institution best able to provide for the expected spate of students, but warned they "should not be viewed as a panacea for relieving pressures" on four-year colleges.

Government's Two-Fold Role

The role of the government should be two-fold, the committee said—helping the colleges on the one hand, and helping students on the other.

It recommended continuation of the federal low-interest college housing loan program; the freeing of land cleared of slums for college use; a new grant-in-aid program for facilities such as laboratories, and full payment for research programs colleges and universities undertake for the government.

For the students and their families, it suggested a "work-study" program under which the government would subsidize employment for students, along the general lines of the National Youth Administration during the depression; income tax benefits for parents sending a child to college, and a loan program under which higher education can be financed much as the purchase of an auto is now done.

Connors said the recommendations were "about as good as could be expected in view of the large size of the committee and the diversity of views of its members, although they do not go quite so far in some instances as the AFL-CIO would like."

"The report effectively points up the dual problem of crowded colleges and lack of teachers which confronts us now," he said, "and which will grow worse when the children now jamming our grade and high schools are ready for higher education.

Approves Aid Plans

"The committee is on solid ground in proposing that one phase be solved by doubling teachers' salaries, and in helping to solve the other phase recommending various federal aid and grant programs for the colleges.

"Its recommendation of an income tax exemption for parents sending children to college may be of value, though I question that the amount saved would be the determining factor in sending a child to college."

The committee also called for a review of the programs of the U.S. Office of Education with the aim of increasing their effectiveness.

Two Key California Cities Adopt Anti-Bias Ordinances

San Francisco—California's two largest cities have adopted ordinances against discrimination.

The city and county of San Francisco became the first municipality in the state of California to enact a fully enforceable fair employment practices ordinance when Mayor George Christopher signed into law a measure passed nine days earlier by the board of supervisors.

In Los Angeles, a new law banning racial and religious discrimination in housing located in redevelopment projects passed by the city council without a dissenting vote, went into effect July 29.

The measure requires that all deeds, leases or contracts relating to land or its sale, lease, sublease or transfer entered into by the Community Redevelopment Agency must contain a clause barring discrimination and segregation. The law provides that the clause "shall run with the land" and bind subsequent holders.

San Francisco's FEP ordinance prohibits discrimination in hiring, tenure, compensation, promotion, discharge or any other terms, conditions, or benefits of employment on grounds of race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin or place of birth. Employment agencies, labor unions and employers of five or more are covered, as well as all city and county positions and all contractors and subcontractors doing city or county work.

A seven-member commission on equal employment opportunity, appointed by the mayor, will administer the law. It will investigate complaints, try to eliminate discrimination by conciliation, and if this fails, certify the matter to the city attorney for legal action to secure compliance.

Senate Approves Niagara Power Bill

The Senate has passed and sent to the White House the "compromise" proposal for development of the Niagara River's power by New York State.

Ending a seven year controversy over Niagara power development, the bill authorizes the New York Power Authority to issue $600 million in bonds to finance the project. The "compromise" provides that half of the power must be reserved for municipalities, cooperatives and other public bodies.

The AFL-CIO had backed the compromise as the best bill obtainable, although it opposed departures from the nation's traditional "preference" policies for public power developments.

Council Urges Study to Bar Recession

Economic Statement Hits Administration Policies

Chicago — A searching "re-appraisal" of public policies and private actions that affect the "stability and growth" of the American economy was advocated by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The call for a searching study of the economy takes on added urgency, in the eyes of the council, because of fear that the Administration's hard-money policies are "designed to hasten a recession" as a means of curbing inflation.

The council made clear its feeling that such a method is a wrong and misguided approach to the nation's problems.

It lashed out at the "wholly irresponsible" views of a former secretary of the treasury in the Eisenhower Administration who recently told a Senate committee that a drop in production is "the happiest thing that can happen to this country."

It "can hardly be doubted," the council declared, that the Eisenhower Administration's purpose, through its policy of tight money and high interest rates, is to "curtail both business and consumption demand"—and thus to undermine the already waning boom.

Creating Higher Costs

These policies, the AFL-CIO said, are creating higher costs for small businessmen, farmers, homebuyers, consumers and local governments. They are, the statement added, "enriching the few at the expense of the many."

What the country has at present, the council declared, is a "dangerous and paradoxical situation":

1—Output is dropping. It has gone down 3 percent since the beginning of the year. Furthermore, output has been dropping at a time when the capacity to produce is rising rapidly.

2—Job opportunities are declining. The over-all unemployment rate has climbed from 3.9 percent in July 1956 to 4.2 percent in July 1957. Employment in manufacturing industries continues to decline. In both manufacturing and construction, weekly hours of work have fallen off.

3—Unit labor costs "have remained practically unchanged in the past five years, in spite of rising wages and improved fringe benefits."

4—Both wholesale and consumer prices have been rising steadily, with no change in sight—despite the fact that "in the face of a declining demand for goods and a constantly rising ability to increase the supply, a 'fall-off' in prices ordinarily would be expected."

"Blundering Dangerously"

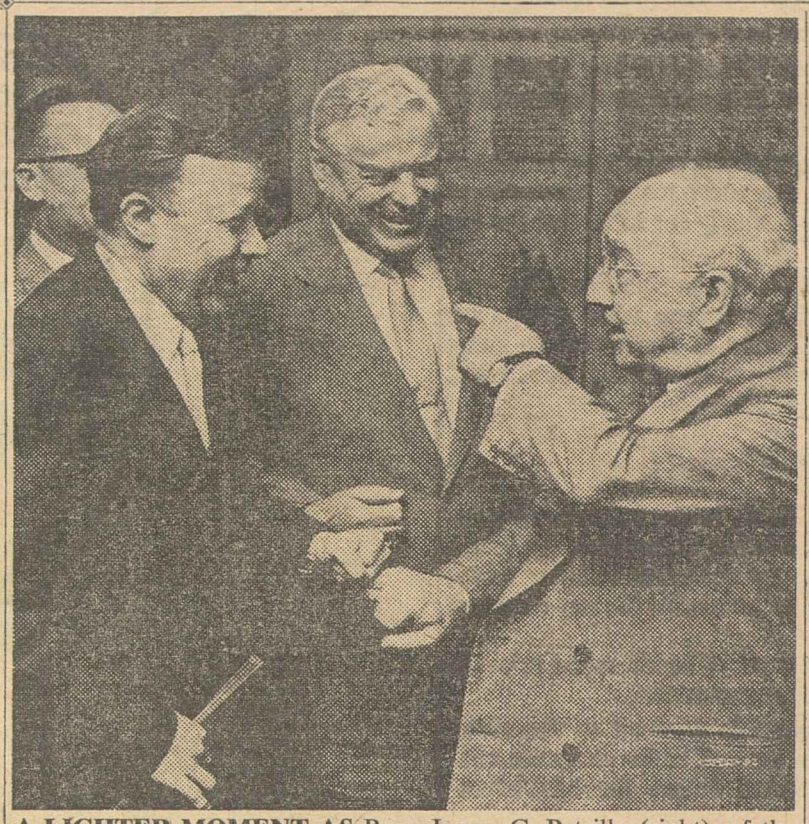
In the present economic situation, the council said the Administration is "blundering dangerously . . . pursuing confused and self-defeating policies. . . ."

Cited were such moves as a raising of the federal reserve discount rate to the highest level in 23 years; a raising of the FHA mortgage rate to 5.25 percent, and a heaping of economic benefits on big business, through the bonus of "fast tax write-offs" and other devices.

Meanwhile, the AFL-CIO charged, "business leaders continue to raise prices in the most strategic section of the economy, our basic industries. Then, they proclaim either that their workers are making them do it, or that a further price hike is necessary to meet the cost of plant expansion."

One of the main reasons for price boosts, the council said, is that many companies are seeking to earn enough profits to pay the costs of new and bigger factories.

"This practice forces the consumer to provide 'costless capital' for industrial expansion . . . the consumer never becomes an owner of the new facilities he thus helps to finance . . . the bonanza all goes to those who already are on the inside. . . . It further exaggerates the serious imbalance in the distribution of the fruits of the American economy," the council said.



A LIGHTER MOMENT AS Pres. James C. Petrillo (right), of the Musicians, Pres. Walter P. Reuther (left), of the Auto Workers, and Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers chat during a recess at the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Chicago. Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, of the Communications Workers, is partly concealed behind Reuther.

Rayburn Postpones Action On Gas Bill Until 1958

Washington—The Harris Natural Gas Bill, which would raise gas prices to consumers by nearly $1 billion annually, won't be considered by the House this year, Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) has declared.

Rayburn, a supporter of the measure, told a news conference that the measure is "highly controversial" and that now is not the time to take it up.

Congress has been in session for over seven months and "the nerves" of members are "a little unstrung," he said. His plans for the rest of the session are to let the House act on only two "controversial" measures — the civil rights bill and the foreign aid program, he declared.

The speaker said that to take up the gas bill this session would be "unwise." It will have a "much better chance" of House approval next year than it would have this late in the session, he added.

Fact Sheet Cites Cost

Polls have shown that any House vote on the bill would be close. It won narrow approval, by a vote of 15 to 13, in the House Commerce Committee after weeks of hearings and it was approved by the Rules Committee, 7 to 5.

A "natural gas fact sheet" sent by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller to state and local central bodies asking their help in defeating the measure pointed out that the average cost to each individual user of gas for cooking and heating would amount to $40 a year.

"Consumers caught by natural gas price increases would be trapped," it said. "Consumers have an average of $400 invested in gas-burning equipment. It is not economically feasible to convert to other fuels."

Regulation Essential

The measure would scrap the present utility type controls over producer prices of gas, which are based on "cost plus a fair return" and forbid the Federal Power Commission from considering costs of production.

The fact sheet said "effective regulation of the larger producers is essential in the interest of consumers," although the AFL-CIO is supporting an amendment by Rep. Torbert Macdonald (D-Mass.) to exempt small producers from regulation.

Executive Council Hails Hurricane Building Job

Chicago—Hundreds of Louisiana union building trades workers received an official salute from the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

They were hailed for volunteering their skills and time "in a massive program of rebuilding homes for victims of Hurricane Audrey."

The council, in a special resolution, noted that the members of the building trades unions had worked "long hours under difficult and trying circumstances" as volunteers in a program to rebuild homes at Cameron, La., destroyed by the recent hurricane.

The council said that the volunteer workers, who accepted no pay for their labor, had provided an "outstanding service."

"This program of voluntary assistance is a compelling example of the basic philosophy that the AFL-CIO member is first and foremost a member of his community," the council said.

"By their actions, these workers have written a bright new chapter in the history of labor's service to its fellowman."

The council noted that the Louisiana voluntary work project reflected the national program of cooperation between the Red Cross and the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities in providing help for people in time of disaster.

In other actions, the Executive Council:

1—Approved a recommendation that the 1957 Murray-Green Award be presented to Dr. Jonas Salk "in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the health of Americans and people everywhere." The award consists of a plaque and a $5,000 gift — presented to outstanding Americans in honor of the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray and the late AFL Pres. William Green.

2—Approved a comprehensive program to secure "adequate labor representation" on the boards and committees of hospitals.

3—Praised the work of "volunteer and governmental agenies" which have contributed toward the effective resettlement of more than 30,000 refugees from Hungarian communism in the communities of the country.

Meany noted that the AFL-CIO Community Service Committee had done an outstanding job in contacting local unions in the communities to which the Hungarian refugee workers had moved and in helping them get jobs and assistance to rebuild their lives in America.

COPE Busy In "Off-year" Campaigns

Chicago—Nineteen hundred and fifty-seven is an "off year" politically, but there's plenty of labor political activity throughout the country.

As a result, the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education plans no "off year" lay-off from the job of getting union members registered and informed about the issues in election contests.

James P. McDevitt, director of COPE, told reporters after meetings of the COPE operating and administrative committees that union members are ready to resist efforts to curb the legitimate political activities of trade unions.

Some senators and congressmen, McDevitt suggested, would like to use the revelations of corruption by the McClellan committee as an excuse for "hamstringing" labor's political action.

But, he said, he is "dubious" such legislation would be passed in the near future. Members of Congress, when they think about it, will realize that they are creating dangerous precedents which could hurt not only labor but a variety of other organizations and citizens' groups, McDevitt said.

COPE in Wisconsin, McDevitt added, is playing an active role in the Aug. 27 special election, where both the state AFL and CIO have endorsed Democratic William Proxmire for the Senate seat left vacant by the death of Joseph McCarthy.

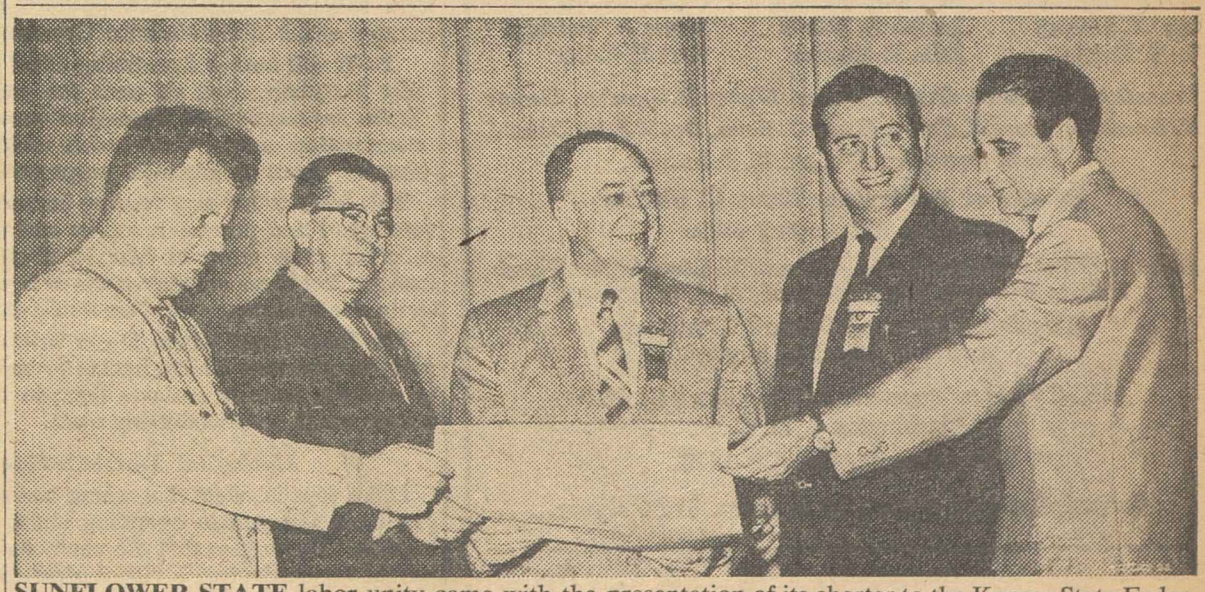
In Virginia, McDevitt noted, the state COPE has endorsed a Republican, Ted Dalton, for governor, against Lindsay Almond, a Byrd machine conservative Democrat. That election is in November.

In many sections of the country, COPE reported intensive registration campaigns underway to make union members eligible to vote in state and city election contests.

Cost of Living Rises in Canada

Ottawa, Ont. — The consumer price index has gone up again, rising from 121.6 to 121.9 between June and July, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The latest jump raised the index 2.9 percent above the 118.5 reading in July 1956. The June-July increase was largely due to higher food costs brought about by seasonal hikes in eggs, potatoes, most fresh vegetables and fruits, and pork.



SUNFLOWER STATE labor unity came with the presentation of its charter to the Kansas State Federation of Labor AFL-CIO at convention in Hutchinson. From left, Pres. Vernon S. Welling of former CIO group, Executive Sec.-Treas. Floyd E. Black, R. J. Thomas, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who presented charter; Pres. William S. Holly and Executive Vice Pres. H. J. (Jim) Yount.

Honor For Labor

MUCH OF THE WORK of the United Nations is negotiation and bargaining—a fact which has led many observers to suggest, during the past decade, that leaders of American labor should play a major role in the U.S. delegation to the UN.

It is gratifying, therefore, that Pres. Eisenhower has appointed George Meany as a member of our delegation to September's meeting of the UN.

The head of the AFL-CIO has a worldwide reputation as a keen student of international problems; a relentless foe of international communism; and an able spokesman not only for labor but for the American democratic ideal.

His services to the U.S. delegation should be significant; he goes to the UN with the full support of the American labor movement; and, we suspect, he will win the gratitude of Americans in every walk of life for his exposition of the viewpoints of the peace-loving, dictator-hating American public.

Cause for Pride

WE WISH THERE WERE A PLACE, in the voluminous transcript being compiled by the McClellan Committee, for just a few pages about the work being done by volunteer building trades workers of the AFL-CIO in creating new homes for the impoverished victims of Hurricane Audrey.

As the AFL-CIO council noted, this act of brotherhood is in the highest tradition of the American labor movement..

Certainly it is in the sharpest possible contrast to the mob violence, the "fast bucks," the cynical outlook of the gangsters and the hoodlums who have been paraded before the McClellan Committee.

May the American public realize—and remember—that it is the building tradesmen of Louisiana, acting in a Christian spirit of brotherhood to help the needy, who are truly typical of American labor. Not the racketeers, the hoodlums, the gangsters.

Youth Wants to Know

SINCE TIME IMMEMORIAL, young people have wanted to learn with their own eyes and rejected the sage advice of their elders.

Perhaps that's why those American young people who attended the youth festival in Moscow are headed for Communist China—to see for themselves what communism looks like. If that's what they wanted to see, they could have saved themselves a few thousand miles of travel.

They could have gone to Lodz, Poland, to see Communist police shooting and tear-gassing striking workers. Or to Poznan, or East Berlin, where young people have revolted in the past against Communist tyranny. Or to Budapest, where Soviet tanks shot down the rebellion of the people and destroyed a new democratic government. Or Moscow itself, where freedom faltered 40 years ago.

Wherever they look, they'll see the same face of communism: the mask of tyranny and oppression.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II **August 17, 1957** **No. 33**

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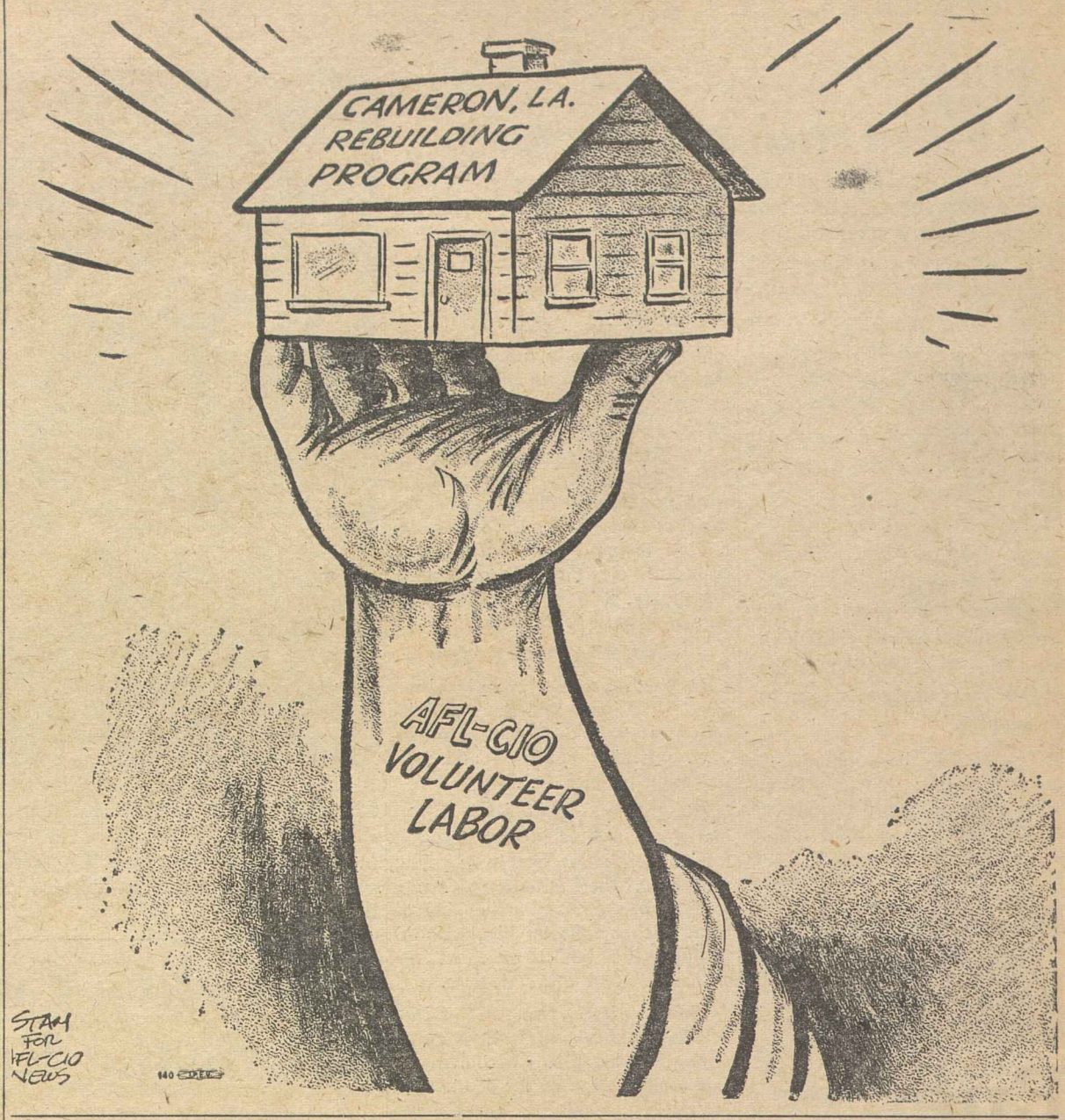
Helping Hand



Bankrupt Communist Ideology Exposed in Djilas' Brave Book

By Arnold Beichman

Hundreds and hundreds of books have been written by disillusioned men and women who, having helped communism to power, later lived to regret it—and said so. But these books or articles were written by people who had fled to exile, although in some cases not beyond the reach of the Communist secret police.

This book, by the former vice president of Yugoslavia and the onetime close friend of Tito is, I believe, the first book to have been written by an ex-Communist who elected to remain in his native land and take his chances.

Milovan Djilas is now in prison, sentenced by a Tito court to three years at hard labor and, it is reported, that he soon will be shipped to a maximum security prison on a Yugoslav island in the Adriatic.

Creates Anti-Communist Theory

In the catalogue of anti-Communist literature, Djilas's book today takes first rank. It is the single most important pronouncement against communism —by a former Communist of high rank—to have been written in the 40 years that this totalitarian evil has existed as a political entity. The book is important for two reasons:

1—It creates an anti-Communist theory, just as Karl Marx's Communist Manifesto, more than a century ago, laid the basis for Communist theory.

2—It will have a devastating effect on Communist Party members all over the world because Djilas has supplied an ideological content for anti-communism among Communists which cannot be shouted down as capitalist propaganda.

This book is not easy reading because its political vocabulary and posture is murky and recondite and calls for some grasp of Marxist thinking and dialectics. Yet there are statements in it which demonstrate the bankruptcy of Communist ideology.

The "new class" which Djilas writes about is the party bureaucracy which, having promised liberation to workers; actually enslaves them in the service of a state which the dictatorship owns.

Ideological Discrimination

Djilas says in effect that where communism rules, you have gangsterism operating under the guise of legality. He stresses that the characteristic of Communist totalitarianism is "ideological discrimination" —the dissident, the heretic is the enemy, because "thought is the most creative force." Says Djilas:

It would be wrong to think that other forms of discrimination — race, caste, national — are worse than ideological discrimination. They may seem more brutal to all outward appearances, but they are not refined or complete.

"They aim at the activities of society, while ideological discrimination aims at society as a whole, and at every individual. Other types of discrimination may crush a human being physically, while ideological discrimination strikes at the very thing in the human being which is perhaps most peculiarly his own.

"Tyranny over the mind is the most complete and most brutal type of tyranny; every other tyranny begins and ends with it."

Djilas scoffs at the idea that there are any real changes taking place in the Soviet Union under the "new look" theory or that any real changes are possible until the Communists are "deprived of their monopoly over property, ideology and government."

He explains why communism must extirpate not only its actual opponents but its potential opposition and he charges—remember this is a top-ranking Communist, who broke, speaking—that "the massacre of several thousand Polish officers in the Katyn Forest was done by Stalin."

Of particular interest is his warning to the West about Tito. Without saying so directly, he makes it clear that "national communism" can neither become democratic nor an ally of the free world. He says:

". . . national communism neither desires nor is able to transform itself into something other than communism, and something always spontaneously draws it toward its source—toward the Soviet Union. It will be unable to separate its fate from that which links it with the remaining Communist countries and movements.

Some Disagreements

There are aspects of the book with which a democratic reader will disagree; for example, Djilas's insistence that for an underdeveloped country to industrialize—fast—a form of totalitarianism is best. There are dark historical areas which Djilas could have illuminated—the story of how the Yugoslav Communist Party leadership was exterminated by Stalin in Moscow during 1936 and 1937 or, what was the Yugoslav Communist Party doing during the Soviet-Nazi Pact period.

What remains here is the testament of a tortured human being who had the courage to go where his conclusions took him. It is the irony of his life that the validity of Djilas's statements are testified to by the savage persecution visited upon him by Marshal Tito, beneficiary of American largesse.

THE NEW CLASS: An Analysis of the Communist System. By Milovan Djilas. New York: Frederick A. Praeger. 214 pp. $3.95.

Energy-Packing Hurricanes Back in Season

Warning System, Teamwork Cut Unnecessary Storm Loss

What are your chances of being hit by a hurricane this year?

They're greater right now, and in the next two months to come, than at any other time of the year. And the number of hurricanes this year probably will be nearly double what it was 30 years ago.

Out of the 321 hurricances which have occurred since 1887, 271, or over 84 percent, have struck during the months of August, September and October.

For the past 70 years, a median of four hurricanes a year have occurred. The number has increased in recent years, rising to five per year over the last 30 years and seven per year over the last decade.

Average Blow Lasts Nine Days

The average life of a hurricane is about nine days, with August hurricanes lasting the longest—averaging about 12 days.

While hurricanes do not have the force of a tornado, they topple trees, blow over houses, tear down power lines and even blow trains off their tracks. Most hurricanes are accompanied by torrential rains which cause additional damage by flooding and destroying crops, washing out roads and bridges, and flooding low-lying communities.

Past records show that more than three-fourths of all loss of life in hurricanes can be attributed to storm waves, which cause great coastal inundations. High water 10 to 16 feet above normal tides has been recorded in hurricanes along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts.

Tremendous Energy Output

It has been estimated that in one minute a hurricane expends more energy than the entire United States produces in electric power in 50 years. The amount of energy released by a hurricane in one second is greater than that produced by several atomic explosions.

In recent years, largely because of the modern forecast system of the Weather Bureau, with its rapid and widespread broadcast of advance warnings and the prompt evacuations handled by police, the Red Cross, Civil Defense and Coast Guard, the loss of life from hurricanes has been greatly reduced.

When warnings of an approaching hurricane have been issued, those who observe the following safety precautions "stand a much better chance of avoiding unnecessary losses":

1—Keep your radio or TV on and if power fails use your car radio.

2—Get away from low-lying beaches, as well as from places likely to be flooded after heavy rains. Leave early to prevent being marooned.

3—If your house is well built and out of danger of high water, it is probably the best place to weather the storm. Board up, put on storm shutters, tape or otherwise protect windows.

Store Extra Food, Water

4—Get in extra food, especially things which can be eaten without cooking or with little preparation. Remember electric power may fail and cut off refrigeration.

5—Sterilize the bathtub, jugs, bottles, cooking utensils and fill with drinking water as water service may be interrupted.

6—Have flashlights or other emergency lights in working order and handy.

7—Garbage cans, garden tools, toys, signs, porch furniture, awnings and other objects that might blow away become weapons of destruction in hurricane winds. Store them all inside if possible.

Discount Rumors

8—Be sure to have gasoline in your car. If electric power is off, gasoline stations may not be able to operate their pumps for several days.

9—If the center or "eye" of a hurricane passes directly over you, there will be a lull in the wind lasting for a few minutes to half an hour or more. Stay in a safe place, as the wind will return suddenly from the opposition direction, frequently with even greater violence.

10—Be calm. Pay no attention to rumors.

DESTRUCTION—That's the word that sums up what happens when hurricanes strike. The amount of energy released by a hurricane in one second is several times that of any atomic explosion. This caved-in roof typifies the violence of the big winds.

Entertainers Aid 'Audrey' Victims

New Orleans—Members of two AFL-CIO unions—the American Guild of Variety Artists and the American Federation of Musicians—teamed up here in a successful program to raise $15,000 for the victims of Hurricane Audrey.

Top-flight stars of both unions presented a four-hour show at the Municipal Auditorium before a packed house of over 9,000, as they gave a benefit performance to help the city's fund-raising campaign for aid to the disaster sufferers.

The Army supplied two transport planes to bring the entertainers here. One planeload came from Hollywood, the other from New York. Union officers estimated the combined talent would have cost $35,000. The two unions paid all expenses for the performers. In addition, AGVA paid the cost of insurance policies to cover its members both enroute and on the job.

AFL-CIO News MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

IMAGINE THE SURPRISE of Harry Lazarus, Flushing, N. Y., when he told Tippy, the family dog, to get off his lap one night while he was watching television. Tippy said "No," in a throaty sort of way but quite clearly. Lazarus, a member of Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Workers Dist. 65, and Mrs. Lazarus, shown above helping Tippy through a chat on the phone, developed the canine's vocabulary and now Tippy is the talkingest dog in Flushing. Tippy's capacity for conversation has won him several highly profitable—for the Lazaruses—TV appearances.

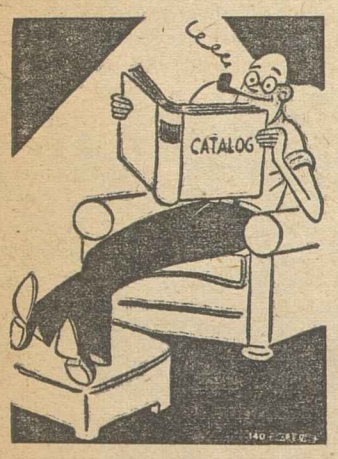
How to Buy:

TV Booms 'In-Home' Buying

By Sidney Margolius

WORKING families especially have been subjected to credit abuses not only from credit stores but from house-to-house canvassers selling goods of all descriptions on time-payment plans.

Such "in-home" selling has expanded to phenomenal new proportions in recent years, already totals about $4 billion a year and is growing fast.



One reason for the sudden growth is television advertising, which has given pitchmen a new access to family living rooms. One "in-home" selling organization operating in several large cities depends almost wholly on TV advertising to gain entry to people's homes.

Another factor has been the increasing size of families which has made outside shopping more difficult for young mothers and fathers.

For low-income families, some unscrupulous canvassers have proved to be another source of misrepresentations and deceptive practices leading often to real financial tragedies.

Even when the selling organization is completely honest, and there are established house-to-house firms which do not engage in trickery, merchandise bought this way generally costs more than in retail stores. House-to-house selling organizations need to take a markup of "3 for 1," compared to a markup of 2 for 1, or less, exacted by retail stores. Thus, you often pay $3 for an item which costs the seller $1 at wholesale, and which carries a tag of $1.60 to $2 at retail stores.

Now even the largest department stores and chains are establishing "in-home" sales departments for such household equipment as drapery and upholstery, rugs, home freezers, sewing and knitting machines and other goods. They secure their leads through television commercials and newspaper ads.

In the case of the big local stores who send salesmen to your home, the prices are the same as charged in the store for the same goods, and service is usually reliable. But there also are risks in this growing method of buying, although they are more subtle. For one thing, you are likely to spend more.

Another pitfall to watch out for in responding to television and newspaper ads for drapery and upholstery goods is that these sometimes are poorer-quality fabrics, in less desirable colors and patterns, deliberately offered at a low price just to get the salesman into your home.

Buying at home from a reliable store does have advantages of convenience, and with draperies and upholstery fabrics, enables you to visualize how these look with your other furnishings.

But you still get the widest choice of the more moderate-priced goods if you go to the stores, themselves, and are more likely to buy only what you can afford at the time.

Making Ends Meet:

Catalog Buys Can Cut Costs

By Nancy Pratt

HERE'S a buying tip sent in by a reader who shops at a mail order store. He notes that there is a difference in price between goods purchased direct from the store and goods bought through the mail order catalogue.

If you live near a mail order store, you've probably never investigated catalogue buying. However, the mail order house passes on some of its savings in overhead costs to the consumer who is willing to forego the convenience of store shopping. Thus catalogue prices in general run lower than store prices.

On some major large-cost items, the difference may be substantial—$30 to $50—enough to make it worthwhile waiting two to three weeks for mail order service.

If you're looking for the best buy, it's worth checking both listings. You can examine the appliance at the store showroom first, take down the model number, and then check on the catalogue price at the mail order counter.

Here are some examples of store versus catalogue prices. (The catalogue price includes shipping costs in the local area).

A 7½ horsepower outboard motor sells for $192.50 at the store. The catalogue price is $143.20, a difference of almost $50.

A power lawnmower is listed at $112.50 in the catalogue, a saving of about $16 from the store price of $129.

On a lightweight bicycle the difference between the catalogue and store price is only $3 ($58.95 and $55.95).

A store sale may sometimes change the picture, however. A mixer normally sells at the store for $33.95 as compared to $31.95 through the catalogue. But at the time of pricing, the mixer was on sale at the store for $28.97, making the store price the better bargain in this case.

On smaller appliances, prices vary only by $1 or so. For instance an ironing board costs $1 more at the store, but mail-order shipping costs cut the differential to only about 50 cents.

Hollywood Observer:

'Rock Hunter' Scores As Ballyhoo Take-off

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—Your Hollywood representative had just gotten out of drydock after some minor coronary repairs when 20th-Fox saw fit to preview its new motion picture, "Will Success Spoil Rock Hunter?"

So it seemed as good a time as any to get back into the swing of things.

After laughing outrageously for almost the entire length of the film, it's obvious that my ticker is as good as new and that 20th has another comedy hit on its hands.

Those who saw "Rock Hunter" as a Broadway stage play shouldn't be surprised if they don't quite recognize the movie, for it's almost a brand-new story. About all that's kept from the original George Axelrod stage play is the character of the blonde Hollywood movie star, played now as then by a perfectly cast Jayne Mansfield.

Frank Tashlin, one of Hollywood's top comedy creators, produced, directed and wrote the screen play for this film and has concocted a delightful mockery of advertising, television and radio with a few jibes at Hollywood movie queens and press agents thrown in for good measure.

Some of the take-offs of television commercials may pain the more stuffy fuddy-duddies in the advertising business but it's all good, clean fun—and the special "break" for small-screen television viewers is a riot in itself.

There's not a great deal to the story but who cares, with a picture as funny and as full of bellylaughs as this one. Tony Randall is wonderful as the harried young writer of TV commercials who gets the sexy Hollywood glamourpuss portrayed by La Mansfield to endorse a lipstick—but has to pay her price for the endorsement and she's not interested in money.

Others sharing acting honors with Mansfield and Randall are Betsy Drake, Joan Blondell, John Williams, Henry Jones, Lili Gentle—

LILI GENTLE

and, of all things, Jayne's best boy friend, Mickey Hargitay, formerly "Mr. Universe" himself, making his first appearance in movies.

A special little pat on the back should be given Lili Gentle, who just turned 17 last March and who's particularly good as Tony Randall's teen-ager niece. Lili is a onetime polio victim who recovered after a year's hospitalization. She has a sister, Janet, who's been in an iron lung for 10 years. Lili was discovered by a movie talent scout as a result of her appearance on television commercials.

★ ★ ★

An interesting situation has developed in Italy, where David O. Selznick is producing Hemingway's "A Farewell to Arms," starring Rock Hudson and Jennifer Jones. Selznick in effect has told off the Communist unions and is hiring all film workers through the anti-Communist unions. According to Harry Goldberg, representative in Italy of the AFL-CIO Free Trade Union Committee, this has made the Communists so mad that they're charging Selznick with discrimination and threatening to take up the matter in Parliament. It's too bad that some other American producers going abroad still play ball with the Communists.

★ ★ ★

There's more than average interest here in the casting of the principal roles in "Marjorie Moringstar," Herman Wouk's best-selling novel, which will be filmed by Warner Bros. With Natalie Wood in the title role, Gene Kelly has been selected to play Noel Airman; Claire Trevor and Lee J. Cobb as the mother and father of Marjorie and Carolyn Jones as her girl friend, Marsha. Ed Wynn will portray the uncle. Picture starts shooting in New York this month.

★ ★ ★

THEATER TIPS: While your observer was temporarily on the inactive list, there were released quite a number of movies far above the run-of-the-mill in entertainment value. If you haven't already done so, try to see "Love in the Afternoon," "Silk Stockings," "An Affair to Remember," "The Pride and the Passion," "A Hatful of Rain," and "Sweet Smell of Success." Most of these are still running in theaters in your town.

I'm Often Wrong:

Schoendienst Sparks Braves' Flag Drive

By Joe Miller

AT this writing, the steaming-hot Milwaukee Braves are threatening to turn the National League race into a shambles, but Braves Manager Fred Haney insists that it's still a five-team horse race.

"Sure, we've been rolling," admitted Haney, whose happy warriors have won 24 and lost but 8 games over the last 30 days. "But the Cardinals and the Dodgers are still breathing down our necks, with the Redlegs and Phillies a half-breath behind."

Haney points out that his Braves still have at least nine games apiece left with the top contenders and that "anything can happen." He well remembers that Brooklyn was leading by a seemingly uncatchable margin of a dozen games in August 1951 and fell apart before the stretch surge of the New York Giants, which was climaxed by Bobby Thomson's historic home run.

Fred Hutchinson, Cardinal manager, thinks that Haney is wise in his caution. "Right now," says Hutch, whose Cards were leading 10 days ago, "you have to say that the Braves are the team to beat, but a couple of games can change all that. Ask me—I know.

"What it amounts to is that the winner probably will be the club that can put together a good streak. Maybe that won't happen. Then any of the five clubs that doesn't have a losing streak could sneak in."

Speaking of the Braves' streak, everyone in Milwaukee agrees that the man most responsible for it is Albert ("Old Red") Schoendienst, Red's name means "good service" in German, and he gave just that. Time after time, he came up with plays at second base that had the burghers bug-eyed and, during the Braves' home stand, he whacked home 18 key runs.

If Red keeps it up—and he says he feels stronger than ever—baseball-batty Milwaukee looks like an odds-on choice to get the World Series it has waited for since 1953.

★ ★ ★

BRAGAN KNEW AX WAS COMING: The firing of Pittsburgh Manager Bobby Bragan may have been a mild surprise to the baseball world, but apparently Bobby knew it was coming. In a newspaper magazine supplement—appearing this Sunday—Bragan is the author of an article prophetically titled, "Managers Get It in the Neck."

The article, which was in production well in advance of Bragan's firing, quotes the fiery ex-Buc as saying: "A major league's manager's job is anything but a lifelong proposition. There are only 16 managing jobs and in the last three years there have been 19 managing changes—better than a 100 percent turnover.

"When the Pirates took over first place briefly last season in my first year as manager, I was hailed as a miracle man. But when we got off to a bad start this year, the fans really let me have it.

"When the fans stop supporting a losing team, the front office will often change managers. That has a soothing effect on the paying public, temporarily anyway. . . Sure managers suffer. But I'm not going to quit. Big league managers don't quit. They get fired."

★ ★ ★

PLAYERS TO PICK ALL-STARS: After all ruckus over selection of the National League All-Star team through fan balloting, Commissioner Ford Frick has about decided to let the players do the picking themselves. This would avoid a repetition of a Cincinnati newspaper's near-successful drive to get the entire Redleg team in the starting lineup this year.

Frick now seems to be about ready to call on playing members of the 16 major league clubs to pick the starters. If that is his decision when 1958 All-Star time approaches, each club will select an all-opponent team. That means every candidate will be judged by seven rival outfits—not by his own teammates or his manager or fans, all of whom most likely would be biased in his favor.

Athletes generally know best who's who among their opponents and are willing to give credit where credit is due, regardless of occasional personal differences with rivals.

★ ★ ★

SPORTS-WHIRLING: Commissioner Bert Bell's decision to recognize the National Football League's Players' Union confirms an unqualified prediction made by this corner last February. Bell realized he had to bargain with the union, but held off recognition until he testified before the congressional subcommittee investigating pro sports in order to get maximum value from it.

Otto Graham, retired quarterback of the Cleveland Browns, has been called in as a special coach for Baltimore Colt quarterbacks. . . . If the Dodgers move to San Francisco and the Giants to Los Angeles, the biggest gainers will be the Yankees and both thoroughbred and harness racing. . . . The late John McGraw, who was always seeking a great Jewish ball player (remember Andy Cohen?), probably would have hocked the Polo Grounds for Sandy Koufax, the Dodgers' 21-eyar-old southpaw. Koufax, who is Brooklyn-born, has averaged 11 strikeouts for every nine innings pitched. If you wonder how good that is, it beats the averages of Walter Johnson, Bob Feller and Lefty Grove.

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BLUE PLATE SPECIAL: Tobin Rote, the quarterback recently traded from the Green Bay Packers to the Detroit Lions, inadvertently learned about the trade several weeks in advance. Says Rote: "A group of Green Bay people were planning a day for me with gifts and all that. One of them told me that Coach Lisle Blackbourn asked them to lay off because the Packers had a deal going for me."

Soup to Nonsense:

Togetherness—If It Kills Us

By Jane Goodsell

I HAD been reading a magazine devoted to "togetherness," and it started me thinking.

"You know," I said to my husband, "we don't do enough things together, as a family."

"Uh huh," he answered, not looking up from the book he was reading.

"We ought to go on a real family outing. Something the children would like. Like a picnic or something. No outsiders to confuse things. Just us."

"Ummmm," said my husband.

The next morning at breakfast the announcement. "Your father suggested last night that we all go on a picnic this Saturday."

The children's father looked startled.

Katie said, "Oh boy! Can I ask Penny and Diane to go with us? Can we go someplace where we can swim? Can I have a new bathing suit?"

Ann said, "I don't know whether I can go. I may be doing something else."

"What?" I asked.

"Well, I don't know, but maybe everybody'll be getting together to do something. And, even if they aren't, I don't like to go places where there isn't a telephone."

The baby, Molly, made her usual contribution to the conversation: "Cookies? Crackers? Gum? Cookies? Candy?"

On the day of the picnic I awoke to overcast skies and the sound of Molly practicing her no's from her crib: "No, no, no, NO, no, no, NO, NO, NO!"

I awakened my husband, who muttered that it was a lousy day for a picnic, and Katie, who said, "I still don't see why I couldn't invite Diane and Penny," and Ann, who said, "I think Peter might phone this afternoon, and I won't even be here."

By the time I had made sandwiches and stuffed eggs and checked three times to make sure I had remembered a bottle opener, I wanted only to crawl back into bed, but by this time the sun was almost shining, and the baby was in her hat and coat, and my husband had spent an hour studying a map, and Ann had telephoned all her friends to explain that she had to go on a dumb picnic with her family.

As we drove through rolling farm lands and towering fir trees, my husband and I kept saying, "Isn't it beautiful?" and pointing out sights to the children.

"Look Katie, there's Mt. Adams!"

Katie looked up briefly from her comic book, and said, Uh huh."

The baby alternately demanded water and cookies. Ann kept telling us that she had a feeling the telephone was ringing.

We hiked up a pebbly mountain trail, my husband with the baby on his shoulders and the rest of us carrying the lunch. Katie complained of pebbles in her shoes, and Molly pleaded, "Beeze, side!" which means, "I want to go outside."

"You are outside," we told her.

"No, no, no!" she shouted, her small face pink with fury. If this was outside, where was her sandbox?

At the top of the trail, we were presented with a panorama of breathtaking beauty, and Katie announced that she had to you-know-what.

"Side, beeze!" Molly wailed tearfully.

My husband put his arm around me. "Never mind," he said kindly. "We're together."

For Your Health's Sake:

AMA Ignores Service Plan Need

By Dr. Morris Brand

THE annual meeting of the American Medical Association this year had three major areas of interest. One was the important educational scientific exhibit—where new ideas were presented in excellent audio-visual displays. It is rare the physician who fails to attend this part of the meeting and not carry away added knowledge.

The second part of the meeting is the technical exhibit where the profession has an opportunity to see, discuss and compare the new products, books and equipment.

The third part of the meeting is the business meeting. A major issue this year was with regard to plans which provided service on principles other than a "fee for each service" and where the "free choice of physician" was not permitted.

A number of the participants stated that unless the physician was paid a fee for each service rendered, his services deteriorated.

This is indeed a sad commentary on the thousands of physicians who are now providing excellent services in the armed services, in the public health service, in industrial medical services, in labor medical service plans and many hospitals and clinics—all paid for their services either by salary, retainer, etc., but not on a fee for service arrangement.

One delegate called the employer contribution "charity." He apparently was not aware that even employers consider this as part of wages and not as a "fringe benefit."

In discussing the free choice of physician the delegates seemed to forget that prior to labor's medical plans workers lacked this choice because they did not have a fee for each service and much against their desires often received "charity" at the hands of the medical profession in hospital clinics and dispensaries where there is no free choice of physician.

The UMWA medical plan was the major plan under direct attack. Whatever the action taken against this plan, it would affect all other labor medical programs. The AMA's Committee on Medical Care for Industrial Workers presented a set of suggested guides to relationships between medical societies and the UMW. This was accepted by the AMA. It seeks to preserve the two principles mentioned above and recommends working out of problems with combined liaison committees.

Dr. Warren Draper, executive medical officer of the UMWA's Welfare and Retirement Fund, was of the opinion that the fund could not accept and operate under some of the recommendations.

HELP TO GREEK WORKERS AND FARMERS through CARE was acknowledged by King George of Greece with a medal being examined by representatives of labor, finance and cooperatives at CARE headquarters in New York. Left to right are Lew Johnson, who represents the AFL-CIO in CARE; Richard Reuter, CARE executive director; Vice Pres. Harold Miner of the Manufacturers Trust Co., and Wallace Campbell, of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A.

Labor Aids 'Redmen' in Farm to Factory Shift

Vocational Aid Spurs Change in Indians Status

By Milton Plumb

Gallup, N. M.—Changing.

That's the one word, all authorities agree, that can accurately be used to describe the present status of the 470,000 American Indians.

Here in the Indian capital of the nation, after an inspection tour of New Mexico's 18 Indian pueblos and the major reservations of this state and Arizona, it is readily apparent that there is not just one "Indian problem" but rather a host of problems differing with the greatly varying circumstances confronted by each tribe.

To the Indian, they frequently seem more aptly termed "the problems brought by the white man."

Nearly all Indian experts concede some advances in at least certain fields, but whether or not the long-range trend is good or bad for the Indians brings sharply differing views from government officials, welfare workers and the Indians themselves.

Labor Interest Helping

One of the best informed opinions is that of Gallup's mayor, D. F. Mollica, who presides over the city with the highest Indian population in the U.S. A former organizer for the United Mine Workers (unaffiliated), Mollica has lived among the original settlers all his life and deals with their problems daily.

"The Indians of this area are definitely making progress," he believes. "They will progress even faster now that organized labor is taking an interest in their problems and trying to help solve them."

Wade Head, area director of the U.S. Indian Bureau for New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado, explained that Mollica was referring to negotiations being carried on by his office with the Arizona State AFL-CIO and the AFL-CIO regional director for the area, E. P. Theiss, concerning the conditions under which Indians will be admitted to unions and employed on union contract work.

"The unions have been most cooperative," he said. "We have just reached an agreement, for example, under which some of the building trades unions are waiving part of their initiation fees for Indian workers who heretofore have been unable to join because of their comparatively low earnings."

Indian Membership Grows

Virtually all AFL-CIO unions have some Indians among their members. They range from highly skilled auto and aircraft mechanics to farm hands and maintenance of way workers on the railroads. In this Indian country, the Santa Fe railroad alone employs 2,200 Navajos in various jobs—all good members of the railway brotherhoods.

The backbone of the social and economic pattern of the Indian still remains the trader, sometimes a vicious exploiter, more often the individual Indian's private "banker" and friend. One of the latter, Max Ortega, whose Indian Trading Post is at the center of seven trails through Arizona's Navajo country, points out that one result of this trend to new employment is a decline in the output of arts and crafts.

Positive aspects of the picture include a new vocational training program authorized by Congress, which has just voted the Indian Bureau $1.5 million for the project this year, and an active employment placement program on the Indian reservations by the U.S. Dept. of Labor. Willis Sloan, who administers the latter 10-state program, said that last year 45,000 Indians on reservations were placed in agricultural jobs and approximately 20,000 others found non-agricultural employment through the service.

The Indian tribes themselves, led by the Navajos who have appropriated $600,000 of their income from oil and gas leases for industrial development, are showing constructive leadership in trying to better their lot. The Indian Bureau has announced an "industrial development" program which seeks to encourage industry to locate on the reservations and provide employment for Indian skills.

Program Barely Started

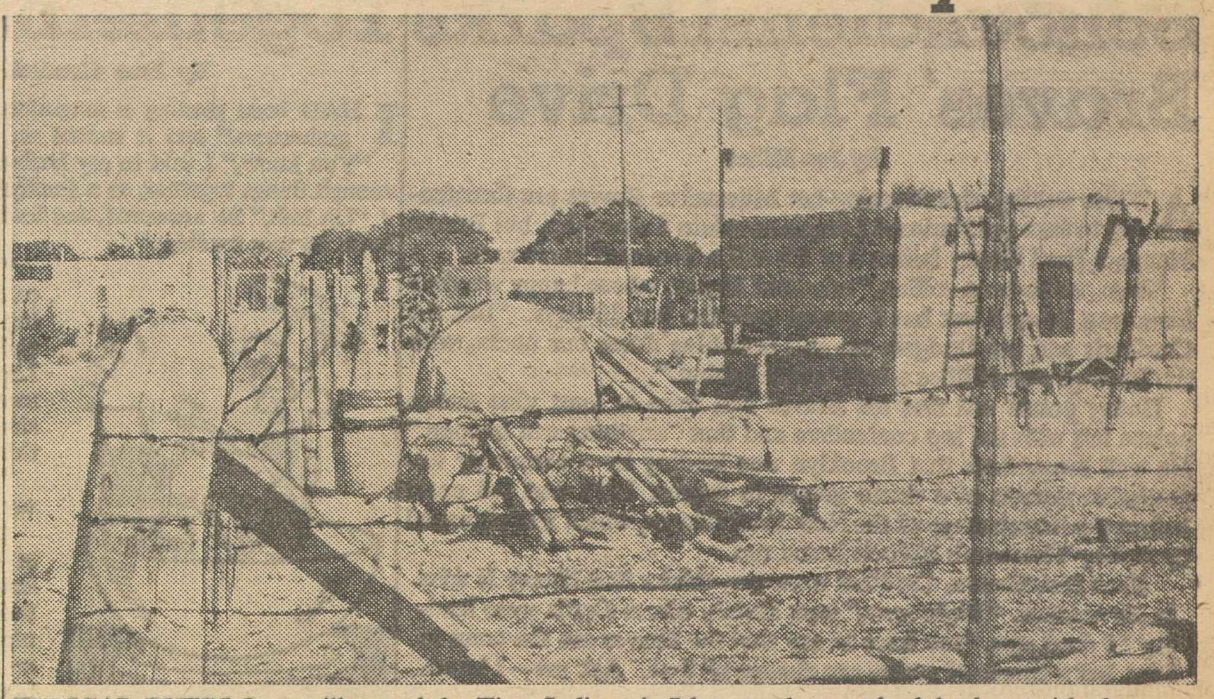
Despite much ballyhoo in the press, however, this program, with admitted potentialities for good, appears to have barely gotten under way. Three of the seven industrial establishments set up under the program thus far are in this area, at Gallup, Zuni and Flagstaff.

Between them they employ less than 300. At Gallup, the only place where an opportunity was had to check wage levels, the non-union Navaho Furniture Co., employing carpenters in the manufacture of baby cribs, was paying about $1 an hour to its Indian craftsmen.

Far more controversial is the Indian Bureau's "voluntary relocation program," under which several thousand Indians have been helped to move off the reservations to jobs in the cities. This program, on which nearly $3.5 million will be spent by the Indian Bureau this year, has received prime emphasis under the Eisenhower Administration.

The two chief organizations concerned with the welfare of the Indian are the Association on American Indian Affairs and the Indian's own organization, the National Congress of American Indians. While realizing that such a program can be helpful to those Indians who really wish to change their way of life by moving to the city, both groups look on the Administration's prime emphasis on "relocation" with a suspicious eye.

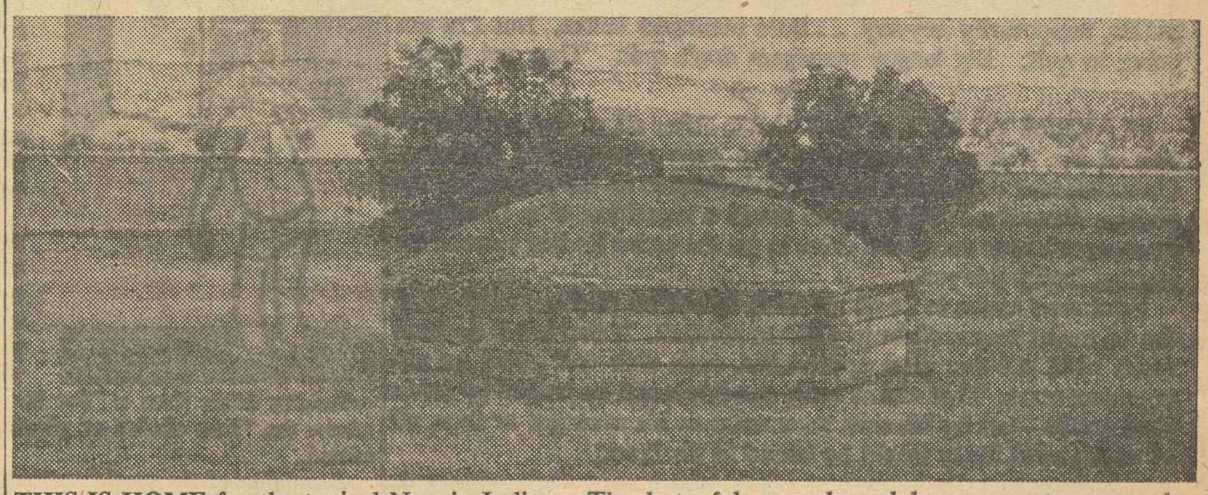
Both are also critical of the Administration's backing of legislation to permit transfer of Indian lands to non-Indians. They term this move, backed by a flood of recent laws in Congress, a "raid on the reservations." Over the last four years, about 12 percent of the remaining 13.5 million acres of Indian trust lands have been taken out of trust.



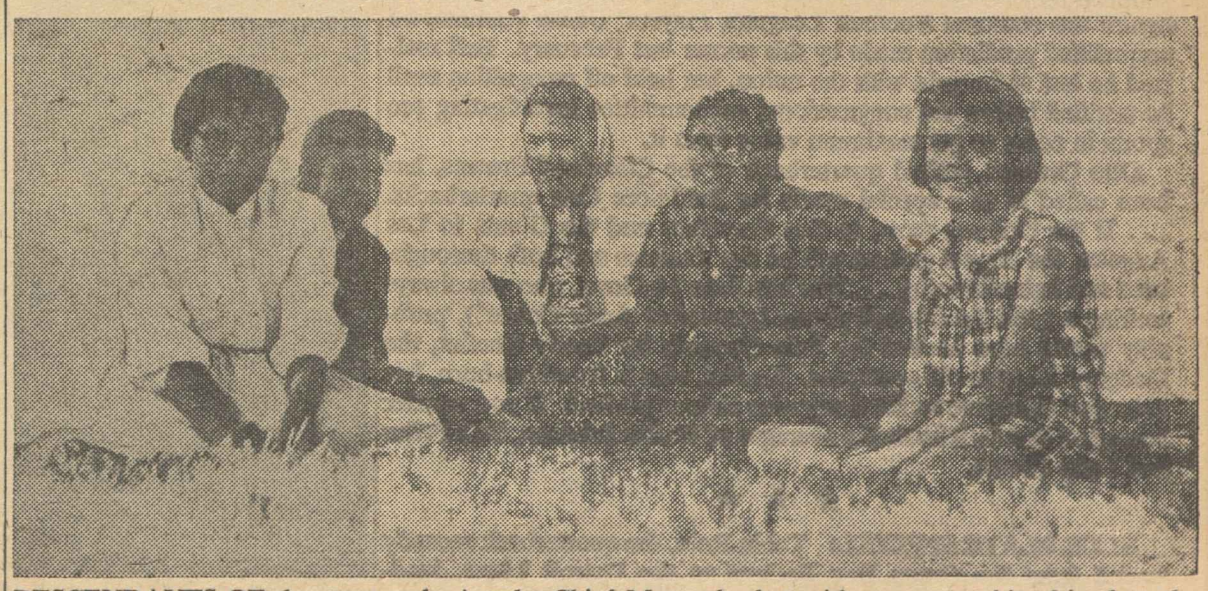
TYPICAL PUEBLO, or village, of the Tiwa Indians is Isleta, a cluster of adobe huts with the ever-present round ovens (foreground, center), for baking bread. Isleta's less than 2,000 residents eke out a poor living from farming, with more and more men and women leaving the reservation to take jobs in nearby Albuquerque and other cities. Many from pueblos work at Los Alamos.

SALE OF POTTERY is still a major source of income for some of the tribes. Here, an Indian youngster displays some of the famed black-on-black pottery at Santa Clara Pueblo.

GOVERNOR Juan Luis Pecos of Jemez Pueblo holds the symbols of his authority. The canes were presented by Pres. Lincoln and early Spanish conquerors as pledge of fair treatment.



THIS IS HOME for the typical Navajo Indian. The hut of logs and mud has one entrance and a smokestack in the center as its only ventilation, although some modern versions now boast windows. Called a "hogan," the structure is surprisingly cool in summer, warm in winter. Today, the interiors of many visited boast modern furnishings, with beds being used instead of the traditional indian mats. The Navajos are primarily herdsmen, suffer from over-grazing of dwindling land.



DESCENDANTS OF the great early Apache Chief Magoosh chat with a young white friend at the Mescalero Apache Reservation in New Mexico. The four girls at left, whose ancestors were once regarded as the fiercest of Indian warriors, now typify the Mescaleros' present status as one of the more fortunately situated tribes. All are attending school on the reservation, which prospers from sale of timber and tribal-run cooperatives. Their visitor is Diane Plumb of Washington, D. C.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE ADJOURNMENT FEVER ROSE swiftly in Congress as the official leaders began tempting members with open suggestions that it was time to close up shop and go home.

Long-prepared bills began to shoot through both Houses with a minimum of consideration. Other bills were hastily dumped, at least until next year.

A prolonged fight over the right-to-vote bill could, of course, upset the adjournment-drive applecart. But the sweet thought of home and vacations and junkets abroad was a factor which the leadership might well consider a force in persuading members to be "reasonable" even on civil rights.

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) has categorically ruled out consideration in the House this year any "controversial" measures not yet taken up.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) has several bills he still wants to get through to passage—including some kind of immigration-reform measure broader in scope than that offered by Rep. Francis Walter (D-Pa.), who controls immigration law in the House.

The temper of the members, however, was unmistakable. They want to go home. The vast majority of pending legislation will be postponed—including legislation on minimum-wage coverage and registration of employe welfare plans.

The first session of the 85th Congress is nearly over.

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IF THE RIGHT-TO-VOTE bill is passed, the leaders may claim in a way that it has been a landmark session. It would be no small thing for Congress actually to pass, for the first time in 82 years, a measure broadening federal protection of the rights of individual citizens threatened with or suffering discrimination.

Barring this possible exception, however, the session can scarcely be called both active and "productive," as the leaders have repeatedly claimed.

The biggest single disappointment was defeat of the school-aid bill in the House.

It required extraordinary apathy in the White House to produce this defeat, since Democrats finally offered to accept the White House program in toto in order to get any kind of federal school aid. But the defeat was managed.

The Hells Canyon bill and most other public power projects were either slaughtered in committee or simply stalled.

The House failed to hold hearings on a distressed-areas bill, although hearings are promised next year.

The troubles faced by minimum-wage extension, welfare-plan legislation and other measures, particularly in the House, revealed the continued power of the ancient coalition of most northern Republicans and most southern Democrats.

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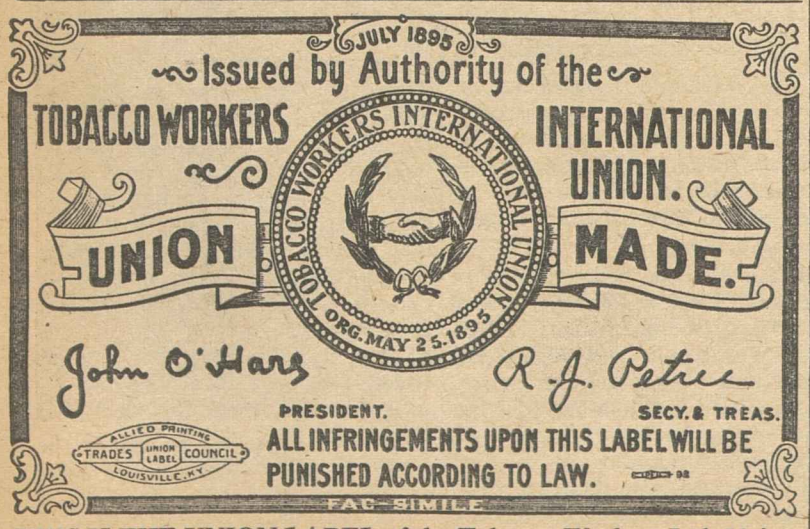
IN FAIRNESS, THERE ARE some signs of possible new liberal coalitions, particularly in the Senate.

It has always been a capital blunder to think of the whole South as monolithic and conservative on everything. The South in the Senate generally stands together only on civil rights—and this year five southerners broke even on the right-to-vote bill.

They got help from northwestern Democrats on the jury-trial amendment. It is entirely possible that liberal southerners will feel more free to help the northern Democrats on water power, conservation and broad economic issues. Their instincts lie that way.

There was a change in the voting pattern in the House on the school-aid bill. Most of the Alabama Democratic delegation fought for school aid, adding their Deep South votes to the border-state and southwestern Democrats who have long supported many liberal causes.

The bills temporarily passed over this year remain alive for the second session beginning in January. Since 1958 is an election year, presumably there will be a lot more action.



THIS IS THE UNION LABEL of the Tobacco Workers Intl. Union. It is found on wrappers of all tobaccos, snuff, and cigarettes that are union made. The label is printed in black on blue paper.

Morgan Says:

Ike Thin-Skinned to Criticism

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDST.)

HISTORIANS may qualify this conclusion somewhat, but it seems fair to say that few American Presidents have been treated more kindly, more tenderly, even, by press, public and political opposition, than has Gen. Eisenhower.

Morgan

Paradoxically enough, while he has had little of it, it is personal criticism which pinks him most painfully. He can shrug off, usually with a good-natured grimance, grave allegations that his Administration is being unnecessarily, if not unlawfully, kind to special interests, that Secy. Dulles is teetering dangerously on the brink, that the White House position on, say, the budget or clean bombs, is one thing one day and another the next.

But let him suspect that a personal reflection is involved, then a gorge of anger quickly crimsons his face and he wrestles mightily, or so it appears, with the temptation to revert to the earthly eloquence of what might be called the syntax of a top sergeant.

It has been such matters as the cost of his helicopters, the "suggestion" that he might consider a man's cash contributions to the GOP in appointing an ambassador, and other like items which have raised the President's wrath to withering heights.

Of late, the circle of Pres. Eisenhower's critics has been swelling and the barbs haven't been limited to personal things. Oklahoma millionaire Robert Kerr attacked him on the floor of the Senate last month. The President, Kerr said, "has no brains" in economic matters. And Rep. Cleveland Bailey, (D-W. Va.), a carbolic West Virginian, alleged that Mr. Eisenhower was a "lousy liar" when he disclaimed responsibility for defeat of the school aid bill.

When a reporter asked the President how he reacted to what Teddy Roosevelt called that "short and ugly word" and other "pretty harsh things" being said about him, the President replied he could be quite philosophical about it all because this was weak and inconsequential stuff compared to what George Washington's opponents flung at him in his second term and he regarded that general as "the greatest human the English-speaking race has produced."

The father of this country did indeed have a tough time of it. "Traitor," a man possessed with the "loathings of a sick mind," were just a couple of the journalistic epithets he inspired.

The day he left office, the Philadelphia Aurora wrote "if ever there was a period for rejoicing, this is the moment. Every heart ought to beat high with exultation that the name of Washington ceases on this day to give currency to political iniquity and to legalized corruption."

No President, of course, escapes attack. It would seem—not too surprisingly—that the more apparently heavy the stress of the period the more violent the attack.

Washington, Lincoln, Wilson, FDR, not to mention Truman, were almost bloodied with the cudgels of criticism. But this epoch too, this fleeting time-spot of 1957 is, under its glossy surface slickness, one of great stress.

I sometimes wonder if we couldn't grapple with these tensions better if the public and the Eisenhower Administration both demonstrated a little more indignation, each with the complacency of the other.

"PROTECTING THE FOODS WE EAT" was the subject of discussion by (left to right) Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.), Harry W. Flannery, moderator, and Rep. James J. Delaney (D-N.Y.) on "As We See It," AFL-CIO Public Service Program over the ABC radio network. Representatives Sullivan and Delaney are co-sponsors of a bill to prevent use of food additives unless tests prove the additives are harmless.

As We See It:

Food Additive Danger Stressed

Rep. James J. Delaney (D-N. Y.) has warned that a number of food additives may cause cancer. He was interviewed on "As We See It," AFL-CIO public service program, heard on the ABC radio network.

"Certain responsible cancer researchers are of the opinion that there are substances being used in food that hold some threat along this line," Delaney said. "For instance, certain coal tar dyes are under suspicion."

Delaney was heard along with Rep. Leonor Sullivan (D-Mo.), co-sponsor with Delaney of a bill that would prevent use of additives unless tests proved they were harmless.

Delaney began investigations of the effect of chemical additives through select committee hearings held in various parts of the country beginning seven years ago.

"The select committee established the fact that there are at least 150 chemicals used in food today which experts feel have not been adequately tested for safety," Delaney said. He cited one expert as saying:

"Chemicals are added to foods to make them look better; others are preservatives and still others are supplements for nutritional elements that should be in the food. In other words, in such cases you're buying chemicals rather than food and the body cannot survive on chemicals. When you go to the market, you ought to be able to buy nutrition and not chemicals."

Mrs. Sullivan pointed out that "the full effect (of some of these chemicals) on the human system will not be known for years to come. The main problem is not acute poisoning. Our major concern is the possible degenerative effect caused by taking small quantities of the chemicals in our bodies every day for years."

"I feel strongly that the public should not continue to be guinea pigs," Delaney declared. "Animals should be tested to establish the safety of these chemical additives—not human beings. If the chemical is dangerous to human consumption, it is dangerous —period."

By Building Trades:

Organizing Drive Pushed in Florida

Tampa, Fla.—One of the state's largest highway construction firms, Cone Bros. Contracting Co., is the target for an all-out organizing and contract drive.

An overwhelming majority of the firm's 1,100 workers have already signed cards with unions in the building and construction trades fields. The problem is to keep cards current, since turnover is high.

Top AFL-CIO national and state officials have joined in mapping strategy for the drive. Dir. John W. Livingston of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization came to this city to work with committees in planning the campaign.

Card Check Asked

A widely publicized meeting with company officials found them buttressed by attorneys from one of the south's law firms with a long record of stalling unionization. The company agreed to submit the representation case to an National Labor Relations Board election but union officials declined in view of the firm's previous history of defeating attempts at organizing through delaying tactics.

Instead, union representatives countered, representation could be decided on the basis of an immediate card check or an election within a few days by some impartial individual or group.

The company refused on both counts and a letter strong in paternalistic tones was in every worker's pay envelope almost at once.

Wages Major Issue

It is the issue of wages that has made organization so imperative at Cone Bros. Skilled craftsmen get $1.35 or $1.40 an hour and those doing less complicated work get only the $1 an hour, or slightly higher.

Cone's road building projects extend up and down and across the state. Living conditions for many workers were described by one union official as "unbelievable, the kind you'd have to see to believe." From Monday through Friday, he related, the workers live in lean-tos in swamps "where mosquitoes just chew you alive."

Pres. J. W. Hughes of Teamsters Local 79 here said the organizing drive includes the highway building operations, the company's Tampa Sand & Material Co., a materials operation in St. Petersburg, a concrete block plant, pre-stressed concrete plant, asphalt plant and bridge construction projects.

HIGH ROAD TO ORGANIZING is surveyed by national, state and local AFL-CIO officials involved with organizing Cone Bros., one of Florida's largest highway building firms. At meeting in Tampa are Pres. Frank Roche of Florida Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO Reg. 6 Dir. Charles H. Gillman, Organizing Dir. John W. Livingston, Pres. Ted Davis of Tampa Building Trades Council and Pres. J. W. Hughes of Tampa Teamsters Local 79.

House Votes to Raise U. S. Pay 11 Percent

The House has underscored its opposition to the Eisenhower Administration's substandard pay policies by overwhelmingly approving an 11 percent pay hike for the government's one million classified employes.

The vote was 329 to 59—71 more than needed to override a presidential veto, which Republican leaders said they were sure would be forthcoming if the measure passes the Senate.

Earlier, the House, by a 10 to 1 margin, had voted a $546 across-the-board increase for postal workers.

In the Senate, Democratic leaders were pressing for quick action on the two House bills. The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee has approved bills giving a similar hike to postal workers and a 7.5 percent increase to classified workers.

Spokesmen for government and postal workers' unions said that an effort is being made to persuade the Senate to accept the House bills in order to avoid the need for a conference. The plan is known to have the support of several Senate Democratic leaders.

The Administration has opposed any pay increase for government workers on grounds that it would lead to inflation. Rep. Charles Halleck (R-Ind.) and several other Republicans argued in the House that the measures would cost nearly $900 million and were headed for a veto.

But Reps. George Miller (D-Calif.); James Davis (D-Ga.); Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.) and others said that government workers were the victims of inflation and that the pay increases were needed to maintain their living standards.

Before final passage, the House rejected by a vote of 110 to 71 a motion of Rep. E. A. Cederberg (R-Mich.) to substitute the 7.5 percent increase provided in the Senate bill.

It then voted down, 319 to 70, an amendment by Rep. Edward H. Rees (R-Kan.) to send the bill back to committee with instructions to report out a flat 5 percent cost-of-living increase measure.

400 Work Overtime To Aid Fire Victim

Portland, Ore.—More than 400 members of Machinists Local 63 put in a four-hour-day—at premium rates—on a recent Saturday at the Iron Fireman plant here to help out a tragedy-stricken fellow-worker.

Their pay checks, totalling about $5,800, were turned over to Gerry Gaage, 24. He and his wife recently lost their three small daughters and virtually all their possessions when fire destroyed their suburban home. Arrangements for the benefit were worked out by union and company officials.

Postal Rate Boost Voted by House

The House by a vote of 256 to 129 has approved and sent to the Senate a bill backed by Pres. Eisenhower to add $500 million annually to postal charges.

Voting for passage of the bill were 171 Republicans and 85 Democrats. Opposing it were 125 Democrats and four Republicans.

Most of the added revenue would come from a rise in the cost for mailing a first class letter from 3 to 4 cents. This would add some $314.7 million a year to the cost of mailing letters, although this class of mail is already paying its way.

Most of the present $650 million-a-year postal deficit comes from classes of mail used primarily by business. Under the bill, postcards would cost 3 cents instead of 2 and air mail would go up from 6 to 7 cents.

Oil Workers Urge Legislation To Minimize Automation Perils

Chicago—A resolution calling for legislation to "assure full employment and minimize hardships" as automation becomes more widespread has been adopted at the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers convention. The resolution called also for a collective bargaining policy "for a shorter work week, wage guarantees, retraining programs, adequate relocation policies, some form of layoff remuneration, broadened security and early retirement programs."

Radiation Hazards

A high spot of the convention was a panel discussion of radiation hazards in the atomic energy industry, the general conclusion being that as the industry expands, the unions must see to it that there is no compromising with safety standards and safeguards for wage earners in nuclear plants.

Dr. George V. LeRoy, professor in the Dept. of Medicine at the University of Chicago and a nuclear medicine researcher, suggested that unions should look to the medical profession for advice and help on questions of radiation hazards.

"The safety standards are adequate," he declared, but unions should be sure that "in a competitive pricing situation, there is no compromise of health standards."

Union Safety Role

Another expert, Dr. Robert J. Hasterlik, associate director of the University of Chicago's Argonne Cancer Research Hospital, stressed that unions "have the right to insist" that automation plants "have modern monitoring services and devices such as film badges worn by workers."

At the same time he suggested that the worker has a responsibility, too—he must cooperate by always wearing his badge and learning to trust this and other monitoring systems.

"Radiation can be measured in small amounts and industry knew it was dangerous before it began work in this field," Dr. LeRoy pointed out. "In the 15 years or so since the nuclear industry began," he said, "between 60 and 70 people have been injured and two or three deaths have come from laboratory explosions. "In contrast," he continued, "no chemical industry has as good a record."

Dr. LeRoy explained that "many of us in medicine at the present time view radiation in industry as simply another one of the hazardous things that go with industry in general. We know very much less about some chemicals that cause injury than we do about radiation."

He added, however, that the burden is heavy on the medical profession and on management to keep workers under established maximums of exposure to radiation for, "we are not able to determine an overdose at the present time."

Council Hits Shortcomings In Farm Labor Program

Chicago—The plight of migratory farm workers has become "one of the most serious social and economic shortcomings of America," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared. "The major cause of this regression has been the greatly increased reliance of agricultural employers upon foreign workers," it added.

A resolution on migratory agricultural labor noted that the number of legally imported Mexican farm workers has risen to nearly half a million a year.

The council charged that by "successfully lobbying against adequate appropriations for the Labor Dept." for enforcement of contract terms, agricultural employers have "generally succeeded in defeating the clear intent of Congress" when it set up the Mexican contract labor program.

Broader Standards Urged

It commended the Labor Dept. for establishing minimum housing standards for Mexican workers, and added that "we believe that similar standards are needed with respect to the feeding of Mexican nationals and, perhaps, with respect to community facilities."

It called such actions, however, "peripheral to the basic problem." This is "the creation of artificial labor surpluses through the importation of foreign workers when United States workers are available but will not do the job except at a decent wage."

"Such artificially created 'surpluses' can have no other effect than that of driving wages downward," it declared.

Northwest Program Hailed

The resolution pointed to the way the Mexican program is operated in the Pacific Northwest as "proof" that if administered properly it "need not bring the evil effects which have generally accompanied it."

It said that the regional office of the Labor Dept. in this area, backed by AFL-CIO organizations in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, has successfully "resisted pressures" and reduced the number of Mexican workers imported. At the same time, it has raised wages paid to both Mexican and domestic farm workers to not less than the national minimum for industrial workers.

Council Study Of Organizers Union Set

Chicago—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the Executive Council "will try to work out," the issue of an organizers union.

The Field Representatives Federation, an unaffiliated organization which says it represents a majority of the AFL-CIO field staff, petitioned Aug. 9 in Baltimore for an NLRB election to win bargaining rights.

Meany said he could not envisage a normal collective bargaining relationship between the AFL-CIO and a union of its field representatives whose members are also members of other AFL-CIO unions which recommended them for their posts.

The council was not of a mind to charter the FRF, Meany continued.

Organizers are certainly "in a different position from office employes," he declared. The field representatives are promoted from positions in the trade unions and they are appointed on the recommendation of the unions to which they belong. These unions also can and do serve as grievance machinery for the individual organizers.

The field representatives, he added, are "part of management." In a sense they speak for the AFL-CIO and they do not have a "normal" employer-employe relationship with the AFL-CIO.

He said the council would not at present agree to a labor board consent election.

Green Fund Awards $140,000 To Religious, Medical Groups

Additional grants from the William Green Memorial Fund to religious and medical organizations, totaling $140,000, have been announced by AFL-CIO George Meany.

About $200,000 remains in the fund raised by gifts from former AFL unions as a memorial to the late AFL president, who died in 1952, and will be allocated to other worthy causes.

The latest gifts announced were: Deborah Tuberculosis Sanatorium and Hospital, Browns Mills-in-the-Pines, N. J., $40,000.

District of Columbia Chapter, National Research Foundation for Cystic Fibrosis, for cystic fibrosis research clinic at Children's Hospital, Washington, $25,000.

The Foundation for Religious Action in the Social and Civil Order, Washington, to create the William Green Memorial Library for use by the foundation's National Committee on American Education in Communism, $25,000.

The Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, New York, to finance research in the two diseases, $25,000.

The Religion and Labor Foundation, Inc., Columbus, O., to establish fellowship groups composed of clergymen and representatives of organized labor, $25,000.

Wisconsin Labor Backs Proxmire for Senate

Milwaukee—Both of Wisconsin's major labor bodies, the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and the State CIO Council, have endorsed William Proxmire, Democratic nominee for the senate in the state's special election Aug. 27.

The seat, vacated by the death of the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy, will be contested for by Proxmire and the Republican nominee, Walterter Kohler, former Wisconsin governor.

The State CIO endorsement was announced by Pres. Charles M. Schultz and the WSFL pronouncement was made by Pres. George Haberman.

In announcing the WSFL position, Haberman declared that support for Proxmire was imperative because "Kohler has clearly demonstrated during his three terms as governor that he is not, and never was a friend of labor."

The election of Kohler, the WSFL chief warned, would help the Administration put over its big business program at the expense of the farmer, small business and the workers.

Schultz and CIO Sec.-Treas. Ross Baum issued a joint statement declaring that "Wisconsin voters have their best chance in 25 years to send a forward-looking U.S. senator to Washington.

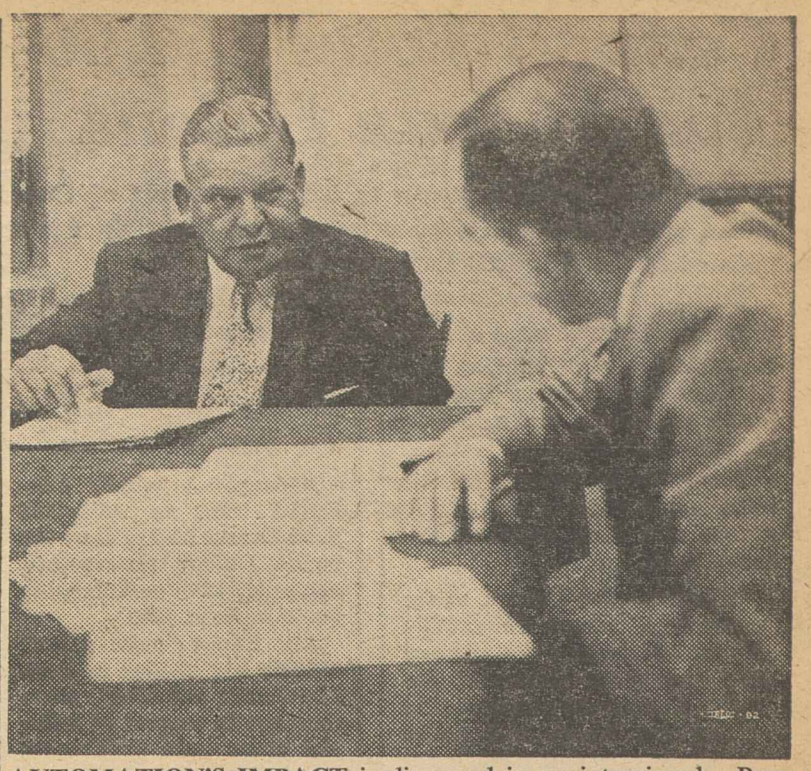
"We urge all of our affiliates, and rank and file membership to register for voting in this all-important election, and to begin now to mobilize a big vote on election day."

Railway Labor's Political League, speaking for the nation's railroad unions, unanimously endorsed Proxmire. The official publication of the railway brotherhoods, Labor, said that "Rail unions are convinced that Proxmire is the kind of man urgently needed in the United States to carry on the ideals of LaFollette in the light of modern needs."

Optimism for a Proxmire victory was high among many labor leaders in the Badger state. In 1954, Kohler and Proxmire were opponents for the governorship and Proxmire came within 35,000 votes of beating the incumbent Republican.

Since that time, the state Republican party has suffered a serious split with the formal GOP organization cool to Kohler. The latter beat the organization's favorite, Glenn R. Davis, in the primary by fewer than 10,000 votes and many Davis supporters have threatened to sit out the Aug. 27 vote.

Proxmire received labor support in his previous attempts at public office and has established a statewide reputation as an outstanding liberal and indefatigable campaigner.



AUTOMATION'S IMPACT is discussed in an interview by Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks. A union should be consulted before the machinery is installed, Harrison said. Asking the questions is Executive Editor Joseph Kizzia of Railway Age.

Cooperation Can Ease Automation Impact

When a firm decides to introduce automated machinery, the time to consult a union is before that machinery is ever purchased.

That's the view of Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks expressed in an interview in Railway Age. Automation of paper work is becoming an increasingly serious problem to Harrison's union although he sees no immediate need for an agreement on a national basis to cover the introduction of automated equipment.

Notification Essential

"We want to be advised about when the machines will be installed, and what employes are to be affected and such other changes in the work procedures that will affect the employes' jobs," Harrison said.

"The operation of these machines calls for a lot of advance planning. This involves computer applications —methods, coding, flow charting, etc.,—and the conversion from former methods to new methods by putting the work into 'machine language'."

Harrison said that when a carrier (firm) has determined upon acquiring a so-called "giant brain" which may affect the number or quality of employes, the Brotherhood should be notified and given full particulars.

All of the possible adverse effects on workers should be brought into the open early, he believes. The workers likely to be involved in the change of methods are thus given a chance "to plan their personal affairs and obligations to meet this change."

How to Cushion Impact

"In order to cushion the impact of the change from the old to the new machine method, it is our position that reductions in force should be only that brought about by natural attrition, resignations, retirements, etc." the AFL-CIO vice president said.

Attrition would not be a slow process, he went on, since "normal attrition is certainly no less than 5 percent annually. So the simple approach of not filling end positions when there are vacancies will avoid unemployment while the carrier obtains a substantial payroll saving that will increase each year."

A less desirable plan, Harrison added, would be for the carrier to provide a severance pay and supplemental unemployment benefit that would insure affected employes full pay for a stipulated period of time.

The BRC position on automation, he continued, is not one of opposition to the introduction of machinery and new methods to perform work. "But we are well aware that such progress means a loss in total employment for railroad workers," he said.

Union Label Week Backed by Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has proclaimed the week beginning with Labor Day as Union Label Week, in accordance with the long-standing tradition.

"I urge all affiliated organizations," he wrote Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., "to remind their members through official publications or otherwise that during the week . . . all trade unionists should look for the union label before they buy and patronize services bearing the union shopcard and button.

"In this way, all of us can help to protect the standards which have been established through long years of struggle. In this way, we can make certain that the workers of America will enjoy even higher standards in the future."

Labor-Opposed Reactor Given House Approval

The House has turned thumbs down on all proposals for federal construction of atomic power plants despite a contrary recommendation from the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. At the same time it voted 213 to 185 to authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to spend $4.2 million on the controversial fast-breeder reactor now under construction near Monroe, Mich.

The actions, which came on the AEC appropriations bill, were both major victories for the Administration—and the private power companies.

Rep. Sterling Cole (R-N. Y.), who led the fight against the recommendations of the joint committee, charged that for the government to undertake construction would put it "right in the middle of public power."

Charge U.S. Lags

Democratic sponsors, however, argued that the present "partnership" program being undertaken at industry's own pace has "stalled" U.S. development of atomic power so that this country is already behind some European nations.

The AFL-CIO supported the bill recommended by the joint committee.

The House action in voting funds for the Michigan reactor came as AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged the AEC to "suspend the permit issued for this reactor of the Power Reactor Development Co. at Lagoona Beach until there is reasonable assurance that its operation would present no hazard to the public."

In a letter to AEC Sec. W. B. McCool, Meany pointed out that the reactor was being built in a densely populated area which includes the metropolitan areas of Detroit, Mich., and Toledo, O.

"We do not object to the development of this type of reactor," Meany said. "We do object to its construction in a population area in the present state of the art.

"Progress in atomic development must be kept consistent with public safety."

Opposed by Unions

The PRDC reactor has been opposed on grounds that it is unsafe by the Auto Workers; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and Papermakers. Hearings on the unions' charges before the AEC were completed last week, and attorneys for both sides now have about two months to prepare proposed findings.

Meanwhile, the U.S. comptroller general told Congress that he can find no legal flaws in the AEC contract for construction of the reactor.

His report said the contract was within the commission's authority, but added that "we express no opinion" on safety and financial questions raised by the unions in their suit to halt construction.

Court Voids 'Wreck' Law In California

San Francisco — San Benito County's month-old "right-to-work" ordinance has been ruled illegal by Superior Court Judge Stanley Lawson.

Following up his earlier refusal to grant an injunction sought by Ted Chavez, Gilroy painting contractor, against the union shop practices of a local union of the Painters, Lawson held that the statute conflicts with existing federal legislation. A local governmental body does not have jurisdiction in the matter, he ruled.

Lawson pointed out that the union shop is permitted by federal legislation except where a state or territory prohibits it. The State of California, he added, has legislated on the subject of union security and in so doing has held that the closed shop as well as the union shop is lawful.

The expression "state or territorial law" does not include the political subdivisions thereof, Lawson declared, and therefore "the permission granted to the state has not been extended to its political subdivisions."

Labor has won similar victories in court against local "right-to-work" ordinances in Tehama County and the city of Palm Springs. The California state federation of labor recently established a state defense fund to fight activities of the California Association of Employers which is seeking to impose "wreck" laws at the city and county levels of government.

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WITH THE NEWS

IUD Convention Scheduled Oct. 31 In Washington

The call for the second constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has gone out to all affiliates. The two-day session will be held Oct. 31-Nov. 1 in Washington, D. C.

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey said in the call the convention will consider problems of automation, a review of legislative matters, operation of the work jurisdiction procedure and the operation of the internal disputes agreement.

About 40 staff representatives of IUD affiliates attended a week-long institute on labor law and legislation at the University of Wisconsin, School for Workers. The group studied legal problems in organizing, bargaining unit issues, collective bargaining and the Taft-Hartley Act, NLRB procedures and arbitration.

TVA Gets Nod To Float Bonds

Washington — The Senate has approved and sent to the House a bill to permit the Tennessee Valley Authority to issue $750 million in revenue bonds to expand its power facilities.

Such a step has been called for by the AFL-CIO as necessary to break the deadlock over TVA financing. In recent years, Congress has refused to vote new appropriations for steam plants although the TVA area faces a serious power shortage by 1959 unless they are built.

The vote on final passage was 61 for to 20 against.

Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.) urged the House to give speedy approval "to a plan at least as good as that of the Senate."

"The Senate bill," he said, "is not all that the friends of TVA want, but it is a bill, I believe, that we can live with."

Council Votes $50,000 For African Unions

Chicago—A $50,000 project to help the workers of Central Africa build unions and develop trade union leadership was announced by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Based on recommendations by Vice-Pres. A. Philip Randolph, who visited several areas of Africa after the recent ICFTU congress, the project calls for bringing 10 to 12 "promising" African trade unionists to America for trade union education and training.

The AFL-CIO will pay for their travel and subsistence here, and for a time after their return to their native lands.

The Executive Council, at the same time, saluted the striking Transport Workers in Lodz and condemned the actions of the Polish Communist government in calling out troops and police "ruthlessly to suppress this legitimate expression of the workers' discontent."

The council called upon the State Dept. and the UN secretary general to seek the immediate release from prison of an Israeli seaman seized when a Danish ship recently moved through the Suez Canal. He was freed the same day.

The council said that the "arbitrary arrest" of Rafael Eylon by the Egyptian authorities was a violation of international agreements and of the "traditional law of the sea guaranteeing the seaman's right to follow his calling in freedom."

Lauds African Program

The importance of the AFL-CIO program to help African workers was emphasized by Pres. George Meany. He noted that the Executive Council feels Africa has become a "most important part of the world" where the struggle between the forces of communism and democracy is becoming more sharp.

"We believe that the development of free trade unions in Africa can be very important in the outcome of this decisive struggle," Meany said.

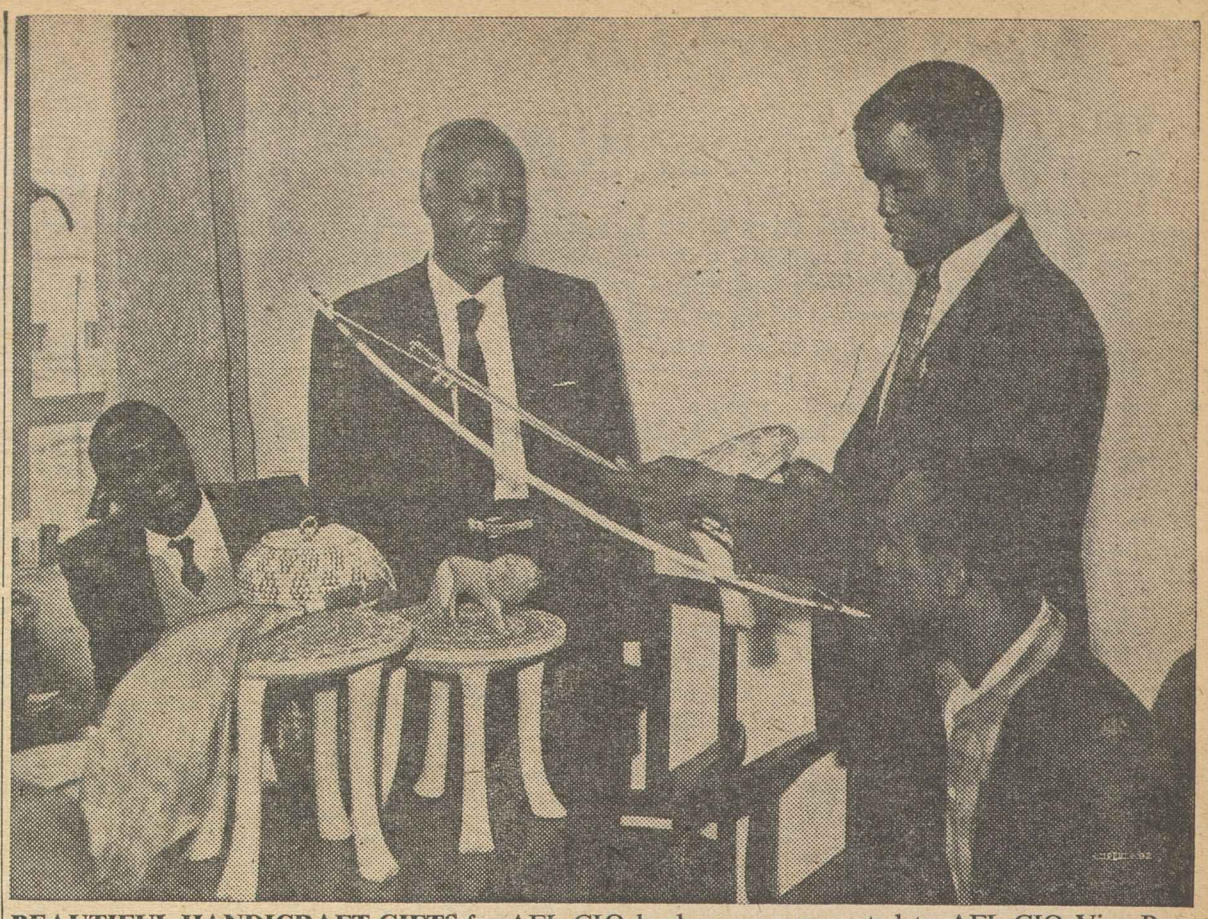
Most of Central Africa, south of the Sahara Desert, is a colonial area where trade unions are still in the first stages of development and where resistance to trade unionism from employers and colonial authorities has always been severe.

Meany Spurns Reply To Soviet 'Unions'

Chicago—A widely publicized letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany from the Soviet Union's government-controlled labor outfit is going to go unanswered.

The Soviet "trade union" officials had written to Pres. Eisenhower and Meany some time ago in support of a Soviet propaganda position on atomic bomb tests.

Asked by a reporter whether he would reply, Meany said, "they're not real unions. We don't correspond with agencies of the Soviet government."



BEAUTIFUL HANDICRAFT GIFTS for AFL-CIO leaders were presented to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph (second from right) when he visited Kenya to turn over to the Kenya Federation of Labor an AFL-CIO grant of $35,000 for the construction of a new trade union educational center.

Council Asks Ike to Back Proposed ILO Treaties

Chicago—Pres. Eisenhower was asked by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to send two proposed treaties approved by the Intl. Labor Organization to the Senate for ratification. In separate resolutions, the council asked for full U.S. support of ILO actions aimed at ending slave labor, a fight in which the labor movement supplied the leadership, and at assuring freedom of association.

"The continued existence of systems of forced labor, notably in the Communist world, as amply substantiated by United Nations-ILO reports, is an outrage against human dignity and a threat to freedom everywhere," said one resolution.

"The United States should assert moral leadership in the effort to bring an end to this shocking and inhuman violation of the basic rights of man. We therefore strongly urge the President to immediately forward this convention to the U.S. Senate for ratification."

The treaty on freedom of association and the protection of the right to organize was adopted by the ILO in 1948.

It should be sent to the Senate, the council maintained, in recognition of "the importance of providing freedom of association to all peoples of the world," and in compliance with "the moral responsibilities of the U.S. to provide progressive leadership in the promotion of basic human rights."

Reuther, Keenan To Attend TUC

Chicago—The AFL-CIO will send two fraternal delegates to the annual convention of the British Trades Union Congress, which opens at Blackpool, England, Sept. 2.

The delegates are UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec. Joseph Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Both are AFL-CIO vice-presidents.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had been originally scheduled as a member of the delegation.

He explained, however, that because of a heavy schedule of work and his forthcoming assignment in mid-September as a member of the U. S. delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, he felt he could not leave the country at this time.

Labor Urges Congress Ease Immigration Bars

Three pending bills which would liberalize the immigration laws "all contain some good" but don't go far enough, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Hyman H. Bookbinder testified before the Senate Immigration subcommittee.

The measures carry the names of Senators Arthur Watkins (R-Utah); Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.) and John Kennedy (D-Mass.).

"None of them makes any changes in the present law," Bookbinder said. "But each would provide needed relief in some given areas."

Bookbinder's appearance marked the first time that an AFL-CIO spokesman had testified before the subcommittee on immigration legislation, though representatives of the prior AFL and CIO had urged liberalization of such laws.

Labor's Position Summarized

He recounted the AFL-CIO's continued insistence on the easing of regulations barring the entrance of thousands of citizens of foreign nations who hope to become Americans, summarizing organized labor's position as laid down by the founding convention and subsequent meetings of the Executive Council.

"The U.S. must be better prepared to handle new situations like Hungary which may arise," he said. "There should never again be even a question about our ability and our willingness to provide a haven for refugees from Communist or other oppression. We must demonstrate our good faith and be prepared to help those who risk all to extend the frontiers of freedom."

He expressed regret that Congress again must act quickly in the final days of a session. While to expect a complete overhauling of the basic immigration system now is "not realistic," he said, some specific objectives can be legislated, with no need for extensive hearings or discussion.

Status for Hungarians

"If any legislation is to be adopted this year," Bookbinder said, " it must be recognized that there will have to be quick agreement on some combination of the various proposals which have been made.

"Permanent status should be made possible for the Hungarian refugees and for certain skilled workers and their families; permission should be granted for the unused 18,000 members of the Refugee Relief Act; consideration should be shown for tubercular relatives of U.S. citizens.

"Quota 'mortgages' should be removed; the utmost allowance should be made for orphans chosen for adoption by Americans; fingerprinting requirements should be made more flexible."

At the very least, he maintained, Congress should adopt the "very modest" proposal in the Kennedy bill to redistribute unused quotas.

'Foreign-Sounding' Names Stud List of U. S. Heroes

The Senate Immigration subcommittee hearing testimony on pending bills has had two long lists of "foreign-sounding" names read to it.

The first was supplied by William Furlong, representing the Sons of the American Revolution. They were culled from newspapers, he said, and were "the names of notorious gangsters, gamblers and the racketeers."

"Their national origin is proclaimed by their names," he added. "They are largely from southern and eastern Europe."

The second list was supplied a few days later by AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Hyman H. Bookbinder. It, too, was made up of names taken from newspapers.

"I may not be able to pronounce them the way they should be pronounced," he apologized, "but I will do my best: Achesay, Antolak, Bertoldo, Birkhimer, Bjorklund, Cawetzka, Dalessandro, De Castro, Devershian, Finkenbiner, Kimbro, Schvenk, Oresko, Vlug, Shambaugh, Westerhold, Stahel, Mestrovitch, Grabiarz, Savacool, Krotiak, Gumpertz, Prussman, Sype, DeCesnola and Sjogren.

"I wonder if Mr. Furlong would be able to recognize these names. I will help him out and tell him that all are winners of the Congressional Medal of Honor. I do not know from what countries these men come or where they live today, if they still do, but I know they have all added new glory to the American story.

Train Dispatchers Win Pay Hike for 3,300

Chicago—The Train Dispatchers Association has signed a three-year contract covering 3,300 members employed by 95 railroads.

The pact calls for a first-year increase equivalent to 12.5 cents an hour retroactive to last Nov. 1. Second- and third-year boosts amount to 7 cents an hour and are effective Nov. 1. A portion of the second-year raise will be used to pay costs of an insurance program. The ATDA is a recent affiliate of the AFL-CIO.

Kenya Labor Gets Grant From AFL-CIO

Kenya, East Africa—The concern of American workers for the struggling trade union movement here was demonstrated when an AFL-CIO grant of $35,000 was presented to the Kenya Federation of Labor to help in the construction of a labor educational center.

The formal presentation was made by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters, at a meeting attended by 40 or more of the 50-member KFL general council.

In turning over the grant, Randolph outlined its purpose and described the interest of the AFL-CIO in the effort of the African workers to build their own labor movement, raise their standards of living and improve their social conditions.

KFL Assistant Gen. Sec. Arthur A. Ochawada, in a brief speech of acceptance, voiced the deep gratitude and sincere appreciation of the African workers for the grant. He assured Randolph that it would be scrupulously used for the purpose for which it was intended, and that the African workers will never let down their American brothers.

The AFL-CIO authorized the grant as the result of a plea by Tom Mboya, KFL general secretary who recently was elected a member of the Kenya Paliament, during a visit to the U.S. earlier this year.

Randolph said the proposed center is significant not only to Kenya workers, but to the free trade union spirit throughout Africa. He predicted it will be of major importance in helping emphasize to African workers the fact that sound trade union organizations can only be built within the framework of a democracy, and that totalitarian dictatorships — whether of left or right—are enemies of workers everywhere.

Council Delays Decision On Union Name Change

Chicago—Further meetings will be held on a request that the AFL-CIO Executive Council authorize the Office Employes Intl. Union to change its name to the Office and Professional Employes Intl. Union.

The Newspaper Guild had filed a formal complaint that the change in name might lead to jurisdictional disputes in organizing white collar workers.

Griepentrog Elected New AIW President

St. Louis—Carl W. Griepentrog won election as president of the Allied Industrial Workers at a special convention here. Griepentrog, director of the union's Region 9 located in Milwaukee, defeated Edward T. Donahue, 321 to 180.

The new president took over the gavel from Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who was serving as temporary chairman following the resignation of Pres. Earl Heaton and the other officers.

The AIW, formerly the AFL United Auto Workers, was under an AFL-CIO mandate to clean up its affairs.

Amendments Adopted

Amendments to the union's constitution were adopted unanimously. They are intended to prevent future violations of the AFL-CIO ethical practices codes. One such amendment requires at least 18 signatures on any application for a charter for a local union to bar formation of "paper locals."

Another amendment bans any international union officer from receiving any compensation for duties he might render a local union. This was understood to be aimed at practices charged to Anthony Doria, former secretary-treasurer of the AIW, who got substantial amounts of money from a Chicago local as its financial secretary.

Seek Recovery of Funds

The convention also voted to try and recover $25,000 from Doria and cheered McGavin's demand that they get this money and also refuse to pay another $25,000 for which Doria holds the union's notes.

There was unanimous support for a resolution approving the ethical practices codes and ordering officers on all levels to carry out the codes.

Named with Griepentrog were Vice Pres. Bert Bakinger and Sec.-Treas. Gilbert Jewell.

2 AFL-CIO Staffers Get Study Grants

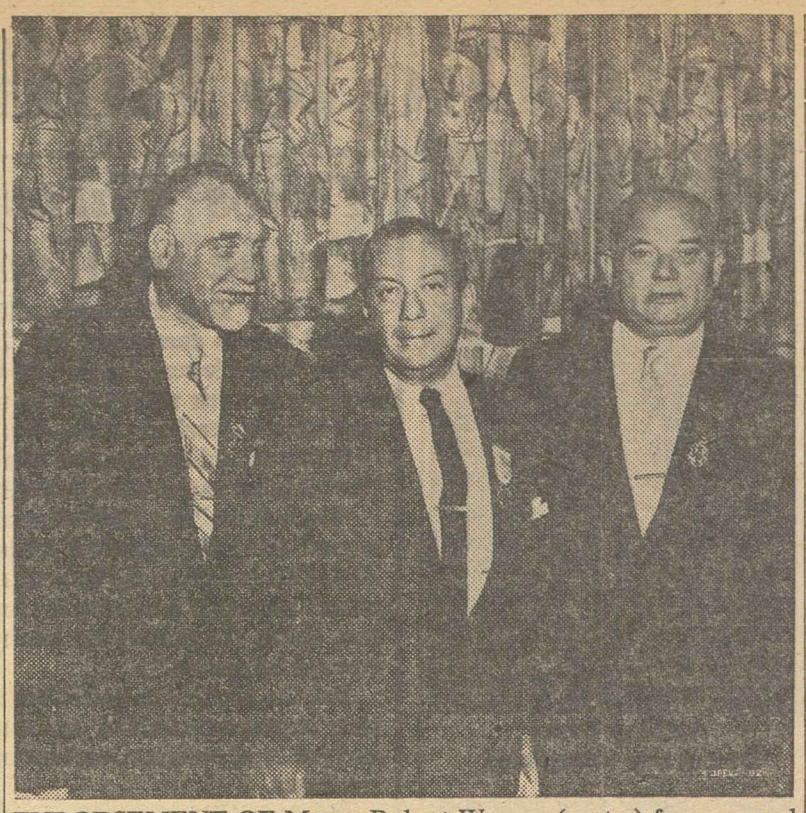
Seven trade unionists, including two members of the AFL-CIO headquarters staff, will enlarge their knowledge of the labor movement by study in Great Britain during the coming school year.

Hy Kornbluh, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, has received a senior Fulbright scholarship grant and will study the education program of the British Transport and General Workers Union at the University of London.

Nancy Pratt of the Dept. of Research, who writes the column, "Making Ends Meet," for the AFL-CIO News, will study the role of women workers in England under a Fulbright grant.

Research Dir. Frank Hoingsbaum of the Papermakers and Paper Workers, will study Great Britain's social insurance programs, also on a Fulbright scholarship.

Four other union members have received Ruskin scholarships. Three will study phases of tre labor movement at Ruskin College, Oxford—Robert Cooney, Washington, D. C., a Newspaper Guild member and former Washington reporter for Labor's Daily; Wilberforce Jones, Nashville, Tenn., a shop steward and secretary of the Fair Employment Practices Committee of Auto Workers Local 1301; and Morris Pollak, a member of UAW Local 669, Paterson, N. J., who has been serving on the staff of the Intl. Labor Center at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.



ENDORSEMENT OF Mayor Robert Wagner (center) for a second term as chief executive of the metropolis was a high point of the New York State CIO convention. Flanking the mayor are Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers (left) and Council Pres. Louis Hollander.

IUC Convention Backs New York Merger Pact

New York—A formula for merger evolved by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was adopted unanimously by 1,000 delegates to the 17th convention of the New York State CIO Council. Pres. Louis Hollander read a letter from Sec.-Treas. Harold Hanover of the state federation of labor announcing appointment of a committee to work out constitutional and other matters with the CIO group prior to merger. The federation's recent convention said any merger convention would come "not earlier than Oct. 15."

Hollander and Sec.-Treas. Harold J. Garno were re-elected without opposition. Under the Meany formula Garno would retain his present post in a merged body and Hollander would be chairman of the executive board and head of the Committee on Political Education.

"There are still some who quake and fear over merger, but they are really in fear for themselves and their own outmoded way of life," Hollander declared. "No man with a decent respect for his fellows need fear a united organization which has the purpose to carry forward the march of democracy and the achievement of even higher conditions for Americans."

Merger's only outspoken critic at the two-day session was Pres. Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers who argued, among other things, for an extension of the Dec. 5 deadline for unity on the state level.

Wagner Endorsed

Mayor Robert F. Wagner was endorsed for a second term as he gave the cheering delegates the city's official greetings and his own pledge that "New York has always been a good union town and will continue to be as long as I am mayor."

Gov. Averell Harriman struck a popular note with his denunciation of racket unions preying on Puerto Ricans and other minorities.

"It is intolerable," the governor said, "that hoodlums and racketeers in the guise of trade unionists shall be permitted to exploit working men and women in New York state. There is no room for these elements in American life."

He promised appointment of a committee to consider and recommend a manner in which the state government could protect the public and legitimate unions by eliminating the racketeers.

Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers praised the progress of merger on the national level and had high praise for the work of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee. His remarks prefaced unanimous adoption of a resolution endorsing and supporting the committee's work and the codes it promulgated.

Massachusetts Fed Approves Merger Talks

Boston—The green light to continue merger negotiations was given officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor at the 71st annual convention here.

Pres. John A. Callahan and Sec.-Treas.—Legislative Agent Kenneth J. Kelley won unanimous re-election. Callahan made a detailed report to the 700 delegates on the progress of merger talks with the State CIO Council.

The convention's liveliest period came during two hours of debate on the organization's activity in defeating the limited 3 percent sales tax advocated by Gov. Foster Furcolo.

Attacks 'Foster's' Folly

Most of Kelley's legislative report was given over to discussion of the MFL role in spearheading opposition to the sales tax proposal. Kelley labeled it "Foster's folly," and said that "propaganda and pressure were exerted to a shocking degree."

The governor was cheered when he promised he "was not going to talk about the sales tax." He pledged he would always use his veto power on anti-labor legislation.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell advocated a "community action program" in which labor, management, community organizations and local governments would join to meet the nation's increasing need for skilled workers.

Mitchell Hits Racketeers

Commenting on current Senate probes Mitchell urged speedy action by Congress of Administration legislation which "would help good labor leaders rid the labor movement of gangsterism."

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and John E. Powers, Democratic floor leader of the Massachusetts Senate, addressed the convention. The greetings of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany were brought by George Richardson, AFL-CIO special representative.

Oregon Labor Opens Drive to End Job Slump

Klamath Falls, Ore.—A program of action to restore full employment in this state, hit by a slump in the lumber and construction industries, was launched here by the second annual convention of the Oregon State Labor Council.

The AFL-CIO state council, which completed its merger a year ago, took unanimous action in adopting a full-employment program recommended by its officers and by Gov. Robert D. Holmes (D).

Key points in the program are:

1—The promotion of new and diversified industry.

2—Active support for the governor's new Dept. of Planning and Development.

3—Full development of the Northwest's great hydroelectric power potential.

4—Reversal of the Eisenhower Administration's hard money policy, which has depressed the construction, housing and lumber industries.

Al F. Hartung, president of the Intl. Woodworkers of America, described the "double-barrelled blast our members have taken from the Eisenhower Administration's high-interest, tight-money policy, and from automation in the lumber and plywood industry."

Urges Automation Study

Hartung urged the State Labor Council to make a full-scale study of the effect of automation on the state's basic industry "and to determine whether we need a 35-hour workweek or a 30-hour week in order to regain full employment."

The IWA president refuted the claim that higher wages have raised the cost of producing lumber. In 1952, he said, it cost $32.80 to produce 1,000 board feet of lumber. "Wages have gone up about 25 cents an hour since then," Hartung reported, "but it now costs 63 cents less to produce the same amount of lumber because of higher productivity."

Holmes urged "fullest participation by labor in the army of eager and optimistic Oregonians who are determined to bring new payrolls to our state and to revitalize our economy."

Officers Re-elected

The 403 delegates re-elected Pres. J. D. McDonald, Executive Secy. James T. Marr, Legislative Dir. George Brown, four vice-presidents and 16 executive board members representing geographical subdivisions of the state. They will serve until 1959, when the number of vice-presidents will be reduced to two and executive board members to 13.

Paring down the number of officers had originally been scheduled at this convention, but action was deferred when it was agreed that former CIO unions might receive inadequate representation.

The executive board was instructed to present to the 1958 convention a new method of electing officers, based on referendum vote by local unions after nominations at the convention.

A highlight of the convention was the presentation of $500 college scholarships to three high school seniors.

Everett Kassalow Joins Auto Workers Staff

Detroit—Everett M. Kassalow, labor advisor for the Intl. Cooperation Administration in France, has joined the staff of the new Special Projects Dept. of the Auto Workers.

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Probe Links Dio to Hoffa in N.Y. Drive

AIW Paid Big Sum to Oust Leaders

By Willard Shelton

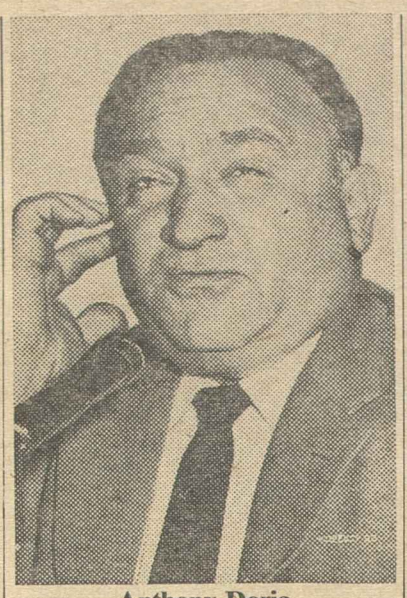
The McClellan special Senate committee plodded slowly into the story of how John Dioguardi (Johnny Dio) and underworld friends were ousted from the old AFL Auto Workers—and how it eventually cost the union hundreds of thousands of dollars to change its leadership.

The committee also began unraveling the detailed story of how Dio, described by witnesses as a "friend" of Teamsters Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa, shifted his former UAW-AFL lieutenants into control of Teamsters "bogus" or "paper" locals in New York in an intra-union political power play.

John O'Rourke, who took over the presidency of Teamsters New York Joint Council 16 in 1956-57 with Hoffa's backing, invoked the Fifth Amendment and declined to answer committee questions. He refused to state his occupation or how long he had been in the labor movement.

Two other Teamster officials linked to Hoffa also invoked the Fifth Amendment in declining to answer questions. They were Anthony (Tony Ducks) Corallo and Sam Goldstein, the latter awaiting sentence with Dio in a $30,000 shakedown conviction.

Two Dio associates who shifted to the Teamsters in 1955—Joseph Curcio and George Baker—also invoked the Fifth in refusing to answer questions on how they became associated with Teamsters bogus locals—locals with no members—and arranged for 42 disputed votes to be cast in the February 1956 election fight for control of Teamsters Joint Council 16 in New York.



Anthony Doria
Denies any wrongdoing

Other witnesses were more communicative.

Admit Bogus Role

Three relatives, associates and friends of Dio henchmen testified that their names were used as "officers" of the bogus locals, although they were not in fact "officers" or even dues-paying members.

These were Anthony Simontacci, a "neighbor" of Curcio's, who has never paid a Teamsters initiation fee or dues but was listed as "president" of one local; Basil Koschel, a Curcio brother-in-law; and Anthony Barbera, a "friend" of Baker's.

The impounded ballots from the Joint Council 16 election show, said Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy, that votes of all these "officers" were cast for O'Rourke, the Hoffa candidate for the presidency, against Martin Lacey, then incumbent president. Lacey was backed by Teamsters Vice Pres. Thomas L. Hickey.

Testimony on Letters

The 42 disputed ballots from the bogus locals were never counted, testimony showed, but after Lacey won re-election by a narrow plurality he announced that he would not run again, and O'Rourke replaced him this year.

A bookkeeper in former Local 649 of the old UAW-AFL, Mrs. Mildred Warschauer, testified that she typed letters in that office appealing both to Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck and the joint council that the "bogus" locals be granted credentials for the New York election.

The letters were written on letterheads purporting to stand for the Teamsters locals, she testified, but all such letterheads actually were delivered by the printer to UAW-AFL Local 649 and the letters were typed in that office.

She said that as of that time five of the Teamsters "locals" had "no membership" so far as her books showed—and that she "kept the books."

A tape-recording of an intercepted telephone conversation between Dio and Anthony Doria, until recently secretary-treasurer of the old AFL Auto Workers, indicated that as early as May 1953 Doria, Dio and Hoffa were interested in shifting a UAW-AFL taxicab local into the Teamsters.

Dio's own organizing of New York taxi drivers was interrupted when an AFL Executive Council committee investigated his background and underworld associations and ordered the charter of Dio's taxi-driver organizing local lifted. The local was not taken into the Teamsters, either.

This investigation was initiated by Ladies Garment Workers Pres. David Dubinsky. Other committee members were George Meany, then AFL secretary-treasurer, and Building Service Employes Pres. William L. McFetridge.

Washburn Testimony

Some curious testimony by Lester Washburn, former UAW-AFL president, indicated that although Dubinsky was "moving heaven and earth" to help the union get rid of Dio, Washburn thought Dio had at one time been on the ILGWU payroll to help organize a Roanoke, Va., plant in 1950.

Dubinsky filed an affidavit stating that Dio had never been an ILGWU organizer, that the Roanoke situation described had occurred in 1945 rather than in 1950, and that Dio actually had represented management, not the union. Dubinsky also offered to appear before the committee to testify.

Lester Heaton, another former UAW-AFL president who succeeded Washburn, told how he paid Dio $16,000 when the latter agreed to leave the union. This money, Heaton said, Dio insisted he had "invested" in union affairs — and Heaton agreed to the payment although no vouchers to support the $16,000 claim were submitted.

Heaton also testified to a link between Hoffa and Dio, remarking, "They were more than speaking acquaintances."

The old AFL Auto Workers changed its name last year to Allied Industrial Workers and in St. Louis this month elected a new slate of officers. The union is on probationary status with the AFL-CIO.

Doria, who demanded some $25,000 when he left the AIW this year, and got it together with notes promising $55,000 more, turned out to be a shouting witness who described Dio as a helpless victim of cruel society, who really wanted to be a "respected" labor leader.

Asked how it happened that Dio brought into his New York locals of the UAW-AFL a collection of former convicts who were swiftly arrested and indicted on new charges of conspiracy, forgery, extortion and bribery, Doria insisted that Dio just "couldn't say no," and once "wept in a hotel room" as he realized that his "friends were murdering" him.

Asked about Dio's 1955 operation of Equitable Research Associates, Inc., a labor relations firm that specialized in blocking union organization or enforcing "sweetheart" contracts with fringe employers, Doria suggested that this again was because society hadn't treated Dio right and he was "frustrated."

He conceded that as much as $50,000 in cash passed through a "little black box" in his office in 11 years, all unaccounted for, but he insisted he had expended it properly.

He defended as a proper business deal sale of the union's Milwaukee headquarters for $80,000, although the building sold shortly thereafter for $115,000 and then $125,000—and he, in turn, received $25,000 thereafter from his former real estate partner, who handled the first two sales. The $25,000 had "nothing to do" with the building sale, he said.

Goldwater Approves

Doria won the approbation of Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) by denouncing union political activity—and adding that "90 percent" of the reason he faced the committee was his refusal to push political activity or accept the "pressure" of high AFL-CIO officials.

Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) ended Doria's appearance by denouncing the former union official for "improper" activities in a wide range. He said the hearing transcript would be referred to the Justice Dept.

The committee compiled the "hundreds of thousands" figure that it said it cost the Allied Industrial Workers to change leadership by adding up Dio's $16,000, Doria's $80,000, plus some $300,000 in funds in a Chicago local controlled by Angelo Inciso, who departed after another Senate committee charged him with welfare fund corruption.

Times Warns of Using Probe to Weaken Unions

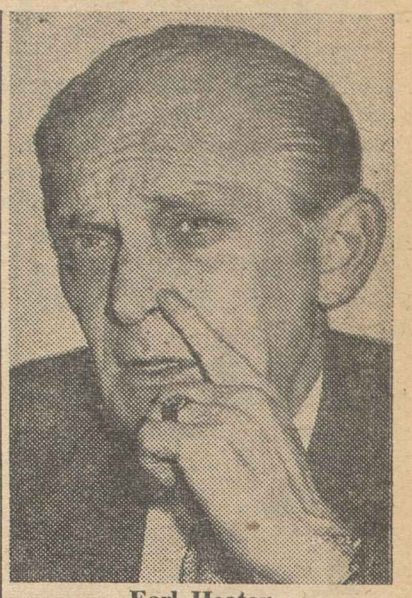
The New York Times has editorially praised the McClellan special Senate committee for "fair and objective" work but warns "there is real danger" its exposure of abuses and racketeering in a few unions will be used by the enemies of organized labor to weaken legitimate unionism.

If this should happen, the Times warns, the effect may be to "forfeit labor cooperation in the fight against corruption."

"On balance" the McClellan committee hearings "have been a good thing for organized labor," the Times states, and the AFL-CIO has given the committee "active support and cooperation" because it is helping the federation to advance toward its own desire "to protect the labor movement from any and all corrupt influences."

But the McClellan committee has been "directed to investigate 'improper activities,' not the broader subject of the place and power of unions in our economic and social life," the Times continues.

"Its legislative recommendations should not go beyond the area to which it has been assigned. Proposals such as an anti-union shop law and the extension of the anti-trust law to labor organizations call for far wider study than the McClellan committee is authorized to make," the editorial concludes.



Earl Heaton
Agreed to $16,000 for Dio

Dubinsky Affidavit Disproves Charge Dio Worked for ILGWU

Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union has filed an affidavit with the McClellan special Senate committee categorically denying any "employment" by ILGWU of John Dioguardi (Johnny Dio), convicted extortioner.

Lester Washburn, former president of the former AFL Auto Workers (now Allied Industrial Workers), testified earlier that he was "informed" that Dio once had been so employed. He also testified first that Dubinsky didn't give him enough help in pushing Dio out of Washburn's own union and then acknowledged that Dubinsky was "moving heaven and earth" to get Dio out.

Dubinsky has voluntarily offered to appear before the McClellan committee to answer questions.

Excerpts from his affidavit follow:

In the spring of 1952, a number of newspaper articles appeared concerning certain racketeer-infested paper unions which had cropped up in New York. Typical was the New York Times story headline: "Worst Invasion by Gangsters Since 1933." Almost all the articles referred to Johnny Dio's control of Local 102 of the United Automobile Workers, AFL.

As a member of the Executive Council, I immediately placed this matter before its next meeting on May 22, 1952. I did so because I felt then, as I do now, that paper and racket-infested locals constitute a serious menace. Acting on my recommendation, the Executive Council of the AFL appointed a three-man committee to explore the invasion of labor by the underworld.

At the Aug. 14, 1952, meeting of the Executive Council Mr. [George] Meany [chairman of the committee] reported that the allegations about the paper charters were well founded, that charters had been given to persons who were not workers or in any other way connected with the labor movement.

About two weeks later Washburn came to my office to discuss this situation with me. I told Washburn about the recent disclosures made by the New York City Anti-Crime Committee concerning Dio. I showed him the newspaper reports about Dio's background and reputation and told him how serious a threat to labor Dio was.

Washburn insisted that he needed more than the Anti-Crime Committee's reports, more than Dio's police record, more than Dio's unsavory reputation before he could oust Dio.

In February 1953 the AFL-CIO Executive Council ordered the UAW-AFL to revoke Local 102's charter. It did not comply. In May 1953 Pres. Meany warned that if the local's charter were not revoked, the AFL would suspend the entire international union. Then and only then was the charter withdrawn.

There is testimony that at my office Washburn "proved" to me that Dio had once worked for the ILGWU on a special assignment from an ILGWU vice president to help the union organize a plant in Roanoke in 1950. I categorically deny that there was any discussion or any reference at all to Dio's alleged employment by the ILGWU.

I have conferred at length both with the ILGWU vice president and with the district manager in charge of the Roanoke organizing campaign. The facts are that the Roanoke shop was organized by our union in 1945, not in 1950, and that Dio was the very opposite of a union representative.

He was held out by the management of the firm to be one of its partners and the union dealt with him as such. He was the firm's representative, not ours; he was on the firm's payroll and not on ours.

In fact, as the employer, Dio was so opposed to our union even after the agreement was signed, that the workers were compelled to go out on strike before the firm would abide by its agreement.

I am proud of the part I played in the introduction of the resolution at the 1940 AFL convention against labor racketeering, the resolution which was the cornerstone for the entire drive against racketeers and their paper locals 12 years later; in raising the question of racketeers and paper locals in 1952 at the Executive Council; in the committee on paper locals which ultimately led to the expulsion of Dio and other labor racketeers; in the ouster of the racketeer-infested ILA; in the formation and work of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee; in the formulation of the Codes of Ethical Practice adopted by the AFL-CIO, including the code against paper locals; and in being the first to propose to the organized labor movement that we must support legislation to insure that racketeers shall have no place in our employe welfare funds.

8-17-57

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, August 24, 1957

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No. 34

Auto, Steel Unions Blast Propaganda on Price Rise

Examine Hoffa On Dio Ties

By Willard Shelton

The McClellan special Senate committee neared the end of its hearings on Teamsters "bogus" locals in New York with an intensive examination of the part played by Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa in this and other projects involving the union.

Hoffa, testifying freely, rejected all imputations that he had consciously done anything wrong. But he indicated, on frequent occasions, that constitutional changes, changes on his part or changes otherwise, would be made to prevent a repetition of events revealed by the committee.

Quizzed on Dio

He gave few categorical answers to questions that might have involved him in difficulty. He replied in such phrases as "to the best of my recollection," "so far as I recall" and occasionally a flat "I don't know."

Hoffa was tied into a 1953 attempt to obtain a Teamsters charter for John Dioguardi (Johnny Dio), who was then running a taxi drivers' organizing campaign in New York through Local 102 of the former AFL Auto Workers.

He acknowledged that on Feb. 9, 1953, Pres. Dave Beck had expressed a desire to get the organizing drive under Teamsters jurisdiction but had ruled out Dio, already a known racketeer, as a person to receive a Teamsters charter.

Hoffa said he could not "recall" any details of a later New York meeting in which he was alleged to have expressed enthusiasm for getting Dio a charter, despite Beck's earlier decision against it. The testimony tying

(Continued on Page 12)

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS which included thousands of dollars in loans from union employers were described by Teamster Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa (above) when he was questioned by McClellan Committee. Dealings with Johnny Dio also were under probe.

Dispute Imperils Right-to-Vote Bill

A partisan dispute imperiled enactment of the right-to-vote bill as Republicans threatened to force "compromises" by holding Congress in session for weeks.

At stake was whether House Republicans under Floor Leader Joseph Martin (R-Mass.) would accept the Senate version of the bill with minor modifications, or would insist on major changes that probably would produce a southern filibuster when the measure returned to the Senate.

Without the help of one or two of the four Republicans on the House Rules Committee, Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) could not count on enough votes to force Rules Chairman Howard Smith (D-Va.), an opponent of all civil rights bills, to call a committee meeting.

The Rules Committee held the key—at least temporarily. Until the bill is acted on by this committee, the House cannot vote on the bill or even vote to send it to a joint House-Senate conference committee for reconciliation of differences.

The committee was reported divided six to six on what kind of action it might take, with the four Republicans demanding a "stronger" bill, in effect lining up with two southern Democratic opponents of any bill to block action.

The original House-passed bill, based squarely on Administration proposals, was modified in the Senate in two major ways:

Sec. III, allowing the Justice Dept. to enforce all integration

(Continued on Page 3)

Leaders Broadcast Labor Day Talks

Four top leaders of the AFL-CIO will be heard in special Labor Day radio broadcasts, the major radio networks have announced.

The schedule follows:

Pres. George Meany, CBS, 10:15 to 10:30 p.m. EDT.

Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, NBC, 9:45 to 10:00 p.m. EDT.

Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, ABC, 8:30 to 8:45 p.m. EDT.

Vice Pres. Al J. Hayes, Mutual, 7:15 to 7:30 p.m. EDT.

Attack 'Scapegoat' Role for Labor

AFL-CIO unions in two of the nation's basic industries have struck back at propaganda blaming workers' wages as the cause of inflation. In Detroit, Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers challenged the Big Three car-makers to reduce prices on 1958 models, and pledged that the union would then take the price cuts into consideration in framing its contract demands next year. In Washington, Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steel Workers said that the union "does not like inflation" and is guided by the fact that rising productivity justifies higher wages with "no inflationary pressure."

Steel Workers

The Steelworkers, protesting against the steel industry's attempt to make the union a "scapegoat" to hide higher profits, told Congress that the industry's 22 price hikes since World War II have been "exorbitant in relation to increased costs."

Earlier, officials of the U. S. Steel Corp. had told the Senate Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee that its price hikes were necessary because of rising labor costs.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, in a statement read at the opening of the union's testimony, branded this claim "utter falsehood."

The latest $6-a-ton price increase which went into effect July 1 was "wholly unwarranted," USWA Research Dir. Otis Brubaker told the committee.

Could Cut Prices

He said that the industry's profit rate before the 1957 price increase was such that it could have cut prices by the same amount instead of raising them, have absorbed all increased costs, and still have earned the highest net profits in its history.

"We resent the repeated charges made in recent years by certain industrial leaders that our union has fostered inflation and has disregarded the welfare of the nation," McDonald, who is an AFL-CIO vice president, declared.

The Steelworkers have been guided in collective bargaining by

(Continued on Page 2)

Auto Workers

The Auto Workers have called on the Big Three automobile manufacturers to join the union in an anti-inflation campaign by reducing prices of their 1958 models by an average of at least $100 per car.

In return, the UAW pledged that it would shape its new contract demands "within the framework of the companies' financial position" after such an adjustment has been made.

The proposal was made by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther to the heads of General Motors, Chrysler and Ford. The three firms produce 93 percent of the passenger cars made in the U.S.

Practical Proposal

Acting after the proposal had been unanimously approved by the union's executive board, Reuther called the offer a "positive and practical proposal for making an effective beginning in stopping and reversing the inflationary trend."

"This is a tangible and effective way for both management and labor to carry out their joint responsibility to all of the American people," he said.

The UAW president noted that the union is already drafting new contract demands and pledged that it "would in any event avoid making recommendations that would necessitate price increases." The present three-year contracts are due to expire in the summer of 1958.

Reuther said the proposed price reduction "would create a wholly

(Continued on Page 2)

More Than 200 Unionists Donate Skills in Hurricane Building Bee

Lake Charles, La.—Delayed a week by the threat of a new tropical storm, the labor-sponsored rebuilding program for victims of Hurricane Audrey resumed here over the weekend.

More than 200 AFL-CIO building trades craftsmen, working in dawn-to-dark shifts on Saturday and Sunday, completed five more homes for needy families in the storm-wrecked coastal area.

This brought to 10 the number of homes built thus far in a unique program of AFL-CIO community services in cooperation with the American Red Cross. Under this project organized labor supplied these skills as a gift to the storm victims. The Red Cross supplied all necessary building materials and household furnishings, also without charge to the recipients.

Involved in this week's building bee were crews of building tradesmen from New Orleans, Shreveport, Baton Rouge, Alexandria, Leesville and Lake Charles.

Five of the crews contained all

(Continued on Page 10)

Council Asks Congress Act Now on Full Disclosure Law

Chicago—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has again called on Congress to enact legislation providing for "the full disclosure of the financial operations and transactions of all health, welfare and pension plans." The statement was adopted here Aug. 15.

"This legislation is essential to protect the interests of beneficiaries and the public at large in the honest and efficient administration of these plans, and to aid the application of ethical standards of conduct by the voluntary organizations and groups concerned," a statement adopted at its meeting here declared.

The council added that there can be no justification for further delay, and that the legislation "can and should be enacted by the present Congress."

"The demand of the commercial insurance lobby and of some employer spokesmen for the privilege of immunity from the disclosure requirement," it continued, "should not be allowed to obstruct the enactment of a comprehensive disclosure law."

The council pledged that the AFL-CIO "will cooperate in every possible way" to assure that such a measure proves, in operation, "to be a fair, efficient and beneficial means of protecting the integrity of these programs upon which the public welfare now so largely depends."

In other actions, the council:

1. Approved a comprehensive program for adequate labor representation on the boards and committees of hospitals, which it described as "among the most important of our community institutions."

2. Called for improvements in state workmen's compensation laws and said that the actions taken by state legislatures this year to improve benefits for workers injured on the job were "extremely disappointing."

Compensation Lags

The workmen's compensation resolution pointed out that nearly two million workers annually suffer injury or disease in the course of employment.

"Forty years ago an injured worker and his family received one-half to two-thirds of his wage loss," it noted. "Today there is hardly a state where compensation repays more than one-third of the wages lost by injured workers and their families."

The council said "too many" legislatures have turned workmen's compensation, which was established as an insurance program for workers injured on the job, into "an unsatisfactory relief program." It called on the AFL-CIO, through its Dept. of Social Security, "to give maximum assistance and cooperation to state federations and councils in their efforts to improve the laws."

The council also received a report from Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept. reporting continued progress in its promotion of union labels, shop cards and service buttons of affiliates.

The report noted that Union Label Week will be celebrated from Sept. 2 to 8 across the nation and said that the 1957 Union-Industries Show, held in May in Kansas City, had met with "unusual success."

CLC Council Meets; Acts On Suspension

Ottawa, Ont. — The executive council of the Canadian Labor Congress at a meeting here confirmed Winnipeg, Man., as the site of the 1958 convention, and Apr. 21 to 25 as the dates.

In other actions, the council:

Voted to notify provincial and local federations and councils that representatives of the suspended Operating Engineers are not eligible for continued participation. The union was suspended from CLC membership, because of constant violations of jurisdictional lines, at an executive council meeting in April.

Heard a report by Organization Dir. Joe MacKenzie that agreements on jurisdiction had been signed by competing unions in the hospital field and the paper box industry.

Paved the way for affiliation of the Railroad Trainmen, which voted to join in a recent referendum, with completed action expected soon.

Decided to step up a continuing campaign for additional financial support for the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and to propose to the government a sharp increase in Canadian assistance to the Colombo Plan, the British confederation's counterpart of the United States' Intl. Cooperation Administration.

Named Executive Vice Pres. Gordon G. Cushing fraternal delegate to the coming congress of the British Trades Union Congress.

Fire Fighters News Drive Is Winning Subscribers

The campaign launched a month ago by Pres. John P. Redmond of the Fire Fighters to place the AFL-CIO News in every firehouse manned by members of his organization is bearing fruit. Already the local unions of Fire Fighters in 57 cities have responded to the suggestion.

Baltimore, with 77 subscriptions, will cover all 1,700 officers and firemen who are members of the union. In addition to placing a copy in the reading room of every firehouse in the city, copies are going to the fireboats Deluge, Cataract, Cascade and D'Alesandro.

The Washington local is covering all 41 of its firehouses. Similar lists have come in from Denver, Ft. Worth, Austin, Tex., Cincinnati, Grand Rapids, Mich., and New Britain, Conn.

Sec.-Treas. William D. Buck pointed out to the Fire Fighters their good fortune in that a single copy in the firehouse reading room could be read by all members of the company. The mounting response came immediately after Buck's letter. The Fire Fighters' elecutive committee is also supporting the campaign.

Meany to Address Mayors Conference

George Meany, AFL-CIO president, will be one of the featured speakers at the 1957 convention of the U. S. Conference of Mayors.

Meany will speak Sept. 9 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York. The conference includes mayors of the major cities of the nation.

WITH INTENSE SERIOUSNESS, a point is discussed during a recess in the recent AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting by (left to right) Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies Garment Workers; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers and Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers.

ORGANIZED LABOR is being used as a whipping boy by steel companies to hide the relationship between industry's desire for greater profits and price increases, Research Dir. Otis Brubaker of the Steelworkers (at head of table) told the Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee. USWA Assistant Research Dir. Marvin Miller is at the right.

Steelworkers Charge Industry 'Profiteering'

(Continued from Page 1)

the "certainty" that increased productivity—that is, steel produced per hour worked by each man—"justifies higher wages and greater benefits for the employes, and exerts no inflationary pressure," he declared.

"Economic disaster would result if labor did not strive to keep up with this increased productivity," McDonald said.

Owes Explanation

"If the steel industry chooses to boost prices despite the increases in productivity, it owes the nation an explanation. To charge the union with being responsible for this situation is not consistent with the facts and figures."

In a detailed 46-page statement, Brubaker marshalled the industry's own figures to show:

1. Price increases have outnumbered wage increases by more than two to one in the postwar period.

2. Wage increases have not "caused" a single steel price rise since the formation of the union 20 years ago.

3. Price increases have resulted in increased revenues to the industry of $3.23 for each $1 of increased wage and "fringe" costs granted to the USWA for the 11 years ending last December.

4. All wage increases gained by the union since 1939 have been more than earned by rising productivity and the industry could have absorbed them out of productivity gains, since "real" productivity increases have significantly exceeded "real" wage gains over the period.

Brubaker said that since 1939 productivity in the steel industry has risen 71.2 percent, while wages have gone up only 52.7 percent. In order for labor to get its "proportionate" share of the fruits of productivity, he pointed out, wage increases would have had to rise by the same amount.

Noting that the latest price rise comes at a time when the industry is operating at a level far below that of 1956 and 1957, Brubaker warned that "this may well mean even less production and less employment."

He said employment in the industry fell from a level of 566,000 in 1956 to 547,000 in April 1957.

Price increases in these circumstances, Brubaker said, raise the question of whether the industry has chosen a course of restricted output at higher prices and more unemployment, as against the other alternative of lower prices, more production and more employment.

UAW Plan Would Curb Inflation

(Continued from Page 1)

new atmosphere for negotiations in which a joint concern for the public interest would be paramount and would foster a cooperative effort to reach a fair and honorable settlement based upon the facts."

"Even more important, however, is the effect such dramatic price action would have on the general economic climate," he added.

Predicts Greater Sales

His letter asserted that a $100 price reduction on a car at the wholesale or factory level would mean an approximate reduction of $140 at the retail level. It predicted that a resultant increase in sales of cars, estimated at a million, would offset the price reduction and "leave profits that would still be at enviable levels from the standpoint of most industrialists."

Reuther then projected arithmetically what each of the three companies' profits would be after the proposed price reduction, assuming that each shared proportionately in the sale of a million more cars.

In every case, he said, the rate of return on investment would remain well above the average of 12.1 percent for all manufacturing.

Reuther said that "if in the course of negotiations, a question should arise as to whether the granting of our demands would necessitate a restoration of part or all of the $100 price reduction, we would be willing to submit that question to impartial review and to be guided in further negotiations by the results of such a review."

Reuther backed up his letters to the manufacturers with another to Pres. Eisenhower asking him to support the union's plan.

Pretty Good Package:

Machinists Triumph In Strike on Coast

San Francisco—More than 8,000 Bay Area Machinists met the challenge of one of modern industry's largest lockouts with disciplined strike action and won.

The California Metal Trades Association, comprising at least 130 employers, yielded to the IAM determination and improved the "final offer" it made six weeks earlier.

IAM Grand Lodge Rep. John Byrnes described the settlement as "a pretty good overall package," adding "we certainly taught the CMTA a darned good lesson that IAM members can't be pushed around."

The dispute claimed national attention when the association ordered its affiliated members to lock out the IAM.

Byrnes said the two-year contract provides 13 to 20 cents an hour in wage boosts this year and next year will see an 11-cents across the board plus a cost of living adjustment. Pay of all premium employes will be based on their shift rate.

The settlement also provides for vacation undiminished by time lost for sickness and accidents up to 13 weeks, and in the case of industrial accidents, up to 26 weeks. There are also improvements in holiday and vacation clauses and insurance benefits.

Hayes Warns Defense Put In Jeopardy

Almost certain permanent loss of skilled manpower will result from current and anticipated layoffs in the aircraft and guided missile industry, Machinists Pres. Al J. Hayes warned the House and Senate Armed Services committees.

The layoffs have occurred because of Defense Dept. budget cuts. The millions of dollars invested in the training of skilled employes "is a permanent loss to the security of our country" if they find employment outside the industry, Hayes said.

The IAM represents two-thirds of the organized employes in the industry, the nation's largest employer.

"We respectfully recommend," Hayes said, "that Congress investigate the actual defense needs of our country to determine whether these cuts are appropriate at this time or whether these cuts will jeopardize the security of our country and the free world."

GIFTS OF CLOTHING from sympathizers were welcomed by members of Rubber Workers Local 511 on strike at the O'Sullivan Heel Co., Winchester, Va. Women's summer dresses were seized upon with particular eagerness, as this scene in the union clothing distribution center attests.

Nevada State AFL-CIO Established by Merger

Reno, Nev.—With some 175 delegates, representing about 25,000 AFL-CIO members, voting unanimous approval, the Nevada State AFL-CIO was established here in a smoothly-functioning, harmonious merger convention.

Representing AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Dir. Daniel V. Flanagan of Reg. 22 installed the charter which made Nevada the 28th state to effect a merger.

Ryan, Paley Elected

Elected without opposition to head the new organization were Pres. James G. Ryan and Sec.-Treas. Louis Paley, who held similar offices in the former State Federation of Labor.

Van Engelstead and William Friel, former president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the old State CIO Council, were elected two of the eight vice presidents.

Merger resolutions were adopted unanimously, in both pre-conventions held by the former state bodies, and in the merger convention.

Political action, with emphasis on repeal of the state's anti-labor "right-to-wreck" law, emerged as a key objective of the merged federation. The "wreck" law will be on the Nevada general election ballot in 1958, for the fourth straight time. Passed in an initiative in 1952, campaigns in 1954 and 1956 almost succeeded in wiping it from the books.

Attacks Malone

William McSorley, COPE assistant director, warned that labor's enemies are plotting a national open shop law. Tactics of reactionaries now, McSorley said, are to "smear all labor—and especially all labor leaders because of the misdeeds of a few."

McSorley entered into a delayed-action debate with Nevada's senior senator, Republican George Malone, who spoke earlier and left the convention hall before McSorley's talk.

"The AFL-CIO has voting records on 30 important issues," McSorley said. "It's all in black and white—the senior senator from Nevada had only 28 percent 'right' votes."

Earlier Malone admitted to delegates he had voted for the jury trial amendment to the Civil Rights Bill. He blasted expenditures for foreign aid, and the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act.

Margaret Thornburgh, western director of women's activities for COPE, entered into the impromptu debate when on the following day she said of Malone's position on foreign aid: "I disagree with him on his isolationist policy, because I can't believe America can go on its way alone."

The AFL-CIO and the Ethical Practices Committee were commended "for its obejctives and willingness to clean its own house of those who would pervert their obligations and responsibilities to the American trade union movement."

Of the McClellan committee, the resolution charged it is "obviously and with premeditated prejudice and bias, carrying on its work with an avowed intent by its chairman and most of its members to create a climate" throughout the nation that would bring about a national "Right to Enslave" law.

Other resolutions pounded out the legislative, education and other programs for the new federation. Per capita tax was set at 25 cents, with one-half earmarked for political education.

Partisan Row Imperils Enactment Of Right-to-Vote Legislation

(Continued from Page 1)

laws and decisions by intervening to seek federal court injunctions, was practically eliminated.

The result was to make the bill, as advertised in advance, strictly a voting-rights bill, with Justice Dept. intervention only in cases involving interference with citizens' rights to register and vote.

Sec. IV, authorizing Justice Dept. action in behalf of individual citizens denied the ballot, was changed to allow jury trials when courts seek to "punish" officials in criminal contempt for violation of injunctions against voting restraints. Judges could try officials for civil contempt without a jury.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other groups that have led the civil rights fight endorsed the Senate version as inadequate but a substantial step forward.

"We will not join with those who would delay or defeat the (Senate's) weakened measure in an effort to obtain political advantage," the council statement said.

Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, also endorsed the Senate version as "better than no bill at all."

"It is a step," said King, "and that is something we haven't had in 87 years."

'Credit' at Stake

Martin, captain of the Republican strategists, indicated that Rayburn and the Democrats would have to agree to changes before the Rules Committee stalemate could be broken.

Martin first urged substantial changes and later unveiled a single proposed amendment to make jury trial dependent on the severity or weakness of the criminal penalties a judge might plan to impose for violations of an injunction.

The Martin plan was promptly labeled unacceptable by Senate Democratic leaders, who also branded it a "face-saving" device that might weaken rather than strengthen the bill.

Rayburn and the Democrats wanted House changes confined to a minor revision restricting the jury trial clause of the Senate bill to the pending voting rights issue, rather than to a number of existing laws not related to civil rights.

The Rayburn amendment, observers think, would readily be accepted by the Senate. The Martin amendments are considered certain to provoke the southern filibuster previously avoided.

The political fact behind the jockeying was a Republican apprehension that the Senate-passed bill could be labeled a "Democratic" measure and that partisan "credit" thus might be gained by Democrats rather than the GOP.

Unless and until the deadlock was broken, observers thought Congress might be held in session almost indefinitely instead of shutting up shop next week.

Court Rules Seafarers Can Picket

New Orleans—A federal court here has ordered Sheriff Chester Wooten and other law enforcement officers to stop preventing the Seafarers from picketing the Superior Derrick Corp.

Judge Herbert W. Christenberry ruled that the sheriff had deprived SIU representatives and members of their constitutional rights when he ordered them to stop picketing the plant and leave Plaquemine Parish "within five minutes."

The union sought the restraining order after the sheriff arrested four strikers who had continued picketing the Superior Derrick facility at Wood Park. The company, a subsidiary of Atlantic and Gulf Stevedores, operates heavy lift floating derricks in New Orleans harbor.

Ohio Labor Moves Nearer to Merger

Columbus, O. — Merger subcommittees of the Ohio AFL and CIO state bodies have been instructed to draft a constitution and other recommendations for a merger of the two units.

The proposals will be submitted to the next meeting of the full merger committees, to be held soon. The sub-committee comprises the presidents and secretaries of the state federation of labor and the state industrial union council.

It's True! Anything Can Happen in Reno

Reno, Nev.—'Tis said that anything can happen in this fabulous "biggest little city in the world." And now George Roberts, COPE area director, will swear it's true. Brother, it's true!

Roberts is blessed with wavy white hair and mustache and a debonair air that has earned him the honorary title of a Kentucky colonel (and he looks just like one, suh). Here's what happened to him:

He was standing in the lobby of the convention hotel one afternoon when two women came up to him. One of them spoke.

"You look just like my father," she said, "and I'm getting married this evening. Will you give me away, please?"

Roberts thought she was kidding. It developed she wasn't. So, aided and encouraged by COPE Assistant Dir. William McSorley and a throng of convention delegates hastily 'invited' to the event—Roberts gave the bride away.

"We filled the place for them," one of the delegate guests said. "There were so many there I would have been disappointed in Roberts if he didn't make a speech afterward. He did."

A Decisive Labor Day

LABOR DAY 1957 is the 75th anniversary of a holiday created by, and dedicated to, the working people of America.

It was in 1882 that Peter J. McGuire conceived the idea of a special holiday for the workers and won endorsement of his idea from the New York City Central Labor Union.

Today, for many Americans, Labor Day merely provides the last holiday week-end before the kids go back to school. Meditation about trade unions, if any, is apt to be conducted behind the wheel of a traffic-stalled car inching its way home from the beaches or the mountains.

Nevertheless, on this 75th Labor Day, America's union members might well do some hard thinking about our problems.

★ ★ ★

OUR UNIONS have had brilliant successes. As AFL-CIO Pres. Meany pointed out in his Labor Day statement, America's unions "have helped to build and maintain high level prosperity."

And labor must keep working at that process—as Sec.-Treas. Schnitzler noted in an accompanying Labor Day message—to bring the benefits of decent income and working conditions to that "one-fifth of our nation that is ill-clothed, ill-housed and ill-fed."

Yet, a big and strong labor movement, in seeking to achieve its great objectives of a better life for the people, faces problems equally as serious as those which a weak, small labor movement faced in 1882, on the first Labor Day.

★ ★ ★

LABOR IS BEING BLAMED—unfairly and without real basis—for the country's creeping inflation. It is being blamed because it has performed its historic task of seeking to assure that American workers can enjoy decent living standards.

The security of America's labor movement is under attack—through mis-named 'right-to-work' laws which deprive labor in 18 states of the right to union security contracts, and threats of similar laws in other states or on a national basis.

The fundamental integrity of democratic labor is being questioned by those who falsely generalize that because a small minority of union leaders have betrayed their trust, no union leader can be trusted.

Criticizing members of the McClellan Committee, or the motives of those who seek to take advantage of the McClellan Committee to attack labor, may certainly be warranted for the men and women of labor. But doing so does not solve labor's problem.

Labor can face the nation most effectively when the nation understands that labor's codes of ethical practices have the full support of union members . . . that ethical practices are labor's order of the day.

There is nothing wrong with labor that its enemies can cure, by propaganda or by blunderbuss legislation. The AFL-CIO has demonstrated it is determined to keep labor's house in clean order. That is the only certain, effective way to do it.

Surely, we must resolve on Labor Day 1957 to go ahead with that challenging task. In doing so, we can help dispel the dark clouds, with their warning of storms ahead, that hover over the American trade union movement today.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. II **August 24, 1957** **No. 34**

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Among Those Present . . .

Churches Call for Rededication To Moral and Ethical Values

A rededication to moral and ethical values by all segments of society is called for in the annual Labor Day messages of the Div. of Christian Life and Work of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Council and the Synagogue Council of America, excerpts from which are given below.

PROTESTANT

Organized labor has become an increasingly responsible partner in our national life. Union membership and financial resources have grown tremendously in the past two decades, and the merger of the AFL and CIO has added new potentialities of strength.

The rights of workers to share in the higher living standards which their energies and skills help to foster are generally recognized. Collective bargaining has proved its great value. Gains of such lasting importance to our entire society must be retained and enhanced.

This growth in organized labor's strength and influence has added to its responsibilities. The unfolding opportunities and pressing problems of our society present a challenge to labor and to all other responsible groups to rise to new levels of dedication in thought and action on behalf of human welfare, justice and peace, here and throughout the world.

There is substantial evidence that we have entered a new era in our material progress. But this era is also full of peril. New and heavy demands are placed on the Christian conscience: to seek Christian perspective on the distribution and use of increasing material abundance and a true sense of stewardship of its mounting benefits. Labor can make a unique and necessary contribution in the quest for solutions.

The solution of these and other great problems of our society requires objective study and research, imaginative experimentation, enlightened policies in the common interest, and sustained action motivated by a spirit of good will. These paramount needs of our national life demand the sharpening of conscience and the dedication of effort on the part of all our people. We can meet them only with the wholehearted cooperation of labor. Such cooperation our churches are bound to encourage.

CATHOLIC

During this year organized labor, to its great discomfort and embarrassment, has been on trial almost continuously before the bar of public opinion, and the end is not yet in sight.

There is every reason to believe that when the current crisis has subsided and the last of the racketeers has been ferretted out and expelled from union office, the labor movement will not only be stronger and more effective but will also be held in higher esteem than ever before.

The willingness of the principal segments of organized labor to admit and even to publicize their own misdeeds and to cooperate with the Congress augurs well for the future. Indeed, there are few if any precedents for the wholehearted cooperation which the AFL-CIO has given the McClellan Committee.

In the final analysis the responsibility for maintaining high ethical standards in the labor movement rests squarely, as a matter of conscience, on the millions of individual men and women who comprise the membership of the unions affiliated with the parent organization.

It should be noted that the problem of rank-and-file apathy or indifference — the willingness of too many members to surrender their conscience to their union—is basically a religious problem. The only effective remedy is a genuine religious and moral revival in the best sense of the word.

JEWISH

Unfortunately the American community is focusing much of its attention this year on the revelations of "certain practices" among some labor leaders which have distressed every right-thinking citizen.

What is redeeming in this otherwise sorrowful spectacle is the laudatory response of the respected and trustworthy leadership of the labor movement which unhesitatingly rose to the moral challenge and, through its forthright action, restored the confidence of the American people in the labor union movement.

From the point of view of Jewish religious tradition, we hold that a basic moral and ethical challenge underlies any rectification of this situation, and until that challenge is recognized and reckoned with the ending of corruption and dishonesty may be but temporary.

In our present economy of abundance, American society, and within it the labor movement, must not succumb to the overwhelming enticements of materialism, the twentieth century version of paganism.

If one is to judge by the expressions of moral concern voiced by the Ethical Practices Committee of the AFL-CIO and their subsequent actions designed to remedy the abuse, the American people can take heart that there is real prophetic vision with the democratic leadership of organized labor, and that vision will lead labor back to its early ethical, humanitarian, indeed Biblical moorings.

Labor Press Celebrates 130th Anniversary

Mechanics Free Press Earliest Labor Paper

By Press Associates.

Labor Day—1957 marks the 130th anniversary of service of the labor press to the American labor movement.

In the summer of 1827 in Philadelphia, the Mechanics' Free Press—the earliest labor paper of which copies have been preserved—was organized. The first copy actually rolled off the presses the following January.

Some 130 years later, the American labor press today is a gigantic industry serving some 18 million trade unionists with the labor viewpoint on issues of vital interest to the workingman.

Interestingly, the labor press of today provides information to its readers on the same broad range of subjects as did its pioneering counterparts in the 1800's: union activities, news of labor, political action, legislative issues, community problems, etc.

This is natural since the goal of the labor press today does not differ in the slightest from the goals of the early editors: promoting the welfare of the union members and the nation as a whole.

Throughout the years the labor press has enjoyed great moments in reporting major labor events and issues and many of its editors have achieved national historical fame. There are names like Samuel Gompers, Eugene Debs, Jonathan C. Fincher, Charles Ervin, Edward Keating, John C. Swinton, Oscar Ameringer, and others.

Just how large the labor press is today is difficult to ascertain. Most of labor's 18 million members receive at least one union publication. Many receive two or more. A conservative estimate of the total circulation should be in the neighborhood of 25 million.

All but a few of the 160 national and international unions today have publications. A number have more than one organ. In addition, there are approximately 200 top flight publications of state, local central bodies and very large local unions.

This would place the regular labor press at 400 publications. In addition, it is estimated, there are some 5,000 publications of local unions and union agencies. Some of these are published regularly, some sporadically. Some are printed, some mimeographed and some multilithed. The Auto Workers alone, has 600 local union publications. There are several broad national publications like the AFL-CIO News, AFL-CIO department publications, Labor's Daily and Labor, the railroad brotherhoods' publication.

In this year of 1957 it is generally conceded that the labor press is providing more and better news and education than ever before in history. Professional journalists, dedicated to the objectives of organized labor, are editing more and more publications. Poorly edited, poorly written, axe-grinding organs still plague the labor press but their numbers are decreasing. Racket sheets, posing as labor publications, are finding it hard going in face of intense opposition led by the Int'l. Labor Press Association.

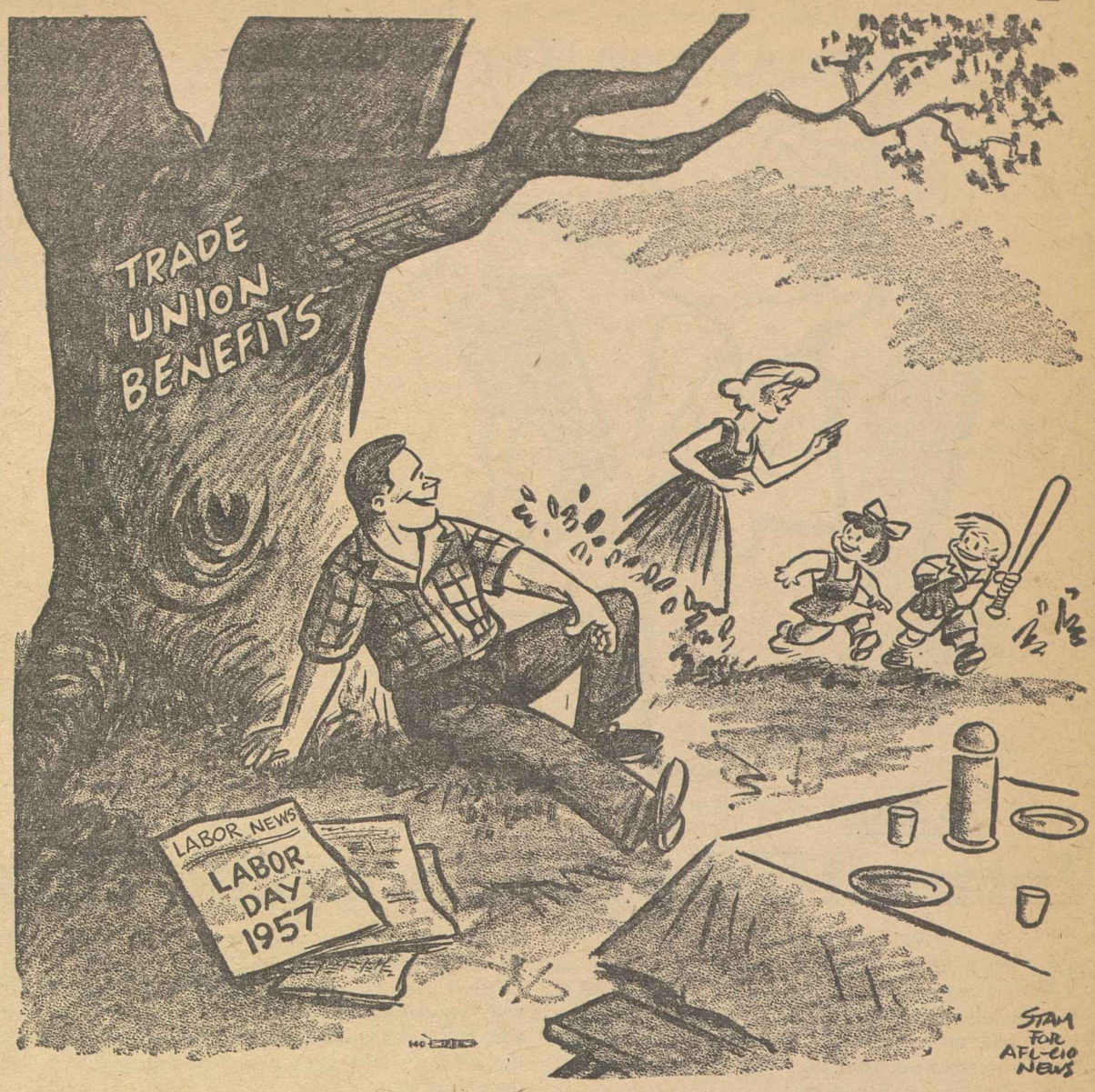
The ILPA, a professional society of AFL-CIO editors dedicated to raising the standards of the labor press, has become a rallying point for those devoted to better labor journalism.

The labor press, having successfully weathered its first 130 years, may face even greater challenges in the future as the American industrial society solidifies and develops.

Recently, a dean of a major American journalism school told a labor editor that he had placed most of his 1957 graduates with private industry. Organized industry, he said, is planning to concentrate on its employe publications as never before to meet the challenge of the labor press.

For most trade unionists, however, the labor press is the source of reliable information on which they depend.

"We believe only one-half of what we read in the daily papers," one trade unionist said recently. "We believe almost nothing we read in management publications. That's why we've got to have our own labor papers, edited by people who believe as we do."



Labor Has Chalked Up Great Gains in Field of Politics

IT is a far cry from 1894 when the Father of Labor Day himself, the late Peter McGuire, then secretary of the American Federation of Labor, asked the AFL Executive Council to send a man through New Hampshire in behalf of the candidacy of Sen. H. W. Blair "in view of his past services and efforts in behalf of the eight-hour law and the labor movement generally."

The gains organized labor has achieved in the political field since then are bright and many—and of benefit to America generally as well as to trade unionists specifically.

Mirror of COPE's Strength

But the sharpest advances have been made since unions formed voluntary political groups through which to carry on political education and activity more effectively, such as the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE).

The clearest measure of COPE's growing strength this year has been expressed in state legislatures. In only one state, Indiana, were supporters of a union-wrecking "right-to-work" law successful, although the measure was made a matter of referendum in Kansas. In 14 other states, similar anti-union legislation was defeated.

Workmen's compensation benefits were increased in 19 states, and unemployment insurance payments were boosted in 18. Minimum wage measures were passed in a number of legislatures, and introduced in others.

Due to the fact that state legislatures reflect quite quickly changes made in the political status of various groups, the record of labor legislation in 1957 is a good mirror of COPE's strength in the various states.

COPE officials believe that, without a doubt, the labor movement has shown more political strength this year than at any previous time. They believe that its potential strength is still to be realized.

COPE believes that its basic task is getting AFL-CIO members, and their adult relatives, qualified to cast ballots on Election Day.

Aim at 1958 Elections

COPE is cooperating in an intensive registration campaign in one congressional district to determine the most effective method of achieving increased registration among minority groups.

Despite the fact that this is a non-congressional campaign year, more local unions have achieved 100 percent collection of individual voluntary contributions up to the present date than ever before in a like period.

The bulk of COPE's work this year has been directed toward the 1958 congressional elections. Officials and staff have been gratified by new evidence of interest in political education and organization as shown by conferences held with state and local union leaders in all areas of the U.S. except the south. Conferences in the south will be held in September and October. Attendance at these meetings exceeded by far those held in previous years.

The area conferences were devoted to a review of elections held thus far this year, and a discussion of election prospects for 1958. In every area, the feeling was expressed that if work is done along the lines laid down, substantial gains can be made in the number of liberal congressmen and state legislators.

Organized labor faces two major political problems outside its own organization. One is the controversy over civil rights, in which other vital questions of national policy are minimized. The other is the population movement from the cities into the suburbs, with the consequent loss of liberal strength in the cities and growth of conservative patterns in the suburbs due to the fact that voters moving to the latter generally adopt conservative suburban political views.

Pointing out that Labor Day is as old as organized labor itself, National Dir. James L. McDevitt of COPE recalled that when the day was first celebrated in 1882, "organized labor, as we know it, was less than a year old and had only six unions with a total of 45,000 members."

Problems Similar

"Our union movement has come a long way since then with its 16 million members in 139 national and international unions," he said. "But on the legislative and political front, our problems are just about like what they were back in 1882.

"Now — as then — we are asking for legislation which will promote peaceful collective bargaining. Now—as then—there are powerful employer groups who demand that the full power of federal court injunctions be used on the side of the employer to crush necessary legitimate strikes. Then—as now—these employer groups raised the cry of labor monopoly in their effort to cut the labor movement into isolated, weak local unions by prohibiting them by law from helping one another.

"What many of our people do not realize is that right now anti-labor lobbyists are soliciting large sums from businessmen to promote laws making it illegal for union members to participate in political education.

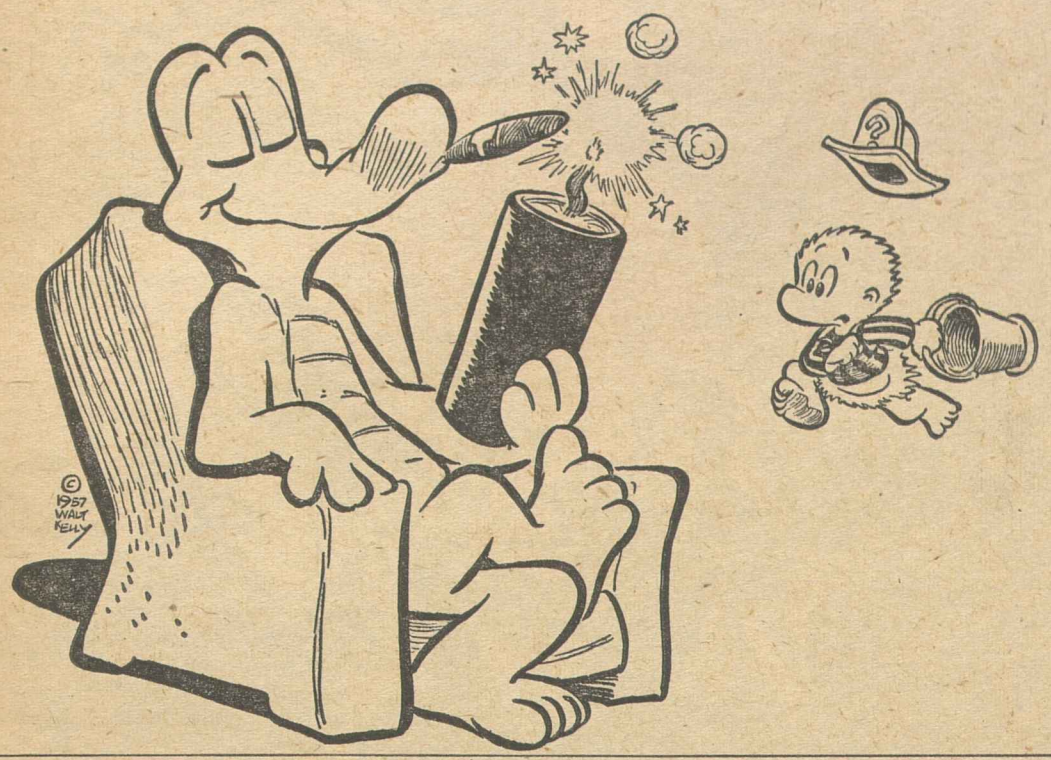
"This year on Labor Day, I would like humbly to suggest that every AFL-CIO member ask himself: Am I registered? Have I given $1 to COPE? Do I know if my congressman is friendly to labor?

"If the answer to all three questions is yes, then that trade unionist is entitled to enjoy the Labor Day holiday with the knowledge that he is doing his part to assure many more happy prosperous Labor Days for himself and his children."

AFL-CIO News
MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

A Little Knowledge Can Be a Dangerous Thing

FINISH SCHOOL! GET YOUR DIPLOMA!

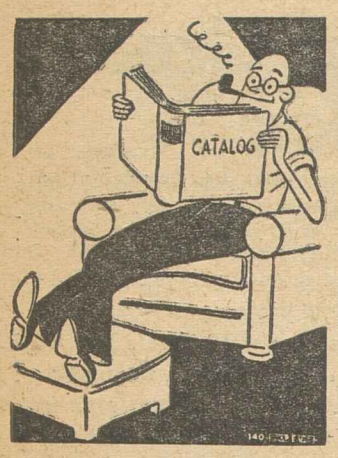


How to Buy:

Interest Hike Hit; Shopping Tips

By Sidney Margolius

HIGHER mortgage rates, bigger price tags on 1958 cars, increased charges for tires and other car equipment, and peak prices for the year for meat and other important foods combine at this time of year to put your family in the worst cost-of-living squeeze we've had yet.



The cruelest blow to families needing homes, and ultimately to the entire economy, is the raise in the FHA mortgage rate to 5.75 percent from 5.5. The change was announced as an increase from 5 to 5.25 percent, but the home buyer must also pay an FHA premium of one-half of 1 percent.

This is the fourth boost since 1953, when the FHA rate was 4.75 percent, and the second in less than a year. Thus, since 1953 the mortgage interest rate has been raised 21 percent, which means a home buyer must pay an additional $2,000 in interest over the life of a $12,000, 25-year mortgage, and $2,780 if the mortgage is for 30 years.

To pay off that 25-year $12,000 mortgage at 5.75 percent, you now will repay a total of $22,350 in principal and interest, and on the 30-year mortgage, about $25,000. You now actually pay in interest as much as it costs to build the house.

To you personally, the interest rate-rise means:

1—Your present home takes on new financial value, whether you are an owner with an older lower-rate mortgage or a renter with a relatively reasonable lease.

2—If you are seeking a home, existing houses with lower-rate mortgages take on added value if you can manage the larger down payment or get the seller to take back a second mortgage for less than 6 percent.

3—If you are shopping for a mortgage, a conventional mortgage at 5.5 percent means a little lower monthly payment than the new FHA rate of 5.25 percent plus one-half of 1 percent, and also a larger tax deduction. The more you can put down and the shorter the term of the mortgage, the better your chances of getting a little lower rate of interest.

4—The right of prepayment without penalty becomes more vital than ever.

Here is other information you can use in autumn shopping:

CARS: Reports from Detroit at this writing indicate prices of the 1958 cars will be 4 percent higher, with the popular-price models costing $30-$75 more than last year, and middle-price makes about $100. Tire prices have just been raised 3-5 percent by all makers with the exception, so far, of Firestone. Look for the annual Labor Day tire sales to beat this latest increase.

BACK-TO-SCHOOL CLOTHING: Just buy what you immediately need; clothing prices are highest at the beginning of the fall with cut-rate sales beginning in October. Corduroys are relatively reasonable this year. If you buy flannel, which tends to wear out quickly, preferably get a blend of wool and at least 15 percent nylon. Gabardine in a blend of rayon, dacron and nylon is long-wearing and reasonable.

FOOD: The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index went up six weeks in a row this summer, to reach its highest level in over two years. You'll feel this rise at retail next month.

Copyright 1957 by Sidney Margolius.

Union-Backed Boxing Tourney In Seattle Proves Huge Success

By Bill Holloman

Seattle, Wash. (PAI)—Nearly 15,000 excited fight fans cheered the Intl. AAU Boxing Tournament as top-rated amateur boxers from 15 nations fought for coveted diamond belts.

A good portion of the lusty cheers came from organized labor, for unions of Seattle and the nation played a major role in bringing the tournament to this country, and union members were well in evidence among the fans. Seattle businessman A. L. Neff, whose enthusiasm and constant efforts over two years led to the promotion of the tourney, was frank in his disappointment over the size of the crowd but highly elated over the performance of the boxers.

The tourney was a slug-fest the like of which even the most rabid fight fan never witnessed. Scrappers from around the world shoved leather with grim determination.

Each battle had the same amount of grimness. The fighters, all champs in their own right, knew they were carrying the honors of their individual countries and they fought as though it were the last bout in their career.

The United States wrapped up the team title with 19 points. Next came Hawaii with 16, followed by Cuba with 12; Mexico, 9; Canada and China, 4 each, and Japan, 1. Points were based on three points for a championship, two points for a runner-up, and a semi-final winner, one.

Both Mexico and Cuba are interested in having the tournament during the next two years, with the strong possibility of it returning to this country—most likely at Seattle's World Fair—in 1960.

Neff makes no secret about the starring role labor had in helping make the tourney a reality.

"Two things caused labor, I think, to be interested," Neff said. "One is that boxing is one of the greatest of all sports and has universal fans. The other is that a tournament like this creates global good-will."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany agreed with the Seattle businessman. So did other labor leaders, nationally and locally. They helped promote the project and pushed ticket sales.

All profits that finally may be realized from the tournament in Seattle will go to CARE and the United Nations Childrens Intl. Emergency Fund. But in addition to whatever the monetary profit might be, there's the vast amount of international good will that was created—a task that labor can point to as having helped to create.

Hollywood Observer:

Cagney Oscar-Bent In Chaney Portrayal

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—Without belaboring the point, it's doubtful if show business has produced any three other personalities with so much in common and yet as bewilderingly dissimilar as George M. Cohan, Lon Chaney and James Cagney.

Cohan and Chaney long since have gone to their reward in whatever niche may be reserved for troupers who believe in giving their all to entertain the multitudes who establish them as stars.

This brings us to Mr. Cagney.

It is pleasant to record that in his newest motion picture, U-I's "Man of a Thousand Faces," Cagney bids fair to have earned with his portrayal of Lon Chaney what he previously won with his portrayal of George M. Cohan—an Academy Award for most outstanding acting.

It must be all of 15 years since Cagney won his first Oscar for his interpretation of Mr. Cohan in "Yankee Doodle Dandy." In between then and now, he has given us many another sterling performance.

Yet it won't surprise if history's judgment is that Cagney's finest hour comes in "Man of a Thousand Faces." Certainly, as a tour de force in the realm of acting, this is a memorable occasion and one to delight students of the cinema art.

JAMES CAGNEY steps out with Jane Greer and Dorothy Malone (right), who play his two wives (different times, of course) in the new film "Man of a Thousand Faces."

This is the personal story of Lon Chaney, as written by Ralph Wheelwright. It is not so much an account of the grotesque screen parts and characterizations made famous by Chaney—though a number of these such as Quasimodo in "Hunchback of Notre Dame," the old lady of "The Unholy Three," the clown of "Laugh, Clown, Laugh" and the "Phantom of the Opera," are masterfully portrayed by Cagney—as it is a soul-searching and dramatic look at the man behind the masks.

Cagney brings the man Chaney, himself, alive. Chaney's mother and father were deaf mutes and all of Chaney's life and the lives of many of those around him were affected by this fact. Not the least of Cagney's achievements in this film is his mastery of the sign language of the deaf and dumb.

No short review such as this can attempt to give credit everywhere credit is due in such an outstanding movie. The entire cast is excellent but special mention should be made of the roles created by Dorothy Malone as Chaney's first wife, Jane Greer as the chorus girl who becomes the second Mrs. Chaney, Celia Lovsky as Chaney's mother and Robert J. Evans as the boy genius, Irving Thalberg.

"Man of a Thousand Faces" is presently playing special roadshow engagements in a limited number of cities. It will be released generally in theatres throughout the U.S. in September. For those so inclined, the picture can be a real "tear jerker" for Chaney's was not a happy life. But whatever you like in the way of movie entertainment, don't miss this one. Cagney's virtuoso performance is more than worth the price of admission.

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WHO REMEMBERS THE "MIN AND BILL" MOVIES starring Wallace Beery and Marie Dressler? Well, MGM is going to make a series of "Min and Bill" television films, starring Peggy Wood and Chill Wills. Miss Wood was "mama" in the "I Remember Mama" TV programs.

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PRODUCER - DIRECTOR ARCHIE MAYO is being mighty secretive about the contents of his current Allied Artists production "The Beast of Budapest." For the first time in his 41-year movie career, Mayo has ordered his sets "closed" to all except essential craftsmen and artists. Story is based on the Hungarian riots of last October.

I'm Often Wrong:

Politicos Make Hay Via Baseball Moves

By Joe Miller

ASPIRING California politicians have been smarting over the tremendous publicity that San Francisco's Mayor George Christopher has been receiving for his "bring-the-Giants-to-town" campaign.

The reason for their unhappiness is that Christopher, a Republican, plans to run for the U.S. Senate seat being vacated by William Knowland. So do a number of other Bear state politicos—and they figure the Christopher build-up as the "Father of Big League Baseball in California" has given him a running start for Knowland's Senate seat.

"Christopher has received a million dollars' worth of free publicity already, and the end isn't in sight," grumbled another G.O.P. Senate aspirant. "All he's done to get it has been to fly to New York to sell a deal that was in the bag anyway. But I don't blame him for making the most out of it. I just wish I was the one who had the chance."

It should be noted, as a matter of fact, that the entire West Coast venture of the Giants and Dodgers has had a curiously political smell to it. The first serious inkling of the Dodgers' move was aired this winter, just before the mayoralty campaign in Los Angeles.

This was like throwing a fat pitch down the alley, and Norris Poulson, the incumbent Republican mayor, proceeded to belt it right out of the park. He leaped to the leadership of the "bring-the-Dodgers-to-L.A." movement—even taking a contingent to Florida, of all places, to plead the case with Brooklyn Pres. Walter O'Malley—and his political opposition disintegrated in the face of this nonpartisan civic chauvinism. Safely reelected, Poulson immediately turned over the publicity drums to Christopher, his San Francisco counterpart.

Across the nation, the Republicans also are trying to gain some political capital out of the New York scramble. The idea is that the big move is a Republican hit in California and a Democratic error in New York—which is a pretty neat political parlay, if it works.

This is not to imply that the Grand Old Party has an exclusive on the tie-in of sports and politics. In Wisconsin, where a special election will be held Aug. 27 to fill Joe McCarthy's Senate seat, Democrat Bill Proxmire has pitched part of his campaign on the idea: "This is the year for the Braves—and Proxmire." The reference is, of course, to the fact that Milwaukee has three times run second best in the National League and Proxmire has lost three races for governor.

"If all you Braves' fans vote for me, I'll win," the Democrat recently told a statewide television audience.

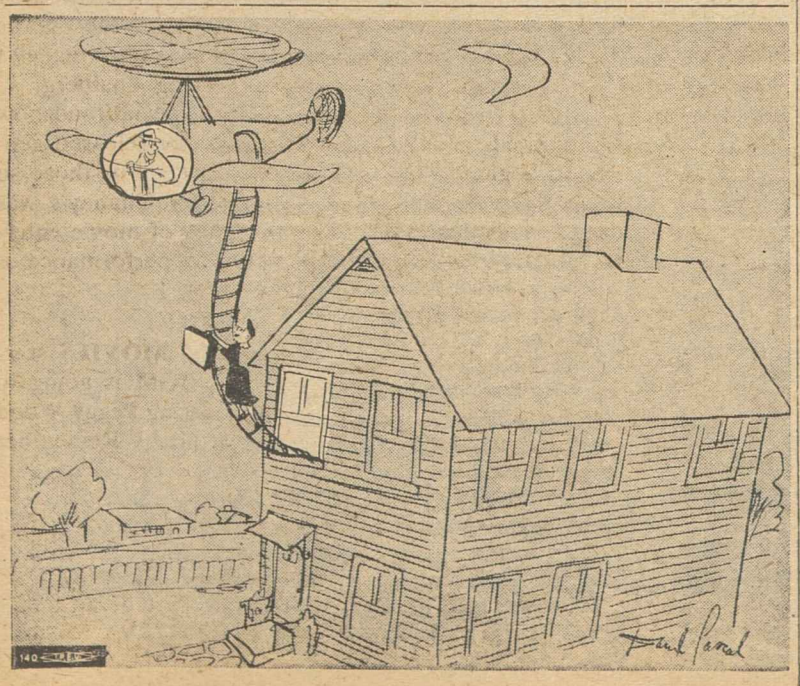
One die-hard Braves fan didn't quite cotton to this suggestion, however. In a letter to the Milwaukee Journal, he suggested that both Proxmire and his Republican opponent, Walter Kohler, retire from the race in favor of one Red Schoendienst. Red is the Braves' great second baseman who has sparked them to such a commanding lead in the NL race.

Perhaps this affinity between sports and politics indicates a growing trend. Last year, you may recall, the University of Washington fired its football coach, Johnny Cherberg, who had succeeded Howie Odell, also canned.

What did Cherberg and Odell do? Instead of quietly fading into the shadows, they sought vindication by running for public office—Cherberg for lieutenant governor and Odell for King (Seattle) county commissioner. Both of them won in a walk, which may have given pause to university presidents thinking of firing coaches. Don't fire the coach. He may get elected governor—and fire you!

This recalls a conversation I overhead last year in the U.S. Senate restaurant between Mike Monroney and Bud Wilkinson, Democratic senator and bipartisan football coach of Oklahoma respectively. They were arguing over which was tougher—coaching or politics. Finally Monroney concluded the argument.

"One thing I do know, Bud," he said. "In both coaching and politics, you have to please the people—or get thrown out on your ear."



Soup to Nonsense:

Hard Answers—Easy Questions

By Jane Goodsell

I LEARNED, at the age of six, that 2 plus 2 equals 4. This is a very neat arrangement, but it doesn't work out in real life. In real life you end up with odd fractions, little dabs of leftovers and jangled nerves.

The following are a few arithmetic problems culled from life. They are story problems. I guess you might call them sad story-problem questions.

Q—If a child walks two blocks in 10 minutes, how long will it take him to walk 20 blocks?

A—No self-respecting child would dream of walking 20 blocks. He'd insist on being driven in the car.

Q—If 20 socks go into the wash, how many pairs does that make?

A—Eight. Four socks will have no mates.

Q—If 25 girls are invited to a dance, how many boys must be present to assure a partner for every girl?

A—There is no answer to this question. No matter how many boys are present, five girls will be swamped with partners, 15 girls will have a moderately good time, and five girls will spend the evening hiding in the powder room.

Q—If two children are provided with four lollipops, how many will each child have?

A—The bigger child will have three, the smaller child, one.

Q—If a single batch of spaghetti serves four people, will double the recipe provide two meals for four people?

A—No. A double recipe will serve four people one meal plus enough left over for half a person.

Q—How old would a baby girl born in 1914 be today?

A—39.

Q—If 150 children eat one and one-half peanut butter sandwiches each, how many sandwiches would this total?

A—You cannot find 150 children who would all eat one kind of sandwich, even peanut butter. Some children will hate peanut butter, some will be tired of it, and some will be allergic to it. At least two kinds of sandwiches are essential. Chopped egg is nice. Hamburgers and wienies are best of all.

Q—If one man can paint a fence in six hours, how long will it take to complete the job if he enlists the help of his neighbor.

A—It's hard to say. A couple of beers can prolong a job indefinitely.

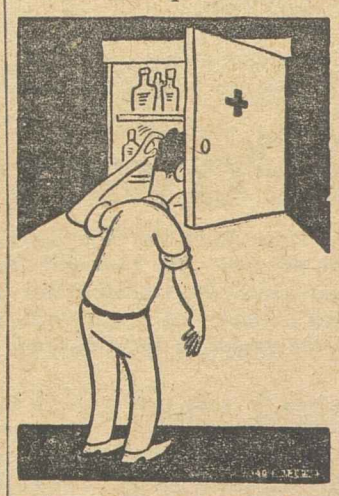
For Your Health's Sake:

Labor Medical Guide Asked

By Dr. Morris Brand

IN May, 1957, the AFL-CIO Executive Council voted a financial grant to the Association of Labor Health Administrators to enable the Association to assist labor groups confronted with the restrictive actions by medical societies.

When the pattern of restrictive action by the various state medical societies became evident (particularly in the states of Colorado, Illinois and Pennsylvania), the ALHA called an urgent meeting. Attending were business and medical administrators of labor and consumer-sponsored medical centers; union officers and trustees of existing or future centers (some of whom were encountering active resistance by medical societies to their efforts to establish medical programs for their members); attorneys who had previous experience in legal action brought by consumer groups against medical societies; and a number of other persons who have been active in the field of medical care planning.

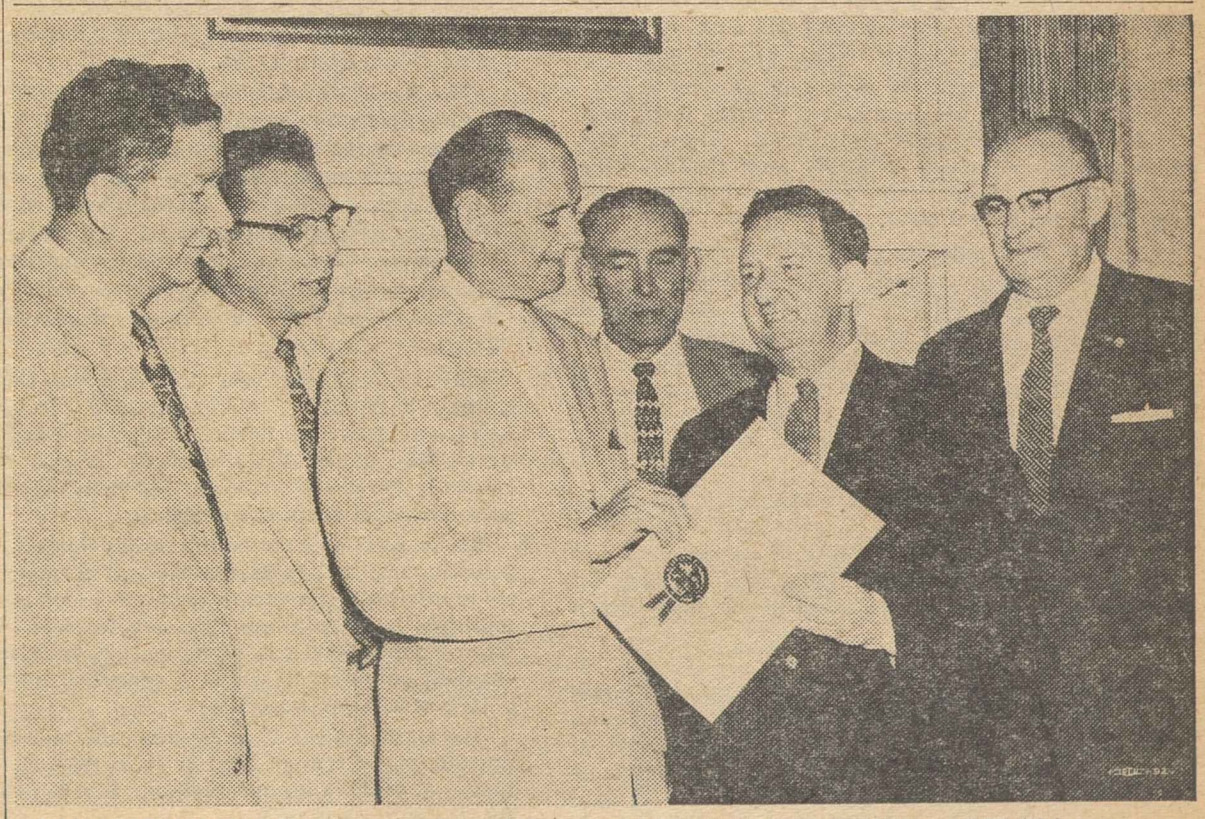


Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security hoped that out of the pooling of experiences and the general discussion a step would be taken to meet the growing threat against labor's medical plans.

The meeting adopted a resolution asking the ALHA to suggest to the AFL-CIO Committee on Social Security to establish a guide and policy for unions to follow and to obtain and offer assistance in instances of resistance and restraint by organized medicine to labor's medical plans.

In May a subcommittee of the Committee on Social Security met with ALHA representatives. The subcommittee agreed that consumers of medical services should have the right to select a medical program which, in their judgment, was best designed to meet their needs.

The ALHA has agreed to use part of the approved grant for the preparation of three statements. One will contain information useful to unions interested in the development of health service programs; a second will be a brief prepared by competent attorneys having special knowledge and experience in this field; and the third statement written by a group of physicians experienced in the practice of medicine in a labor or consumer-sponsored health center will be addressed to the medical profession.



OHIO BARBERS' WEEK was proclaimed for Sept. 8 to 14 by Gov. C. William O'Neill in answer to the request of the Ohio State Association of Barbers Guild and Beauticians. O'Neill, second from right, is seen handing the proclamation which lauds barbering as "an ancient and honorable profession" to Pres. Clarence D. Wright of the association. Looking on (left to right) are John A. Miklos, Local 204, Columbus; Charles J. Moscarino, Local 129, Cleveland; Vincent Hogue (between Wright and O'Neill), Local 49, Cincinnati, and State Sec. E. M. Sanders.

Meany Tells Why We Celebrate Labor Day

By George Meany
President, AFL-CIO

THERE is good reason for widespread celebration of Labor Day this year, because more men and women are employed at higher wages and under better working conditions than ever before in the history of the country.

That simple but all-important fact is not an accident of fate. It is a direct result of putting into practice the American concept of an expanding economy—of constantly increasing production with everyone sharing the rewards.

Political parties never hesitate to claim credit for bringing about national prosperity. Public officials also have been known to make sweeping claims of that sort. Some of our major industries vie with each other in advertising campaigns to convince the public that their own particular activities are the key to the nation's economic welfare. Yet seldom, if ever, are the contributions of the trade union movement given proper recognition.

There are two principal ways in which the trade unions, as such, have helped to build and maintain high-level prosperity. I am not speaking of the actual work performed by the members of trade unions, nor of the increased skills and efficiency promoted and achieved by union programs. Let us consider here simply the higher wages and shorter hours of work which unions have attained not only for their members, but for all workers.

The record is so clear that I don't believe it necessary for me to cite any detailed proof. At the turn of the century before unions were very strong, a worker who earned $15 a week for 60 hours of work, was considered well paid. Today the average factory wage for a 40-hour week is over $80. Millions of skilled workers make as much as $120 a week. The rise in the number of men and women employed is tremendous—from about 27 million to over 65 million.

Now let's do a little arithmetic. This increase in the number of those employed means that an extra $4 billion a week is being pumped into the pockets of working families of this country, as against worker income 50-odd years ago. On an annual basis, it amounts to over $200 billion a year.

That jump in mass purchasing power is the real secret of America's economic success.

It is not only a secret but a mystery to people in other lands. Frequently, in my travels in Europe and South America I have been asked to account for America's economic strength. My answer is this:

"In America, the man who helps to build a house can afford to buy one; the man who puts together an automobile earns enough to buy one; the factory worker who makes radio and television sets and refrigerators and washing machines can buy them."

Before there can be mass production, there must be the power of mass consumption, made possible by high union wage standards and working conditions. In countries where workers lack the purchasing power to buy what they need and what they would like, mass production does not exist.

Yet some employers in this country still complain about having to pay high wages, forgetting that those very high wages are helping to keep him in business and making it possible for him to earn increased profits.

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EVERY American businessman and every American farmer should realize by now that they must sell in order to keep on producing and that they would not be able to sell unless the great majority of American workers were earning high income.

The purpose of this message is not merely to give the trade union movement a pat on the back for its contributions to national prosperity, but to explore how that prosperity can be maintained for the benefit of all elements in our population.

The main threats ahead to continued economic well-being stem from two directions. The first is inflation; the second, a return of mass unemployment due to automation.

Inflation, simply defined, makes your dollar worth less and less and less. In terms of pre-war days, today's dollar is worth only about 50 cents. Obviously we have had considerable inflation in the last 16 years. If inflation continues unchecked, the dollar may shrink even further.

While a great deal has been said in recent months about the danger of inflation, there has been no serious attempt to track down its cause and to halt its spread.

One of the symptoms of inflation is higher prices. Some industrialists and their friends in Congress have tried to put the blame on labor for price increases. Higher wages, they say, force the employer to charge higher prices and thus an inflationary spiral begins.

This argument sounds plausible, but it is full of holes. In many cases, higher wage rates do not mean higher wage costs, because of labor-saving, production improvements. In other cases, employers have raised prices far beyond their increased labor costs. Big business in recent years has taken more than its share of profits and has insisted on charging the consuming public all the traffic would bear.

There used to be a time when business expansion was financed by new investment—what was called risk capital. Nowadays, big business either gets Uncle Sam to pay for new factories through the fast tax write-off system or gets its customers to pay by means of higher prices that bring in surplus profits.

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WE of the AFL-CIO believe very strongly that there should be a full-scale, impartial congressional investigation of the whole price-profit-wage relationship as it affects the cost of living, so that some effective and intelligent program can be launched to combat inflation.

So far as wages are concerned, the facts are crystal clear. If wages go down, purchasing power shrinks, factories are forced to close down and the nation is afflicted with disastrous deflation. If wages stand still, our country and its economy cannot go forward. When the economy is frozen, there is no incentive for increasing production and creating new jobs for the young people who enter the labor market each year. Thus, standing still actually means drifting backward in terms of the national economy.

At the same time, the trade union movement realizes that workers cannot get more out of a business enterprise than they put in. The function of unions is to obtain for workers a fair share of the wealth they help to produce. Our movement in America recognizes the right of private capital and private management likewise to receive a fair share of the rewards of production. It is only when profits soar away out of line that we became critical of the profits system.

From labor's point of view, automation should not be considered a threat but a great opportunity. Automatic machinery requiring fewer man hours of labor on a product ought to bring about higher wages and drastically reduced working hours, eventually. But there is some danger of widespread displacement of workers in the transition period and we believe that labor, management and the government should begin undertaking a program now to prevent needless unemployment and suffering.

All in all, despite these problems, the outlook for labor is promising. If we can preserve world peace and strengthen the forces of freedom, we should be able to cope with any economic troubles that may arise.

The American trade union movement will be in a much stronger position to carry on the good fight for human justice as a result of unity. The merger process, initiated when the AFL-CIO was formed, is now cementing the forces of labor at the State and local levels. Already we have demonstrated the sincerity of our pledge to keep the labor movement clean of communism and corruption. With invigorated spirit and the support of the general public as well as our own members, we propose to go forward during the coming year with the job of building for a better America.

Labor's Goal to End Poverty, Says Schnitzler

By William F. Schnitzler
Secretary-Treasurer, AFL-CIO

ON this Labor Day, the unique holiday on which America pays tribute to her working men and women—one-fifth of our nation is ill-clothed, ill-housed, ill-fed.

That's a hard, cold fact that the American labor movement not only will not forget, but is determined to eliminate from our national scene.

Certainly America can't be satisfied when, today, 20 percent of the citizens of the greatest, wealthiest, most powerful nation in the world live under conditions which can only be characterized as intolerable. No man of honesty could call that prosperity.

On this Labor Day 1957, there are more than 30 million Americans who live in families whose annual income is less than $2,000 a year, less than $40 a week.

Lots of them are hungry. Many earn so little that they are unable to provide their children with decent, health-giving food, nor with homes that are warm and habitable to say nothing of comfortable. They are the fathers who are unable to supply their families with clothes that are adequate, shoes that are whole, or medical care when they need it.

These are the families who have little hope for a future that's brighter, for a tomorrow worth living for.

Why is there poverty in our country? Is it because the American free enterprise system cannot provide enough work for all? Is it because there isn't enough wealth created in our great land so that all of us can earn a fair share? Is it because millions of Americans are lazy and indolent and spurn the opportunity to earn an adequate living?

The American trade union movement says emphatically and resoundingly "no."

There is no necessity for one-fifth of our people to live in grinding, miserable poverty. There is no necessity for want or hunger or need in the midst of the plenty which America can achieve.

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PART of the problem lies in the industrial dust bowls of America—those so-called distressed communities where chronic unemployment is the rule not the exception.

We believe that the plight of these people can and must be alleviated. The problem of these areas is more than that of the workers who are job hungry or of their families who haven't known a decent meal in a long while.

It is also the plight of the doctors and storekeepers in those towns—the teachers and the professional people—all those whose livelihood is dependent upon the purchasing power of the workers' paycheck.

The American labor movement will never concede that a nation with the ability, the know-how, the wealth and the resources which the United States possesses, cannot solve such problems so as to benefit not only workers but all the people in these hard-hit communities.

Of course, this isn't the only reason why a fifth of our nation lives in poverty. For many, the answer lies in the wage policies of America's sub-standard industries—the industries whose wage levels depend upon the federal Fair Labor Standards Act and, more especially, those industries which are unfairly exempt from the coverage of that act.

In 1956 the Congress finally increased the federal minimum wage to $1 an hour, which, while still not good enough is certainly a substantial improvement. But today, 20 million Americans still have no protection at all against sub-standard wages.

The American labor movement has fought long and hard to bring the coverage of this act to those workers who need it most. We have suggested to the Congress that genuine small businesses—the family-owned and operated grocery store or boarding house, for example—be exempt from such coverage. But we rebel against allowing the giant chain stores to masquerade as small business and pay their employes wages which are below the basic level which provides a decent standard of living.

Unfortunately, this year, the Congress has made no progress in this field. In part, this results from indecision and from a lack of confidence in America and her future on the part of the Administration. In part, the lack of results is due to the concerted and successful lobbying of these powerful chain corporations.

But in great part the failure of the Congress to act results from the strange double standard of economic morality of our time—the double standard which says it is fine and right for corporation presidents to receive substantial wage increases but it is wrong and un-American for corporation employes to act in a concerted manner to get a 10-cent-an-hour wage boost.

The establishment of an economically realistic floor under our nation's wage level is more than an immediate matter of concern for our workers. It is as well a buttress for our entire economy.

A family where the man makes less than $2,000 a year is not, for example, purchasing all the food it wants and needs and could consume.

The potential food supply that these families would purchase if they could is staggering. If all of these families had an adequate income there would be no farm surplus and no need for expensive soil banks.

It isn't only the farmers who would benefit. We hear a good deal from big business executives and from certain people in government about increasing the productivity of America's factories and work shops. But they fail to realize that productivity without customers is ridiculous.

Not a single General Motors executive would be driving around in his Cadillac today if millions of workers weren't buying Chevrolets. You can't sell a washing machine to a man who is being put through the economic wringer.

We can't have high production in America without high consumption. We can't have high sales without high incomes. That's just a basic economic fact of life.

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THERE is another group in our economy that needs understanding and aid if we are going to eliminate poverty—the retired worker who devoted his life to producing a share of this nation's wealth. This summer, in the wealthiest nation in the world, the average check of a retired single worker under our Social Security is $63.91 a month, or only about $15 a week.

Obviously, there has to be a higher Social Security level so that these workers can live in health and decency.

The cost of living for these elderly citizens has gone up just in exactly the same ratio as it has gone up for all of us. It is our contention that America can and must do something to help them.

Don't forget that every cent they receive they spend; that every cent they spend helps keep the wheels of our economy going.

America's forgotten fifth are in this plight because of illness, industrial accidents, old age; because of economic conditions in their home town or in their farm areas over which they have no individual control.

The Amercan trade union movement does not intend to forget these people—whether they are members of our unions or not.

We want and we intend to have an America where poverty is a word in the history books, not a living reality for millions. That means that we must build an economy which has concern for all, not just for the cash register set—an America where there are no slums, where there are no dilapidated schools, where there is no hunger or misery.

That is the vision of the American labor movement. That is its mission.

With the help of God, with the support of men and women of good faith who believe in humanity, we shall win.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

WHEN CONGRESS ADJOURNS Sen. Knowland of California, the Senate Republican floor leader, will walk into the biggest political fight of his life. He plans to stump his state, with 40 speeches or more, to pave the way for a drive next year for the governorship—and the presidency thereafter.

Knowland hasn't announced that he will run for governor; he has merely said he will not seek re-election to the Senate. But Mrs. Knowland says she "believes" he will run for governor. And California's incumbent Republican Gov. Goodwin J. Knight certainly thinks he will have to face Knowland in the GOP primary next June.

Knight, indeed, has just smashed one of those rumors that curiously gain wide circulation in the press despite their inherent implausibility—the rumor that he would "step aside" in favor of Knowland and run, instead, for Knowland's vacated Senate seat.

Knight's reaction to publication of this fantasy was sharp.

He announced that he was a candidate for re-election himself. He acknowledged that both Knowland and another fellow Californian, Vice Pres. Nixon, are "able" presidential aspirants.

But the people of California, he said, would not allow the election for governor to be used as a "pawn" in the Nixon-Knowland presidential rivalry.

In short, Knowland will not get the governorship on a silver platter. He is going to have to fight for it, and Knight is a formidable opponent.

* * *

KNOWLAND, IT MAY FAIRLY BE SAID, is one of the enigmas of the Senate. He works tolerably within the framework of the two-party system and the elaborate traditions of the upper chamber. This requires some flexibility.

Yet flexibility is not a word that occurs easily to those trying to assess him. He gives, instead, an impression of dogmatism, wrongheaded stubbornness, lack of humor and an overwhelming sense of personal correctness on complicated issues.

His earnestness somehow seems always to be portentous, as if each subject on which he utters must be of the same importance.

What he will do next year, when Congress is back in session, should be something of a problem to him.

He can scarcely campaign extensively in his home state while serving as the Republican floor leader in an election year session in which, presumably, much more legislation will be passed than this year.

No one will deny his intelligence or challenge his good intentions and his capacity to work.

* * *

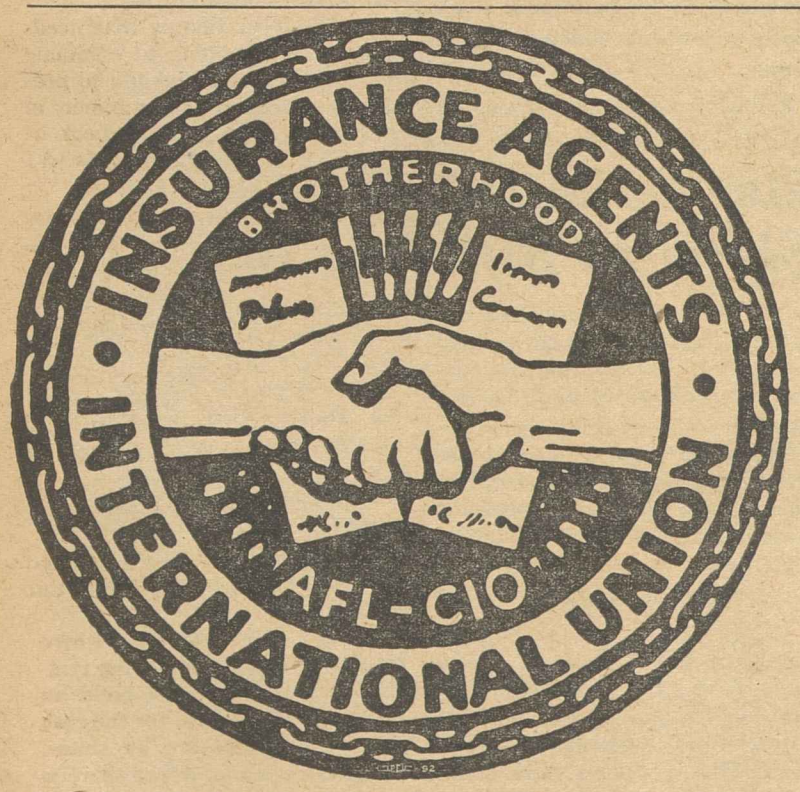
THE REASON FOR KNOWLAND'S DECISION to quit the Senate and risk the fight with Knight for the governorship lies in the practical workings of our political system.

Senators rarely get presidential nominations. Successful governors of populous states have a much better chance.

Knowland especially faces a dead end in the Senate in so far as the presidency is concerned. Nixon has some kind of inside track, since he has powerful support in the Republican party and a strong home base in southern California. And Knight, if renominated and re-elected, would substantially influence the delegation.

The nomination and election of Knowland in California next year would not necessarily make him the new favorite in the GOP presidential race in 1960.

But it would take him out of the dead end street. It would give him a new place of power and influence and make him a personal force, in behalf of himself or others, for years to come.



THE ABOVE EMBLEM of the Insurance Agents Intl. Union signifies that an insurance firm is unionized and employs members of the IAIU. It also signifies that a firm's agents receive fair wages, enjoy good working conditions and render a professional service of the highest standards.

Vandercook Says:

Eisenhower Hitting Popularity Skid

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDST.)

THANKS to an overwhelmingly Republican press, the truth has been concealed far longer than when a similar fate overtook former presidents. But with the humiliating rejection by the House of the repeated request by the White House for adequate funds for the Foreign Aid program, the secret is out at last.

Vandercook

The effective control of Dwight D. Eisenhower of his own party, of Congress, and of the machinery of the American government has now reached the lowest ebb of his career.

The President finds his popularity with the voters no longer duplicated, nor even reflected, among the elected representatives of those same voters. Through the country, the influence of Eisenhower is, allegedly, still great. That influence all but ends at the frontiers of the District of Columbia.

The reasons for so marked a loss of prestige by a twice elected President are not easy to pinpoint. The American people, witnessing the repeated proofs of the rejection of their favorite by Congress, are puzzled.

In Washington, what has now frankly become the "case against the President" seems all too clear. In his too-avid wish to be liked by everyone and to agree with everyone, Pres. Eisenhower has often come close to appearing to be without sure convictions of any kind. Mr. Eisenhower's increasing habit of contradicting himself, of blowing hot and cold, on every major issue, has left even those legislators who would like to be his most earnest followers unsure of what it is that the President really wants.

The failure of the President to speak up vigorously in behalf of the school construction bill let that essential act go by default, when a change of just five House votes would have altered the result. When the school bill failed of passage, Pres. Eisenhower, it is recalled, then expressed no particular regret.

It may be unfair, as is now being said, that the President has been more interested in winning political credit for supporting an effective Civil Rights bill than in really getting one. For, when that bill which marks a great step forward had been approved by the Senate, the pressure for the final passage of that bill then diminished, almost to the vanishing point. Pres. Eisenhower, because he has not yet dared to be hated, has, by that same token, failed greatly to be loved.

LABOR CANNOT BE A MONOPOLY, Andrew W. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative department director, asserted on the latest AFL-CIO public service radio program, Labor Answers Your Questions. Questioning Biemiller (left) and clockwise around the microphone, Ralph de Toledano, Newsweek; John Herling, publisher of Herling's Labor Letter; Harry W. Flannery, moderator, and Harry Conn, Press Associates, Inc.

Labor Answers Your Questions:

Labor Monopoly Held Impossible

PERSONS who demand legislation to put labor under anti-trust laws don't know the facts of the situation, Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation declared on Labor Answers Your Questions, AFL-CIO public service program on 160 radio stations.

Biemiller asserted that neither the AFL-CIO itself nor any of its member unions can be termed a monopoly. In connection with the assertion made by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, anti-labor legislators and others that "labor unions enjoy an exclusive, judicial license that may even be extended to controlling and fixing the supply and price of needed goods and services," the AFL-CIO representative said:

"Anyone who makes that charge is not cognizant of the facts of our economic or legal structure. Present law prohibits the practices you speak of, and unions have been prosecuted where, in collusion with employers, they have tried to set prices, or where they have tried in any way to control the sale of commodities. To that extent, unions now come under the anti-trust laws. There is no need for any new laws to cover such practices.

"It is impossible to say that the AFL-CIO is a monopoly. Monopoly means economic control over the life of the American people. And the AFL-CIO has no such control and can't have. It does no collective bargaining, can call no strikes, has nothing to do with wages and hours. It is simply a federation of autonomous organizations."

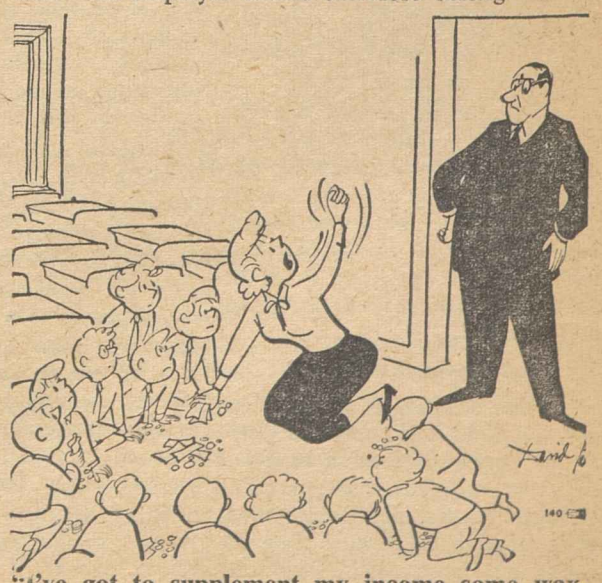
Saying that a union is a monopoly, he went on, is to assume "that labor is an article of commerce, a commodity."

"Way back in 1914, the U.S. Congress laid down in the Clayton Act the dictum that labor is not an article of commerce, or a commodity," Biemiller said. "Labor unions are not concerned with selling things. They are not engaging in commerce. They are concerned with living standards of human beings, with human rights. They cannot be called a monopoly."

Questioning Biemiller were John Herling, editor and publisher of John Herling's Labor Letter and Washington correspondent of the Editors' Syndicate; Ralph de Toledano, of Newsweek, national weekly news magazine, and Harry Conn, of Press Associates, Inc., national labor news service.

The charge that "right-to-work" laws are necessary because union shops are a form of monopoly and are "coercive" also was refuted by Biemiller. Actually, he said, no law requires any man to join a union. A union shop is the result of a free agreement between labor and management.

"Furthermore," he said, "let us remember that under the Taft-Hartley Act a union is required to bargain for all the persons in a given unit in a corporation. All employes should therefore belong."



"I've got to supplement my income some way, Mr. Hoffman!"

Oil Workers Strongly Support Expulsion of Corrupt Unions

Chicago—Expulsion from the AFL-CIO of any union which fails to rid itself of corruption was demanded by the 800 delegates to the annual convention of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers.

The delegates unanimously adopted a strongly-worded resolution on clean unionism which also called for strengthening of the AFL-CIO constitution to make strict adherence to honest financial practices a condition of affiliation, adding, "we do not care to be affiliated or associated with unions which cannot heartily accept and follow" ethical practices.

Schnitzler Hits Rackets

The 210,000-member union also pledged to support the AFL-CIO in its campaign to wipe out every vestige of corruption. It called on the McClellan committee to investigate "the participation of corrupt employers in many cases of union corruption."

The AFL-CIO campaign for clean unionism was discussed by the convention's principal speaker, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who complimented the OCAW by saying:

"We have the responsibility to see that every other affiliate of this AFL-CIO measures up to the kind of standards you have set, so that your association within this great labor movement is one in which you will not have to bow your heads in shame because of the conduct of others who are affiliated.

"This is the job that the Executive Council has to do and is proceeding to do with the greatest determination."

Schnitzler predicted further disclosures of corruption by the McClellan committee and warned that AFL-CIO must be prepared for further clean-up actions. He insisted that although some misbehavior is inevitable in an organization of human beings, the frailty of human beings should not be taken as an excuse for corruption.

"Our entire future will depend on the manner in which we deal with this problem," said Schnitzler.

Making New Friends

The AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer expressed the opinion that new friends had been made out of labor's efforts to clean up the movement.

"Here in recent months while we were involved in the biggest trouble we have ever faced in the labor movement," he said, "we find representatives of the AFL-CIO in various parts of the country have been clipping editorials out of papers that we always in the past called 100 percent anti-union, editorials that were favorable to the work we were doing to clean up the movement.

"So out of our troubles we have made friends of those who we always considered to be our enemy."

The convention considered some 163 proposed changes in the union constitution, and turned them all down.

Proposed increases in per capita payments to the international, ranging from 10 cents to $1 per month, were defeated, leaving the per capita at $1.50 a month. Also defeated were proposals to elect officers by referendum instead of at conventions, and to hold conventions biennially instead of annually.

Ask Clear Policy

A resolution adopted by the delegates called on Pres. Eisenhower to establish a clear and concise American policy in the Middle East designed to support the aspirations of people for self determination and democratic systems of government.

The Atomic Energy Commission was urged, in another resolution, to speed the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy, including the building of more test reactors for the generation of electric power.

The convention also proposed that a federal safety code be adopted covering radiation hazards, instead of present piecemeal state action.

Other speakers were Pres. Walter L. Mitchell of the Chemical Workers; Dir. James L. McDevitt of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, and Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation.

The four top officers all won re-election. Pres. O. A. Knight, an AFL-CIO vice president, and Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick were renamed unanimously. In a roll call vote for the two vice presidencies the incumbents, B. J. Schafer and Elwood D. Swisher, emerged victorious over Joseph Applebaum of St. Louis. Applebaum was one of four vice presidents from the time the OCAW was formed in 1955 until the number was cut to two at the 1956 convention.

Rank-and-file members were elected to the executive board from each of the union's 16 geographical districts. Seven were newcomers.

A WARM WELCOME was given AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (center) when he arrived to speak at the convention of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers in Chicago. The convention badge is being pinned on his lapel by OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight, with Vice Pres. B. J. Schafer at the left.

Photo Engravers Study Pensions for Members

Philadelphia—Hope that the final dividends of the McClellan committee's investigations will make forever unnecessary another investigation of its kind was expressed here by Pres. Wilfrid T. Connell at the opening session of the Photo-Engravers' 56th annual convention.

Connell "deplored" the harmful publicity which has resulted from the investigation because it reflects not only on all organized labor, but on "all the people who work for a living."

Reputation Established

"We are an honest union," he said, pointing out that in the Photo Engravers' organization, "when any defalcation is brought to light, it is promptly dealt with."

"Our reputation has been established along that line."

One of the principal actions of the week long convention, Connell said would be the consideration of a comprehensive pension plan for the nearly 17,000 members in the union's 113 locals.

An almost 50 percent jump in wage increases during the year was disclosed by a survey of new agreements, delegates were told.

In the commercial field, increases averaged $4.07 compared to only $2.378 a year ago. Newspaper agreements averaged $7.72 compared to $2.78 for the year, preceding, while gravure increases were $4.25 as against $3.333.

"Generally we regard our employers as personal friends and carry out this philosophy by participating in their activities and inviting them to ours, exchanging information and considering mutual problems by sitting down together as occasion warrants," Connell reported.

Developments Studied

Further evidence of this good relationship, he said, was illustrated in the appointment of a technical director charged with keeping members of the union and apprentices abreast with new developments and improvements in the industry.

Fred Wentzel, who was named to the post by the union's executive council last January, has worked in all divisions of the craft, following a gravure apprenticeship. His services are available to employers as well as to members of the union.

Sec.-Treas. Henry F. Schmal reminded the convention that this city was the scene of the union's first convention in 1900, when 15 delegates from seven locals attended under the gavel of John R. Bevan, first international president.

Ask End to Disputes

An end to jurisdictional disputes, particularly in the graphic arts industry was asked for by Pres. George A. Canary of the Lithographers.

Such an end of inter-union wrangling is needed, he said, especially at this time when "unscrupulous so-called union leaders have given the labor movement enough bad publicity to set it back at least 20 years."

James L. McDevitt, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, urged unanimous support of united labor's political activities. McDevitt laid particular stress on the value of women's groups in this respect.

Concentrated action by women working with labor spelled the difference between victory and defeat in the campaign of Sen. Wayne Morse (D.) for reelection in Oregon, McDevitt said.

The convention gave most of its early attention to the consideration of the annual reports of the officers, including the rapid extension of photo-engraving processes into the general industrial and manufacturing field.

Other speakers included Ralph Wright, of the Intl. Labor Organization, and O. R. Strackbein, secretary of America's wage earners protective conference.

Victim of Flossie Repays on Audrey

Lake Charles, La. — An investment the Red Cross made in 1956 paid unexpected dividends during the rebuilding program here by the AFL-CIO building trades unions.

Last year, Hurricane Flossie brought severe economic loss to Tony Molero. Six feet of water swept through his home, ruining his household furnishings. The Red Cross replaced his furniture and supplied him with new carpenter's tools so he could pursue his trade.

Molero—with the tools the Red Cross gave him—was one of the members of Carpenters Local 1846 who this year took part in labor's voluntary rebuilding program for victims of Hurricane Audrey.

Typos Get Go-Ahead For Four-Day Week

New York—Locals of the Intl. Typographical Union have the go-ahead signal to establish a four-day workweek.

An enabling amendment to the union's general laws was adopted at the ITU 99th annual convention. Noting that the ITU has traditionally favored a shorter workweek, the amendment paved the way for initiation of a 32-hour workweek, with a minimum pay rate equal to that for the present five-day week.

Ask AFL-CIO Aid

The union, also setting its sights on the establishment of a national 30-hour workweek, urged locals to intensify efforts in contract negotiations to secure shorter hours. It also urged the AFL-CIO to carry on an intensive campaign for federal legislation to reduce the workweek.

ITU Pres. Woodruff Randolph added a surprise note by announcing he will not seek re-election at the close of his term July 15, 1958.

He has been the union's leader since 1944, during which time the printers faced some of the stormiest battles in its century-long history.

Randolph, who is 65, had served as secretary-treasurer of the union from 1928 to 1944, when he was first elected president. He gave "personal health" as reason for his decision to step down from the union's presidency.

Randolph asked the delegates to "respect my judgment in this just as I have asked you to do when I was fighting for you."

The Taft-Hartley law proved the principal target for some of the speakers to the convention.

Harriman Hits T-H

Both Gov. Averell Harriman of New York and ITU Counsel Gerhard P. Van Arkel, a former general counsel of the Natl. Labor Relations Board, demanded changes in the law to prevent its use as a union-busting weapon.

Gov. Harriman said amendments to the T-H law must come about to enable unions "to carry on free collective bargaining in the same spirit as has been exemplified for more than a century by the ITU."

Van Arkel, in addition to lashing out at T-H, also charged that the NLRB has again undertaken "to challenge the legality of certain contract provisions or of our practices under them."

Charging them to be "right-to-scab" laws, Harriman pledged that so long as he is governor of New York, no 'right-to-work' law will be approved. The New York governor also denounced the Eisenhower Administration policies, and charged the Republicans with attempting to sabotage labor and social gains attained under previous Democratic Administrations.

200 Unionists Donate Skills in Building Bee

(Continued from Page 1)

of the skilled men needed to build a complete home—from foundation to rooftop—in the two-day period.

The sixth crew, composed entirely of carpenters, was deployed over the five projects to speed the work of the army of AFL-CIO volunteers.

Seafarers Pitch In

Easing the task of the building tradesmen was a crew of volunteers from the Seafarers who worked on Friday leveling sites and setting up foundation blocks. These SIU volunteers worked under the direction of building tradesmen from this area, assigned to the task by Pres. T. K. Stitzline of the Lake Charles Building and Construction Trades Council.

While the work progressed on the latest homes to be erected in the stricken communities of Cameron, Creole and Grand Chenier, where 500 people died in Hurricane Audrey, plans were moving forward for even more homes to go up under this program.

Five more sites have been selected for construction next weekend and Red Cross case workers are working on an additional seven to go up over the three-day Labor Day weekend, according to Kenneth Kramer and Joseph Rodell, Red Cross labor liaison to AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

Victor Bussie, president of the Louisiana State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, indicated that intensive work over the Labor Day holiday weekend will wind up the special cooperative program for the present.

Teachers Call School Crisis 'Disgrace'

Urge Special Session If Congress Fails to Act

Chicago—The American Federation of Teachers has called upon Pres. Eisenhower to convene a special session of Congress this fall if the present session closes without enactment of an adequate federal aid to education bill.

In a resolution voted unanimously at the AFT convention, the Teachers branded as a "national disgrace" the overcrowded classrooms into which an additional 1,769,000 childen will be packed next month.

They decried the Eisenhower Administration's "lack of concern" for the welfare of America's children. The Administration, they said, evidently ignored the report of Dr. Lawrence G. Derthick, U.S. commissioner of education, that last year's shortage of 120,700 teachers will hit 135,000 this year.

"We question the political morality of those in both parties who ran on platforms pledging federal aid to education and then cast votes against it," the Teachers' resolution said.

Raps Ike's Stand

In a review of the federal aid to education bill which was defeated in the House on July 23, AFT Pres. Carl J. Megel accused the President of "vacillation."

"Two days before, when I called to Washington, I was told that if the President made 20 calls, the bill would pass easily," Megel reported to the convention. "On the night of July 22, the President stated he could not approve some aspects of the bill, although he would accept the measure if it passed.

"This vacillation on the part of the President was seized upon by the big interests and propagandized in the metropolitan press as the real reason for the defeat of federal aid legislation.

"But those of us who have fought the fight know full well that the President knew exactly what he was doing. By riding both sides of the fence, he surrendered to the special interest groups who opposed federal aid to education not because of federal control, but because federal aid represents a transition in the tax structure.

"Federal aid to education represents a transition from property tax to a corporate and personal income tax. The large corporate interests represented by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce are unwilling to share even a minor part of their enormous earnings for the education of the children."

About 750 teachers attended the convention, representing 51,000 members.

They instructed local unions to try for salaries starting at $6,000 a year and progressing to $12,000 in eight years for teachers with bachelor degrees. The former goal was $5,000 to $10,000.

John W. Livingston, AFL-CIO director of organization, told the convention all of America would be better off if the hundreds of thousands of unorganized teachers would come into the AFT.

"Teachers have no one but themselves to blame for the predicament in which they find themselves," said Livingston. "Lost, many of them are—lost in the economic race, lost in the prestige race, lost in the struggle which every human being wages to enjoy the opportunity of developing his potential to the maximum."

He expressed the "solemn determination of the united labor movement" to aid the AFT in organizing the unorganized teachers.

Segregation Causes Problems

Edwin C. Berry, executive director of the Chicago Urban League, said racial segregation is one factor in teachers' troubles, because overcrowding in segregated areas results in double-shift schools, lax discipline and poor teaching conditions.

The AFT resolved last year to demand the charters of locals which were not completely integrated by Jan. 1, 1958. The Atlanta local, with 1,855 members, was sacrificed to this principle, Megel said.

"We can take pride in the fact that the vigorous membership campaign conducted within our local was sufficient to counteract this loss," the AFT president said.

McClellan Probe Weighed

The McClellan investigation and its findings came in for some attention. Pres. Gordon H. Cole of the Intl. Labor Press Association warned the teachers that anti-labor forces would use the investigation as a springboard for a move against the whole labor movement.

"They are attacking labor's soft underbelly—the venality of a few union officers who have brought the morality of the market place, the immorality of business, into the labor movement," he said.

"The forces behind this attack are not so much interested in strengthening the labor movement by helping in the clean-up of a few unions as they are in convincing the American public that union officers are corrupt, arrogant and arbitrary."

Other Resolutions

In other resolutions the convention:

Recommended that size of classes be held to 25 pupils under one teacher because of the current disciplinary problem.

Recommended that more special classes and schools be organized for retarded and maladjusted pupils.

Voted support to Richard L. Hauswald, former head of AFT Local 943, for resisting dismissal by the school board of Argo, Ill. The convention charged the Argo board with "using threats and other coercive means, in a star-chamber type of hearing," in an attempt to fire Hauswald and five other teachers. The other five resigned under the pressure.

COMPLETE WITH WAR BONNET, Pres. Carl J. Megel of the Teachers was designated honorary Chief Tek-gauh-neh of the Blackfoot tribe at the union's convention in Chicago. "Installing" him are (left to right) Norma Bearskin, H. L. Glindeman, of the Idaho Federation of Teachers, which presented the head dress; Megel, Linda Benson and Junior Bearskin.

Teachers Praised By Meany and Ike

Chicago — The Teachers were praised in convention greetings from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for "its courageous insistence on integration within its own local unions" and for "meeting this issue in a forthright and democratic way."

"America desperately needs a vast number of new schools," he said in his message. "America needs more teachers—teachers who are paid well enough to keep them in the profession for which they were trained. These are the indispensable elements of a comprehensive federal aid to education program for which the trade union movement will campaign until victory is won."

Pres. Eisenhower, who also sent a message, lauded the union for its "splendid public service" in helping to meet the teacher shortage by raising salary standards and improving working conditions."

GM Denies Excess Profit On Contract

General Motors Corp. has denied that it reaped an excessive profit on a $343.9 million air force contract to build 599 F-84F jet fighter planes.

The charge was made by U. S. Comptroller Gen. Joseph Campbell, who told a House Armed Services subcommittee that an audit by the General Accounting Office showed GM received a profit of $17,459,200 "in excess of that contemplated" when air force and GM officials negotiated prices.

GM Vice Pres. John F. Gordon told the group this was a "misinterpretation." He said an 8 percent profit figure was used during the negotiations but this was only for pricing purposes and not to fix actual profits.

The profit on the contract actually came to 11.3 percent before taxes, but Gordon held that this was "fair and reasonable" and "substantially below" what the corporation makes on non-government business.

Poultry Inspection Bill Sent to Ike

Both House and Senate have approved a conference report and sent the compulsory poultry inspection bill to the White House for Pres. Eisenhower's almost certain signature.

The measure, long sought by the Meat Cutters and the AFL-CIO, provides for inspection of poultry by Dept. of Agriculture inspectors both before and after slaughter. The inspectors also are authorized to enforce sanitary regulations to be issued by the Department.

The program will go into effect Jan. 1, 1958, for those producers voluntarily accepting it at that time. It will be mandatory after Jan. 1, 1959, for all poultry producers shipping birds in interstate commerce or into "major consuming areas" to be designated by the secretary of agriculture after public hearings.

Foods Lead Hike In Living Costs

The cost of living hit its eleventh consecutive all-time high in mid-July, the Consumers Price Index rising one-half of one percent to a record 120.8, according to the monthly report of the Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The jump, from 120.2 in June, brought cost of living increases to about 1.3 million workers whose contracts include escalator clauses. The pay hikes range from 1 to 6 cents an hour with the majority — in autos, electrical equipment and farm equipment—getting 3 cents. Other industries affected include metal work, trucking and local transit.

The BLS said substantial advances in foods and miscellaneous goods and services accounted for the bulk of the rise. Food, up one percent during the month, stood at an all-time high—seven-tenths of one percent above the previous peak in August 1952 and 2.3 percent higher than in July 1956.

Rubber Workers Win Pay Increase

Philadelphia—New agreements giving 2,400 employes of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., benefits worth more than 10.5 cents an hour, including an across-the-board wage increase of 8 cents, have been signed by the Rubber Workers.

The one-year master contract covers workers in Philadelphia and Trenton and Kearny, N. J., who previously had signed separate pacts.

An improved insurance agreement gives workers and their dependents company-paid hospital and surgical benefits that include 120 days of hospital care, payment of all hospital extras, and surgical fees up to $250. The settlement also includes improved vacations, holiday pay and military pay.

Potofsky Hits Army Policy In Dispute

Asbury Park, N. J.—The U. S. Army's Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot has "embarked on a policy tantamount to strikebreaking" in a dispute involving clothing workers.

The charge was made at a meeting of the Executive Board of the Clothing Workers by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

Face Loss of Jobs

In a blistering letter to Maj. Gen. Webster Anderson, Potofsky complained that 100 striking workers were faced with destruction of their jobs because of the Army's policy.

He said the Quartermaster Depot had permitted the Michael A. Zielinski Co., Trenton, N. J., which has been hit by a strike for more than four months, to use the facilities of the Southern Athletic Co. of Knoxville, Tenn., to turn out goods on Army contract.

The Southern Athletic Co. was cited only a week ago by a congressional committee for repeated delinquencies in performing government jobs.

Army Taking Sides

"By approving a substitute place of performance for a recalcitrant employer in a labor dispute, the agency (the Army) has taken sides in the dispute, lining up with the employer against his workers. In plain terms, the military supply agency has embarked on a policy tantamount to strikebreaking," Potofsky said.

Potofsky also lashed out at the lack of sound government and industry policies which permit consumer prices to continue rising and permit "inordinate profits."

"If the business and banking community was interested in curbing inflation," Potofsky declared, "it would have put a brake on rising prices, and not be so greedy as to pile up additional profits on profits already inordinate."

McClellan Probers Quiz Hoffa on Dio

Move to Link Pair With Bogus Locals

(Continued from Page 1)

Hoffa to Dio came from Vice Pres. Thomas L. Hickey, who attended the meeting.

A tape-recording of a long distance telephone call from Dio to Hoffa showed that Dio, as of Feb. 26, 1953, was still trying to control the taxi drive and trying to squeeze out Hickey's own Teamsters Local 807. Said Hoffa, according to the tapped telephone conversation, "Well John, I better get a hold of Dave Beck (in Seattle)."

Hear Tape-Recording

A second tape-recording of a Dio-to-Hoffa call on Mar. 10, 1953, indicated a strong Hoffa interest in sustaining Dio's Local 102 against a Teamsters' local challenging Dio before the New York State Labor Relations Board.

Hoffa, the recording showed, told Dio that he had telephoned Beck on the matter "about half a dozen times." It also showed that he told Dio he had telephoned Hickey to procure a promise of no "interference" with Dio's operations.

Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy put in the record a February 1953 report of an AFL anti-racketeering committee, headed by George Meany, then the AFL's president, denounced Dio's Local 102 as being in the hands of "unsavory characters." Dio already had a criminal record, including an extortion conviction.

Hoffa refused to acknowledge that he was actively "trying" to bring Dio personally, as well as Dio's organization, into the Teamsters. He "would have recommended" taking Dio into the Teamsters, he said, if he had "thought" Dio would help the organizing drive, but he "couldn't recall" whether he in fact sought it.

Transactions in Cash

He also said he could not "recall" if he was seeking to gain "information on Hickey that might be embarrassing."

Before moving into the New York situation the committee questioned Hoffa about his private business ventures, his relations with trucking firms with which Teamsters bargained, his borrowings and his alleged assistance to racketeers in the union movement.

Hoffa said that in 1952-53 he had borrowed substantial sums—always in cash, without notes or interest or security—from various friends and Teamsters' officials. When he repaid, he repaid in cash, he said.

He also got advances from his salary in later years, Hoffa testified, and repaid them. He borrowed $25,000 from Harold Mark, a union accountant, he said, after Mark himself had borrowed the $25,000 from Hoffa's home Local 299.

Altogether, he said, he borrowed about $120,000 and still owes $70,000.

One of the business ventures with a firm hiring Teamsters' members involved a tractor-and-truck leasing company organized in the maiden names of Mrs. Hoffa and Mrs. Bert Brennan, wife of the president of Local 337, Detroit.

$125,000 Profit

The record showed that on an original investment of $4,000, Mrs. Hoffa and Mrs. Brennan cleared $125,000 in leasing equipment to a carrier hauling new Cadillacs for delivery to distributors.

Martin T. Lacey

Hoffa conceded that he and Mrs. Hoffa filed a joint income tax return, that her money was not segregated from his, that they had a joint safety deposit box—but he flatly denied that he had an "interest" in the equipment-leasing firm or that he "profited" or "benefited" from it.

Hoffa said he had an option to purchase an interest in a Florida real estate promotion advertised as a Teamsters-approved project. He agreed that local business agents were authorized to help members buy lots in the project "at a reduced price." He didn't disclose to union colleagues, he said, that he had an option to buy into the promotion enterprise.

Among the racketeers to whom Hoffa was linked was a Sam Feldman, for whom he intervened to obtain a Hotel and Restaurant Workers local charter in Philadelphia.

Feldman "came to me," Hoffa said, and his own interest was merely to get Feldman a recognized union charter rather than forcing him to operate as an independent. He didn't know at the time "all" of Feldman's long criminal record, he said, and "didn't think" he knew about Feldman's time served in prison.

The Hotel and Restaurant Workers after granting the charter found that their previously-established locals were having conflicts with Feldman, and an administrator was sent in to supplant him.

Work on Amendments

Hoffa conceded under questions that when two officials of a Pontiac, Mich., local were indicted for extortion, he moved in as trustee and appointed the alleged extortioners as "business agents." Both pleaded guilty to charges of accepting bribes.

Hoffa frequently told the committee that Teamsters vice presidents are working on proposed constitutional amendments that would help "straighten out" some things the committee criticized.

He also said he was "selling" all his business interests to get in conformity with AFL-CIO ethical practices codes "even when he might not agree with them." The lucrative truck-leasing firm owned by his wife and Mrs. Brennan, he said, had not been sold because of the "tight money" market, and he didn't want it sold at a "heavy loss."

Hoffa said he did not agree with the AFL-CIO resolution regarding use of the Fifth Amendment by union officials to evade questions about their own conduct. But a proposed new Teamsters constitution clause would cover "criminals, Communists and Fascists," he testified.

Hoffa testified that his local had contributed $5,000 to aid the re-election campaign of Edward Crumback, a former official of Local 107, Philadelphia. Asked if this was a proper "intervention" in affairs of a distant local, he said it was—that "Central States wage scales might depend on what happened in Philadelphia in an interstate industry."

Quizzed on Trial

Hoffa was asked by Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) why various Teamsters' organizations picked up the hotel charges of a large retinue of officials, friends and hangers-on during the time of Hoffa's trial here on bribery charges involving the committee. Hoffa was acquitted of the charges.

Einar Mohn

Hoffa replied that he assumed the expenses were "authorized," that the friends and associates were here for "consultation," and that he once considered that he might want some "character witnesses."

Asked whether, as reported, former heavyweight fighter Joe Louis was paid $2,500 "just for appearing in court with Hoffa," the Teamsters vice president retorted: "Not by Hoffa!"

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.), who was widely quoted as saying he thought Hoffa was "honest," hastily issued a statement saying he had added: "We'll know more about that when we start questioning you about Dio."

The Ives statement also said, "Hoffa has demonstrated at times a very remarkable memory, but an extremely convenient 'forgettery' as well."

Earlier three other Teamsters Union officials told the committee some of the facts they knew or suspected about the chartering of the "bogus" locals in 1955.

Einar O. Mohn, a vice president and administrative assistant to Pres. Dave Beck, said he took "full responsibility" for issuing the charters—but acknowledged that Hoffa had initiated them.

Mohn confirmed that the charters had been issued in Washington and "picked up" there by John McNamara, president of Local 808 and secretary-treasurer of one of the newly-created "locals."

McNamara had previously invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer committee questions about his part in the "bogus" charters. So had numerous other "officers" of the "new" locals—and so had O'Rourke, now president of Joint Council 16.

Mohn said that if the committee's evidence was accurate about the alleged extortions and shakedowns of Dio henchmen who were moved into the Teamsters in 1955, he didn't think those people "have any part in the union movement."

He said, however, that he would not join the committee in assuming that "fraud" was used in an attempt to control the Joint Council election.

Hickey at Meeting

Vice-Pres. Tom Hickey, who tried several times to resist Hoffa attempts to extend his influence into New York Teamster circles, swore flatly that he was present at the New York meeting when Hoffa tried to bring Dio into the union.

Hoffa was "impressed," Hickey said, with Dio's tale that in his organizing drive he had a "barn" (a taxicab company) tied up.

Hickey, who announced that he was maintaining his announced rivalry with Hoffa for the Teamsters presidency at the union convention next month, also was critical of Hoffa for signing "alliances" with the Intl. Longshoremen's Association, an unaffiliated union expelled by the former AFL in 1953 on corruption charges.

Hickey said that he "understands" he will be opposed for re-election as an international vice president by O'Rourke and that he also will have opposition for re-election as secretary-treasurer of Local 807.

Lacey testified that six "bogus" locals were chartered in 1955 without his knowledge.

MISS UNION MAID in the contest sponsored by the Union Label and Service Trades Council of Greater New York will be selected from among these semi-finalists. Left to right, in the front row, are Marilyn Dziedzic, Retail Clerks Local 1115; Juanita Cicale, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 3; Rosemary Callahan, Office Employes Local 153; Carmen Guiterrez and Willie Web, Building Service Employes Local 32-B, and Katherine Trimarchi, Ladies Garment Workers Local 57; back row, Virginia Russo, OEIU Local 153; Judy Giddens, IBEW Local 3; Judy Roth, Musicians Local 802; Mary Ferrell, Dining Room Employes Local 1; Roberta Goldstone, Home Office Employes Local H-63; Mary Lovitch, Brushmakers Local 16303; Paula De Jean, Hotel & Restaurant Workers Local 6, and Lucienne Bugel, IBEW Local 3.

Frank Brewster Gets 1-Year Sentence, Fine

Washington—While James R. Hoffa was being questioned by the McClellan Committee, a fellow vice president of the Teamsters heard the price he must pay for unsuccessfully challenging the jurisdiction of an earlier investigating subcommittee also headed by Sen. McClellan.

He was Frank W. Brewster, head of the union's Western Conference, who was sentenced to a year in jail and fined $1,000 on a charge of contempt of Congress growing out of his refusal to produce records and answer questions.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, August 31, 1957

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No. 35

Compromise on Rights Bill, Aid Speeds Adjournment

Textile Hearings Concluded

The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee has completed hearings in the case of the United Textile Workers, Chairman Al J. Hayes reported.

The one-day hearing in Washington concerned matters which had been revealed by the Mc-Clellan Committee, he said, plus additional evidence from the files of the old AFL.

UTW Pres. Anthony Valente and Sec.-Treas Lloyd Klenert testified before the Ethical Practices Committee.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany filed the charges against the UTW after testifying before the McClellan Committee that he, as secretary-treasurer of the AFL, "suspected" the misuse of $57,000 in union money by Klenert and Valente.

Meany told the Senate committee of the actions taken by the AFL Executive Council in 1952 and of the subsequent "whitewash" of the officers by the UTW executive board.

Hayes said the committee had given the UTW until Sept. 12 to file briefs or any additional evidence they believed necessary. The Ethical Practices Committee, he said, would report to the Executive Council at its next meeting, which will be held in New York City on Sept. 24 and 25.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS were under discussion here when the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee considered the case of United Textile Workers officials charged by a Senate committee with misusing $127,000 of union funds. From left are UTW Pres. Anthony Valente and Sec.-Treas. Lloyd Klenert facing Machinists Pres. Al J. Hayes, committee chairman, and Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, who conducted the hearing into the textile group's affairs.

Congress Votes Hike In Govt Pay

By Milton Plumb

The first session of the 85th Congress is virtually over with last-minute action on foreign aid and "right-to-vote" legislation the only bars to adjournment as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The major hurdles to be crossed included:

1. Senate action on a House-approved "compromise" bill to protect voting rights, based on a new formula for jury trials that was acceptable to leaders of both parties.

2. House and Senate action on a "split-the-difference" appropriation bill for foreign military and economic aid. Conferees agreed on a money bill which will provide $3.4 billion—$1 billion under the amount requested by Pres. Eisenhower.

3. Senate action on technical changes made by the House in a "hardship" immigration bill it had previously passed. The bill contains none of the major recommendations for a new immigration law asked by the President, but will alleviate some so-called "hardship" cases.

Whether or not Congress would have an opportunity to act again on a fourth major issue—pay increases

(Continued on Page 2)

Forand Social Security Changes Hailed as 'Necessary' by Meany

A comprehensive bill to amend the Social Security Act introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.) has been hailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "necessary, sound and enlightened."

The measure would increase present old-age, survivors and disability insurance benefits by about 10 percent and provide insurance against the costs of hospital, nursing home and surgical care for those receiving insurance benefits.

Forand's bill would also boost the maximum amount of earnings counted under old-age and survivors' insurance for contribution and benefit purposes, and include provisions for meeting the added costs of the broader benefits.

Congratulates Forand

Meany said the plight of America's older citizens, "caught between rising prices and fixed incomes, is one which deserves prompt and sympathetic attention from Congress when it reconvenes in January."

The AFL-CIO, Meany continued, "has long urged many of these proposals."

"We congratulate Mr. Forand, who has once again demonstrated understanding of the problem and has proposed a sensible solution," he said.

"We are especially pleased with his proposals for meeting the often prohibitive costs of hospitalization for those receiving social security benefits. We are confident

(Continued on Page 3)

Reuther Vows to Press Anti-Inflation Fight

Detroit—Disappointment and regret were voiced by Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther at rejection of his anti-inflation proposal by the Big Three of the automotive industry. Reuther had asked General Motors, Ford and Chrysler in separate, but nearly identical, letters to slash prices on their 1958 models by an average $100. In return, the UAW promised it would tailor its forthcoming contract demands "within the framework of the companies' financial position" after such an adjustment in unit prices was made.

The UAW head put out the suggestion to halt the steady march of inflation.

Flat refusals, directly or by evasion, were quick in coming from the three firms who turn out 93 percent of the nation's cars.

GM Pres. Harlow H. Curtice was first to reply, terming Reuther's suggestion "a publicity maneuver" and restating the firm's position that "prices of its products were not properly the subject

(Continued on Page 3)

SUB Plans Settled In Four States

Methods for paying supplemental unemployment benefits in four "problem states" where legal taboos were evolved have been worked out by the Steelworkers and major basic steel producers.

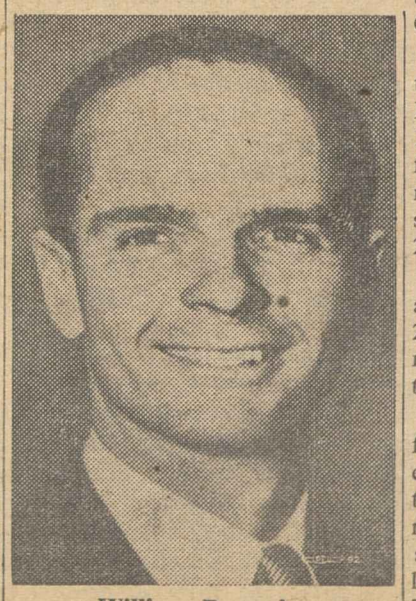
The alternate arrangements will affect 190,000 USWA members in Ohio, Indiana, North Carolina and Virginia.

The SUB program which provides approximately 65 percent of a laid-off unionist's wage for a total of 52 weeks, becomes effective Sept. 1 in all but the four

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Aided Proxmire In Wisconsin Victory

Madison, Wis.—William Proxmire, a former member of the Newspaper Guild who campaigned as a liberal with AFL and CIO support, has been overwhelmingly elected to the Senate seat vacated by the death of Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.).



William Proxmire
Elected in Wisconsin

Unofficial returns from all of the state's 3,361 precincts gave Proxmire a lead of more than 115,000 over his Republican rival, former Gov. Walter J. Kohler, Jr., making him the first Democratic senator Wisconsin has elected in 25 years.

Three other candidates running as independents got fewer than 25,000 votes combined. Proxmire rolled up a total of 435,523 votes to Kohler's 318,894.

It was Kohler's first political defeat. Previously, he had been elected governor for three terms, twice while running against Proxmire. The latter also was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate last year against Gov. Vernon Thompson (R). Proxmire's only

(Continued on Page 12)

World Domination Aim of Red Purge

The recent purge in the top circles of the Soviet Communist party is designed as a step towards Soviet domination of the world, in the view of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

In a statement issued shortly after its last meeting, the council said it would be "fatal for the free world and the Soviet peoples to have any illusions" about the course that Lazar Khrushchev, first secretary of the party, is following.

Strengthen 'Machine'

One "fundamental" aim of the purging of Molotov, Malenkov and Kaganovich is to "prepare and strengthen the Communist party machine" for its drive to destroy its critics and to place "all power" in Khrushchev's hands, the council said.

"The test of any move towards democratization under a system of one-party dictatorship is the extent to which such a move reduces party control and domination," it continued.

"By this test, the new Khrushchev course, which aims at extending and tightening the hold of the Communist party on every walk of life, is away from liberalization and democratization. It is rather a move towards darker reaction."

The council noted that a reorganization plan, similar to that which the Soviet Communist party has undergone, "is being prepared for the so-called trade unions in the USSR with a view of assuring even stricter Communist party control."

"Only by insuring such control, can Khrushchev intensify the exploitation of Soviet labor and hope to fulfill the Sixth Five-Year Plan," it declared.

Lesson From Stalin

The Soviet purge, the council pointed out, is an "inevitable phase" of the struggle among the Communist party's rulers over the succession to Stalin.

Every purge in the 40 years of the Communist dictatorship, it was noted, has aimed to strengthen the one-party system and to concentrate power in the hands of the party boss.

Khrushchev, the council said, has taken a lesson from Stalin in "how to camouflage and combine his purges with a seeming relaxation of Soviet domestic and foreign policies."

Just as 20 years ago Stalin combined ruthless purges with so-called liberal measures, now Khrushchev is strengthening his control of the party and of every aspect of Soviet life, "under cover of economic concessions to the peasants, generous promises to the workers and expanded efforts for so-called co-existence," it observed.

The promotion of Marshal Zhukov to full membership in the Presidium cannot be viewed as "encouraging," the council said, for the Red Army "is no force for liberalization."

Red Army leaders, the council pointed out, are "fanatical Communists" and in Hungary they seemed even more determined than the Russian civilian authorities to crush the Hungarian democratic revolution.

Peaceful 'Pose'

Although Khrushchev and Zhukov pose as champions of peaceful co-existence and generous treatment of the satellite countries, the more flexible Soviet foreign policy which has taken shape under Khrushchev has shown "not the slightest indication" that the Kremlin is ready to restore national independence and human rights to the peoples of the country under their control.

Moscow has shown its firm opposition to a unification of Germany through free elections, and it obviously hopes to turn all of Germany into another Soviet satellite. In the Middle East, Soviet "imperialism has never before been as brazen," the council commented.

At home, the new economic councils in the various Soviet republics are to be controlled by party machines dominated by Khrushchev.

Thus, the council said, "the much-heralded struggle against bureaucracy actually aims to strengthen Communist party control over the expanded Soviet economy. This reorganization is, therefore, not a step towards liberalism."

WILLIAM GREEN MEMORIAL FUND check for $40,000 is presented to Pres. Jack Lesser (right) of Deborah Sanatorium, Browns Mills, N. J., by Norman Blumberg (left), business manager of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union, and Pres. Joseph T. Kelley of the Philadelphia Industrial Union Council, acting on behalf of the memorial committee. The sanatorium, for tuberculosis and heart patients, will dedicate a medical conference room in memory of the former president of the AFL.

Compromise on Rights Bill, Foreign Aid Speeds Congress Adjournment

(Continued from Page 1)

for postal and federal civil service employes which it has already voted and sent to the White House over Pres. Eisenhower's strenuous objections—depended upon whether the President vetoed the measures before adjournment.

Talk for Record

Even the embattled Southern bloc conceded defeat of its efforts to kill the "right-to-vote" bill, although a swan song talkathon led by Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.) against the measure was in progress as this issue went to press. It was looked upon, however, largely as an operation to establish a record for "the folks back home."

The compromise bill, greatly watered-down from the original civil rights bill which was first sent to the Senate, was approved by the House by a 297 to 97 vote.

This action, which broke a deadlock, came after the leaders of both parties in the House and Senate worked out a new formula for the "jury trial" amendment that had been added in the Senate.

Southerners in the Senate, immediately after the House action, moved to send the bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee for further consideration. They were voted down, 66 to 18, and from that point on, passage of the compromise law to protect voting rights of all American citizens appeared a virtual certainty.

The new formula retains the basic principle of jury trial in major criminal contempt cases arising out of injunctions to enforce voting rights, but provides that a federal judge can try violators without a jury in cases where penalties assessed do not amount to more than 45 days in jail and a $300 fine. If a bigger fine is involved, however, the defendant then could demand a new trial with a jury.

The new provision also knocked out the original Senate clause which would have extended the jury trial requirement to other contempt cases besides those involving voting rights, including cases of contempt arising out of labor injunctions. The Administration had threatened to veto a bill with this provision, on grounds that it would wreck the nation's court system.

The economy bloc in Congress handed the Administration a major setback in actions on the mutual security program. First, despite the President's warning that cuts would endanger national security, Congress cut $800 million off of the program in its action on a bill to authorize a foreign aid appropriation.

In acting on the appropriation bill, the House knocked another $809 million off the amount "authorized." The Senate restored $500 million, but conferees divided the difference and sent back to both Houses for probable final action a recommendation calling for a total of $3.4 billion.

Earlier, the Administration had been handed another slap by Congress when the Senate passed and sent to the White House bills approved earlier by the House providing more than $800 million in annual pay raises for postal and classified federal workers.

The President has 10 legislative days to act on the measures. If Congress adjourns before then, his subsequent veto would have the effect of killing them.

He fought the measures as "inflationary," but both House and Senate voted their passages by margins considerably larger than necessary to over-ride his veto—if they get a chance to do so.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wired Eisenhower urging him to sign the two pay raise bills. If, however, he plans to veto them, Meany told the President, he should do so immediately to give Congress an opportunity to sustain or override the veto before adjournment.

The AFL-CIO previously had urged Congress to appropriate the full amount for foreign aid and supported passage of the voting rights bill as representing some progress, although it favored stronger legislation to protect all civil rights.

It viewed the immigration bill as greatly inadequate, but favored its passage as making some improvements.

IUD Warns Labor Faces New Attacks

Labor Day was hailed in the annual message issued by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., headed by Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

"This Labor Day finds our movement under attack from those who would use the misdoings of a small minority within our ranks to cripple our movement," the statement said. "There is no excuse for such misdoings and the Industrial Union Dept., AFL-CIO, supports all action by united labor to keep our movement clean and democratic.

"Nevertheless, organized labor, especially America's organized industrial workers, must stand guard against those who see in this moment an opportunity to destroy our great national unions and our living standards.

"We reiterate our support of legislation requiring full disclosure of all pension and welfare funds and we point out to the American people that major opposition to such legislation comes from those now seeking crippling anti-labor laws."

Tip on Boosting Union Attendance: Take Wife

Take your wife to union meetings.

That's the advice Mrs. Ruth M. Speer of Fremont, Ohio, has offered in answer to a question of why more members don't attend union meetings.

In a letter to the AFL-CIO News, Mrs. Speer suggests that "if wives were invited to attend the meetings, sit in a special section (as at the international conventions), and see how the labor movement works, more members would attend. No matter what any man says, if a wife does not want her husband to attend—he doesn't!"

Mrs. Speer said that she attended the last international convention with her husband, Lyle M. Speer, then president of UAW Ford Local 1216, Sandusky, and "sat through every session, enjoyed it all and learned a lot."

"Having always been employed as a payroll clerk or bookkeeper, I have not had the opportunity of joining any union but felt a husband and wife should have a mutual interest in his work and made it my business to learn the contract and constitution as well as, or better than, the majority of full fledged members. When a husband comes home and 'talks shop' it is desirous for a wife to know of what he speaks."

Mrs. Speer warns that "if beer and sandwiches are served as an inducement for attendance, as is the wont in some locals, the wives are more against it than ever!"

Coors Brewery Strike Settled

Golden, Colo.—A compromise settlement between Brewery Workers Local 366 and Coors Brewery has ended the longest strike in the modern history of the brewing industry.

A two-year contract provides pay boosts of 15 cents an hour retroactive to Mar. 1. There are also improvements in the insurance plan and other clauses.

A number of strikers' jobs were eliminated during the strike and others were lost to scabs, but the settlement gives three months of severance pay to any worker not recalled or who wishes to terminate rather than remain on the seniority recall list.

Bakers Local 218 Subscribes to News

Kansas City—All 278 members of Local 218 Bakery and Confectionery Workers will get the AFL-CIO NEWS for the next year under a subscription entered by Sec. John A. White.

Forand Social Security Changes Hailed as 'Necessary' by Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

that this proposal will enlist widespread support."

Meany said it was obvious the suggested improvements will require higher contribution rates. He added: "Organized labor is prepared to pay the additional costs. We believe the new benefits are worth it."

The Rhode Island legislator, sponsor of many extensive improvements to social security in the past, hopes for hearings on his bill early in the next session.

"This bill," he said, "is carefully designed to meet some of the most urgent needs of retired people and of the survivors of those who have died and left dependents looking to social security as the mainstay of their efforts to maintain a decent living standard."

He anticipated one strenuous objection by noting that his bill "very specifically provides that there shall be no government control over either the practice of medicine or the administration or operation of hospitals and nursing homes."

"It also contains guarantees of the right of free choice of surgeon, hospital and nursing home on the part of the patient," he added.

The bill carries many major provisions:

• Annual earnings ceiling for contribution and benefit purposes would be raised from the present $4,200 to $6,000.

• Benefits would be boosted for those now on the rolls and future beneficiaries.

• In the future, monthly old-age benefits would range from $35 to $151.80.

• Primary benefit increases would range from a $5 minimum to a maximum boost of $10.30. Those now getting $108.50 monthly would get $118.80.

• The maximum amount payable to a family on one person's earnings would range from $55 to $305 a month instead of the present $50-$200 range.

• Semi-private hospitalization care would be provided for 60 days in a 12-month period.

• Contribution rates for employers and workers would be raised one half of one percent each beginning Jan. 1, 1959. Rate boosts scheduled for 1960 would be postponed one year.

The merit in Forand's proposals and the soundness of the social security system earlier won the confidence of the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its Chicago meeting. Social Security was termed "a going concern" by the council in deprecating recent reports that the fund was imperiled because benefits sometimes exceed income.

"The more than $22 billion now in reserve provides an adequate cushion against temporary deficits," the council said. "The rate schedule now in the law will prevent any temporary deficit from becoming permanent."

At the same time, the council endorsed the "periodic double check" on the system to be provided by an Advisory Council on Social Security Financing whose members will be appointed this year.

The AFL-CIO sponsored an amendment to the social security law establishing the council. Its membership of 13 will represent employers, employes, the self-employed and the public.

Poultry Inspection Bill Signed by Ike

Pres. Eisenhower has signed into law the bill establishing compulsory inspection of poultry and poultry products long sought by the Meat Cutters.

The new law, which applies to all poultry shipped in interstate commerce as well as into major consuming areas to be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, provides for inspections both before and after slaughter. It was supported by the AFL-CIO.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION followed a few hours after the taking of this photo, showing Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress demanding of Quebec provincial police that striking members of the Steelworkers be permitted to picket peacefully at Gaspe Copper Mines, Murdochville, Que. Disorder broke out later, with one striker dead of what appeared to be a heart attack—the second striker to die in support of the union's fight for recognition and a contract. Company goons wrecked the union office.

127 Unionists from Six States In Leadership Training School

New Brunswick, N. J.—A record number of 127 trade unionists from six states and representing three international unions turned out for the third AFL-CIO Leadership Training School, held here in cooperation with the Rutgers Institute of Management and Labor Relations. It was the largest assembly of its kind ever held on the Rutgers campus and marked the first time that the three unions involved, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Chemical Workers and Rubber Workers, have held joint educational classes.

Guernsey Coordinator

The week-long series of classes and workshops brought students from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire. The ICWU sent the largest delegation, headed by its education director, Otto Pragan.

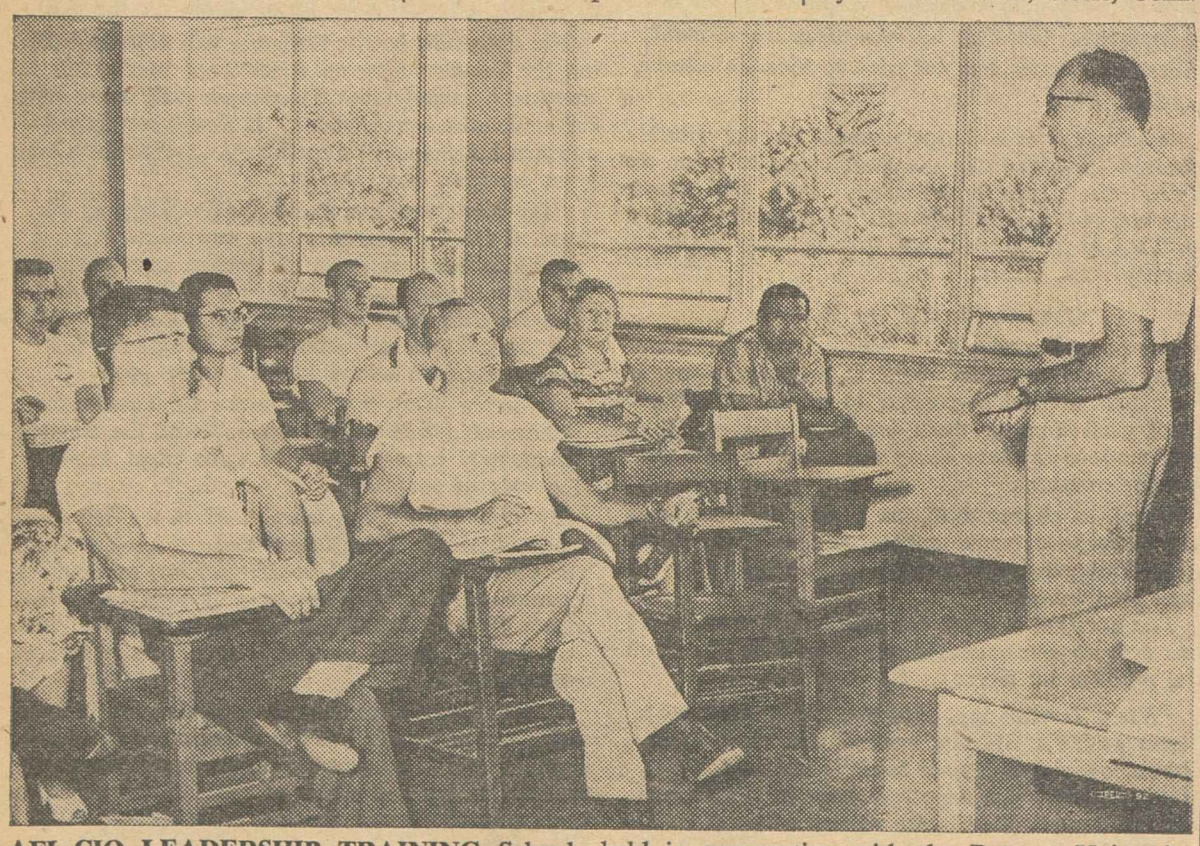
Districts 3 and 4 Education Dirs. Ed Grabowski and Al Loewenthal led the 32-member IUE delegation. On hand with the Rubber Workers were Joe Glazer, education director; Ralph Bergman, research director, and other staff officials.

Main speakers included Pres. Walter L. Mitchell of the Chemical Workers, URW Vice Pres. Joseph Childs and Sec.-Treas. John Chupka of the Textile Workers Union. George Guernsey, assistant education director of the AFL-CIO, acted as coordinator.

Another This Fall

The leadership schools are cooperatively sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education and interested unions who agree to send at least 10 delegates and a minimum of one staff member to teach and work at the meetings. Earlier this year, schools were sponsored jointly with the Oil Workers and TWUA at Rutgers and by TWUA, Papermakers, Chemical Workers and Brewery Workers at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O.

A fourth school, planned originally for August by the TWUA and the State, County & Municipal Employes, has been postponed until fall. It will be held at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.



AFL-CIO LEADERSHIP TRAINING School, held in cooperation with the Rutgers University Institute of Management and Labor Relations, is addressed by Nathaniel Goldfinger of the AFL-CIO Research Dept. Among the "students" is Prayoon Chon Swasdee, assistant general secretary of the Thai National Trade Union Congress (seated, at right), who also lectured on Thailand's labor movement.

Supplemental Pay Plan Settled in Four States

(Continued from Page 1)

states. These four have ruled generally that SUB payments coming in their entirety from the employers jeopardize eligibility for state unemployment compensation.

Conferences on the alternate plan have been held between union and management for several weeks so that workers in the four states would not be denied benefits written into contracts signed a year ago.

Test Ban in Court

In Ohio, which has 114,000 of the 190,000 affected union members, the USWA and the companies have agreed to test in court the legality of a ban on SUB. Meanwhile, the plan will be put into effect Sept. 1 because of a strong feeling that the ruling against SUB by state officials will not stand up under a test of Ohio law.

In Indiana and Virginia, the manner of paying SUB went to a special board of arbitration consisting of the regular impartial umpire for U.S. Steel Corp., Bethlehem Steel and Republic Steel. Hearings began in Washington Aug. 29 and all of the major basic producers and the union participated.

About 69,000 USWA members are affected in Indiana.

In North Carolina, both sides have agreed that SUB will be paid in a lump sum upon the laid-off worker's recall to his job.

Fund Building Up

Trust funds for payment of SUB have been building up since August 1956, when the provision was written into USWA contracts in basic steel, iron ore mining, aluminum and nearly 200 fabricating companies.

The trust funds, based on employer contributions of 3 cents per man hour plus another 2 cents required if needed in the fund, now amount to about $70 million.

Terms of the agreement provide that a qualified laid-off worker will receive a sum of money out of the fund which—when added to his regular state unemployment compensation—will bring his income during layoff up to 65 percent of his former after-taxes, straight-time weekly wage.

During the period when state jobless pay is due, SUB from the trust fund is limited to $25 weekly plus $2 for each dependent up to four. When state payments run out the SUB goes up to a maximum of $47.50 a week plus $2 for each dependent up to four.

THE AFL-CIO PRESENTS
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WITH THE NEWS

Reuther Will Press Fight On Inflation

(Continued from Page 1)

of collective bargaining." He proposed that the UAW instead extend its agreement two years beyond the expiration date of May 29, 1958.

Reuther replied to Curtice that GM was evading the basic issue proposed in the union's offer.

"A distortion of ancient history is not, after all, the answer to today's inflation," he said.

"Any corporation, which, like General Motors, made $481 million profits after taxes the first six months of this year alone—equal to an annual return of 21 percent on investment—is obviously shedding crocodile tears when it talks about protecting the consumer and at the same time refuses to cut the prices of its products."

Rejections by Ford and Chrysler came in quick succession but went a step beyond GM's position by suggesting that UAW take pay cuts to halt the inflationary spiral.

Pres. L. L. Colbert of Chrysler and Henry Ford II, head of the Ford domain, responded for their firms.

Reuther said that "a detailed analysis" of the companies' replies would be issued shortly, answering "false allegations" they made.

He especially berated Chrysler for its position but expressed little surprise at the action.

"General Motors, having made the decision first," he said in answer to Colbert, "has in effect dictated the policy, as it has in every such major policy decision for the last 20 years. Here again, as in the past, GM sets the line and Chrysler knuckles under to the dictates of its larger competitor."

Reuther made it plain the refusal by the companies was not the end of the matter.

"We want these corporations and the American consumers to know that we are not giving up on this positive and constructive plan to fight inflation just because of this first refusal," he said. "We are not abandoning the ideas set forth in our proposal."

A Step Forward

A **CIVIL RIGHTS BILL** was assured of enactment when the congressional leaders finally agreed on a compromise jury trial amendment. Thus, the Congress was prepared to pass the first civil rights legislation in almost 90 years.

The new law will not be as good as the AFL-CIO had advocated.

The bill is limited to provisions affecting the right to vote. Basic as that right is, we had hoped that the Congress would provide new guarantees in other areas of civil rights deprivations, including the right to attend unsegregated public schools. The jury trial amendment, although slightly improved in the final compromise, still makes the bill less effective than it might have been.

But the bill does offer hope for progress. For that reason the AFL-CIO Executive Council urged the adoption of the best possible bill this year, rather than postponing action to a later period in the hope that a stronger one might emerge.

Just how good the new law turns out to be depends upon a number of factors.

How alert and fearless will the new Commission on Civil Rights be in exposing the problems still to be worked out? How much courage will the courts and the juries show in implementing the law? Most important, how well will the people themselves respond in carrying out the clear mandate of the Congress in its declaration that nobody shall be deprived of the right to vote because of race or color?

Whatever the results of the new law, the fight for human rights has not concluded. In the words of the Executive Council resolution, the AFL-CIO pledges "to press for continued improvements until we reach the day when full civil rights are guaranteed for all our citizens."

Putting 2 & 2 Together

A **BIG MACHINE TOOL COMPANY**—Warner & Swasey—buys a lot of space in the magazines read by the business community. It uses that space to propound its own brand of economics—an economics that tends to find everything business does is okay and much of what labor does is all wrong.

Now, Warner & Swasey is worried about the fact that labor is interested in a shorter work week.

Why not?

The machine tools that Warner & Swasey and other companies produce are highly productive. These machines, together with a highly skilled labor force, have permitted American industrial production to reach all-time peaks.

The trouble is that Warner & Swasey's advertising men can't put two and two together. The long-run benefits produced in part by the machines that Warner & Swasey turns out make possible more production in less time—and make it possible for America's working people to enjoy a little more leisure.

Is that a crime?

If it is, Warner & Swasey, perhaps, ought to go out of business!

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Washington 6, D. C.
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Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II **August 31, 1957** **No. 35**

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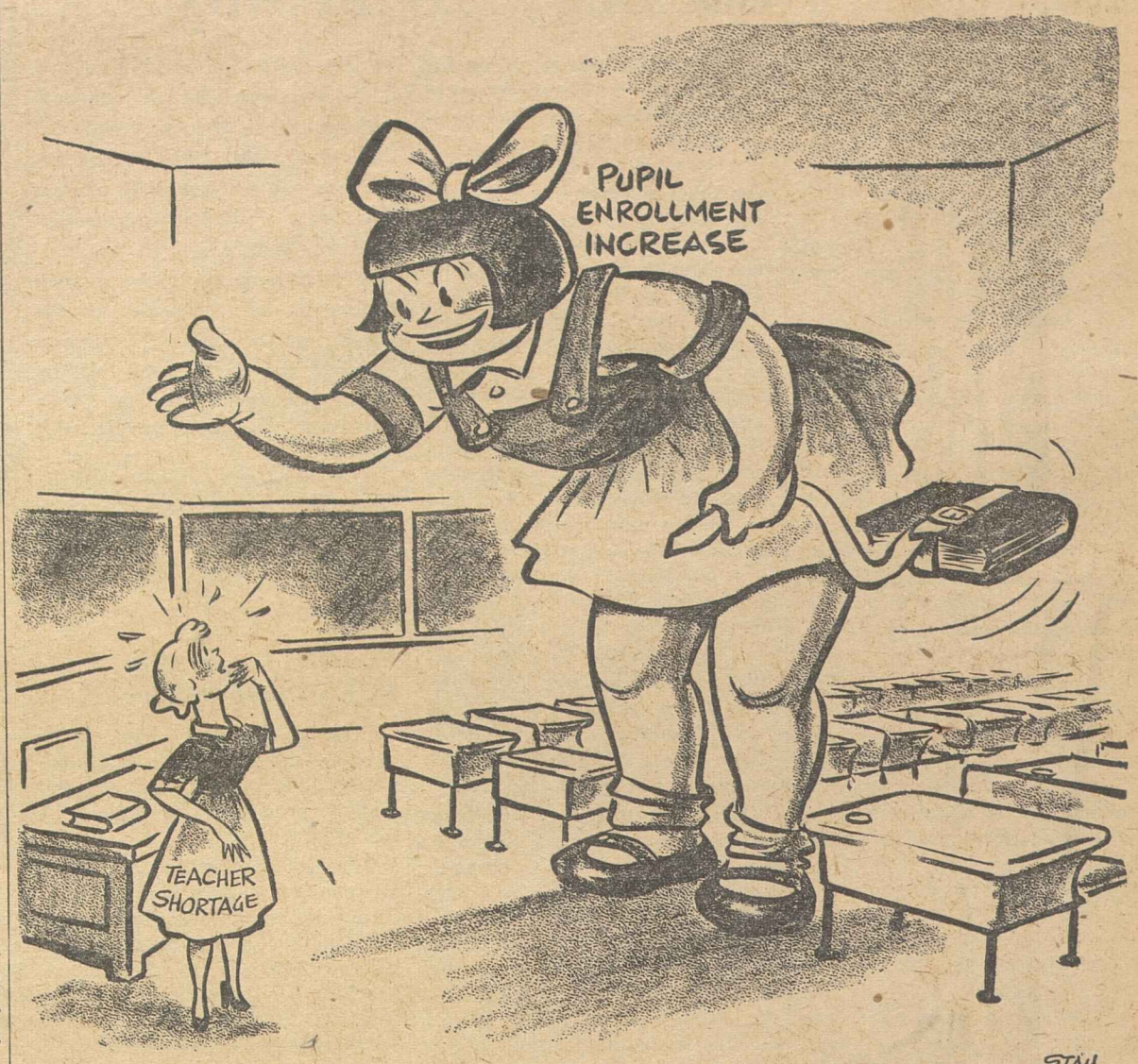
I Just Growed and Growed . . .



Ike's Appointment to TVA Board Closely Scrutinized by Senators

The sudden death of Dr. Raymond Ross Paty, the last Truman-appointed director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, could give the opponents of the internationally famed public power program its prime opportunity to undermine or destroy it.

Paty's death leaves the second vacancy on the three-man board. The only remaining member is Brig. Gen. Herbert D. Vogel, an apologist for the Dixon-Yates proposal and an Eisenhower appointee.

It's up to the President to name the man to fill the vacancy, but it will require confirmation of the Senate.

Whereas Pres. Eisenhower may have demonstrated marked indecision on many issues he appears to have been notably consistent in his general opposition to expansion of public power developments. Certainly his administrative assistant, Sherman Adams, has not tried to hide his efforts against TVA.

Seemingly, this is a ripe moment for the Administration to administer the final coup de grace to TVA. On closer examination, while the future does not look exactly bright for an expanding future for TVA at the moment, the President will not have an easy road, either.

Quorum Needed for Business

For one thing, the TVA board cannot make any policy decision unless there is a quorum—or at least two members—present to conduct business. Until such time as there are two members TVA will continue to move along and continue its housekeeping routines.

Vogel, as chairman of the board, does not have any power to overrule any past actions of the directors. This can only be done by a majority of the three-man board.

The question is what can the President do to fill one or both vacancies. Here's some background on the problem he faces:

When Truman-appointed Dr. Harry A. Curtis's term as TVA director expired last May, Eisenhower appointed Arnold Jones to the post. Jones, until recently, was deputy director of the Bureau of the Budget. This is the agency where the discredited Dixon-Yates scheme was developed. It is also the agency where, according to some of its own employes, TVA is looked upon as something as foreign as the Soviet Union.

Since he was first named for the TVA vacancy, some fascinating information has come to light about Jones and his views on TVA. A Nashville, Tenn., correspondent went to Kansas to investigate Jones and learned that while a member of the Kansas Corporation Commission, he helped make Kansas the only state where private power companies can take customers at will from rural electrical systems.

The Tennessee Valley Public Power Association has now come out strongly against Jones. The group is composed of municipal and cooperative electric systems which distribute TVA-generated electricity to some six million persons in the Tennessee Valley.

Lack of Qualification Alleged

The association charged that Jones did not have the necessary qualifications for such a post and that he "knows little or nothing about TVA itself." In addition, the association noted a letter which Jones wrote Sen. Dennis Chavez (D-N.M.) on Apr. 29 in which he proposed "more stringent legislation" to restrict TVA's self-financing plans.

The net result is that Congress will adjourn without the Senate acting on Jones' confirmation. It is extremely unlikely that Eisenhower will name him for an interim appointment. It would certainly not enhance his chances of confirmation when the Congress convenes next session.

The same problem faces the President in the case of the Paty vacancy. No one wants to be a sacrificial lamb to serve an interim appointment. Of course, there is the chance that the President can find an individual—perhaps someone from the Budget Bureau—who would accept the brief assignment and return to his former post.

It seems likely that any move for interim appointments would not set too well with the Senate which only recently gave TVA, in effect, a rousing vote of confidence.

By an overwhelming margin, 61 to 20, it passed a bill to permit TVA to self-finance its operation. The passage of the bill, itself, was not particularly remarkable. What was encouraging to TVA is that efforts by the Administration to have such self-financing controlled by the Bureau of the Budget were defeated.

In the face of a number of restrictions, the Senate action would permit TVA to finance and build new facilities vital to prevent brownouts and power shortages by the fall and winter of 1959. In the next five years construction of facilities to supply 3,750,000 kilowatts must be initiated to prevent this and for this, approximately $750 million will be required. Big private utilities are fearful of TVA because it provides a low-cost rate yardstick which serves to keep their own rates down.

It now remains to be seen what action the President will take to undermine this yardstick.—**PAI**

McGuire Dedicated Labor Day to Workers

Festal Day for Tribute To Genius of Industry

Peter J. McGuire first proposed a labor holiday before the New York Central Labor Council in May 1882. Twelve years later it became a legal holiday by Act of Congress. Several years later Peter McGuire wrote the following article on the meaning of Labor Day.

ON this day the hosts of labor shout their Hosannahs! From a thousand groves and hillsides, by rippling brooks and gurgling streams, comes the glad acclaim.

No festival of martial glory or warrior's renown is this; no pageant pomp of warlike conquest, no glory of fratricidal strife attend this day.

It is dedicated to peace, civilization and the triumphs of industry. It is a demonstration of fraternity and the harbinger of a better age—a more chivalrous time, when labor shall be best honored and well rewarded.

Pagan feasts and Christian observances have come down to us through the long ages. But it was reserved to this century, and for the American people, to give birth to Labor Day. In this they honor the toilers of the earth, and pay homage to those who from rude nature have delved and carved all the comfort and grandeur we behold.

More than all, the thought, the conception, yea the very inspiration of this holiday came from men in the ranks of the working people—men active in uplifting their fellows, and leading them to better conditions. It came from a little group in New York City, the Central Labor Union, which had just been formed, and which in later years attained widespread influence.

On May 8, 1882, the writer made the proposition. He urged the propriety of setting aside one day in the year to be designated as "Labor Day," and to be established as a general holiday for the laboring classes. He advised the day should first be celebrated by a street parade, which would publicly show the strength and esprit de corps of the trade and labor organizations. Next the parade should be followed by a picnic in some grove, and the proceeds of the same be divided on this semi-cooperative plan, viz.:

EACH union or organization should get as many tickets as it desired to sell; the more sold the greater would be the profits to the society selling them. Each society should be allowed to keep all the money realized by sale of tickets through its members. In the end, each of the bodies participating should contribute to the expenses in proportion to its membership.

It was further argued Labor Day should be observed as one festal day in the year for public tribute to the genius of American industry. There were other worthy holidays representative of the religious, civil and military spirit. But none representative of the industrial spirit—the great vital force of every nation.

He suggested the first Monday in September of every year for such a holiday, as it would come at the most pleasant season of the year, nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving, and would fill a wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays. Many were the cogent reasons he advanced, and at once the idea was enthusiastically embraced.

The first Labor Day parade and festival of the Central Labor Union of New York City on Sept. 5, 1882, was simply an imposing success. From that day on, it became a fixed institution in the United States, observed today in every city of the land.

The plan was next endorsed by the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor and the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor. It spread rapidly from city to city, and from town to town. City councils and state legislatures took it up, and made it a legal holiday, until finally on June 28, 1894, it became a national holiday by act of Congress.

THERE was a time, and it is not many years ago, when the trade union and the labor movement of America were too insignificant for presidents, governors, mayors, city councilmen or public men to consider, much less honor. Trade unions were of no consequence; trade unionists were harmless fanatics.

Now they are of more weight, more influential, more powerful. No longer can they be sneered down or cajoled; they must be met, they must be recognized. What mighty portent is in their movement? In their hands rest the weal of the worker, his welfare and improvement.

With hands and hearts together, with united funds and united interests, to stand for one another, day after day, year in and year out, in good times and in bad, who dare say what can they not accomplish? In the workshop and on the forum, at the ballot box and in every field of endeavor, they can right every wrong and eradicate every evil oppressive to the working people.—PAI.

Workers Saluted in Labor Day Messages From World Leaders

Labor Day messages saluting workers have been issued by government officials and officers of international unions and international labor organizations.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell's greetings hailed the "world's greatest labor force." Other statements were issued by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions; Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse of the Intl. Labor Organization; Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress and Pres. Al J. Hayes of the Machinists, chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

SEC. OF LABOR MITCHELL

The full text of Sec. Mitchell's message follows:

Today we honor the 70 million men and women of the world's greatest labor force.

Our free enterprise system, driven by the talents, energies and skills of our people, has produced the greatest and most widely shared prosperity in our history. Both jobs and income are at record levels as we celebrate this holiday.

More important, perhaps, than employment itself is the opportunity for employment. Equal job opportunity is the very basis of our industrial democracy. Despite the progress made in the last few years—and it is progress that we can be proud of—more remains to be done to insure that equal job opportunity becomes a reality and not just a slogan for each and every American who seeks work.

Opening all of America's doors of opportunity for all her people will contribute significantly to a prime need of the future, the development of a skilled work force. For only when the talents and resources of all America's people are brought into play can the full potential of this country be realized.

This is a challenge we must meet to fulfill the promise of our nation and its form of government.

CHAIRMAN HAYES

Excerpts from the message of IAM Pres. Hayes follow:

Our efforts to rid our movement of undesirable and unethical elements are giving the newspapers a field day. Their headline system of reporting gives the reader little or no understanding of the whole truth.

The whole truth is that there are nearly half a million officers and representatives of the trade union movement in the United States and Canada. The overwhelming majority are dedicated leaders devoting their time, their energies and their intelligence to advancing the high ideals of a democratic way of life.

In the months ahead, union members will have to speak up to their friends and to their communities, identifying themselves with their union and explaining over and over again the good that our unions are doing not just for their members, but for the community and for the country.

We cannot now permit headline distortions and the rantings of those who fight unions for selfish financial gain to confuse us. Nor can we stand silent when anyone perverts an honest effort to improve the labor movement into a broad-scale attack designed to cripple our organization and destroy our unity.

ICFTU MESSAGE EXCERPT

On this Labor Day 1957 we reiterate our goal of providing wholesome conditions, an atmosphere of human dignity, and political freedom for all the people of the world regardless of race, class, color, national origin or creed. We stress again our aim to work for the complete emancipation of the world and their political, social and economic equality with men.

Let us keep together, and with the moral power we represent smash down the bastions of selfishness, prejudice and injustice, so that the workers of North America and of the whole world may continue their onward march under the banner of the ICFTU towards the goal of bread, peace and freedom for all.

ILO STATEMENT

The following is an excerpt from the message of Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse of the Intl. Labor Organization:

The basic aims and objectives of the ILO and the American labor movements are similar: we are striving to raise the standard of life for mankind the world over and thus contribute to the aspirations of all peoples—universal and lasting peace based upon social justice.

We in the ILO are, therefore, inspired in our efforts by the knowledge that we can count on the unflagging support of American labor. I wish you continued success and strength in your great work for the well-being of all of your people.

PRES. JODOIN'S MESSAGE

Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress noted in his message:

It is time for recognition of the great contribution organized labor has made toward the dignity of labor itself and to the individual men and women whose toil, with hands or mind, has built our country.

Insuring that all of the people benefit from technical progress is one of the primary and inescapable responsibilities of any true labor movement.

We have seen, in recent times, too much of a trend toward the concentration of our natural resources in the hands of a few.

AFL-CIO News
MAGAZINE
FEATURE
SECTION

How to Buy:

Housing Costs Are Mounting

By Sidney Margolius

PRICES of new houses are at record high levels. This summer the average new house, on a countrywide basis, has a price tag of close to $15,000. In the three years since 1954, when the average dwelling was $12,300, the average price has gone up about 22 percent. Only one out of seven new houses recently offered for sale was priced under $10,000.

Part of this rise is due to the fact that houses are larger, because builders are concentrating on more expensive houses and less on the wage-earner market. The average house in 1956 provided 1,230 square feet of floor area compared to 1,140 in 1954.

The cost per square foot of housing your family has jumped, too, from a countrywide average of $10.79 a square foot in '54 to $11.79 in '56, and an estimated $12 in May, 1957. The cost per square foot actually has dropped in the Northeast, but has gone up drastically in the West, South and North Central States.

In the Northeast, housing demand has tapered off, but in booming areas where demand is keen, as in a number of Southern and Western states, builders are pricing new homes to get all the market will bear. In just two years, from '54 to '56, the square-foot prices of houses have jumped 16 percent in the South, to $10.32; 15 percent in the North Central states, to a whopping $14.08; and 10 percent in the West, to $11.72.

It's valuable to know what you get for your money in square footage and "extras," and also what designs and materials are being favored. This helps you compare values offered by different builders. It also helps you judge the future resale value of a new house, and compare values among older houses on the market.

The big switch in recent years is to three-bedroom houses. You have to go into the $10,000-$15,000 bracket to get a more adequate house. In this bracket you can get 1,000 to 1,500 square feet of living space, with three bedrooms, one bath or a bath and a half, warm-air heat if not the costlier hot-water, and a garage or carport. But even houses in this price class have basements in only one out of three cases, and most often, dry walls. Only in houses over $15,000 are you likely to get plaster walls, and then, in only three out of five cases. Hot-water heat has become relatively rare in houses selling for under $20,000.

Houses under $10,000 will more often have asbestos facing, but over the $10,000 price you have a good chance of getting wood, brick or stucco facing.

If you go over $12,000, you should expect a full or at least partial basement and also, bathrooms with ceramic tile walls and floors.

Only at $15,000 and over, do new houses now generally give you plaster walls, one and a half to two bathrooms and most generally, brick or brick-facing construction.

Aluminum window frames are gaining in popularity with steel casements now less used. Wood double-hung windows are still popular and desirable, but nowadays are found more in the costlier houses than in moderate-priced ones.

It's more important to look for quality construction, rather than eye-catching "extras," such as dishwashers, garbage disposal units, etc. Very few builders now give you a refrigerator and even less a washer, as they often did when houses were cheaper.

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50 UAW Women Study Tricks Involved in 'Informed Buying'

Los Angeles—Fifty women members of the Auto Workers have just completed the first experimental course in "informed buying" sponsored jointly by the Univ. of California in Los Angeles Institute of Industrial Relations and the regional UAW Women's Dept.

Held on the UCLA campus over two weekends, the course presented practical instructions on how to buy and what to look for when shopping. Instructors included union representatives, government officials, an architect and an attorney.

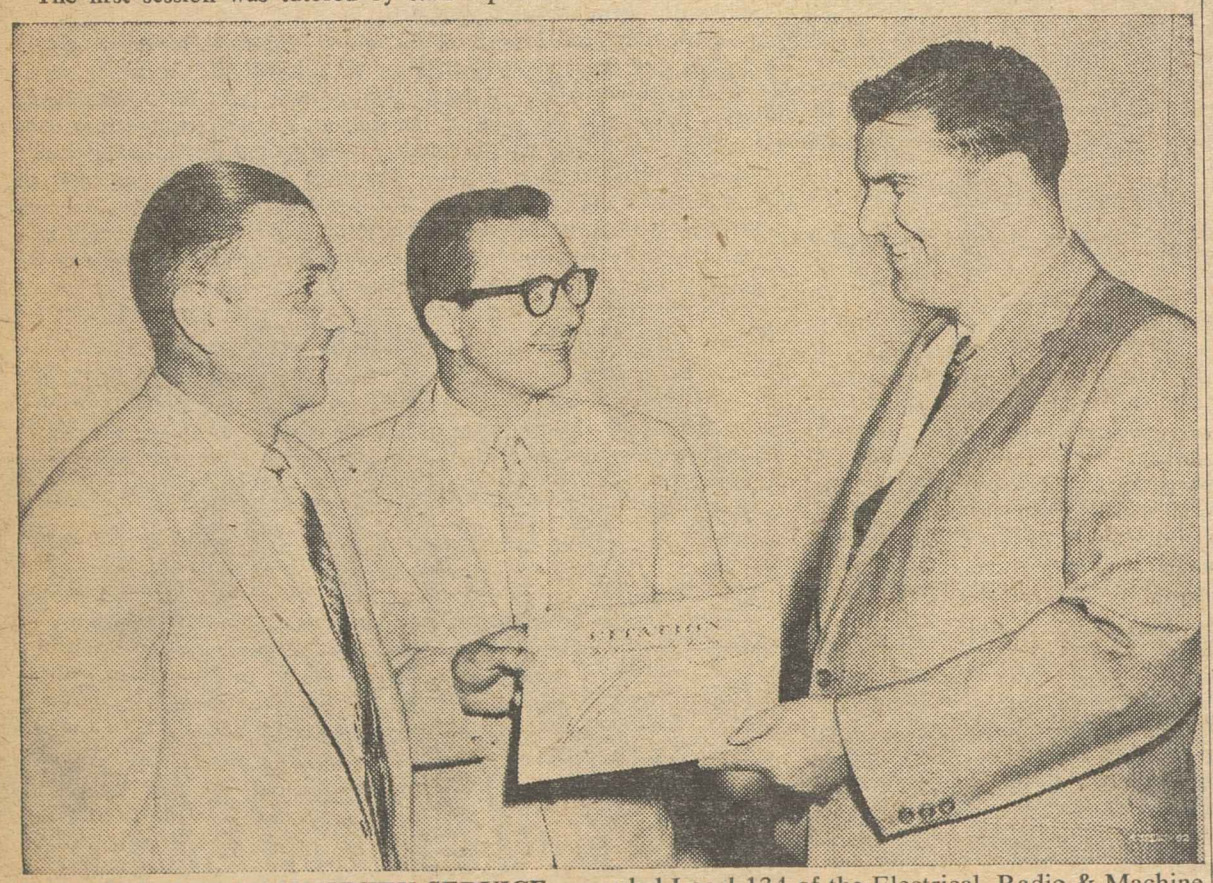
UAW Reg. Dir. Charles E. Bioletti said that the purpose of the classes was to acquaint women members and wives with ways to stretch the food dollar, how to check for quality in clothing, what to look for when buying a house, and what to do about credit and installment buying.

The first session was tutored by staff representatives from Retail Clerks Local 770, the Ladies Garment Workers, Clothing Workers and an official from the Pure Food and Drug Administration.

The second session was devoted to installment buying and credit, interest rates, legal rights and responsibilities of debtors, health and welfare plans, and how to buy a house. Instructors included Pasadena architect Wayne Williams, labor attorney Abe F. Levy, Ted Ellsworth of the Motion Picture Health and Welfare Fund, and a certified public accountant from the Culinary Workers.

The first classes were limited to 50 women, who will be asked to evaluate the sessions. If their reactions are favorable, Bioletti said, similar programs will be set up in UAW local unions in this area.

The program was coordinated by Art Carstens of the university and Cele Carrigan of UAW.



CITATION FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE, awarded Local 134 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers by the Camden County (N. J.) Community Chest, is presented (left to right) IUE Intl. Rep. William Knowles and Pres. Ernest Villano of Local 134 by George E. Norcross, AFL-CIO community services secretary. The citation was earned by the local's participation in the annual campaign for funds and its year-around community service activities.

Hollywood Observer:

Barney Cole, RN, Keeps Stars Healthy

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—Visitors watching the filming of Columbia's picture "Cowboy" in the Indian pueblo of San Ildefonso near Santa Fe., N. M., noticed a pleasant-faced man seated unobtrusively just outside the circle of activity.

Beside him stood a barren tree branch from which was suspended an aborigine doll, a strand of scraggly hair, some bits of jade and a few bones. Mounted on top was a bleached skull. From its gaping mouth protruded a wooden tongue-depresser. Above this was a hand-scribbled sign, "Say Ah!"

The man was Barney Cole, R. N. The weird contraption beside him was his way of identifying himself to the company as "Chief Medicine Man of IATSE Tribe 767." For Barney is one of some 60 registered nurses and first aid workers, of both sexes, who make up the membership of the Hollywood Theatrical and Stage Employes Local 767.

There probably has been less written about the first aid man on a movie set than any other film worker, yet no studio would think of sending a company on location without including at least one of them in the group.

The health of 165 players and crew members, headed by Director Delmer Daves and the film's four stars, Glenn Ford, Jack Lemmon,

JACK LEMMON has his throat examined by Barney Cole, R.N. chief first aid man with the "Cowboy" company on location who identifies himself as Chief Medicine Man of IATSE Local 767.

Ana Kashfi and Brian Donlevy, was entrusted to Barney during the three weeks of outdoor filming on "Cowboy."

The first aid man's duty upon arrival at location is to make sure that all facilities, including water supply, pass a stiff sanitation test. An upset stomach can upset a shooting schedule and for big pictures where the costs run as high as $15,000 to $20,000 a day, a single day's delay bumps the budget considerably.

Barney gets his satisfaction from keeping his charges as healthy as possible. Since the camera picks up the slightest sign of fatigue or illness in an actor's face and eyes, the player's physical well-being while working in a picture is extremely important.

Born in Castleton, a small community near Fargo, N. D., Barney first practiced medicine as a pharmacist's mate in the U. S. Navy during World War I. He came to Hollywood in 1937 but can't recall the name of the first movie he worked on. He does remember that his first assignment was to treat an actress, then called Rita Cansino but now known as Rita Hayworth, when she was struck by a puck in a hockey scene.

Since then he's been first aid man on some 160 pictures in all parts of the world. Among the experiences he recalls are the time he went three days without sleep in order to pull a worker through a heart attack on location and another when he had to send an SOS for more sunburn lotion to relieve the blistered epidermis of some 50 Indians in Utah who were working as extras and wearing nothing but loin cloths for the first time in their lives.

★ ★ ★

THIS AND THAT: Lee J. Cobb's death mask used in the upcoming "The Brothers Karamazov" will be displayed in Madame Tussaud's famous wax exhibit at London . . . Veteran character actor Rhys Williams joins Danny Kaye and Pier Angeli in the case of "Merry Andrew" at MGM . . . Newscaster Chet Huntley has been signed to portray himself in "Cry Terror," an Andrew L. Stone production . . . Nine of the nation's top disc jockeys will don grease paint for the first time to make their film-acting debuts in Universal's comedy western, "Once Upon a Horse" . . . Producer Martin Rackin and writer John Lee Mahin are conferring with Pearl Buck on Warner's plans to film her new novel, "Letter From Peking."

Soup to Nonsense:

Back-from-Beach Trek Hectic

By Jane Goodsell

ONE of the more anguishing experiences of family life is getting yourself and your loved ones home after a summer vacation. The task of transporting, from one place to another, an ill-assorted hodge-podge of people and things is apt to produce frenzy.

Going-Home-Day begins at sunrise, in order to get a nice, early start and avoid traffic. (This is one day of your vacation on which you can safely bet that the sun will rise. You may have had two weeks of steady rain, but Going-Home-Day is always bright and sunny.)

You hurry everyone through breakfast, a meal designed to use up all the leftovers in cupboard and refrigerator: two eggs, half a bottle of milk, a cup of potato salad, one peach, half a head of lettuce, three strips of bacon and two tomatoes.

This gay, impromptu meal is enlivened by complaints from the children: "Gee whiz, why do we have to leave on such a pretty day?" "You didn't keep your promise to take us to the aquarium!" "There's going to be a moonlight horseback ride tonight. Can't we stay just one more day?"

Immediately after breakfast the job of packing up begins. According to schedule this task should be completed in 45 minutes. The assignment is simply to pack things into the suitcases or containers in which they were brought.

Everyone disperses to his own quarters to pack, and 10 minutes of silence follows. The silence is broken by low snarls, followed closely by loud oaths. In a matter of minutes, everyone assembles in the living room. All hands are bearing staggering burdens of miscellaneous objects: shell collections, dirty laundry, books that were never opened, artistic driftwood, comic books, dried starfish, kewpie dolls, sand dollars, shoes, boxes of salt water taffy, etc. All of these items come under the general classification of things that won't fit into suitcases.

A stern command to "get rid of all that junk" leads to tears and passionate declarations like, "If I can't take my starfish, I won't go either!" Knowing when you are licked, you stuff everything left over into shopping bags, and somebody is sent to the store to buy rope to tie things to the top of the car.

It is now lunch time, and the younger members of the group are clamoring for food. An argument ensues over the advantages of eating on the road versus unpacking the groceries. In the midst of the debate, somebody announces that the dog has disappeared.

While one group scours the countryside for the dog, another unpacks the groceries and prepares lunch. A couple of children decide they might as well have one last dip in whatever body of water persuaded the family to leave the city.

By the time the dog has been found, lunch eaten, the groceries re-packed, the family collected and the wet bathing suits wadded into a bundle, our happy family hits the road.

They are just in time to drive home bumper to bumper with other returning vacationers.

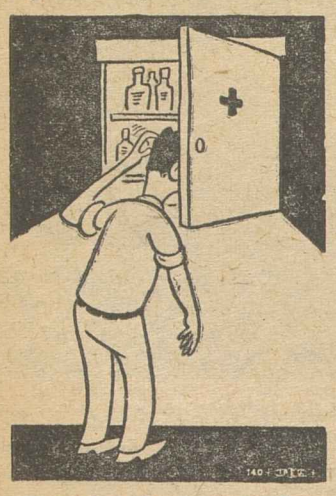
MISS LABOR DAY IN DETROIT—selected in a contest sponsored jointly by the AFL and CIO local central bodies—is Janice Clift (center), daughter of a business representative of Teamsters Local 337. Her "court" is composed of Miss AFL, or Claudette Mortiere (left), whose dad belongs to the Typographical Union, and Miss CIO, who otherwise is Loretta Moore and a member of Auto Workers Local 174.

For Your Health's Sake:

Tobacco-Cancer Link Studied

By Dr. Morris Brand

AT the recent annual meeting of the American Medical Association in New York City a report was presented by the American Cancer Society's statistical research team—Doctors Hammond (Sc.D) and Horn (Ph.D.)—on the subject of smoking and its possible relation to development of cancer of the lung and other body ailments. This subject has been in the news for several years, but never have the final figures indicated so closely the possible relationship between cause and effect.



.The study was conducted over a 44-month period involving 188,000 men between the ages of 50 and 70 years. The study team's conclusion was that death rates from all combined causes rise with the number of cigarettes smoked daily.

The death rate from lung cancer was 64 times greater in persons who smoked two or more packs of cigarettes daily than in non-smokers!

The study team also was of the opinion that there was a correlation between cigarette smoking and the death rate from coronary artery disease and from stomach ulcers.

Clinically most physicians will advise patients with angina pectoris and stomach ulcers to stop smoking because there seems to be a definite relationship between the disease processes and the habit.

Tests on the heart and blood vessels have shown that tobacco does cause constriction of the vessels and in many instances, increases in blood pressure.

The evidence that tobacco toxins cause cancer of the lung is only presumptive or based on the finding of carcinamatous lesions found in laboratory animals which have been subjected to tobacco poisons. This has not been proven in humans as yet.

However, the body of evidence at this time is such that persons interested in the application of preventive medical techniques should reduce or completely stop smoking of cigarettes.

Understandably a great deal of research is going on at the present time, both in the tobacco industry and in other scientific laboratories. One can be certain that if and when the particular ingredient or combination of ingredients are found to be the cause of cancer or be an additive factor in the cause of heart disease, researchers will find ways and means of eliminating the substances from tobacco so that smoking will be reinstated as a pleasure rather than something that has a potential health hazard.

Ike's Policies Blamed For Living Costs Rise

Steadily mounting living costs to record highs for 11 consecutive months have drawn sharp attacks from several unions against Eisenhower Administration fiscal policies and demands for reversal of "the devastating inflationary trend.

The July figure of 120.8 on the Consumers Price Index of the Labor Dept's. Bureau of Labor Statistics set a new peak and was an exact four points above the August 1956 level.

This is the steadily rising level of the CPI over a 12-month period:

1956	1957
Aug.—116.8	Jan.—118.2
Sept.—117.1	Feb.—118.7
Oct.—117.7	Mar.—118.9
Nov.—117.8	Apr.—119.3
Dec.—118.0	May—119.6
	June—120.2
	July—120.8

20 Unionists Eligible For ICFTU Parley

Twenty U. S. union members are eligible to attend the first international seminar, of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in North America.

John D. Connors director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education notified affiliated unions and state central bodies that the sessions will be held Sept. 8 to 22 in the Banff School of Fine Arts at Banff, Alberta, in the scenic Canadian Rockies. Twenty students also will be eligible from Canada. It is hoped to have 30 trade unionists from Latin America and 10 from Africa, Asia and Europe.

Students from this country may be nominated by any AFL-CIO affiliate, Connors said. Cost to the sponsoring agency would include transportation to and from Banff, a $25 registration fee, room and board at about $6 a day, and incidentals.

U. S. and Canadian unions also are being asked to contribute full or partial scholarships to finance the transportation, tuition, board, room, etc., of seminar students from outside North America. The cost of each full scholarship would run to about $1,200, the ICFTU estimates.

Following the three weeks of class sessions, students from other countries will be guests of Canadian members of comparable unions. The non-North Americans will reconvene in Toronto on Sept. 28 for three days of evaluation and exchanges of experience.

Foreign Labor Problem:

Union Charges Denied Jobs in Farm Workers California

THE Agricultural Workers Union has called on Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell to provide emergency relief for more than 100 United States farm workers and their 300 dependents who have been denied farm jobs in California by employers hiring an estimated 7,000 imported foreign contract workers.

In separate telegrams, NAWU Pres. H. L. Mitchell and Sec. Ernesto Galarza urged the Labor Dept. to enforce provisions of the law which guarantee farm jobs to U.S. citizens before foreign contract workers may be hired.

Copies of the telegrams were also sent to Vice Pres. Nixon, the two California senators and Gov. Goodwin Knight (R), urging them to help get relief for farm workers in the state who have been displaced by the operations of the Mexican and Japanese contract labor programs.

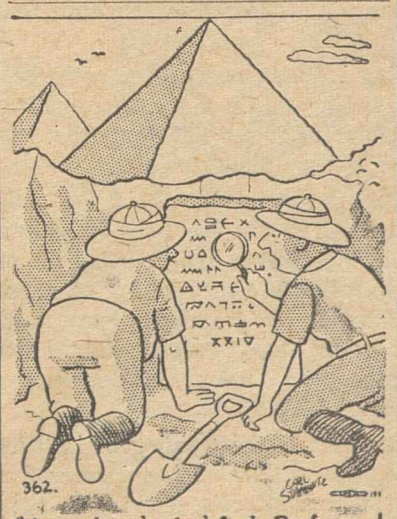
"These people are starving as a result of being denied work for three weeks while all farm jobs are filled by Mexican and Japanese contract workers imported and placed under authority of the Dept. of Labor and the Immigration Service," Mitchell said.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, backing up Mitchell and Galarza, wired the secretary that "a clear indication of your personal interest in the enforcement of the spirit and letter of Public Law 78 would do much to prevent exploitation of both domestic and foreign workers."

Meany suggested that he "inquire personally" into conditions under which foreign labor is being employed, with special reference to the Yuba City, Calif., situation.

Officials of the California state employment service, who denied the charge that U. S. workers were being denied jobs, were backed up by the secretary of labor, who said, however, that he had ordered a "continuing" field study of the situation.

Mitchell pledged that he intended to see that no domestic worker is displaced by a foreign worker, but conceded that the number of Mexican nationals imported this year might break previous records.



"An archaeological find, Professor! It says: 'Pharaoh Construction Co. is unphair to Pyramid Builders' Local XXIV!'"

Young Craftsmen Win Apprentice Honors

Plumbers and Pipe Fitters Name Best in Contest

Lafayette, Ind.

A PLUMBER apprentice from St. Louis and a pipe fitter apprentice from Detroit were top winners in the annual international contest at Purdue University sponsored by the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry.

Peter T. Schoemann, general president of the union, presented certificates to the 74 contestants who came from 36 states and four Canadian provinces. Prof. Harry S. Belman, chairman of industrial education at Purdue, gave certificates to 260 apprentice instructors who attended the week-long training program here.

Oscar S. Smith, director of the organization and personnel division of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, guest speaker at the concluding dinner, stressed the problem of building a skilled work force to meet the needs of an expanding atomic industry. He pointed out that the $7 billion investment of the government in atomic energy plants is already paying off through the $400 million industrial saving due to isotopes and additional amounts in agriculture and medicine.

Atomic energy plants, being composed principally of piping, materially affect the plumbing and pipe fitting industry.

"Employers, who in the 1930's, said they would never recognize a union as representative of their employes, are now saying that collective bargaining is indispensable," said Smith. "On the other hand, early radical labor organizations that refused to enter into firm, written collective bargaining agreements have largely vanished, as have also those sponsored or infiltrated by agents of world communism.

First prize winners of $1,000 each at the fourth annual awards dinner for the best fifth-year plumbing apprentice in North America went to Robert J. Neubert, Local 35, St. Louis, and for the best pipe fitter apprentice to Lawrence Hollyer, Local 636, Detroit.

Second place awards of $500 each were made to Gerald E. Higgins, Chicago, for plumbing, and James Patrick McNeil, Omaha, for pipe fitting. Third prizes of $250 each went to Charles Komraus, Detroit, plumbing, and James K. Reeves, Augusta, Ga., pipe fitting.

Special awards were made by employer associations. The National Association of Plumbing Contractors presented gold watches to Neubert, Higgins and Komraus. The Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute awarded solid gold cuff links, composed of miniature soil pipe and fitting, to six apprentices scoring highest in the calked-joint contest: Higgins, Ralph W. Nichols, Indianapolis; Ray H. Mohr, Cincinnati; Benjamin F. Hill Jr., Nashville, Tenn.; William F. Giles, Beaver Valley, Pa., and W. Thomas Frazier, Atlanta.

Apprentices who made the highest scores in the soldering and brazing of copper were presented savings bonds by the Copper and Brass Research Association. They were Thomas G. Dillow, Denver, and John W. Hoeppner, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Savings bonds for the best lead work were presented by the Lead Industries Association to Neubert, Dillow, and Carol M. Smith, Toronto.

M. M. Hanson, chief of national industry promotion in the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Dept. of Labor, told a general session that "a new dimension has been added to the manpower problem—the quality of the labor force."

"Brawn in a worker is no longer enough," he said. "Technological developments in the years ahead will demand a labor force with a high degree of skill and creativeness."

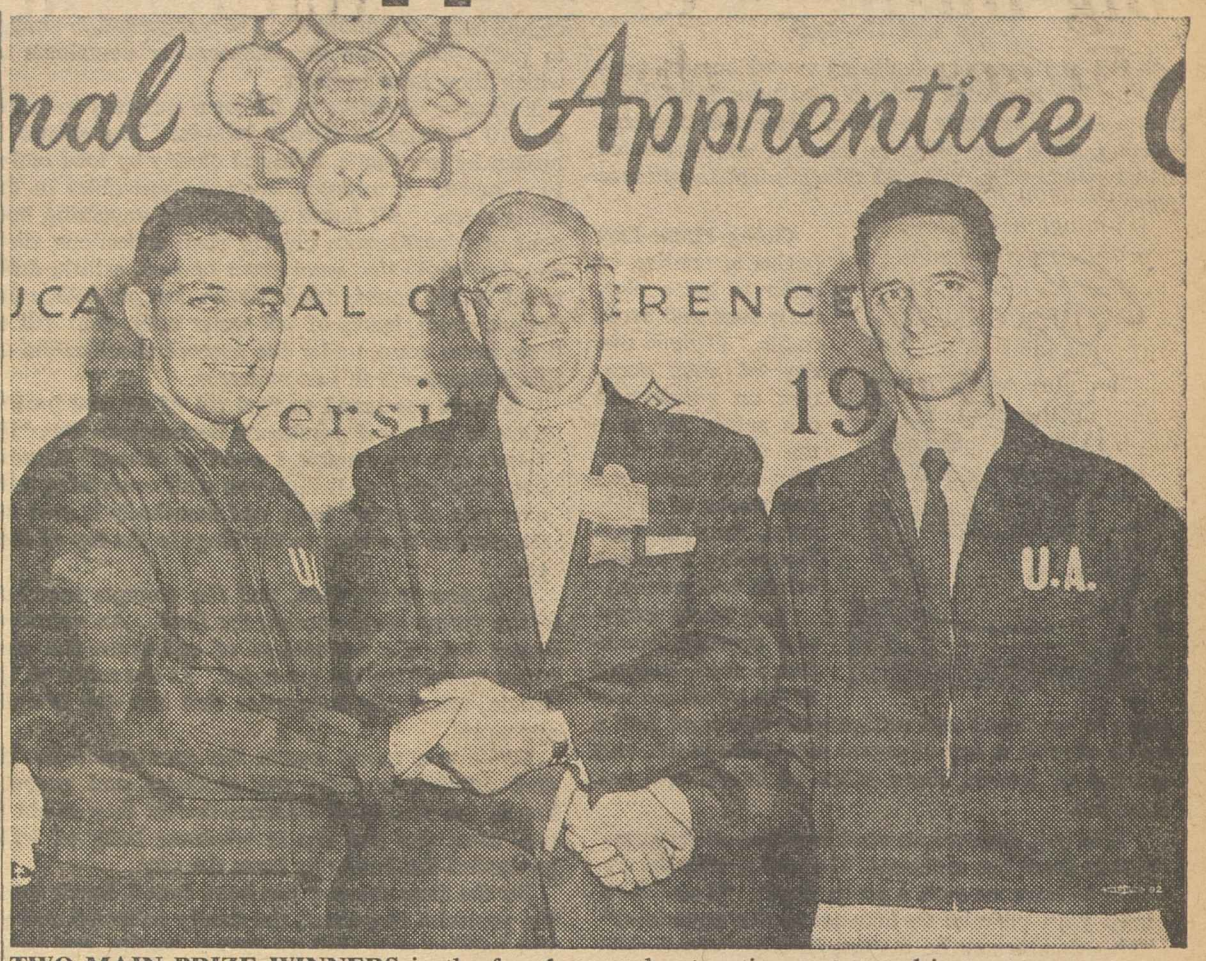
He complimented the UA for its foresight in establishing effective training programs for apprentices. However, he said, the industry should have 65,000 men training in its five-year program, but instead has only 23,000.

The plumbing and pipe fitting industry cooperated with the UA in presenting the contests. It supplies much of the equipment used in the tests and arranges displays of latest developments. These have included models of atomic energy plant projects.

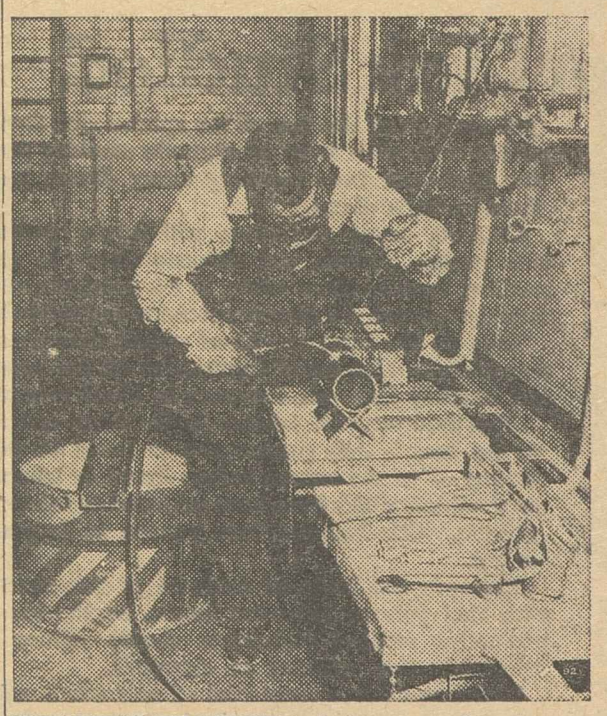
The late Martin P. Durkin, when president of the union, planned and started the contests. The UA has been training apprentices since its organization, but Durkin believed that the program needed stimulation both to increase the number of apprenticeships, and to give young men the opportunity to learn how to handle the metals developed for atomic energy installations. Since most installations are pipes, the pipes are extremely costly and leakage may be fatal, special skills are essential.

An important part of the program is the training of instructors. The number attending the sessions at Purdue has increased each year. Purdue's industrial education staff cooperates with the UA training department, headed by J. P. Corcoran, in planning courses.

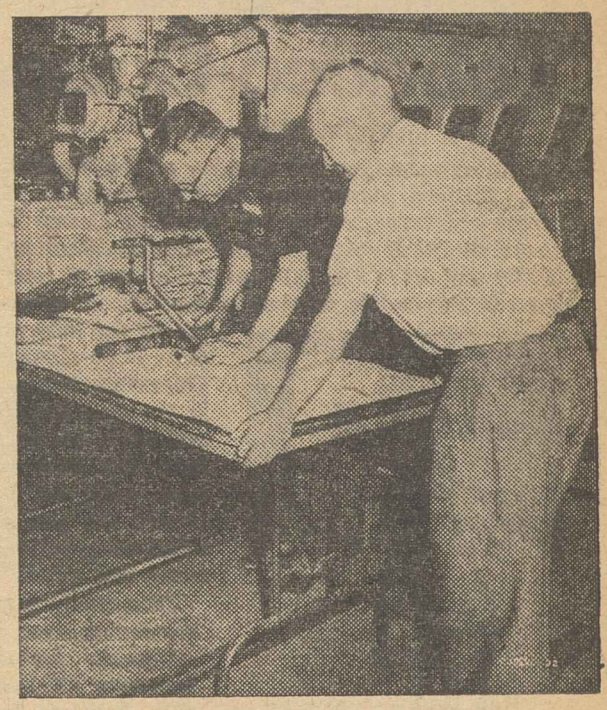
Within the last several years, the union has begun to build special apprentice training centers, the most notable being in St. Louis and New Orleans.



TWO MAIN PRIZE WINNERS in the fourth annual apprentice contest and instructor course sponsored by the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters at Purdue University receive congratulations from Union Pres. Peter T. Schoemann (center). Lawrence Hollyer (left), Detroit, was adjudged the best pipe fitter apprentice, while Robert J. Neubert (right), St. Louis, finished first among the plumber apprentices.



WELDING PROJECT is being carried on in one of the Purdue shops by Doyle F. Patrick, plumber apprentice from Local 107, Louisville. The contestants took oral and written examinations as well as tests on materials.



PIPE FITTER APPRENTICE entry is being judged by Arthur I. Heim (left), research engineer of the Copper and Brass Research Association, and Herman G. Laughlin, assistant professor of mechanical engineering at Purdue.

PRELIMINARY APPRENTICE CONTEST winners from all parts of this country and Canada are shown as they register for the international competition in the Purdue Memorial building, under the supervision of Daniel MacDonald (on left), the union's apprentice coordinator. Paula Gene Wojcik of the international union office is checking the registrants.

Washington Window:

Big Business Utopia Hinges on Subsidies

(Willard Shelton, whose column, It's Your Washington, usually appears in this space, is on vacation. His column will be resumed upon his return. Meantime, the space is being filled by "Washington Window," the weekly result of the Public Affairs Institute's delving into the facts behind events and issues.)

IF THE CONSERVATIVE BUSINESSMAN could have his way what kind of an economy and government would we have?

The more you study the pages of newspapers and magazines reflecting the business point of view, the more you find a kind of Utopian dream that shapes up like this:

- **The federal government would keep out of business affairs but would subsidize business with the taxpayers' money when needed.**
- **There would be rigid government economy when it comes to the social services but nobody would worry about adding billions of dollars to service on the national debt through increased interest rates.**
- **The federal government would turn over most of today's federal responsibilities—except for national defense—to the states but at the same time would exert strict federal control over labor unions.**
- **Federal taxes would be cut sharply so as to lessen the impact of a progressive tax system on individuals and corporations while the burden of taxation would be shifted to the states, where regressive sales taxes hit the low income groups the hardest.**
- **Profits should be left free to climb as high as they can on the grounds that profits produce investment and investment produces jobs.**

★ ★ ★

BOTH THE NAM AND THE CofC are now in the midst of a powerful economy drive which obviously has affected the Eisenhower Administration. Strict economy directives have gone out and we are now reading such headlines as "Scranton Ordnance Plant Gives Order Stretch-Out: 1,000 To Be Laid Off." The economy program is blamed.

How far will the economy drive go and what will be its consequences?

Labor critics, however, feel that while economy is certainly to be sought, its consequences need examination, too. They point to the "economy-minded" days of 30 years ago as being on the threshold of what happened in 1929 and they want to know what will happen when resulting heavy unemployment again takes over.

Actually Democratic Senators Robert Kerr of Oklahoma and George A. Smathers of Florida have charged that the Administration wants a recession as an answer to inflation.

★ ★ ★

CRITICS POINT OUT that the economy drive and the tax cuts go conveniently hand in hand to kill more than one bird with the joint stone. Rigid economy and the shift of the social services to the states would mean the end of such services in many states and would mean undermining of the progressive tax system in favor of regressive sales and service taxes.

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) already has blasted the suggested tax cuts on the grounds that they would give only a small tax cut to low income families and huge tax cuts to the biggest taxpayers in the country.

Rep. Augustine Kelley (D.-Pa.) has declared that the "tax relief" that would be granted through turning everything back to the states, actually would be only a "transferral" of taxes from one jurisdiction to another. And, asked Kelley, what "assurance would there be that the states would use this revenue for the programs the U. S. would be expected to drop?"

ABOVE IS THE UNION LABEL of the Upholsterers Intl. Union of North America, composed of workers in furniture, mattress and bedding, caskets, canvas, and decorative and related industries.

Vandercook Says:

Hard Money May Bring Crisis

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDST.)

"THE cost of living has gone up again." That monotonous refrain has now been sounded 11 times in as many months. Nothing has stopped that inflationary climb; nothing has effectively even slowed it down. The much vaunted "businessmen's administration" assembled by Pres. Eisenhower has shown itself just as unequal to the task of halting rising prices as a not dissimilar Administration under Pres. Hoover proved itself unable to cope with falling prices.

In the golden cloud of prosperity in which this country now strolls through history, there has been astonishingly little protest. Indeed, it is that unprecedented lack of public resistance to higher prices, many economists think, which is the chief cause of the ever ascending price spiral.

We are suffering from a new kind of inflation, inflation by mark-up. There's more than a suggestion that those with things to sell, the makers of everything from steel to bikini shorts, have made a dangerous discovery. The unheard-of discovery that if a few more cents or a few more dollars are added to a price-mark, there is almost no perceptible falling off in sales.

In many areas of trade in the U.S. it is almost as if the rules of normal competition for the consumer's dollar had been repealed. When people seem willing to pay almost anything, merchants, all too gladly, are willing to charge almost anything.

Certainly, say a few deeply concerned economists, most of the normal causes of inflation are absent. Traditionally, prices climb when the demand for goods exceeds the available supply. That is not true here and now. In the year during which costs have steadily risen, American industrial output has actually decreased by about three percent. Many primary and secondary American industries are falling so far short of their maximum productive capacity that, tomorrow, they would be fully equal to meeting an even heavier demand for their products than now exists.

Nor (another common cause of inflation) is there a labor shortage. About four percent of the normal labor force is presently unemployed. The employed labor force, most of it, is both able and willing to increase production above current levels by working extra hours for extra pay. Emphatically, the gravest cause of the worst inflations is wholly absent. There is no food shortage. In the eight years in which the cost of living has been upped 20 percent we have lived in the shadow of whole mountain ranges of piled-up agricultural surpluses. And farm prices have actually gone down.

During all this time the Eisenhower Administration's men of money have clung to one fixed idea; to the notion that if interest on loans of every sort at every level is increased, the inflationary spiral may be arrested. It hasn't been.

It would be preposterous to claim that anyone has a simple cure for so complicated, and so worldwide an affliction. But some economists are pondering a theory which is at least worth respectful consideration. That is the belief that the Humphrey-Eisenhower hard money policy may be exactly wrong. Money, for home building, for plant expansion, for new small business, is becoming ever harder, and more expensive, to obtain.

In view of the plenty or of the potential plenty of nearly everything else, ask those economists, are we not hugely blundering in reducing, rather than in easing the flow of trade's life-blood, money itself?

Labor Answers Your Questions:

Probe Bolsters Union Meetings

THE McClellan Committee hearings have stimulated interest of the rank and file in the meetings of their unions, Dir. James L. McDevitt of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education declared in an interview on Labor Answers Your Questions, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 160 radio stations.

"I have found in tours we have made so far in area conferences that there has been an increase of from 30 to 35 percent in attendance," McDevitt said.

"To me this is an indication that union members are quite concerned about the results, so far, of the hearings. They have the feeling that there is a determined effort on the part of some people to discredit the movement and that it's time for them to stand up and do something about it (the evils within union operations)."

He pointed out that "no one has done more than AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and the Executive Council to see that we correct the unfortunate situations wherever possible."

McDevitt was quizzed by Thomas Coman, of the Bureau of National Affairs, publisher of technical information services related to business, industrial relations and legal developments; Felix Cotton, of International News Service, and Bernard Nossiter of the Washington Post and Times-Herald.

He said that labor "was compelled to enter the political arena because some politicians and business engaged in legislative activities" against labor.

"To protect ourselves on the economic front, it is necessary to protect ourselves legislatively," he declared.

COPE has two functions—educational and political—with separate funds, he said.

"The political fund consists of all voluntary contributions made to COPE," he said. "That fund is used exclusively in support of or in opposition to candidates for Congress. Educational funds are used in printing and distribution of voting records, conducting forums, and training in election processes, such as how to register people, how to vote, how to evaluate voting records."

Labor political funds are small, he declared.

"According to the Gore Committee report, four single families, the Rockefellers, the Mellons, the Pews and the Duponts, contributed more than the entire labor movement in the 1956 campaign," he asserted.

As We See It:

GOP Policies Killing Prosperity

THE Eisenhower Administration is unwittingly heading for a recession, according to Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, and Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

"The policies of this Administration are designed to hasten a recession, a depression, as the best means of adjusting to the paradoxical situation of rising prices and declining production," declared Ruttenberg on "As We See It," AFL-CIO public service program, heard on the American Broadcasting Network.

"There is an amazing similarity between the present monetary policies of the Eisenhower Administration and those of the 1920s," Biemiller asserted. "That is why we are frightened of the effect of these policies."

The research director recalled the result of a depression like the one that began in 1929 is "that people are thrown out of work, production and employment decline, people are not able to buy the products they need to keep themselves going and industry operating."

He quoted former Sec. of the Treasury George Humphrey as saying "the best thing that could happen to this country is a declining level of production," and charged that other Administration officials, including Chairman William McChesney Martin of the Federal Reserve Board made similar statements.

Both spokesmen denied contentions that the Administration's current "hard money and high interest rate" policies will end the current inflation. They said we have a "paradoxical situation of rising prices and declining production."

Increasing interest rates, including those of the Federal Reserve System ("at the highest level in 23 years"), FHA and Treasury refinancing of the national debt, "may be a fine thing for bankers," said Biemiller, "but bad for business and consumers and homeowners."

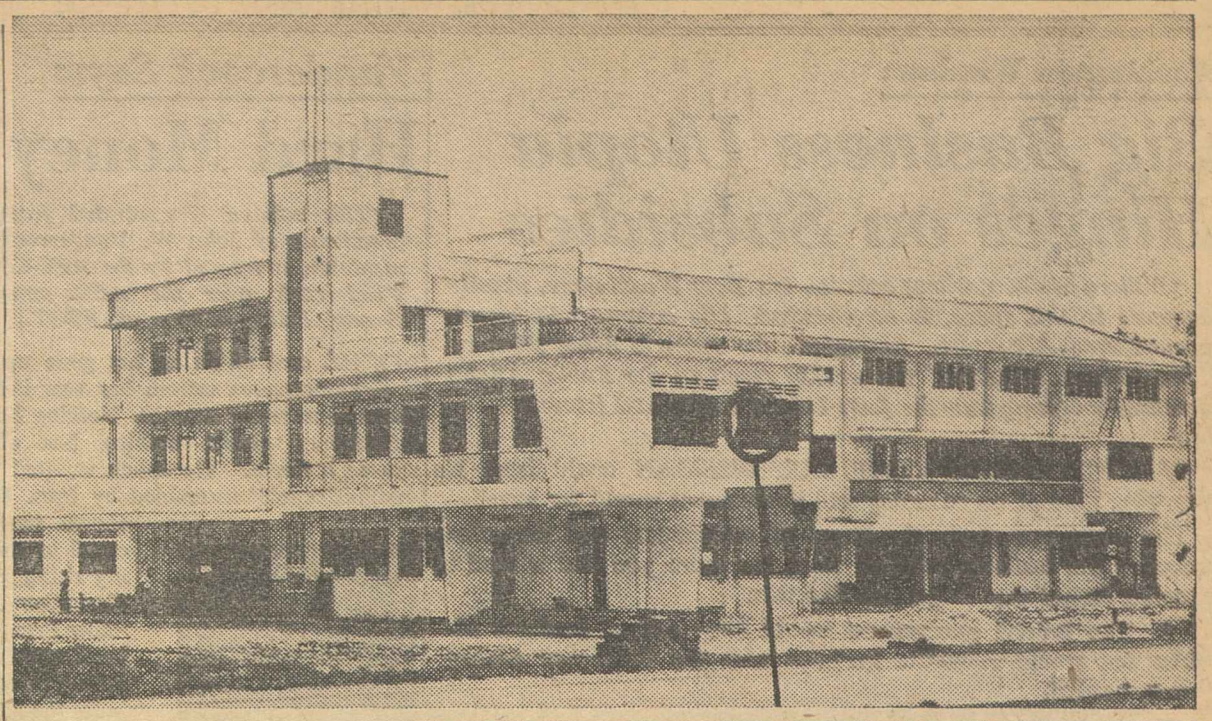
Ruttenberg called the charge that higher wages are causing inflation "one of those canards that are foisted upon the American people." He said that the steel price increase was 3.5 times the amount of the wage increase.

Congressional committees investigating the current financial situation and policies were commended as a means of getting "the facts on the table."

Unions Back Negro Family in Levittown

Levittown, Pa.—Dist. 7 of the Steelworkers has called on its members in this riot-torn area to help law-enforcement authorities stop acts of bigotry in connection with the arrival here of the first Negro family.

Hugh Carcella, the union's district director, called on members at the nearby Fairless Works of the U. S. Steel Corp., reminding them of the USWA policy of supporting equal housing and equal job opportunities regardless of race.



William A. Myers, Jr., and his family. State police sent by Gov. George Leader (D) broke up the demonstration after a stone thrown by the mob injured a policeman.

Told to Give Aid

"We, therefore, call upon our many members in the Levittown area not to participate in any un-American acts of bigotry, but to aid and assist in stopping such actions against a family because they happen not to be white," he declared.

This post-war community of 55,000 persons was strife-torn every night for a week as a crowd of some 400 cursing men and women protested against the moving-in of Negro war veteran

Carcella's statement declared that "the desire for a better home and a better way of life is truly American and the right of every American to seek to better himself and his family is a fundamental principle of our union." It added that Myers has "an inherent right to a better home, a right he has fought to protect, and a home for which he has worked and saved to buy."

"As an American citizen," it continued, "he and his family are entitled to the full protection of the law."

Congratulates Union

Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N. J.), later bringing the USWA statement before Congress, congratulated the union for its stand "on this matter of basic Americanism."

Meanwhile, Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers sent letters to the national and Pennsylvania chairmen of the Republican Party demanding that they publicly repudiate anti-Negro statements made by a Republican leader at Levittown.

Hartnett quoted the GOP official, whom he identified as James H. Paul, as terming the settling of the Myers family here "the invasion of our community by the Negro" and advising them "to go back where you came from."

"This is an outrageous offense against the very foundations of our democratic way of life," Hartnett wrote.

"I call upon you in the name of our membership and as a person who firmly believes that there must not be any further delay in realizing the basic civil rights guaranteed to all American citizens by the Constitution, to repudiate the statements of James H. Paul publicly and as soon as possible."

Ship Transfer Curbs Backed By Labor

The AFL-CIO Maritime Committee has given its full support to a bill by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) to curb the Administration's policy of "free and easy transfer" of U.S. merchant ships to "runaway" foreign flags.

"The concept of 'effective control' of American-owned ships under the flags of Liberia, Panama, Honduras and Venezuela is the greatest single danger to the American merchant marine," the AFL-CIO committee's executive secretary, Hoyt Haddock, told the Senate Commerce Committee.

This policy, Haddock said, rests upon the "fallacious theory" that ships operating under runaway flags are available to the U.S. in national emergencies as long as 51 percent of their ownership is held in this country.

Citing examples from the last two wars, Haddock showed that the U.S. cannot rely upon such ships during hostilities but "has been compelled to rely mainly upon its own production and transportation systems in wartime."

Malaya Union Dedicates New Headquarters

Kuala Lumpur—Trade union officials from many sections of the globe gathered for the dedication of a new headquarters building for Malaya's National Union of Plantation Workers.

The NUPW is the second largest plantation union in the world and its new home reflects "its position and dignity in the trade union family in South East Asia and the world."

Sec.-Gen. J. H. Oldenbroek of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions was the principal guest at the dedicatory exercises and planted a "chempaka" tree in the union's compound. Also present was George L-P Weaver of the AFL-CIO staff, who is in Malaya on a mission for the ICFTU.

NUPW Pres. S. P. S. Nathan told the gathering Oldenbroek's visit symbolized to the world "that East and West can meet together and live in peace and amity, not by domination and subjugation but by mutual respect and understanding based on international brotherhood and fellowship."

Financial help extended to the union by the ICFTU in its early stages is being repaid. The NUPW, in turn, is assisting smaller and weaker unions not only in Malaya but through Southeast Asia.

NEW HEADQUARTERS of Malaya's National Union of Plantation Workers (top) has been dedicated in Kuala Lumpur. The building houses offices for officials, departments and an assembly hall. Below are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (left) and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler examining a plaque to be presented to the NUPW commending it on its "successful, constructive efforts to improve social and economic conditions through democratic trade unionism."

Films Made in France Using Red Union Crews

Hollywood—Members of Communist unions in France are manning the technical crews of motion pictures made there by American companies, the AFL Film Council was told by one of its executives, Pat Somerset, an official of the Screen Actors Guild just returned from a trip to Europe and Africa.

Twentieth Century-Fox hires film workers from anti-Communist unions in Italy, Somerset said, but the firm's production unit in France, continually cooperates with the Communist unions and refuses even to talk with representatives of free trade unions.

Somerset listed "The Young Lions" as a recent 20th-Fox picture made with craftsmen hired through Communist unions in preference to free trade unions.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Somerset went on, is cooperating with the anti-Communist unions in Italy, but in France, because of its hiring representative there, it is employing workers through the Communist unions. He mentioned "Gigi" as an MGM picture currently in production in France which has employed all its French employes through the Communist union in preference to the competing anti-Communist union.

ISRAEL ALWAYS WILL BE GRATEFUL for AFL-CIO friendship and encouragement, Gen. Sec. Pinchas Lavon (second from right) of Histadrut, the Israeli federation of labor, told visiting U.S. union members. Shown with him are (left to right) Margaret Thornburgh, western director of women's activities for COPE; Stanley Lowell, aide to Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York; Pres. William Belanger of the Massachusetts Industrial Union Council; Pres. Sam Turk of the Polk County (Ia.) AFL-CIO Labor Council, and at the right, Research Dir. Joe Glazer of the Rubber Workers.

Scholarships Awarded By Green Memorial Fund

Columbus, O.—Two $1,800 graduate fellowships and two $800 undergraduate scholarships for the 1957-'58 academic year at Ohio State University have been awarded by the William Green Memorial Scholarship and Fellowship Committee.

Fellowship awards went to Walter O. Froh, 29, Columbus, an OSU graduate student who received his bachelor's degree at the University of North Dakota and is concentrating in labor economics; and Frank J. Minor, 26, Worthington, Ohio, who has received a bachelor's degree in business administration from Rutgers University and a master's degree from OSU, and is majoring in industrial psychology.

Winners of the undergraduate scholarships were Edward T. Applegate, 22, Columbus, currently enrolled in the School of Commerce and the son of a veteran trade union member; and Carl C. Hetrick, 19, Orrville, Ohio, who has been studying in the College of Arts on a general honor scholarship.

Congress Delivers Setback to AEC

The utilities-minded Atomic Energy Commission, after winning the first round in the House, was given a setback by Congress in final actions on the Administration's so-called "partnership" program for development of atomic power.

In approving and sending to the White House separate bills, one authorizing new government construction of atomic power plants and the other voting funds for this purpose, Congress upheld the recommendations of its own Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, which the AEC had opposed.

These included:

1. Authorization for construction of a $40 million natural uranium gas cooled reactor at Arco, Ida., and appropriation of $3 million for its "development, design and engineering." This type of reactor is operating economically in Great Britain.

2. A $15 million authorization for construction of an experimental plutonium recycle reactor at Hanford, Wash., and appropriation of $9 million for its construction and operation.

3. Authorization for the development and design, costing $3 million, of a single plutonium reactor at Hanford, and appropriation of $2 million to get it under way.

All these projects were strongly opposed by the AEC. All were supported by the AFL-CIO.

The final action also knocked out a $4.2 million authorization requested by the AEC and voted by the House for federal "assistance" for a fast breeder reactor being built under the "partnership" program at Lagoona Beach, Mich. This project had been opposed by the AFL-CIO, Auto Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Papermakers & Paperworkers.

In Detroit, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther commended Congress for its action.

"Congress has confirmed the wisdom of the position taken by the intervening unions that to build and operate such an unproved type of reactor in a densely populated area would be to jeopardize the health and safety of the millions of people living in the Detroit-Toledo-Monroe area," he said.

Wisconsin Fed Acts to Speed State Unity

Green Bay, Wis.—Exploration of 10 major areas on which agreement is sought prior to merger was pledged to the Wisconsin Federation of Labor's convention here by Pres. George Haberman, who won election to his eighth consecutive term.

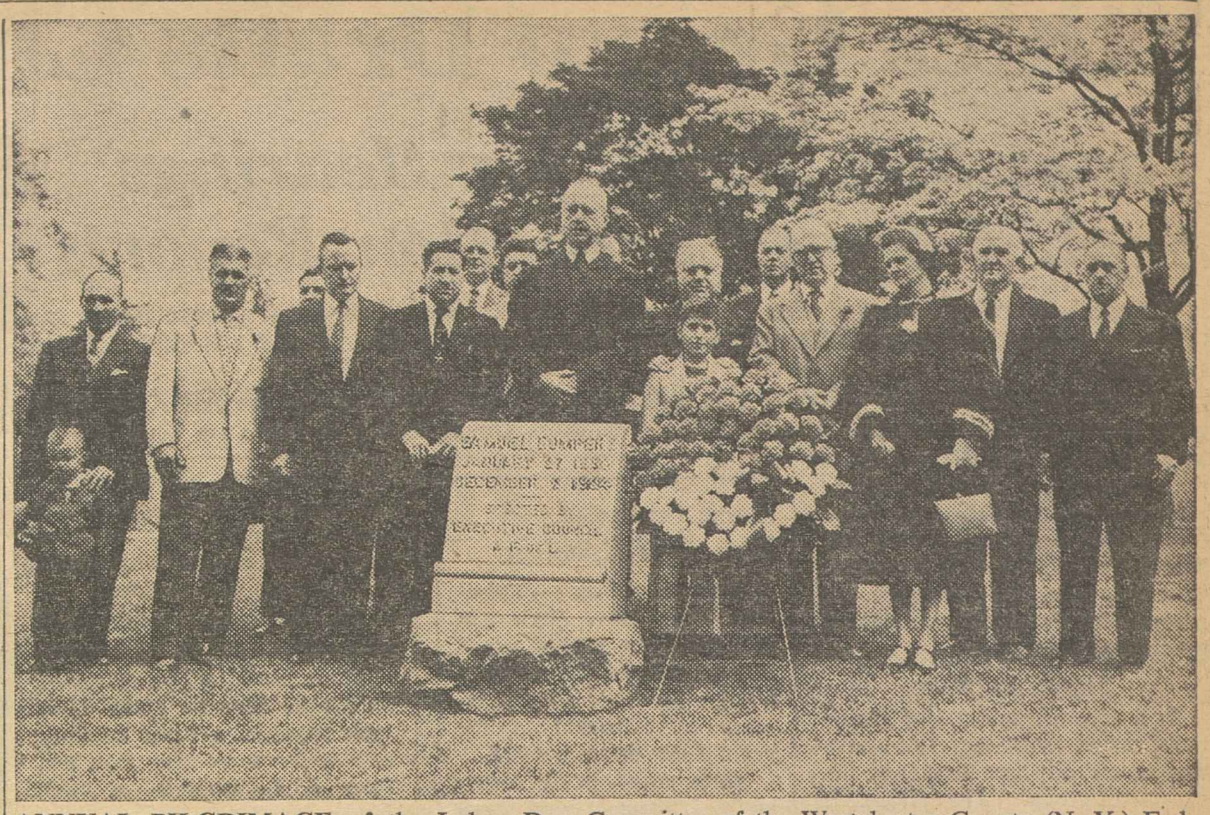
Haberman reviewed the status of merger talks with the State CIO Council to date. He told the 600 delegates the 65-year-old federation was proud of its record and would continue to take the lead in the vital fields of worker welfare and labor legislation.

Haberman was critical of some activities of the McClellan committee, particularly those of not allowing friendly witnesses to testify and the inability of witnesses to cross-examine those making charges. He emphasized, however, his condemnation of any union official guilty of abuses to the membership.

The convention reiterated its support of Willaim Proxmire as a candidate for the Senate seat vacated by the death of Joseph McCarthy.

Michigan's Gov. G. Mennen Williams told the convention that labor must take the lead in such fields as federal aid to education, establishment of a stable relationship between prices, wages and profits and foundation of a prosperous farm economy.

Mayor Franz P. Zeidler of Milwaukee warned that in case of an atomic attack it would be the worker and his family who would suffer most. He urged all segments of labor to interest themselves in plans to combat such attacks, stressing evacuation and bomb shelters.



ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE of the Labor Day Committee of the Westchester County (N. Y.) Federation of Labor to the grave of Samuel Gompers, founding president of the former AFL, shows AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. William Collins behind the wreath placed on the grave at the request of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Behind the marker is Brother Justin, who conducts a labor institute for county union members, and at his left is Pres. Edward Doyle of the county federation.

ILPA Convention Site Is Changed

The 1957 convention of the Intl. Labor Press Association has been shifted to Atlantic City, N. J., from Miami Beach, Fla., Pres. Gordon H. Cole announced.

The ILPA constitution requires that the convention be held in the same city as the AFL-CIO convention, in the years in which the parent body meets. Sessions will be held Dec. 2-3-4.

Typos Vote Approval Of Strong Defense Plan

New York—A revitalized and strengthened defense program to maintain contract conditions and jurisdiction was approved by delegates to the Typographical Union's 99th annual convention.

They adopted proposals to assess all active members 1 percent of total monthly earnings over a three-month period.

Benefits from the fund will be limited to strikes, lockouts and to members out of work through a plant closing as a result of a strike by another union. The measure must be approved by a national referendum of the membership.

The same referendum will consider raising per capita taxes from the present $1 to $1.50 a month. Sixty cents of the new, higher rate would go to the Union Printers Home fund and the balance to the general fund.

ITU Pres. Woodruff Randolph warned delegates of problems under the Taft-Hartley Act and jurisdictional invasions by other unions.

"Unless you spend lots of money to maintain the conditions you enjoy today, you're going to lose those conditions," he predicted. "Once gone, they'll be lost forever."

LABOR WAS FORCED INTO POLITICS because business began using legislation as an anti-labor weapon, Dir. James L. McDevitt of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education declared on Labor Answers Your Questions, AFL-CIO public service program. The interview panel included (left to right) Felix Cotton, INS; (McDevitt); Thomas Coman, Bureau of National Affairs; Harry W. Flannery, moderator, and Bernard Nossiter, Washington Post & Times-Herald. (Story Page 9)

Nation Can Afford Better Teachers Pay

Chicago — This nation has the know-how and the economic strength to build adequate schools and bring up teachers' compensation to a reasonable equity in the gross national product, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the 41st annual convention of the Teachers.

"What we lack," the president of the Auto Workers said, "is the moral courage to commit an adequate portion of our resources to overcome the deficit."

Russia Forges Ahead

Reuther noted that while the U.S. hesitates to increase its investment in education, the Russians are forging ahead in training engineers, scientists and technicians.

"It's a shortage you can't correct by putting on a third shift as in a Chevrolet factory," he said. "Education is the key to national survival.

"Half the teachers in the country earn less than a sweeper in our auto factories. The sweepers aren't getting too much. The teachers are getting too little. Our values are out of focus."

The UAW head was given a rousing ovation by the teachers. His wife was a member of the AFT before their marriage 22 years ago.

AFT Pres. Carl J. Megel pledged a crusade to organize more college teachers. He charged there is a mounting anti-labor bias in colleges and a trend toward the same conditions that have resulted in a shortage of 400,000 degree teachers in elementary and secondary schools.

Charge Patronage

"College teachers," he added, "are subject to a pernicious patronage system not duplicated anywhere else. We need to establish a realistic college salary schedule which will break the monopoly of the present undemocratic system of pay."

Promising the union would undertake a definite program of action on the college level, Megel said that specific goals would include a minimum salary of $6,000 a year for any beginning full-time college instructor and a $15,000 minimum for a full professorship.

Megel said that Pres. Eisenhower was guilty of "vacillation" and "riding both sides of the fence" in allowing the federal school aid bill to be defeated in Congress.

The AFT leader said that one-third of the 33 million children entering and returning to grade and high schools after Labor Day will face over-crowding, double shifts, and unqualified teachers.

Engravers Approve Pension Plan

Philadelphia—Combination in a single package of retirement, disability and death benefits won the approval of delegates to the 56th annual convention of the Photo Engravers Union.

Representatives of the 113 locals with 17,000 members in this country and Canada okayed the plan subject to its acceptance in a referendum.

Main Features

Main features include a monthly pension of $50 upon retirement at age 65; disability payments of the same amount for all union members with five years of coverage under the plan, and death benefits of $600 after five years, with an additional $120 in benefits for each added year of coverage with adjustments for death after retirement.

Total cost to all members will be $10 monthly to be collected by the locals, in most cases on a weekly basis. All details of the plan's administration will be handled by the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., under the supervision of the union's executive council.

Unique Program

IPEU Pres. Wilfrid T. Connell described the plan as unique among union programs because of the combination of benefits.

"We have been able to marry an annuity retirement plan to a life insurance plan," he said, "something which I do not believe has ever been done before in quite this way. We have a plan that is comprehensive and at the same time overcomes many of the objections that our union has expressed to other types of programs."

One of the features which Connell said would enhance its attractiveness to younger members is the fact that no member of the plan or his family will get back less than the total of his contribution.

Ethics Group Drafts Charges on Hoffa

Teamsters Slated for Hearings Sept. 5-6 on Corruption Reports

Charges concerning Teamster Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa, based "primarily" upon evidence and testimony before the McClellan Committee, have been drafted by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

The charges, contained in the third of a series of staff reports prepared by the AFL-CIO group, were served on the Teamsters Aug. 27. The Teamsters Union is due to come up Sept. 5-6 for hearings before the Ethical Practices Committee. Those hearings, postponed several times, are based on charges originally filed last March by the AFL-CIO Executive Council against the Teamsters, on grounds that the union is dominated by corrupt influences.

Moved on Beck

In a separate action last March the Council took steps to remove Teamster Pres. Dave Beck from the executive group. The AFL-CIO vice-presidency from which he was removed was subsequently filled by Teamster Sec.-Treas. John E. English.

The first staff report of the Ethical Practices Committee was entered into the record on May 6. It was based on Beck's testimony before the McClellan Committee, his statements on a nationwide TV program, and other materials.

The second report, which was given to the Teamsters on July 24, is a detailed summary and analysis of published materials, based primarily on McClellan Committee testimony through Mar. 27.

After next week's hearings, the Ethical Practices Committee is scheduled to prepare a report and recommendations for a specially-called meeting of the Executive Council in New York City on Sept. 24-25.

In Los Angeles, the Teamsters' executive board completed drafting a reply to the charges contained in the three staff reports. The full board is expected to present the reply at the hearing before the Ethical Practices Committee.

Angered Committee

Teamster Pres. Dave Beck announced also that he will name a special committee to investigate the bogus locals in New York. The McClellan Committee charged the locals involved racketeer Johnny Dio, Hoffa and other Teamster officials. The committee is slated to report back to the executive board before the union's convention Sept. 30.

Hoffa wound up four days on the witness stand with a professed inability to remember many events and conversations. His responses angered Sen. McClellan and other members of the committee.

The hearing came to an abrupt ending when Hoffa couldn't recall why he had purchased four Minifon sets—small wire recorders that can be worn on a shoulder holster under a coat.

"Did you not place them on witnesses to wear into the grand jury room so that when they came out, you would have a record of what they said?" McClellan asked.

Hoffa answered with a series of expressions to the effect that to the "best of my recollection" . . . "I can't recall."

"We have reached a point where it seems to be useless, a waste of the committee's time," McClellan said. "The witness has no memory, even when his memory is refreshed."

Conflict of Interest

Just before the hearing recessed, McClellan gave Hoffa another subpoena to return at a future date, with his personal records.

McClellan read into the committee's record a 48-paragraph summary of "conflicts of interest" and "questionable actions" attributed to the Teamster vice-president.

The first seven points dealt with conflicts of interest in loans.

These included borrowings of $5,000 in cash by Hoffa from Jack Bushkin, a labor relations advisor for a trucking firm and from J. L. Keeshin, a truck owner.

Another loan involved $25,000 in cash from Henry Lower, a real estate promoter whose Florida development, Sun Valley, is being sponsored by the union.

Still another $25,000 in cash was borrowed from Harold Mark, an accountant whose firm reviews the books of the Central States Southeast-Southwest welfare fund and who had borrowed $100,000 at 6 per cent interest from Teamsters Locals 299 and 337 in Detroit.

The McClellan statement also said Hoffa had borrowed $11,500 in cash from Herbert Grosberg, an accountant for Teamsters groups in Detroit; and $18,000 in cash from Teamsters business agents working for Hoffa.

Five of McClellan's charges concerned handling of union funds under Hoffa's control—including a $30,000 loan to a race track and the purchase by Locals 299 and 337 of the home of a member of the Capone gang, purportedly to be used as a union school.

Involve Two Women

Eleven items concerned Hoffa's involvement in business firms. Several of them involved Mrs. Hoffa and the wife of his associate, Owen Brennan, under their maiden names. Some of these firms were under contract to the Teamsters.

The statement accused Hoffa of having "a long and continued association" with Johnny Dio, three times convicted labor extortionist. Tape recordings of phone conversations between Hoffa and Dio were a feature of the hearings.

Listed as "questionable expenses" were $5,000 paid out in union funds to lodge "friends and associates of Hoffa" in a Washington hotel during Hoffa's recent trial on charges of trying to place a spy in the McClellan Committee. He was acquitted of that charge.

Key to Bogus Locals

The document said Hoffa "masterminded and played a key role" in the chartering of seven racket-controlled bogus locals by the Teamsters in New York, with the purpose of helping assure the election of "his friend John O'Rourke" as head of the union's New York joint council.

In two cases, the statement asserted, Hoffa—as trustee of Teamster locals whose officers had been accused of corruption — worked closely with the accused officials.

The last item noted that while Beck had used the Fifth Amendment 140 times in one session before the committee, Hoffa "either avoided or equivocated the answers to 111 questions" at the Aug. 22 session. Added McClellan: "Today (Aug. 23), though we adjourned early, I think he broke that record."

Beck Indicted For Tax Evasion

Tacoma, Wash. — Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck was indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of evasion of income taxes on alleged income of $254,000 in the years 1951 through 1953.

Three counts in the seven-count indictment said Beck attempted to evade taxes of $184,000 during those years. He had previously been indicted on a similar charge involving income of another year.

Indicted with Beck were his son, Dave Beck, Jr.; Nathan Shefferman, Chicago labor relations consultant; Shefferman's son, Shelton Shefferman; Teamsters Gen. Organizer Norman Gessert and Fred Verscheuren, Sr., a union auditor.

UNION LABEL WEEK is being celebrated Sept. 2 to 8, and here is Gov. Albert Rosellini of Washington going over a schedule of activities for Seattle with the aid of Union Label Queen Michelle Murphy, who received her title from the Seattle Union Card and Label Council. Washington was the first state to get an official Union Label Week proclamation from the governor.

Senate Labor Group Backs Full Disclosure

A bill providing for full disclosure of employe welfare plans—including those operated by management—has been unanimously approved by a Senate Labor subcommittee. The measure now goes to the full Senate Labor Committee, but Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), subcommittee chairman, said that further action will not be taken until January.

Disclosure of the kind required by the bill has been urged for many years by organized labor. Both the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, while favoring such legislation for union-operated plans, are strongly opposed to any regulation of management-operated plans.

Sen. Gordon Allott (R-Colo.), who voted to report the measure to the full committee, notified other members of the subcommittee that he still will continue to fight the section providing for disclosure of management-controlled plans.

The approved bill combines recommendations made by the Eisenhower Administration with stronger provisions contained in a bill by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.). It would require registration of all such plans with the Labor Dept. and the submission of annual financial reports.

The measure would provide the Secretary of Labor with broad enforcement powers, including the subpoena and the right to seek injunctions to enforce compliance. Penalties of up to $5,000 in fines, or five years in jail or both, are provided for cases of kickbacks, failure to register or the filing of false reports.

For embezzlement, the top fine would be $10,000 plus jail terms. Favoritism in the granting of welfare plans business also would be barred.

Proxmire Upset Winner Of Wisconsin Senate Seat

(Continued from Page 1)

prior election victory had been to the State Assembly.

Proxmire claimed that his election was "a protest vote against the Eisenhower Administration." The President voiced his support of Kohler at a recent press conference.

Kohler, a so-called "modern Republican," based his campaign upon a pledge that he would back Eisenhower's policies.

Supporters of McCarthy failed to turn out for either Howard Boyle, Milwaukee attorney, or Douglas Wheaton, Winneconne steamfitter, who ran as backers of his program. Boyle got 20,451 votes, Wheaton 2,260.

The third independent, 1956 Socialist-Labor Vice Presidential Candidate Georgia Cozzini, got 738 votes.

State political observers—including Philip Kuehn, the GOP's state chairman in Wisconsin—gave organized labor credit for helping to pile up Proxmire's majorities in the cities.

Kuehn said the election had "permitted the CIO to get its foot in the door in Wisconsin politics," and predicted that "Proxmire and the CIO will follow through with the CIO-New Deal-Socialistic propaganda program in Wisconsin in the course of the next year."

Actually, however, the big surprise of the election was Proxmire's strength in traditionally Republican rural areas. He led the unofficial count vote in 55 of the state's 71 counties. Kohler carried 49 counties when they last met in the 1954 gubernatorial race.

Proxmire also got more votes than any other Democrat in recent years in Appleton, McCarthy's home town.

James L. McDevitt, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, declared he was "happy" over the special election's outcome, which he described as reflecting "the desire of people for positive leadership in political affairs."

"Our reports indicate that the labor movement in Wisconsin did a splendid job, working together with other liberal and farm groups, in getting out the vote," he said.

"My congratulations go to the state and local leaders for the job they did as well as to the membership for their response."

Democrats in Congress hailed Proxmire's victory as a repudiation of Eisenhower-Benson farm policies and Eisenhower-Humphrey "hard money" policies.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) declared that Wisconsin voters "were tired and weary of consumer prices going up and farm prices going down; of tight money getting tighter and slack times gettin slacker."

Chairman Paul M. Butler of the Democratic National Committee called the results "a crushing repudiation of the President and his Administration."

The McCarthy term in the Senate will expire in January, 1959 and Proxmire's election entitles him to serve only until that time. His smashing victory, however, made him a strong candidate for election to a full six-year term in 1958.

Proxmire was a local organizer for the Newspaper Guild while employed on the Madison Capital Times from 1948 to 1950. He later worked on the Madison Union Labor News and then broadcast a weekly radio program on labor affairs.

8-31-57

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II | Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. | Saturday, September 7, 1957 | 17 — 17 | No. 36

Meany Pledges Expulsion Of Corrupt Labor Elements

MISS UNION MAID OF 1957 and her Union Maids-in-Waiting, picked from more than 700 entrants in the contest sponsored by the Union Label & Service Trades Council of Greater New York, are shown just after their crowning in the office of Mayor Robert F. Wagner. The winner is Roberta Goldstone (right), a member of Screen Office Employes Local H-63. Maids-in-waiting are, left to right, Margaret Ryan, Office Employes Local 153; Paula deJean, Hotel & Club Employes Local 6, and Judy Giddens, Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Reuther, Keenan Ask Aid to Free Unions

Blackpool, England—The free labor movement is the great hope of the world and stronger unions must aid their weaker colleagues speed the growth of trade unionism in the less developed areas of the world.

That was the message that AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and Joseph D. Keenan gave the British Trades Union Congress. Reuther and Keenan spoke as fraternal delegates from the AFL-CIO, a tradition of relationships between American and British unions since 1895.

Demonstrate Solidarity

One thousand delegates to the TUC 89th annual convention demonstrated their solidarity with workers everywhere by voting to raise $1.4 million for the international solidarity fund of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

While the United States and Britain as the bulwark of world freedom must remain militarily strong to deter aggression, the free world must take the offensive on the economic and social fronts to fight hunger, poverty and disease, Reuther declared. "I believe the free labor movement is the greatest hope for the world," Reuther said.

Keenan declared AFL-CIO interest and activity on the international front makes members "more ready to help weaker free trade union movements," and has a healthy influence on foreign policy. Keenan emphasized that without freedom "there can be no genuine trade unions and no human rights."

This is why the AFL-CIO demanded self-government for Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria and Cyprus and feedom for Soviet satellites in Europe and Asia, he declared.

The TUC General Council last November advised against visits to the Soviet Union to emphasize "the British trade union movement's

(Continued on Page 3)

Congress Leaves Vital Bills for '58

By Milton Plumb

The 85th Congress has closed up its first session and gone home with a big pile of pending business still stacked up in Washington (see boxscore page 5).

An appraisal of its 1957 record by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation called it "a combination of achievements and disappointments."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said that the passage of "an historic civil rights bill," the first in 82 years, overshadowed all other results of the first session.

Bold Step Forward

"The new law does less than the AFL-CIO advocated," he declared, "but it does represent a bold step forward in the extension of constitutional rights to all our citizens. For this action alone, the 85th Congress has earned an important place in history."

Biemiller, in a statement summing up the first session, pointed out that the failure of Congress "to move ahead boldly in other areas" can, to some extent, be attributed to its "preoccupation over the civil rights bill."

"Congress did pass immigration, housing, mutual security and atomic energy laws—but in all cases the new laws do less than the needs of the American people dictated," he said.

"Confusion and unwarranted hysteria over the federal budget led to some unfortunate cutting, but by and large needed programs have been sustained. The Congress did approve wage increases for federal employes

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Federal Workers Await Ike's Action

More than 75 percent of Uncle Sam's 2 million employes have been patiently—and fearfully — waiting for Pres. Eisenhower to act on two bills giving them pay raises.

Union leaders who supported the bills, which went through Congress toward the end of its session, are fearful of vetoes. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, after the measures were passed, asked Eisenhower to act promptly so Congress could enact them over his veto if it so decided. There was no action from the White House.

One bill gives about a million classified and legislative employes an average 11 percent increase. The other would raise the pay of some 524,000 postal workers by a flat $546 a year.

Labor Hits Ike's Veto On Housing

Pres. Eisenhower's pocket veto of the bill authorizing low-interest housing loans to veterans in rural areas and small cities was sharply criticized by two AFL-CIO committee chairman as "one more proof of this Administration's callous indifference to the housing needs of the American people."

Eisenhower, who called the bill "discriminatory" and "inflationary," was attacked by AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Harry C. Bates and William C. Doherty, chairmen respectively of the Housing and Veterans Committees.

"The President has attempted to justify his pocket veto," they said, "on the grounds that the bill's continuance of veterans' home loans at 4.5 percent in rural areas would somehow be 'discriminatory' against veterans living outside the area where such loans have been available.

"The President's rationalization of his action simply will not hold water in view of the Administration's determined opposition to extension of veterans' home loans to additional areas and its all-out effort to raise the interest rate for GI homes financed with mortgages guaranteed by the Veterans Administration."

Reaffirms Drive on Racketeers

The AFL-CIO "can and will expel from its ranks affiliates which public investigatory bodies find are 'substantially influenced' by corrupt elements or individuals," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a Labor Day radio address over the CBS network.

"There is no room in the labor movement," he said, "for those who betray their trust, for those who embezzle union funds for their personal enrichment, for those who make common cause with gangsters and racketeers, for those whose shameful misdeeds serve to bring the entire trade union movement into disrepute."

Meany also charged:

The "Communist experiment is fraying at the edges and weakening at its center."

Production costs in industry, instead of being increased by higher wages, have remained "practically unchanged" in the past five years because of increasing efficiency.

In reiterating the intention of the AFL-CIO to drive corruption from the labor movement, Meany declared the American public can count on legitimate leaders to help expose any corruption that may exist, although the organization lacks police and subpoena powers.

Pledges Full Action

The responsibilities vested in them by the AFL-CIO constitution, he said, will be carried out "in letter and spirit."

"We will act against such corruption to the fullest extent of the authority outlined in the AFL-CIO constitution," he pledged.

"We will also support the enactment of whatever legislation is nec-

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Observes 'Day' Aiding Audrey Victims

Lake Charles, La.—While most of the nation rested, a volunteer army of AFL-CIO building trades craftsmen worked in rain-soaked Cameron parish over the Labor Day weekend to build seven more homes for victims of Hurricane Audrey.

In a driving climax to their history-making building bee, the volunteers taking part in the joint labor-Red Cross operation worked at break-neck speed to complete the reconstruction work in the first two days of the holiday weekend.

Ahead of Schedule

Undaunted by intermittent rain squalls which lashed the area on Saturday and Sunday, the Louisiana craftsmen completed the home-building jobs a day ahead of schedule, enabling them to return to their homes on Monday for the last holiday of the summer.

Minor finishing work remaining on some of the homes will be completed this coming weekend by more building trade volunteers from the Lake Charles area.

This was the grand finale of the unique rebuilding project which

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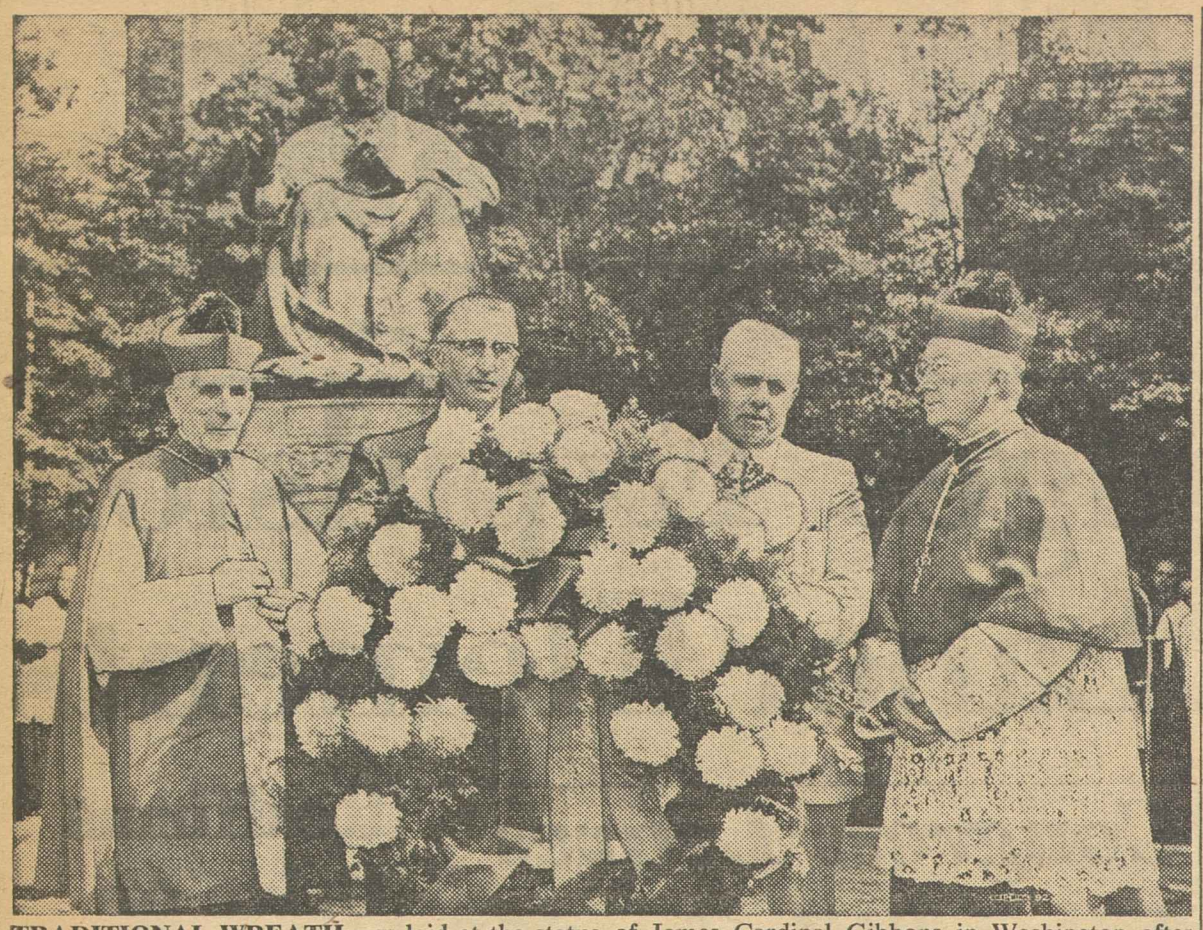

TRADITIONAL WREATH was laid at the statue of James Cardinal Gibbons in Washington after the Labor Day mass in the Shrine of the Sacred Heart by Undersec. of Labor James T. O'Connell (second from left), who spoke briefly. Present at the ceremony were Bishop John M. McNamara (left) of Washington, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle (right).

Schnitzler Pledges Drive on Poverty

By Gervase N. Love

The American labor movement is going to do "much, much more" to give the 20 percent of our people who live under "intolerable" conditions a share in "what some call 'the greatest prosperity in history,' " AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler pledged in a Labor Day speech over the American Broadcasting Co. network.

"The American trade union movement does not intend to forget these people — whether they are members of our unions or not," he declared.

"We want and we intend to have an America where poverty is a word in the history books, not a living reality for millions. That means we must build an economy which has concern for all, not just for the cash register set—an America where there are no slums, where there are no dilapidated schools, where there is no hunger or want or misery.

'We Will Win'

"We know that progress and success depend not upon dreams but upon action. We shall continue to press forward without relaxing. With the help of God, with the support of men and women of good faith who believe in humanity, we will win."

Schnitzler recalled that when the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt took office in March 1933, it was one-third of the nation who were "ill-clothed, ill-housed, ill-fed."

"In these two decades," he observed, "we Americans have achieved a better life for 13 percent more of our people.

"But we certainly can't be satisfied when, on this Labor Day 1957, there are more than 30 million Americans who live in families whose annual income is less than $2,000 a year, less than $40 a week. No man of honesty could call that prosperity."

The three most serious problems facing the United States today are aid to education, civil rights and inflation, Walter P. Reuther president of the Auto Workers and an AFL-CIO vice president, said in a Labor Day interview for NBC News by Joseph C. Harsch.

Reuther was questioned in London en route to the convention of the British Trades Union Congress as a fraternal delegate from the AFL-CIO.

"Labor Day is a day of celebration, celebrating the achievements of the past," he said in answer to a question, "and a day of rededication in a never-ending task in the fulfillment of men's hopes and aspirations of building a world conceived in the image of freedom and the image of peace and the image of social justice, and in the image of human brotherhood."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Al J. Hayes, chairman of the Ethical Practices Committee and president of the Machinists, used sharp words in another Mutual System Broadcast in "talking sense" and "not fantasy" about corruption in the labor movement.

Hayes Gives Facts

"If it were not for the fact that I have been a union man all my life," he said, "if I didn't know hundreds of union officers and thousands of rank and filers in the labor movement, and if all I knew was what I read in the newspapers, I'd probably think that this nation's labor movement is honeycombed from top to bottom with graft, racketeering, corruption and dishonesty.

"What are the facts?

"Fact No. 1 is that—There undoubtedly are racketeers, graft, corruption and unethical behavior in the labor movement today—in about the same proportion that there is racketeering, graft, corruption and unethical practices in business and in industry.

"Fact No. 2 is that—The honest and responsible elements of the labor movement—and I assure you that includes the overwhelming majority of the officers, representatives and members in the labor movement—are earnestly determined to wipe out every last vestige of crime and corruption in the labor movement."

The entire country shares in labor's triumphs and failures, Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine told the Eastern Indiana Joint AFL-CIO Labor Day celebration at New Castle, Ind.

"When labor loses," he asserted, "the little people across our land lose. Only the utterly selfish rejoice.

"We are not and cannot be an isolated part of our society whose fortunes are of no concern to the rest. Our long and stormy struggle for a better life and greater dignity for the American working man has been and is an American struggle. We can be sure of history's judgment."

Challenges Industry

In Pittsburgh, Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers warned this country's leadership of the free world is endangered by failure to meet the challenge of civil rights.

"Loyal and unfailing support" of the principles of democracy and social justice by USWA members, he said, has resulted in integration and equality in mills under union contract. He challenged industry to join the union in still further advancing the cause of true civil rights.

Pres. Eisenhower, in his annual statement, noted that "in a climate of general good will, we celebrate Labor Day this year with deep appreciation."

"We live in a favored land where the fruits of production are widely shared," he said. "More Americans are holding jobs and enjoying security than ever before. It is fitting that we pause to pay tribute to the skill and strength of our working men and women. In their hands and minds is the power of our growth and the promise of continuing achievement.

"We are thankful for the many blessings we have received in the past, and as free workers in a free society, we shall continue to labor for the progress and for the improvement of all."

AFL-CIO Organization Dir. John W. Livingston welcomed the expanding interest of religious bodies in the labor movement and reviewed some highlights of community activities by unions in a talk at the Labor Day communion breakfast of the Catholic Labor Institute in Los Angeles.

He predicted that the efforts of those who seek to use the McClellan Committee's disclosures to hamper the existence and growth of unionism "will fail because the labor movement is incorruptible at its center."

The growing unity and cooperation between the unions which make up the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. were emphasized in a Labor Day review by Executive Sec.-Treas. H. E. O'Reilly. For AFL-CIO members whose welfare is linked with the maritime commerce industry, he said, the day "brings an outlook of general optimism."

Meany Vows to Oust Racketeers; Calls for Price-Profit Probe

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essary to protect the funds of our membership and to correct abuses that adversely affect the public interest.

"But let me make it crystal clear that the AFL-CIO will fight to the last ditch against any attempt by the enemies of labor in Congress to capitalize on the investigation for the purpose of fastening further restrictive legislation upon the whole trade union movement.

"To the 15 million American working men and women who make up the AFL-CIO I offer this solemn assurance—your labor movement is acting promptly and vigorously to clean house.

"The trade union movement will emerge from this trying period stronger than ever before and better equipped to carry on the good fight for peace, economic progress and human betterment."

Soviet Insecure

To indicate "how desperately the victims of Communist oppression yearn to be free of the yoke," the AFL-CIO president cited last year's uprising in Hungary.

"This year's purge in the Kremlin," he continued, "showed how fearful the leaders of world communism are of each other, how dangerously thin is the line in such a dictatorship between national heroism and treason.

"The great psychological advantage we have in the vital tests ahead is the total insecurity of the Soviet leadership from self-destruction."

The United States has another "great practical advantage," that of being able to out-produce the Soviet empire, he said.

"The miracle of American production, wrought by free industry and free labor, was the decisive factor in winning World War I and World War II," he maintained. "Because the Kremlin realizes that our superiority in this field could also be the decisive factor in World War III—it hasn't happened, yet."

Meany said the fact that the unit cost of production in industry has changed little in the last five years because higher wages and fringe benefits have been matched by increased production "is something the public seldom hears about."

"The big emphasis is always placed on allegations that employers are forced to keep boosting prices because they are required to pay higher and higher wages," he said. "This has been a convenient, but in most cases, an empty alibi.

"The real reason for higher prices can be found in the prevailing policies of management in regard to financing new plant and equipment and maintaining a high level of profit out of current income.

"The facts of our economic life can be obtained without too much difficulty by independent and impartial study. That is what labor is seeking. The AFL-CIO has repeatedly urged Congress to undertake such a study."

MILLS TAKES NEW POST

Clyde M. Mills, director of mediation activity for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, has resigned to become director of the Florida State Mediation Board. During his 15 years with the federal service, he participated in settling many labor disputes, particularly in the atomic energy industry.

Labor Observes 'Day' Aiding Audrey Victims

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saw a total of 22 new homes spring up in this storm wrecked coastal area.

The American Red Cross provided all of the building materials free to the needy families left homeless by the season's first hurricane, and the skills and crafts of some 1,400 union men were donated free of charge under a program inaugurated by Victor Bussie, president of the Louisiana State Labor Council AFL-CIO.

Participating in the holiday building project were 350 craftsmen from New Orleans, Shreveport, Bastrop, Monroe, Lafayette and Lake Charles, who swarmed into the area during the early hours of Saturday morning. They came by army plane, chartered bus and private car.

Outstanding Demonstration

Coordinating the activities for the last weekend was Joseph Rodell, Red Cross liaison to AFL-CIO Community Service Activities. He described the feverish activities of the trade unionists as an "outstanding demonstration of labor's civic responsibility" adding "nothing else tells the story of labor's role in community services any better."

With the neediest families taken care of under the Red Cross-labor program of cooperation, the state labor forces will turn now to helping their own fellow members who sustained loss during the tragic hurricane which claimed 500 lives and caused millions of dollars in property damage when it swept in off the Gulf on June 27.

Bussie said that on ensuing weekends volunteer crews will help union members to rebuild damaged homes. This work — to be conducted outside the sphere of Red Cross activities—was held off until now because of the urgency of assisting the neediest families to obtain shelter.

The Labor Day weekend saw not only the end of the massive rebuilding program but also the wind-up of mass feeding operations provided by the Red Cross since the day following the disaster. Expenditures for mass care amounted to over $567,000 while total awards and allocations for rebuilding and repairing of homes stand close to the $1.5 million mark.

Gov. Meyner Hits Enemies of Labor

Camden, N. J.—Enemies of labor who try to discredit all unionism because a few "hyenas and jackals" have entered the labor movement were sharply criticized by Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D-N. J.) at the annual Labor Day memorial exercises at the grave of Peter J. McGuire.

Union leaders who betray the trust put in them by the members, he pointed out, make up "only a very small fraction" of all labor leadership.

Reuther Carries Inflation Battle Directly to Ike

Detroit—Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther has renewed his appeal to the White House for support in his fight against inflation.

The UAW official, charging that the Big Three automobile producers used "unscrupulous debating tricks" in rejecting his program for a $100 price cut on 1958 cars, sent a second letter to Pres. Eisenhower "urging him to expedite the promised study of our proposal." The letter to the President also asked him to obtain from his economic advisers, promptly, their opinion as to the practicality and effectiveness of the union's plan for combatting inflation. Reuther suggested that his advisers should "obtain the facts" by hearing testimony from both the union and the corporations.

Criticizes Companies

"It is our hope that the President, on the basis of his advisers' findings, will use his great influence with the corporations to exercise the restraint he has asked of both management and labor to reverse the inflationary trend which has grown to alarming proportions in the last several years," Reuther declared.

Meanwhile, Reuther issued a 2,400-word statement criticizing the auto companies for rejecting his proposal for a price cut in return for the UAW's pledge to shape its 1958 contract demands "within the framework" of the financial position of the companies after the reduction had been made.

He charged the companies with a "refusal to come to grips with the basic issues" and said they had tried to create a "fog" to obscure the facts.

Probe to Resume

"Not one of the companies said they could not cut prices and still make profits above the average of the whole of American industry in a period when those average profits are at a high level," Reuther added.

Meanwhile, Chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) of the Senate Anti-Monopoly subcommittee announced that his group will resume its probe of price and profit policies in the steel industry early in October.

Declaring that "this whole matter of costs and prices requires further investigation," Kefauver said that he intended to call officials of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. as the next witnesses. The next phase of the investigation, he said, will look into what he called "price leadership by United States Steel."

Research Dir. Otis Brubaker of the Steelworkers, concluding three days of testimony, said steel industry profits were "exorbitant" because the producers hiked prices far beyond what was called for by any increase in costs.

Brubaker warned that, unless officials of steel and other industries change their pricing practices and show more consideration for the consuming public, the inflationary price spiral will become "endless."

Profits Widened

He said that, even before the July 1 price increase of $6 a ton went into effect, steel profits margins this year were headed for record highs. The industry's profits margins have "widened significantly" over the years, he said, "solely because the industry has been able to increase prices by amounts significantly exceeding their increases in costs."

Brubaker declared that higher employment costs per ton had been more than offset by productivity increases and lower costs per ton for materials and services. The total production cost per ton actually decreased as a result, he emphasized.

"Unless the people in steel and other industries give the public enough consideration to absorb their apparent increase in costs in productivity gains that are greater than cost boosts," Brubaker said, "then it will become an endless spiral."

Ike Urges People To Fight Inflation

Calling inflation the most pressing domestic problem facing the nation, Pres. Eisenhower has urged all Americans to combat it by careful, selective buying.

Stressing that he was not calling for a buyers' strike, the President told his news conference that reckless buying adds fuel to the flames of inflation. Everyone must do his part in solving the problem, he added.

He said that the government is not considering price controls but will do all it can by other methods to combat rising prices.

UP WENT THE WALLS of the new Oregon Museum of Science and Industry in Portland when 200 members of Bricklayers Local 1 and 60 members of Building Laborers Local 296 staged an 11-hour building bee as their donation to the project. The time and skill they volunteered was valued at $50,000.

$1 Million in SUB Paid 460 Idled Steelworkers

Donora, Pa.—About $1 million in supplemental unemployment benefits will be paid to 460 members of the Steelworkers due to the permanent closing of the U.S. Steel Corp. zinc works here in November.

SUB payments were won in last year's negotiations between the USWA and steel firms. The plan became effective Sept. 1.

In a telegram to a union membership meeting here where SUB's application was explained, Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald noted that "nobody anticipated that SUB would have to be applied so soon or under such tragic circumstances as the closing of a mill.

"But we did know," the telegram continued, "that Steelworkers ought to have some protection in long layoffs and, of course, in the closing of a plant. Had the SUB plan not been won, the tragedy of unemployment would have been multiplied."

USWA Dis. 13 Dir. Eugene Maurice complimented U.S. Steel officials for their forthright approach in setting a shutdown date which would give maximum benefits to the affected employes. He said that some employes can take advantage of SUB as against severance pay, an option provided in the contract when a plant is closed permanently.

Severance pay amounts to from four to eight weeks wages depending on seniority. SUB totals roughly 65 percent of take-home pay (including in Pennsylvania $35 a week for 30 weeks unemployment compensation) for up to 52 weeks.

It is estimated that the 460 eligible for SUB at Donora can receive some $1,800 in benefits from the trust fund, plus $1,000 in state unemployment compensation, for approximately one year from the date of the plant closing.

Gaspe Goons Attack Steelworkers Pickets

Murdochville, Que.—Company-hired goons, dredged from the depths of Canadian underworlds, showered rocks on visiting union members picketing the strike-bound Gaspe Copper Mines while Quebec provincial police stood idly by.

Then, after the 500 union demonstrators led by Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress, had left for their homes, they wrecked the Steelworkers' office, smashed a score of autos and tried to drive USWA leaders out of town with their threats.

Two Strikers Dead

Their raid was blamed for the death of a second striker since the USWA walked out against the bitterly anti-union company—controlled by the powerful Noranda interests owned by the wealthy J. Y. Murdoch—last Mar. 11.

The latest victim was Edward Fortin, 29, whose death was attributed to a heart attack. Earlier, Herve Bernatchez died as the result of a dynamite blast in which three others were injured.

The visiting pickets, made up of members of more than a score of CLC unions bulwarked by three busloads of members of the Canadian & Catholic Confederation of Labor, came from all parts of Eastern Canada and assembled in Quebec City.

Drive 370 Miles

They set up their picket line in Murdochville about dawn, after an all-night 370-mile drive. They marched back and forth before the main gate, around a curve from a 100-foot hill overlooking the highway where the strikebreakers live in bunkhouses.

The trouble started about three hours later, when some of the visitors were returning to the line after breakfasting in the town.

The goons bombarded the pickets with rocks the size of baseballs and larger from their vantage position on the hill. Cars were thrown out of control and many damaged, and six visitors were injured seriously enough to require hospital treatment. Armed police fired tear gas shells in warning against an attempt to storm the hilltop.

Jodoin walked up the hill and told police the union members were going to picket peacefully on the highway, but would remain there only if the goons kept the peace. Not until then did the police quiet them down.

The demonstrators were only a few miles out of town on their way home when the company hirelings swooped down on the USWA office with clubs and knives, broke up office equipment and furniture and threw it out the broken windows, slashed upholstery and overturned seven autos. The provincial police waited until they had finished, then told them to go back to their bunkhouses.

Jodoin has demanded full investigations by Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec and Canadian Labor Minister Michael Starr.

The violence provoked considerable newspaper comment. The Toronto Star observed it might not be "too surprising" if labor reached for a "novel equalizer, a boycott, or refusal of transport union workers to ship Noranda products anywhere in Canada."

Meat Packing Workers Get Wage Boosts

Chicago—About 150,000 meat packing employes received a general wage increase of 7.5 cents an hour and other benefits on Sept. 1 under contracts jointly negotiated by two AFL-CIO unions last year.

Benefiting are some 80,000 members of the Packinghouse Workers and about 75,000 members of the Meat Cutters who work for the nation's nine largest meat packers in plants scattered throughout the country.

In addition, women workers receive 1 cent an hour as a step in a plan to wipe out wage differentials between men and women doing the same job. The program will be completed next year.

Other gains effective Sept. 1 included an additional half-cent an hour for night workers; a further increase of 5 percent in the Saturday premium for men employed on continuous operations, and 10 percent increase in the Sunday premium for the same group.

TWUA Reopens Darlington Case

The Textile Workers Union of America, 500 of whose members were turned out on the street when the Darlington, S. C., textile plant was shut down, has reopened its drive to get compensation for the workers.

The union has sent a letter to Jerome D. Fenton, newly appointed general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, asking him to reconsider an NLRB decision that while the mill was guilty of unfair labor practices the jobless employees had no redress because the plant had been liquidated.

"The fact should be understood that even today some of the employees laid off at Darlington are still without jobs," the union said.

Reuther, Keenan Pledge Aid to Unions of World

(Continued from Page 1)

condemnation of the Soviet crushing of the Hungarian revolt. The TUC officers' report praised "the heroic fight" of the Hungarian people, and assailed "the dastardly action of the Soviet's ruthless crushing of the revolt.

Keenan stressed that "the American people are peaceful and desire with all their hearts to live in a peaceful, prosperous world." The international policies of the AFL-CIO, he added, "are not mere abstractions or pious wishes," but reflect a desire "to transform words into deeds and aspirations into achievements."

Reuther, president of the Auto Workers, and Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, commended the work of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the worldwide center of democratic unionism.

Reuther and Keenan were cheered roundly when they said the leaders of U.S. unions are determined to drive out the crooks and racketeers.

Reuther said AFL-CIO members were as saddened "as you are" by the recent revelations of corruption. Any leader who is bent on making a fast dollar and is more concerned with money than with the welfare of his members will not be tolerated, he said.

Keenan pointed out that corrupt union leaders often "operate in collusion with employers and politicians."

"Our recently stepped-up drive against corruption and irresponsibility shows our determination to make our labor movement cleaner and stronger," he said.

In addition, Reuther told the delegates that with automation placing the world on the verge of a second industrial revolution, U.S. labor is attempting to assure that its benefits will be shared by the many rather than the few.

He and Keenan also emphasized that "real progress" has been made against discrimination in the U.S. The latter made it clear that "we still have quite a way to go before our country will be free from all prejudice."

Executive Vice Pres. Gordon Cushing, fraternal delegate from the Canadian Labor Congress, expressed concern at the large proportion of Canadian industry controlled by owners in other countries, particularly Great Britain and the U.S.

We're Disappointed, Too

PRES. EISENHOWER is on record as "tremendously disappointed" with the first session of the 85th Congress because it enacted so little of his legislative program.

But the dominant theme of the various balance sheets on the first session is "disappointment" with the President, his failure to provide the leadership that would assure passage of his "modern Republican" program.

This failure of leadership and the consequent shifting of real direction to Democratic leaders of the House and Senate emerges as an important result of the congressional session and provides an important guide to the national political scene for the remainder of Pres. Eisenhower's term.

The President's refusal to drive for passage of his legislative program, his public debate with himself on the size of the federal budget and his shifting positions on civil rights and aid for school construction legislation resulted also in the failure of Congress to act on programs vital to the nation's economic health.

When the second session of the 85th Congress convenes in January 1958 it will face the job of placing on the statute books laws for the disclosure of financial transactions of welfare and pension plans, extension of the minimum wage law, changes in the Taft-Hartley Act, federal aid to school construction, social security improvements, relief for economically distressed areas, correction of tax law inequities and a middle-income housing program.

On the basis of the record of the first session Congress will have to tackle its law-making chores without much aid or direction from the White House, unless Pres. Eisenhower suddenly decides that his own legislative proposals affecting the welfare of the American people are worth more than the paper used for his State of the Union message.

'No-Confidence' Vote

THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION'S leadership failures drew a resounding "no-confidence" vote in Wisconsin when Badger State voters sent a Democrat to the U.S. Senate for the first time in 25 years.

William Proxmire's victory over former Gov. Walter J. Kohler, Jr., an avowed "Eisenhower Republican," reflected the deep and growing disillusionment with the Eisenhower Administration, the accumulation of disappointment and discontent with the "modern Republicanism" that promised so much and produced so little.

A key factor in swelling the Proxmire victory margin was the diligent and enthusiastic work of union members. In Wisconsin's industrial areas, get-out-the-vote campaigns produced an estimated 106,000 votes for Proxmire which helped turn the victory into a landslide.

The Wisconsin election has proved beyond a doubt that when labor is organized for political action, informs its members of the issues and when workers get out and vote liberal candidates can be elected.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II **September 7, 1957** **No. 36**

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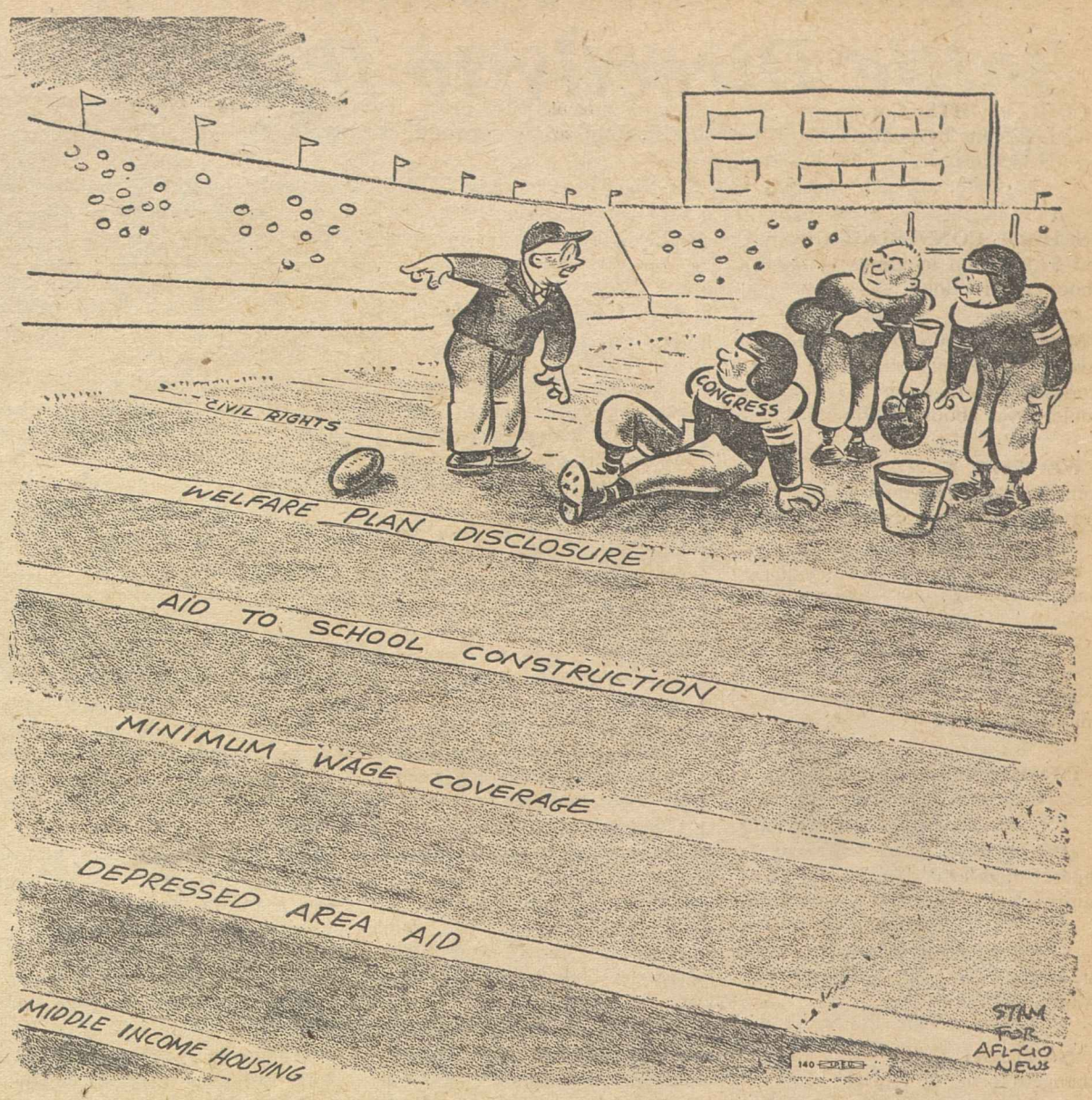


People Living Too Luxuriously To See Dangers of 'Wreck' Laws

Pittsburgh, Pa. (PAI)—"Every intelligent person should have realized the danger in the 'right-to-work' laws but I fear the American people are living too luxuriously to look into this disastrous movement."

This is just one sentence in an essay that won Leo Czaban, Jr. a $1,200 scholarship to the University of Pittsburgh granted by the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union.

Other excerpts from the essay on the theme, "Why Does Organized Labor Oppose Right-to-Work Laws?" follow:

From the very beginning of our industrial revolution, workers realized that some kind of security was necessary to protect and secure the objectives of labor.

As time went on, labor unions realized the great advancement of industry and worked to bring about the great gains achieved for the workingman which have enabled him to live a respectable life.

What Are These Laws?

The headlines in our newspapers, the propagandists, and the orators all tend to make a furious conflict over the "right-to-work" laws. What are these laws passed by 18 states and voted down by 17?

On one side the argument is that no person should be compelled to join a union.

On the other the contention is that those who don't contribute their share are "free riders."

Labor leaders are firmly convinced that this "right-to-work" movement aims to weaken unionism.

Organized labor today stands as an exceedingly strong organization. Its membership is over 18 million people, which is about 22 percent of all the working people in the United States.

It took many years of strenuous work to establish this strong organization, which represents this large percentage of the working people, but nevertheless it was done and its principles stand as safeguards for the workingman through the darkest periods of our history.

The "right-to-work" laws are not only unfair to union members but also unfair to the union by weakening it or eventually destroying it.

Under these laws a person may seek employment without joining the union, but the union member has to pay dues to the union and resents the "free rider" who enjoys the benefits but pays nothing for them.

This law is altogether unfair for the obvious reason that those people who work without joining the union simply hang on the back of somebody who belongs to the union and yet they seek and enjoy the same privileges.

Surely union leaders are right in seeking to block the spread of the "right-to-work" movement into additional states and to repeal such laws where they now exist.

Every intelligent person should have realized the danger in the "right-to-work" laws, but I fear the American people are living too luxuriously to look into this disastrous movement.

Many people think that "right-to-work" laws simply means the right-to-work, but what they really mean is the right of workers to earn a living without paying dues to the labor union.

Some people, although they may think unions are "fine," feel that is it undemocratic to compel anybody to belong to a union, but we must remember that under the union shop it is the employer rather than the union who decides what person shall be hired for a job.

An applicant is hired only on the qualification of his education and ability, and after he has been hired, he must join the union within a certain period—usually 30 to 60 days—to retain his job.

Unions have nothing whatsoever to say as to whom the employer shall hire. The fact is that in the union shop the majority rule is the very basis of our society and civilization.

Aim to Weaken Free Labor

Our trade unions have helped Americans to be proud of our country's ability to produce an increasing volume of goods—the greatest the world has ever known.

Labor unions have helped to increase buying power of the average worker because of increased wages and the added protection that unions have won for him.

In communities where unions are strong, wage and salary incomes improve—and so, the volume of sales improves, too. Where unions are weak, wages are low—and the sales of different commodities are also low.

So-called "right-to-work" laws, which tend to weaken unions, also tend to weaken the economy of each community.

The advocates of "right-to-work" laws have one fundamental aim—to weaken free American labor unions by denying them their right to gain union security through the collective bargaining procedure.

Box Score of 85th Congress, First Session

BILL	AFL-CIO POSITION	ACTION
CIVIL RIGHTS: Compromise bill to protect citizens in voting rights by giving attorney general power to secure injunctions.	Although a much stronger bill was supported, urged Congress to pass the bill.	Congress passed a civil rights bill for the first time in 82 years. Though the bill was weakened by the Senate, it is expected to have a significant impact on protection of voting rights.
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION: Bill would have authorized $1.5 billion in grants to states for critically-needed school construction.	Strongly urged federal aid for schools as a "first order of business."	Bill was defeated in House, 208-203, when Pres. Eisenhower failed to give full support.
MINIMUM WAGE: Morse-Kelley bills would extend coverage to about 9.6 million workers. Administration proposed coverage for 2.5 million. Subcommittee bill would cover about 6 million.	Pres. George Meany testified in support of Morse-Kelley bills.	Hearings were held in both Houses; Senate subcommittee reported compromise measure.
WELFARE FUND DISCLOSURE: Douglas and Administration bills would require registration of welfare and pension plans, disclosure of financial details.	Pres. Meany testified in support of general principles of Douglas bill.	Hearings held in both Houses; Senate subcommittee reported bill similar to Douglas bill.
HOUSING: Bills to promote public housing, stimulate loans, encourage more home construction.	Executive Council repeated support of comprehensive housing program.	Bill was passed providing moderate grants for urban renewal, lower down payment requirements on governmental-insured loans. President vetoed bill giving direct loans for GIs.
TAFT-HARTLEY: Bill for relief of building trades unions introduced with Administration, AFL-CIO support.	AFL-CIO gave support.	No hearings in either House.
IMMIGRATION: Several bills for fundamental revision of the McCarran-Walter Act were introduced.	Executive Council called for admission of 250,000 immigrants annually, liberalization of quota system.	Congress passed minimum legislation granting relief in hardship cases.
HELLS CANYON: Bill was introduced authorizing federal, high-level Hells Canyon Dam. Opposed by Administration.	High federal Hells Canyon Dam was specifically endorsed.	Bill passed Senate; House committee delayed action until 1958.
AREA REDEVELOPMENT: Bill to rehabilitate areas of chronic unemployment sponsored by Sen. Douglas; Administration backed weaker proposal.	Strongly supported Douglas bill to aid rural and urban areas of high unemployment, low income.	Extensive hearings by Senate committee, but no further action in either House.
NATURAL GAS: "Grab" bill is up again, in slightly changed form, to replace measure vetoed last year because of "arrogant" industry lobbying tactics.	Attempt to destroy federal protection of consumers opposed.	Bill reported by House committee, but floor action delayed until 1958.
FEDERAL PAY: Several bills introduced to raise wages for underpaid federal classified and postal employes.	Executive Council strongly endorsed enactment of pay raise legislation.	Pay raise bills passed both Houses overwhelmingly; face probable presidential veto.
POULTRY INSPECTION: Bills would require inspection of poultry sold in interstate commerce before and after slaughter.	Urged passage as protection both for consumers and workers in the industry.	Congress passed bill requiring stiff inspection.
NIAGARA POWER: Bills authorizing development of power potential of Niagara River by New York State Power Authority introduced.	Supported bill with clause requiring power distribution according to long-standing federal power principles.	Congress passed bill with compromise distribution formula.
ATOMIC ENERGY: Bill authorizing AEC to build pilot reactors for production of electric power. Administration opposed the bill as contrary to "partnership" program.	Strongly supported broad federal program to develop peacetime use of the atom, thus keeping up with progress in other nations.	Modified bill passed authorizing research and construction for a few basic projects.
TAXES: Many bills introduced to raise personal exemptions, alleviate tax burdens of small corporations.	In favor of cutting taxes for low income groups, repealing loopholes favoring special interests.	No legislation was enacted which met broad needs of an equitable tax program.

Congress Leaves Many Vital Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

over the objection of the White House."

Biemiller said that full appraisal of the Congress must wait until the end of the second session. He pointed out that Congress thus far has failed to act on, or at least temporarily rejected, several "vital programs."

He listed among the latter: legislation to protect welfare and pension plans, extension of the minimum wage law, needed changes in Taft-Hartley, federal aid to school construction, relief for economically distressed areas, social security improvements, reduction of taxes for low and middle income groups, and a middle income housing program.

"Next year, with the civil rights battle out of the way, the AFL-CIO expresses the hope that the 85th Congress will take constructive action on these and other matters of urgent interest to the American people," Biemiller declared. "It hopes, moreover, that the Administration next year will back up its own legislative proposals affecting the welfare of the American people more vigorously and consistently than it did during the first session."

Besides the "voting rights" bill —greatly watered down from the broader civil rights proposals asked by the President—Congress in the closing hours before adjournment also passed and sent to the White House a foreign aid appropriation measure, a bill to "protect" FBI files, and an immigration measure to take care of "hardship" cases.

The foreign aid bill provided $3.4 billion—just $1 billion under the amount the President had said was necessary for the nation's security. The cut was sustained although Eisenhower fought harder in support of this request than he did for any other measure during the session.

The immigration measure, which contains none of the major revisions asked by Pres. Eisenhower, will allow 60,000 aliens to enter this country on a "hardship" basis over the next two years. An unlimited number of orphans will be permitted to enter without being charged to the quota of a nation they lived in previously.

Another provision authorizes the State Dept. and the attorney general, acting jointly, to waive fingerprint requirements for foreign visitors such as students and artists. This section of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act has subjected the U. S. to heavy criticism abroad.

The bill to protect the secrecy of FBI files, which also does the same for files of Treasury narcotics and tax agents, spells out rules for federal courts to follow in providing an accused person with statements given to government agents which are to be used against him.

The measure was enacted to clarify the Supreme Court's so-called Jencks decision that a defendant has the right to see statements against him even before trial.

At his press conference following adjournment, Eisenhower said that he has not materially changed his view that the record of the 85th Congress in its first session was tremendously disappointing.

He said the most important failure was that the mutual security program was not adequately supported in appropriations. Apparently acting to head off a tax cut next year, the President belittled the $4.9 billion cut which Congress made in his requests for new money appropriations.

Actually, Eisenhower said, the cuts amounted to $1 billion or less and therefore were not sufficient to warrant talk of a tax cut. He contended that the rest of the Congressionally claimed reductions in his budget were bookkeeping cuts and that the money would have to be appropriated later anyhow.

In the Congress itself, Democrats and Republicans disputed respective appraisals of the first session's work. The majority leaders, Sen. Lyndon Johnson and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), termed the session "fruitful."

A MESSAGE FROM GEORGE MEANY

We have been called upon by the President of the United States of America to join with our fellow citizens in observing Thursday, October 24, 1957, as United Nations Day. The President suggests that arrangements be made by means of community programs which will demonstrate our faith and support of the United Nations and will contribute to a better understanding of its accomplishments and of the hopes that inspired its foundation. In his proclamation he calls upon the federal and state governments and upon local government officials to encourage all citizen groups and agencies to cooperate with the United States Committee for the United Nations. As a member of the United States Committee for the United Nations, I urge that our members everywhere give their fullest cooperation in their communities to bring about a successful demonstration of our support of the United Nations.

We are proud of our record, and I am quite sure that we in the American labor movement fully realize the need for preservation of peace and promotion of freedom throughout the world.

Over the years, we have steadfastly held to our American way of life. We have opposed Communism and Soviet imperialism from its inception. Likewise Fascism, Nazism, Falangism, Peronism and every other form of dictatorship has met with our strong disapproval and opposition. We believe that the machinations of these forces can best be met through our combined efforts in the United Nations. We will continue as heretofore to give our full support to the efforts and purposes of the United Nations to maintain peace throughout the world.

AFL-CIO COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES help make this a better America, but seldom get headlines, declares Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee. Quizzing Beirne (left) were (in the usual order) Arthur Riordan, president of the Washington Newspaper Guild; Harry Conn, Press Associates, Inc.; Saul Miller, managing editor of the AFL-CIO News, and Harry W. Flannery, moderator.

18,000 AFL-CIO Members Active In Community Services Roles

Eighteen thousand AFL-CIO members are on community services committees, boards and agencies throughout the country, Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers and chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, declared on Labor Answers Your Questions, public service program heard on 160 radio stations.

"These trade unionists are on social agency boards that run the gamut of the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts right up to the board of directors of the American Red Cross," Beirne told a panel of newspapermen.

Quizzed By Panel

Trade unionists help raise community agency funds, contribute their labor to building centers, hospitals and even fire stations, buy equipment for these institutions, counsel individuals and families, and aid the Red Cross in time of national disasters, Beirne said.

The panel was composed of Arthur Riordan, editor of the IUE News, published for the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and president of the Washington Newspaper Guild; Harry Conn, of Press Associates, Inc., and Saul Miller, managing editor of the AFL-CIO News.

"The labor movement has brought into the American scene the idea of citizenship responsibility," Beirne asserted. "Much remains to be done. In a western city not long ago, a survey showed that 40 percent of the people had little or no idea of the available health and welfare facilities in their community."

To carry on the program, the AFL-CIO has a community services committee composed of 19 officers of the organization who meet periodically to review work done and carry out new projects; a full-time national staff of 10 persons; 125 full-time community workers, and 25,000 trained counselors.

Win Little Notice

"In the 1956 annual compaign of the United Chests and Councils," said Beirne, "members of the AFL-CIO contributed more than 38 percent of the total raised. . . . We have built whole wings of hospitals. We have equipped ambulances for volunteer fire departments. We have helped build new homes when disaster strikes.

"Our counselor will sit with a woman who has a problem child. He may be able to refer a teenager running with the wrong crowd to the YMCA, the YWCA, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, or some other agency."

Beirne noted that most such activities get little attention in the newspapers.

"We negotiate thousands of agreements a year that seldom get a line in the papers, because peace, tranquility and order are not exciting. The same is true of our community service work that goes on 365 days a year, but wins little newspaper space."

Illinois Merger Plans Delayed by New Snags

Chicago—Plans for a merger of the Illinois AFL and CIO state central bodies have—temporarily at least—been shelved.

Each group charged the other with blocking the merger agreement which was expected to link the two in a joint convention Sept. 4 or 5.

Heads of both groups conferred with Peter M. McGavin and Eugene P. Moats, assistants to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and then reported their disagreement. McGavin held forth the hope of getting "the merger back on the tracks" in the future.

Definition of the duties of officers and committees in the new constitution and the apportionment of officers in the merged setup were understood to be the basis for the strongest disagreement, although these were barely mentioned in the statements from the group leaders.

Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom of the Illinois State Federation of Labor told his group's 75th annual convention that "CIO officials abruptly chopped off negotiations with us" and declared "their demands for new and somewhat strange constitutional demands was 'the straw that broke the camel's back.'"

The ISFL head expressed his disappointment at the failure of unity and said the entire matter has now been referred to Meany for "further consideration and action." Soderstrom promised that the state federation is "going to hold all of the gains we have won, and go ahead from there, either with or without the CIO."

Pres. Joseph Germano of the state's Industrial Union Council charged that merger failed "because the state AFL is bucking the extension of national AFL-CIO policy on our state level." He said the AFL group's merger terms "would in large part abandon the basic goals of the national AFL-CIO. . . ."

The CIO, he continued, disagreed that power and authority in the merged body should be concentrated in the hands of a president and secretary-treasurer, both former AFL members, "when the broader program and activities of the new organization will obviously require the greatest possible assistance and cooperation from other officers and membership."

Reds Ask Copies Of Union Pacts

Chicago—Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters is a reasonable man who's always ready to comply with a reasonable request. So he was happy to oblige when A. Startsev, first secretary of the Russian Embassy in Washington, wrote and asked for copies of typical contracts the union has negotiated with employers.

But he couldn't help speculating, in a letter accompanying the agreements, if there might be "some changes" in store in the Soviet Union that would permit workers to negotiate freely with the employer.

"I wonder," he added, "if you would favor us, Mr. Startsev, by reciprocating and sending us copies of any agreements which labor unions have with their employer in Russia."

He doesn't expect 'em, he made clear.

"I am of the opinion that there are no agreements in Russia between labor and management, such as we have in the U.S.," he also told Startsev.

Ike Asked to Speed Vote Law Enforcement

Pres. Eisenhower has been urged to appoint "immediately" an assistant attorney general and six commissioners "genuinely devoted to the advancement of civil rights" so that implementation of the new "right to vote" law "can be commenced at once."

The request was made by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, composed of 22 national organizations, which signed a statement pledging "whole-hearted cooperation in every effort to realize the purposes of the legislation."

"This bill can mean much or little depending upon the people Pres. Eisenhower appoints to carry out its provisions, and the sincerity with which they devote themselves to the discharge of their responsibilities," the statement declared.

"If the President appoints an assistant attorney general and six commissioners genuinely devoted to the advancement of civil rights, the bill can become an important turning point in the struggle toward equality for all Americans."

Among those signing the statement on behalf of their organizations were Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers; Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Pres. Earl W. Jimerson and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters; Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union; Pres. Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers; and Francis Shane, executive secretary of the Steelworkers civil rights committee.

Carey Asks Wilson Ease Defense Cuts

A three-point program for reducing the impact of the "harsh and cruel" cutback methods now employed by the Defense Dept. was offered to Sec. of Defense Charles E. Wilson by Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Carey's proposal was prompted by cutbacks which forced the closing of a Sylvania Electric Co. plant in Huntington, W. Va., with a loss of 350 jobs; and which wiped out the jobs of nearly half the 800 employes of a General Electric Co. plant in Burlington, Vt.

Carey proposed a gradual tapering-off of contracts, instead of abrupt termination, "to allow the employes and the communities to readjust"; compulsory severance pay or other supplementary benefits for laid-off employes, and full consideration of the impact on the labor force before any cutbacks are ordered.

In his letter to Wilson, Carey asserted cutbacks as carried out in Huntington and Burlington "are destructive to the morale of the workers and the communities in which they live."

"A defense program conducted in this manner will find it difficult to engage and to retain the services of skilled managers and skilled workers," he wrote. "The experience of communities which suffer such drastic dislocation offers no encouragement to other communities to seek defense production."

Indiana Fed to Test 'Wrecker' in Court

Indianapolis, Ind. — The state federation of labor has established a committee to have the "right-to-work" law repealed. Earl Whitehurst of Fort Wayne, a member of the Operating Engineers, was named chairman by IFL Pres. Carl H. Mullen.

Whitehurst told representatives of 35 unions attending the first committee session that one of the group's first actions will be to force a test of the law in the courts. In any event, he said, repeal of the law will be sought in the 1959 legislature.

Ike to Give Jones TVA Appointment

Pres. Eisenhower, ignoring strong objections from TVA supporters in Congress, will give Arnold R. Jones a recess appointment as a member of the Tennessee Valley Authority board of directors.

Congress adjourned without acting on Jones' nomination which was submitted several weeks ago. The Senate Public Works Committee held hearings, at which Jones was the target of much criticism.

Deeply Disturbed

Pres. Stanton Smith of the AFL-CIO Tennessee State Labor Council told the committee that he was "deeply disturbed" by the appointment and "doubted" whether Jones "has the capacity to fill the position" properly.

Smith hit at Jones' "narrow concept of the duties of a TVA board member" and questioned whether he would "continue the fine labor relations policy which has been developed over the years through the cooperative efforts of TVA and the unions."

Warning that "the people of the whole nation" will suffer "if TVA becomes a ghost," Smith added that, "in some way, the President of the United States must be made to understand the true importance of TVA, that it requires and is entitled to the best brains available in the field of governmental policy."

Lack of Enthusiasm

Smith criticized Jones for his openly expressed "lack of enthusiasm" for TVA. "TVA did not achieve preeminance as the world's outstanding example of the integrated development of a river valley through the acts and decisions of unenthusiastic men," Smith declared.

Earlier, the committee heard opposition to Jones' appointment expressed by Tennessee Gov. Frank Clement (D), congressmen from the TVA area and a parade of rural electric cooperative leaders, who described it as another step toward total destruction of the agency.

Buckmaster on Board At Akron University

Akron, O.—Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and a one-time school teacher, has been appointed to the board of trustees of Akron University.

The appointment was widely welcomed in Akron. The Akron Beacon-Journal hailed Buckmaster as "one of Akron's substantial citizens."

Local 3, IBEW Subscriber to News

Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has subscribed to the AFL-CIO News for 188 of its officers, business representatives and wage and policy committee members.

The subscriptions were voted at a membership meeting of the New York City local on the recommendation of Business Manager Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.

Ohio Fed Clears Way to Unity Talks

The Ohio State Federation of Labor concluded its 72nd—and in all probability its last—regular convention in Dayton in a climate of unity.

The record-breaking number of 757 delegates averted a misunderstanding in the federation over state merger raised by building trades affiliates when they adopted a "statement of principle" in supporting state merger and the building tradesmen's jurisdictional differences with unions of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

The statement was adopted by the convention in lieu of two resolutions introduced by leaders of the Ohio Building and Construction Trades Council calling for the federation to "go on record as opposed to the contemplated and proposed (state) AFL-CIO merger."

Resolutions Withdrawn

Both resolutions were withdrawn by the building tradesmen in favor of the "statement of principle," following an emotion-packed appeal for unity by Pres. Michael J. Lyden and Sec.-Treas. Phil Hannah.

"The time has now come," Hannah said, "to stop theorizing or otherwise eluding the issue of why there has not been a state level labor merger in Ohio. It is time for full and responsive acceptance of the duties we have been charged with under the banner of a united labor movement."

Hannah said it was his "studied opinion that the misgivings and the fears concerning merger have been nurtured by misunderstanding" and that "they are but caricatures of the problems that have beset the American labor movement since its inception and, which have been accentuated not by unity but by division."

He told the delegates that even though labor united does not provide "a panacea for the solution of the internal problems of labor, it does suggest a means for amicably determining their solution."

Lyden told the convention that "the federation will proudly join hands with our brothers in the Ohio CIO council. . . . We want nothing better than to join with them and all other progressive groups in order to build a more dynamic economy and a better world."

Mitchell Praises Codes

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell told the delegates that "the Administration would oppose any efforts of enemies of labor to enact punitive legislation as a result of current disclosures."

He expressed confidence that labor would emerge "stronger and cleaner than ever" as a result of the Senate investigations, and reported that the President asserted he would "oppose any legislation which would hamper the legitimate functions of the labor movement." He was enthusiastic in his praise of the work and the objectives of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

In addition to the "statement of principle," the convention disposed of 69 resolutions and dispatched a telegram to Pres. Eisenhower urging him to approve the postal workers' wage measure recently approved by Congress.

The convention was also given an evaluation of the recent session of the Ohio General Assembly by Hannah and General Counsel Howard Metzenbaum. They reported success in staving off all anti-labor legislation, but told the delegates that the administration and legislative leaders were adamant in their determination to restrain fiscal expenditures and permeated the legislature with such a mood of economy mindfulness that improvements in labor or social legislation received no consideration.

Meanwhile, a subcommittee of the state level merger committee, composed of the executive officers of the Ohio State Federation of Labor and the Ohio CIO Council, held their initial meeting in Columbus on Sept. 4. The subcommittee is charged with drafting a merger constitution.

J.N.Cummings, AFL-CIO Audit Staff, Dead

Berkley, Mich. — Joseph N. Cummings, a member of the AFL-CIO auditing staff and former AFL regional director in Michigan, died from a heart ailment at his home here.

A resident of Berkley for the past 26 years, Cummings joined the labor movement in 1925 when he was initiated into Ironworkers Local 25 in Detroit. He served as a business agent for the local from 1933 to 1937, when he became regional director for the former AFL with offices in Detroit.

He was transferred to New York in June, 1953 and then appointed one of the original members of the new Auditing Dept. set up by the AFL in January 1955. He continued in this capacity after the AFL-CIO merger.

Born Aug. 12, 1893 at Canterbury Station, New Brunswick, Canada, Cummings was a 32nd degree mason and a member of Union Labor Lodge 99 of the American Legion.

He is survived by his wife, Helen; a son, Gale; one daughter, Mrs. Herbert J. Prang of Troy; his brother, Arthur; one sister, Mrs. John Pierson, and three granddaughters.

Joseph N. Cummings

2 Unionists Placed on U. S. Council

Vice Pres. J. C. McGlon of the Machinists and Intl. Rep. Jacob Clayman of the Clothing Workers have been appointed labor members of the Federal Advisory Council on recommendation of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Dir. Nelson Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, who has served on the council since 1946, except for two years while on leave with the former Mutual Security Administration, was reappointed.

The council is one of the oldest federal advisory bodies established by Congress, having been set up in the Wagner-Peyser Act that established the U.S. Employment Service in 1933.

Its members, divided between labor, industry and the public, are named by the Secretary of Labor and advise him and the Bureau of Employment Security on all matters relating to employment, unemployment, labor market problems, operation of the employment offices, and issues involved in the administration of unemployment insurance.

Other labor members, whose terms have not expired, are Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council; Political Education Dir. George Brown of the Oregon Labor Council; Sec.-Treas. C. J. Haggerty of the California Federation of Labor; Leonard Lesser, consultant to the Auto Workers Social Security Dept., and Sec.-Treas. Joseph M. Rourke of the Connecticut Federation of Labor.

McGlon, a veteran in the labor movement, has been an IAM member since 1920, when he joined Lodge 257 in Jacksonville, Fla. In addition to local and district posts, he has served as an international representative and has been a vice president since 1949.

Clayman, a volunteer organizer for the old Steel Workers Organizing Committee in Ohio, served in that state's legislature from 1941 to 1943, then joined the staff of the Ohio Industrial Union Council, being elected secretary-treasurer in 1948. The Clothing Workers named him organization director for Canada in 1956, recently transferring him to international headquarters in New York.

Locals Organize 27 New Credit Unions

Madison, Wisc. — Members of AFL-CIO local unions with 30,000 members have organized 27 credit unions recently, according to the Credit Union National Association.

Labor union groups now own and operate 1,077 credit unions under state or federal law with government supervision.

O'Reilly Asks Foreign Ship Transfers Be Stopped

Warning that the American merchant marine is "in a precarious and unstable position," the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. has called for enactment of a bill by Sen. Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.) to deter transfer of U.S. ships to foreign flags.

The bill previously had been backed by the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee.

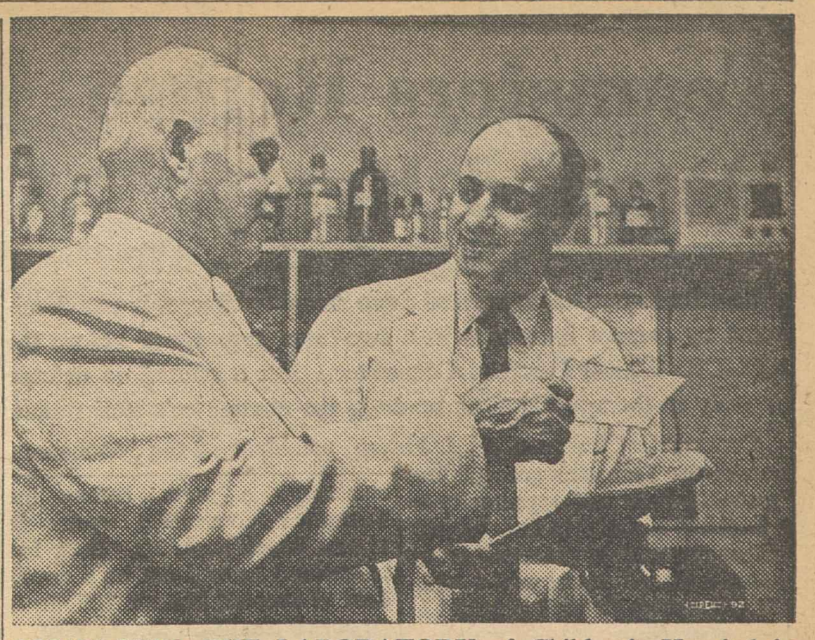
In statements filed with the Senate Commerce Committee and the House Merchant Marine Committees, Harry E. O'Reilly, executive secretary-treasurer of the department, said that even the Magnuson bill "does not go far enough."

"It is our position that foreign transfers ought to be stopped completely and immediately."

O'Reilly told Congress that under present policies, the U.S. national defense is suffering and that the country is losing tax revenues, jobs and income. He estimated that in the 12-year period since 1945, some 100,000 job opportunities for U.S. seamen vanished, "due in large measure to the transfer of ships to foreign flags."

That is a loss of "two-thirds" in the total jobs in the industry, he pointed out.

"The ship transfer program is self-accelerating," he warned. "Each transfer is a new argument for new transfers, for each means more cut-rate competition."



RIGHT INTO THE LABORATORY of Children's Hospital in Washington went AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (left) to find Dr. Robert Parrott, physician-in-charge, and present a check for $25,000 from the William Green Memorial Fund. The money will be used to establish a clinic, in memory of the late president of the former AFL, for the study and care of cystic fibrosis, one of the greatest killers of babies and young children.

Two Unions Clear 22 On 5th Amendment

Twenty-two minor union officials called before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee to answer charges of Communist membership have been found not guilty of breaching ethical practices codes by their respective internationals.

Charges against nine members of the Auto Workers—five officials of local unions and four staff members—made by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) were found groundless by the international executive board and were referred to the recently-named Public Review Board to determine that the union inquiry was in accordance with the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code and the UAW constitution.

Investigation of charges against two additional local union officials is still pending. The last of the 12 accused by Goldwater did not take the Fifth Amendment, as the Arizonan had charged.

Thirteen of 14 officers or employes of local unions of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (IUE), all former office-holders in the Communist-dominated United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (UE), were questioned by international representatives after appearing before the Senate subcommittee.

All of them cited the Fifth Amendment when the subcommittee questioned them about Communist membership during the period covered by their UE membership, but testified freely about the period covered by their IUE affiliation. The other resigned.

Pres. James B. Carey said the international was satisfied that they testified truthfully with respect to the time since they joined the IUE and that they were not engaging in any Communist activity. No action is planned against them in the absence of new evidence, he said.

In an administrative letter to local unions, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther accused Goldwater of heading a group of reactionary senators "attempting to smear the UAW." The group, he said, includes Senators Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.), Karl E. Mundt (R-S. D.) and James O. Eastland (D-Miss.).

"This group of senators who have continually voted against the best interests of the American people," he said, "are out to 'get' the UAW and its leaders, because we have always been in the forefront of the fight for economic, social, legislative and human progress at home and abroad."

U.S., Mexican Unions Join In Tour Plan

Austin, Tex.—Even the blind are going to "see" Mexico—under the special workers' travel program set up by the Texas State AFL-CIO in cooperation with Mexican labor unions.

The first group of five blind visitors, all workers in the Lighthouse for the Blind here, have just returned from a seven-day tour arranged for them by the state labor organization at the request of the Lighthouse director, Mrs. Charles O. Weber, Sr.

Mrs. Weber, who earlier had gone on one of the labor-sponsored tours, said the blind tourists had enjoyed their visit so much "they are already planning another trip."

The program of low-cost tours for union members was inaugurated when the former Texas State CIO Council sponsored a six-day visit south of the border in response to an invitation from the Mexican Confederation of Workers (CTM) for union members to attend the national labor day celebration in Mexico City on May 1.

A formal pact has been signed between the state labor group and the Mexican CTM which spells out a continuing program of tours under the joint sponsorship of the two organizations.

Arrangements have been made so that union members will be able to leave for Mexico at any time they choose, alone or in groups, at the same low costs. A booklet explaining procedures and outlining several "standard" tours is available from the Texas State AFL-CIO.

AIRLINE SEEKS DAMAGES

Miami, Fla.—National Airlines has filed suit against the Machinists for $105,000 damages, charging that two brief walkouts by some 500 union members last February were in violation of the contract.

Corruption Denied:

Teamsters Refuse Detailed Reply

By Eugene A. Kelley

The Teamsters union entered a flat denial to charges it was dominated by corrupt influences in a two-hour appearance before the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee. But it offered no defense or reply to the specifications made in the committee's staff report.

Committee Chairman Al J. Hayes, president of the Machinists, warned the Teamsters group it was "probably their last opportunity to submit any material in their behalf" before the ethical practices group makes a formal report to the AFL-CIO Executive Council Sept. 24 in New York City.

Teamster Pres. Dave Beck appeared at the hearing 55 minutes late, flanked by Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa and all but three of the union's executive board. Hayes said the committee made an attempt to question Beck but the latter took the position that the union's formal statement spoke for itself. He left the hearing at the close of the morning session.

Hoffa, however, submitted a statement of his own dealing with charges made in a second supplement to the ethics group's first report. Almost half of the morning session was concerned with discussion of Hoffa's statement. Hoffa returned for further questioning at an afternoon session.

Hoffa's statement was not made public.

May Send Additional Data

At the end of the second session Hoffa told reporters, "I have nothing to say to you people, questions were asked and questions were answered."

Hayes said at the end of the day that all material in the staff reports would be considered. "We stressed over and over again that the Teamsters may file supplementary statements, but they must do so promptly so as not to delay the work of the Ethical Practices Committee," he added.

Hayes emphasized once more that the committee definitely would make a report to the Executive Council.

The union and Hoffa, Hayes said, offered to send in further information within the next few days.

Queried as to whether the committee would make recommendations or only make a fact-finding report, Hayes said that had not been decided.

Ample Time Granted

"We made it clear," Hayes told a press conference at the noon recess, "that we were prepared to consider this afternoon and tomorrow if necessary anything the Teamsters thought was pertinent." He added that he did not regard the Teamsters statement as one of "defiance."

Sitting with Hayes on the committee were Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks; Pres. David Dubinsky, Ladies Garment Workers; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers, and Pres. Joseph Curran, Maritime Union. Also present was Arthur J. Goldberg, counsel for the committee.

Besides Beck and Hoffa, the Teamster delegation included Sec.-Treas. John F. English, Vice Presidents William A. Lee, Thomas L. Hickey, Harry Tevis, John O'Brien, Sidney L. Brennan, John Murphy and Joseph Deviney.

The Executive Council will have the report of its ethical practices committee a week before the Teamsters convention opens in Miami Beach Sept. 30. Beck has announced he will not be a candidate to succeed himself. Hoffa is an active candidate for the post.

Allegations Brushed Aside

The Teamster statement brushed aside the allegations made by the Ethical Practices Committee "without attempting to summarize" them. It continued that "it appears that none of them are of such magnitude as to support a belief that the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters, as an entity, is 'dominated, controlled or substantially influenced in the conduct of its affairs by any corrupt influence.'"

The Teamsters, it went on, will take no action where an individual has exercised his right under the Fifth Amendment and will also take no action that might prejudice the right of an individual against whom criminal charges or investigations are pending. "Any action will be deferred until a final administrative or judicial determination has been made," it promised.

Even in "isolated cases" where there has been a final judicial determination, the statement added, "that fact in itself does not justify the conclusion that the international union is dominated by corrupt influences."

The union has appointed a committee to revise and amend the constitution, the statement pointed out, "in conformity with present day needs and the principles of good unionism." Strengthening some sections of the constitution, it was suggested, will broaden "the influence of rank and file members of the union on the action of its responsible officers." The convention will consider these changes.

To Go to Convention

Finally, the statement concluded, "you are hereby notified that because of the close proximity of the international convention, we conclude that the entire subject matter contained in the staff report and its supplements should be presented to the convention."

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WITH THE NEWS

Knowland Says He Favors 'Wreck' Laws

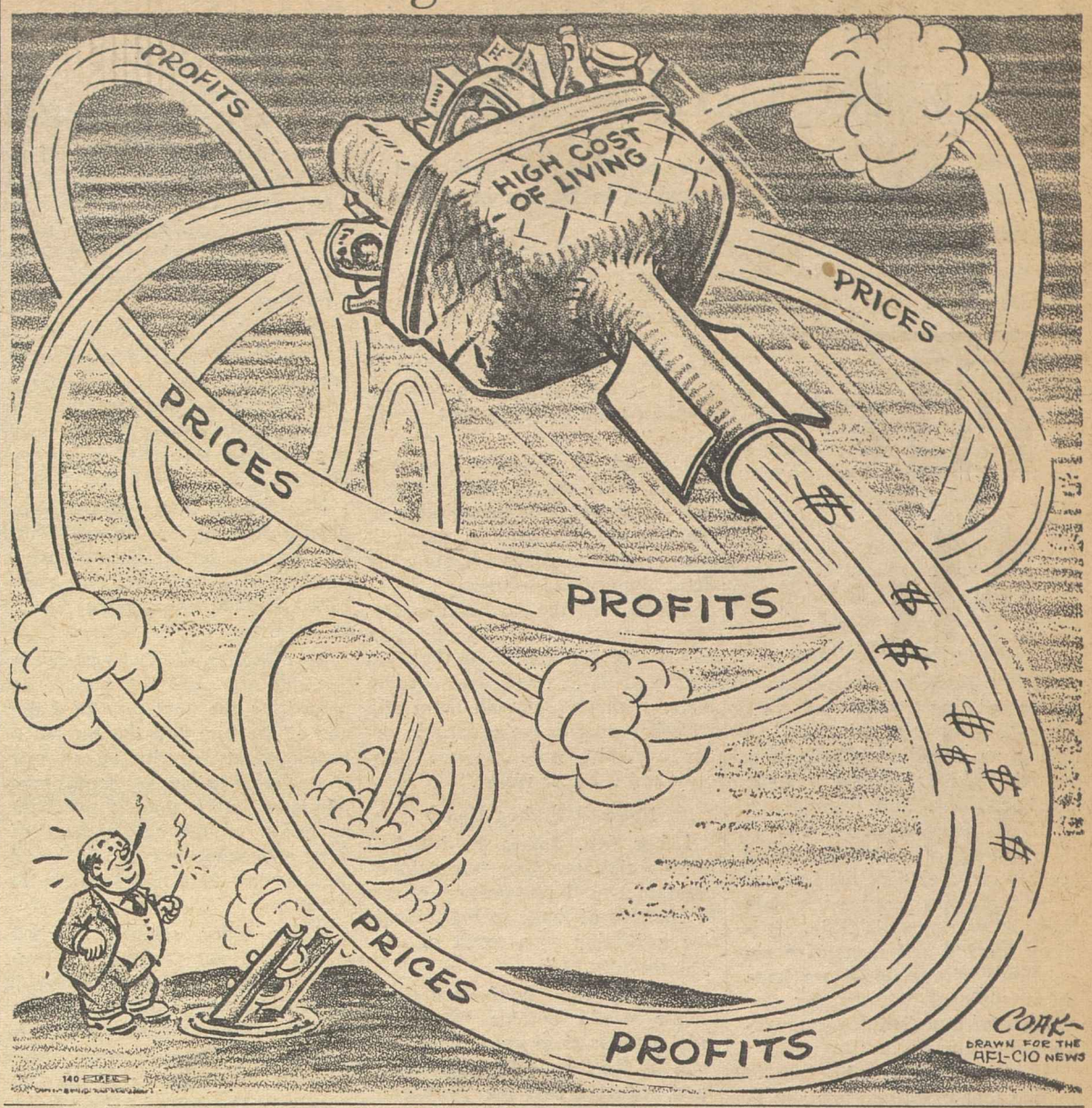
Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), who is expected to run for governor of California against Goodwin Knight, declared he is in favor of so-called "right-to-work" laws, as he was interviewed on Meet the Press, over NBC-TV.

"I think undoubtedly that the right to work is a civil right of the highest character and that the person's ability to earn a livelihood is one of the highest civil rights next to voting that person could have and I think he ought to be assured that he has a right to earn a living," said Knowland.

The California Republican senator said he felt such laws were the business of the state, but refused to commit himself on such legislation for California.

So-called "right-to-work" laws are anti-union legislation outlawing the union shop and planned to destroy union organization.

Misguided Missile!



3 Carpenters Cleared In Land Deal

Crown Point, Ind.—The Lake County grand jury, which has been investigating activity of three top officials of the Carpenters Union in highway land transactions, has reported finding no evidence of criminal activity.

Hutcheson Cleared

The officials involved were Maurice Hutcheson, general president of the Carpenters; Frank M. Chapman, general secretary, and O. William Blaier, vice president.

Floyd Vance, chief deputy state's attorney, who conducted the investigation, said the grand jury would continue investigating other phases of the land purchases, but that Hutcheson was not involved in them.

Vance also said Lake County had no jurisdiction over other investigations that might be started elsewhere in Indiana of highway purchases.

After the grand jury made its report, Vance and state's attorney Metro Holovachka disclosed that Chapman had repaid to the state, through the state's attorney, $78,416 in profits on land deals.

Nine Parcels of Land

Chapman had bought nine parcels of land in his own name for $23,000, which he sold to the State Highway Commission for $101,416. Chapman, Hutcheson, Blaier and two state highway officials took the Fifth Amendment when questioned about the transactions before a Senate subcommittee in Washington. None of the five testified before the Lake County grand jury.

Vance said that the repayment by Chapman of $78,416 was not considered in the grand jury's deliberations. The grand jurors had no knowledge of the repayment, he said.

Haggerty Opens Drive To Head Teamsters

Chicago—Thomas J. Haggerty, 52, secretary-treasurer of the Milk Wagon Drivers Union here, claimed mounting support for his candidacy for the presidency of the Teamsters at the union's convention Sept. 30 in Miami Beach.

Haggerty said he had agreed to oppose Teamster Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa for the spot now held by Pres. Dave Beck at the "suggestion of hundreds of members of the Teamsters and the urging of my fellow local officers." Advocates of Haggerty's candidacy have pledged a nation-wide publicity effort which "will typify clean trade unionism."

Hickey Opposes Hoffa

In New York, Teamster Vice Pres. Thomas L. Hickey reiterated his intention to oppose Hoffa at the Miami convention. He declared he refused to engage in "mud-slinging" with Hoffa but added "to replace Dave Beck with Hoffa would be going from bad to worse."

Six New York locals of Teamsters called for a "clean house" campaign in the union as they announced their support for John Hoh as vice president of the N. Y. Teamsters Joint Council to fill a seat vacated by the death of Leonard Geiger.

Steelworkers Testify

Meanwhile, in Washington the McClellan Committee in closed session heard testimony from George E. Crosby, unemployed Pittsburgh steel worker, that he stuffed ballot boxes in a United Steelworkers election last February on instructions from a union official, Harry T. Llewellyn.

Llewellyn denied this before the committee and has filed criminal libel charges against Crosby. The charges stemmed from a contest for the USWA presidency in which incumbent Pres. David J. McDonald defeated Donald C. Rarick of McKeesport, Pa.

9-7-57

Dio Sentenced To 2-Year Term

New York—Racketeer Johnny Dio was sentenced to two years in prison and fined $1,000 for using bogus unions he controlled to exact bribes from complaisant employers.

Judge John A. Mullen in General Sessions Court gave him a year in jail and fined him $500 on each of two charges—one of bribery and the other of conspiracy—with the sentences to run consecutively.

Sentenced at the same time were two others who, with Dio, took the Fifth Amendment when questioned by the McClellan Committee about their racket unions.

Samuel Goldstein, president of Teamsters Local 239, was given three sentences of one year in jail each, two to run concurrently, and fined a total of $1,500, on bribery and conspiracy charges. Max Chester, former secretary-treasurer of Retail Clerks Local 405, was given a year and fined $500 on each of four counts.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, September 14, 1957

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No. 37

Electing Corrupt Leaders Means Ouster, Says Meany

UN Scores Soviet Terror in Hungary

United Nations, N. Y.—With the first anniversary of the historic Hungarian uprising against the Soviet Union a month away, the 11th session of the United Nations General Assembly became a forum for democratic opinion in the struggle to save Hungary from totalitarian oppression.

For almost a full week the Soviet Union and its satellites listened to passionate outpourings of spokesmen for the free world, pleading for the liberation of the Hungarian people from further Soviet tyranny.

Soviet and satellite delegates to the UN heard the indictment from dozens and dozens of nations. But the Communists denied everything and made it clear that, regardless of resolutions and speeches, not a single Red Army soldier would be removed from occupied Hungary.

Meany Delegate

But the fight in the UN was far from over. A resolution passed by the UN Assembly calls for appointment of Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand as the UN's special representative on the Hungarian problem to take such steps as necessary to achieve the objectives of the UN.

And the Hungarian issue will be on the agenda of the 12th session of the UN, which opens Sept. 17 with AFL-CIO President George Meany in attendance as a U.S. delegate. The issue of allowing the present spokesmen for Hungary to be seated as delegates will be raised; there is every assurance that a strong attempt will be made to disqualify them.

Meany and the other U.S. delegates to the 12th session were sworn in at the State Dept. in Washington on Sept. 12.

One of the major addresses during the Hungarian debate here was by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. representative who listed point-by-point violation of promises by Moscow and its puppet regime last November to institute reforms in Hungary.

Promise: Withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary.

Violation: Conservative estimates

(Continued on Page 11)

Jobs Drop 800,000 In Month

The number of Americans with jobs dropped by 800,000 between July and August—a far greater decline than is normal for the season, according to the joint monthly report of the Labor and Commerce Depts.

The shift apparently marked the end of a seasonal upswing in employment that had been going on for the past several months.

At the same time, factory employment showed a moderate increase of about 250,000 from around 16.7 million in July to more than 16.9 million, instead of the usual "substantial" jump.

Sharp Drop Unusual

Total civilian employment in August stood at 66,385,000, compared to the all-time record of 67,221,000 in July. The two departments, calling the "sharp drop" an "unusual development" in view of the fact that employment is normally more or less stable during the two months, blamed a "steep decline" of about 900,000 in the number of farm jobs. This in turn was attributed to unusually high employment in July, the drought, and a lull in farm jobs.

Unemployment also dropped during the month, showing a decline of 400,000 to 2.6 million which the departments said fitted the normal picture as summer workers dropped out of the labor market.

Factory employment has declined since January by 280,000 on an adjusted basis, after allowing for seasonal changes.

COMMUNITY ACTION by an AFL-CIO union took an unusual course in McKeesport, Pa., when Steelworkers Local 2227 rented its headquarters building to the school district because of a shortage of elementary classroom space. The first pupils are shown awaiting the opening of kindergarten classes.

States Lag in Pay, Child Labor Laws

Over the past 20 years there has been a "shocking lag" in state labor standards concerning child labor and minimum wages, the August-September issue of Labor's Economic Review declares.

"The majority of the states have done almost nothing to improve their labor laws and revise them to meet present-day problems," the AFL-CIO publication charged. "Twenty-two states have no minimum wage laws. All but six states deny children any legislative protection in agricultural work done outside school hours."

About 24 million workers now are protected by the federal minimum wage law which requires a minimum pay of $1 an hour. Another 20 million workers, however, are excluded from coverage and must depend upon state laws for protection against exploitation, the Review pointed out.

(Continued on Page 3)

Schnitzler Vows War On Crooks

AFL-CIO affiliates that elect corrupt officials face expulsion from the federation, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned.

He told the U.S. Conference of Mayors in New York "it doesn't make any difference how big the union happens to be. We have decided that you cannot compromise with evil without having the evil spread through your ranks. . . ."

Refers to Officials

In reply to a query, at a press conference after his speech, if the warning applied specifically to James R. Hoffa's bid for the presidency of the Teamsters, Meany replied:

"I am referring to unions which elect or re-elect officials whose corruption is well known. That's all I'm going to say about it."

Dedicating the new headquarters building of the Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes in Washington two days later, Meany said that it is to labor's "own interest" to clean out corrupt elements "even if we have to have a smaller trade union movement."

"If I have to decide between a larger organization that harbors and compromises with corrupt elements and a smaller organization with only clean, dedicated unions, then I'm going to decide for the smaller," Meany said.

Labor racketeering, he continued, is similar to a situation in which a union is controlled by an all-powerful government, by an employer or by the Communists. All of these "negate the reason for the union," which is to improve the wages and working conditions of its members, he said.

(Continued on Page 12)

Meany Asks Ike Act in Arkansas

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged Pres. Eisenhower to take "firm and decisive action" in enforcing the U.S. Constitution and laws in Little Rock, Ark.

Meany said:

"The U.S. Constitution and the laws of the land have been challenged in Little Rock, Ark. Troops are being used to enforce segregation in the schools there, in flagrant contravention of rulings of the U.S. Supreme Court.

"The AFL-CIO is firmly dedicated to the preservation of the cherished traditions of our democracy, and to the enjoyment of full and equal rights by all Americans.

"The AFL-CIO looks to the President for firm and decisive action to assure full and prompt application of the U.S. Constitution and the laws of the land in Arkansas."

Postal and Civil Service Unions Denounce Ike's Veto of Pay Bills

Pres. Eisenhower's veto of federal pay raise bills has been bitterly denounced by leaders of postal and civil service unions.

The President, in a veto message, called the salary legislation inequitable, inflationary, and unnecessary. He said that it would probably make an increase in the national debt limit unavoidable.

Pres. William C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers termed the veto "a crushing blow of devastating proportions" and said postal workers "have every reason to be bitterly disappointed."

Predicting that an even stronger postal pay bill will be passed in January 1958, Doherty, who also is chairman of the AFL-CIO Government Employes' Council, said that such a measure "must carry retroactive language which will at least partially make up for this year's startling setback."

(Continued on Page 11)

54,000 Phone Workers Get Strike Call

A strike call to more than 54,000 Bell System employes for early Sept. 16 was issued by Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne as contract talks lagged with seven bargaining units strung across 45 states and the District of Columbia.

Several thousand workers already were on picket lines as Beirne notified other units to ready for a strike.

The largest walkout was in the west where equipment installers set up picket lines at facilities of the Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co. in

(Continued on Page 3)

BATTERIES OF TELEPHONES such as this were set up in union offices in Milwaukee and other Wisconsin cities to get out the vote in the special election that found labor-backed William Proxmire (D) victorious in his Senate race with former Gov. Walter J. Kohler, Jr. (R.). Contacts were made either by phone or in person with an estimated 100,000 union homes.

Labor's 'Get-out-the-Vote' Drive Credited with Proxmire Victory

Milwaukee—Organized labor's drive to "get out the vote" was considered by friend and foe to be the deciding factor in Wisconsin Sen. William Proxmire's huge 122,000 majority.

It is roughly estimated that 100,000 personal contacts in trade union homes were made either by doorbell ringing or by a phone call, according to Wisconsin labor officials.

Because of Taft-Hartley restrictions the voter mobilization was limited to urging people to vote. But the work was concentrated in sections of Milwaukee and other industrial areas where workers live and which normally vote Democratic by 60 percent or better.

Explained Pictorially

Besides Milwaukee — where the city vote was 2 to 1 for Proxmire —the state CIO co-ordinated "get-out-the-vote" drives in Kenosha, Racine, Sheboygan, Madison, La Crosse, and Eau Claire.

The Milwaukee Journal pictorially explained Proxmire's upset victory by running two pictures on a lead page after election day. One picture showed a dozen trade union wives busily phoning numbers from a union hall where batteries of special phones had been installed. Next to this was a picture of the Kohler for senator headquarters with no sign of activity.

A large headline underneath said: "Unions Spurred Vote: Democrats Benefited. Phone Calls, Baby Sitting, Bell Ringing. Republicans' Activity Was at a Minimum; GOP Headquarters Virtually Deserted."

Defeated Gov. Kohler said the big labor vote drive caught him by surprise.

When asked if the GOP machinery failed to operate on Election Day, Kohler said: "I would say that there wasn't too much difference in the activity of the Republican and Democratic Party machinery. I think the difference arose in the labor unions, in getting out their own vote, rather than the Democratic organization getting out the vote."

Proxmire swept virtually all of the state's 10 congressional districts, something which will have seven incumbent Republican congressmen worried between now and next November.

The state CIO worked with Labor's Political League in Milwaukee in putting on the vote drive for the largest city in the state. LPL is a grouping of former CIO, AFL and unaffiliated unions which endorses and supports candidates running for office.

Handbills Helpful

Both state labor groups supported Proxmire, as they had three times previously when he ran for governor unsuccessfully. Besides putting on a drive to get union families to the polls, the state labor groups issued two colorful handbills which were widely distributed in the state.

One handbill suggested that unionists could "Vote Yourself a Pay Increase" by taking part in the special election.

Some 85,000 copies of this were spread around the state. A second handbill compared the record of Proxmire and Kohler, stating "Only You Can Pick Our Next Senator." This handbill did not plug for Proxmire, but stated: "Your union can never tell you how to vote, but the union can report to you where the candidates stand." Continuing, the union handbill stressed the importance of every vote and emphasized that "every single vote counts, and your one vote could decide whether Wisconsin sends a liberal or reactionary to Washington to speak for us in the U.S. Senate."

As soon as the primary was over, Wisconsin labor leaders who felt that Proxmire had a good chance to win sat down and mapped out a program to flush out the labor vote. Crews of workers were put on the job of jotting down phone numbers next to lists of registered voters. Money was raised to have special telephones installed in union halls.

Large placards were placed on the walls where telephoning was done, warning callers they must not mention the name of any candidate or talk about any campaign issues.

Enthusiasm in the campaign was fired up by distributing handbills—bought and paid for out of voluntary COPE money — which explained the issues in the campaign.

A pre-election survey conducted by Democratic State Chairman Philleo Nash showed that "inflation" was the number one issue on the minds of voters on the farms, in the small towns and in the big cities of the state.

Much of the Proxmire campaign was geared to this. He spoke out relentlessly against the Eisenhower hard money policy, showing how this was driving scores of small businessmen into bankruptcy and was hurting both farmer and city worker.

REGISTRATION LISTS had to be checked and phone numbers looked up before the Wisconsin union drive to get out the vote could get under way. Here Gail Stott, a member of Milwaukee Local 438 of the Auto Workers, checks some phone numbers before the sheet goes to the union wives who are making the calls. The same plan was used in half a dozen other Wisconsin cities.

Meany, Madar Named To Youth Fitness Group

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Olga Madar, recreation director of the Auto Workers, have been named members of the Advisory Committee to Pres. Eisenhower's Council on Youth Fitness.

Labor Backs GOP In Virginia Race

Richmond—The Virginia State AFL-CIO is supporting the Republican nominee for governor in Virginia's elections this November.

The decision to back Ted Dalton for governor and Horace E. Henderson for lieutenant governor was made after the state Democratic organization nominated Attorney Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., candidate of the so-called Byrd machine which has long dominated Virginia.

Denounce Byrd

Labor has denounced the Byrd machine as "reactionary and totalitarian" on many occasions in the past. The state Democratic organization, named after the influence exercised over it by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) and other members of his family, has been consistently anti-labor.

While the Byrd machine has controlled the state house and the legislature, it has imposed a state "right-to-work" law, enacted a law prohibiting strikes in utilities, fixed low workmen's compensation and minimum wage rates, and adopted an extreme policy of prohibiting integration of the public schools, even in areas of the state which favor such action.

In the 1954 session of the Virginia assembly, Almond led the fight to put what he called "teeth" in Virginia's "wreck" law. He said that the amendments he sought were necessary so that, as attorney general, he could curb the activities of labor unions.

Anti-Byrd Sentiment

Dalton was the GOP candidate for governor in 1953 and lost to Gov. Thomas Stanley, the Byrd candidate, by 43,000 votes. He ran up a total of 182,887 votes, or 45 percent of the total, however, for the best Republican showing in modern history.

Henderson, the GOP's nominee for lieutenant governor, was his party's candidate for Congress from the first district last year. He lost by only 1,040 votes, after several recounts.

The anti-Byrd vote in Virginia has grown steadily in both Senate and gubernatorial elections since 1946. Meanwhile, the state Republican organization has increased in strength with its presidential candidate carrying the state twice. There are two Republican representatives from Virginia in Congress.

The 1953 Negro vote went for Stanley but since then the Byrd organization has taken an inflexible stand against school integration, with Stanley calling for the withdrawal of state funds from desegregated schools.

Dalton charges that Almond's anti-integration policies would place Virginia in an "untenable position." He has taken a moderate local option position, in contrast to the machine's open defiance of the law.

Carey Hits Ike's Inflation 'Remedy'

Pres. Eisenhower's claim that Americans should not "be spending recklessly and adding fuel" to the flame of inflation "may make a bad situation worse," Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers warned.

"What is needed is an increase in consumer buying power and purchases so that the vast plant and equipment could be operated at a much higher rate of capacity. If that were done, that fact alone would cause costs to decrease and make price reductions possible.

"It seems to us that the President is addressing himself to the wrong problem and at the wrong time. There is a pressing need for a real examination of these facts by Congress as well as the Administration."

Rep. Price Blasts Industry's Pricing

Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill.) has charged that industry's present attitude toward inflationary price increases is "two-faced and dishonest and contemptuous of democracy."

Pointing out that industry is "blaming workers" for its cost boosts, Price said that price increases by the giant steel and automobile markers have far outstripped the levels required by wage increases.

While this has been going on, Price said, the NAM News, published by the National Association of Manufacturers, "ran an editorial saying that steel prices had nothing to do with 'social responsibility or irresponsibility.'"

"If the world of the giant corporations is so irresponsible socially, then it is the duty of the Congress to impose a sense of responsibility," he declared.

Honor Labor At Historic D. C. Church

If Peter J. McGuire and Samuel Gompers returned on the 75th anniversary of the First Labor Day, they would like pretty much all they could see "as a fruition of their labors," Rev. Charles C. Webber, AFL-CIO representative for religious relations, said in a Labor Sunday sermon in historic St. John's Church.

"They would see a labor movement that through years of patient, persistent effort, and though often faced with violent opposition, has succeeded in organizing about one-third of the workers in our country into craft and industrial unions," he said.

"They would see thousands of collective bargaining agreements signed annually by representatives of labor and management without their relationships being embittered by strikes or lockouts."

They would like the higher wages and shorter hours that give workers the time and money for cultural, community, educational and religious pursuits, he asserted.

St. John's Church, where presidents, cabinet members, members of congress and diplomats have worshipped since it was opened for services in 1816, is the AFL-CIO's good next-door neighbor. The AFL-CIO headquarters is built on land obtained from the church in exchange for the old quarters of the former AFL Labor's League for Political Education.

Simon Helfgott Dies After Short Illness

Brooklyn—Simon Helfgott, 63, who recently retired as vice president of the Insurance Workers, died here after a short illness.

An anti-Communist leader in the defunct left wing Office and Professional Workers, he led his New York local back into the former CIO after the international union was expelled as Communist dominated. He served as vice chairman of the former CIO Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee, and became vice president of the Insurance Workers on its organization in 1952.

Maryland-D. C. Merged:

Vote Records Going To Every Worker

By Eugene A. Kelley

The voting record of the 85th Congress will go into the homes of every member of organized labor, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler promised the merger convention of the 300,000-member Maryland-District of Columbia AFL-CIO in Washington.

Unity came after the former AFL and CIO groups approved merger at separate conventions. Pres. Harry Cohen, of the former AFL group, will head the merged organization and Sec.-Treas. Charles Della, of the former CIO body, will have the same post in the new group.

Twenty-two vice presidents were named including former Pres. Culver P. Windsor, of the CIO group, and former Sec. J. C. Turner, of the former AFL.

A minor hitch developed during the merger proceedings when a resolution introduced by Pres. Francis Filbey, of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, produced more than an hour of heated debate. The resolution, which was defeated, would in effect have required perpetuation of the separate organizations in order to fill future vacancies among the officers.

Schnitzler told the more than 560 delegates that Pres. Eisenhower and some members of the Congress failed to act on many bills in which labor was interested including the school construction bill. Eisenhower, Schnitzler declared, "did not act on this matter. He mouthed some pious platitudes; he confused the issue, he failed to exercise even the slightest evidence of party leadership in this matter."

The President's shortcomings, however, he continued, "are no excuse for the elected members of Congress who failed to do their duty."

"Workers," Schnitzler went on, "when they march to the polls on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November 1958, will have in their hands the documentary proof of how their legislators have behaved in office." He said the record would be compiled by the AFL-CIO and given to all union members.

Schnitzler praised the amendments to the Social Security Act proposed by Rep. Aime Forand (D-R.I.) in the final days of the first session of the current Congress, calling it a "sound and necessary measure" that "will have the support of every humanitarian."

54,000 Phone Workers Get Strike Call

(Continued from Page 1)

seven states. Local 8490 struck against the Western Electric Co. in Denver to touch off the walkout.

Union officials called a walkout by 2,500 members of Local 4320 "unauthorized" when a strike against Ohio Bell Telephone Co. began in Columbus, O.

In every location, company officials put supervisory personnel to work manning switchboards and maintaining service.

All disputes are over contract renewals. The pacts expired late in August or earlier this month.

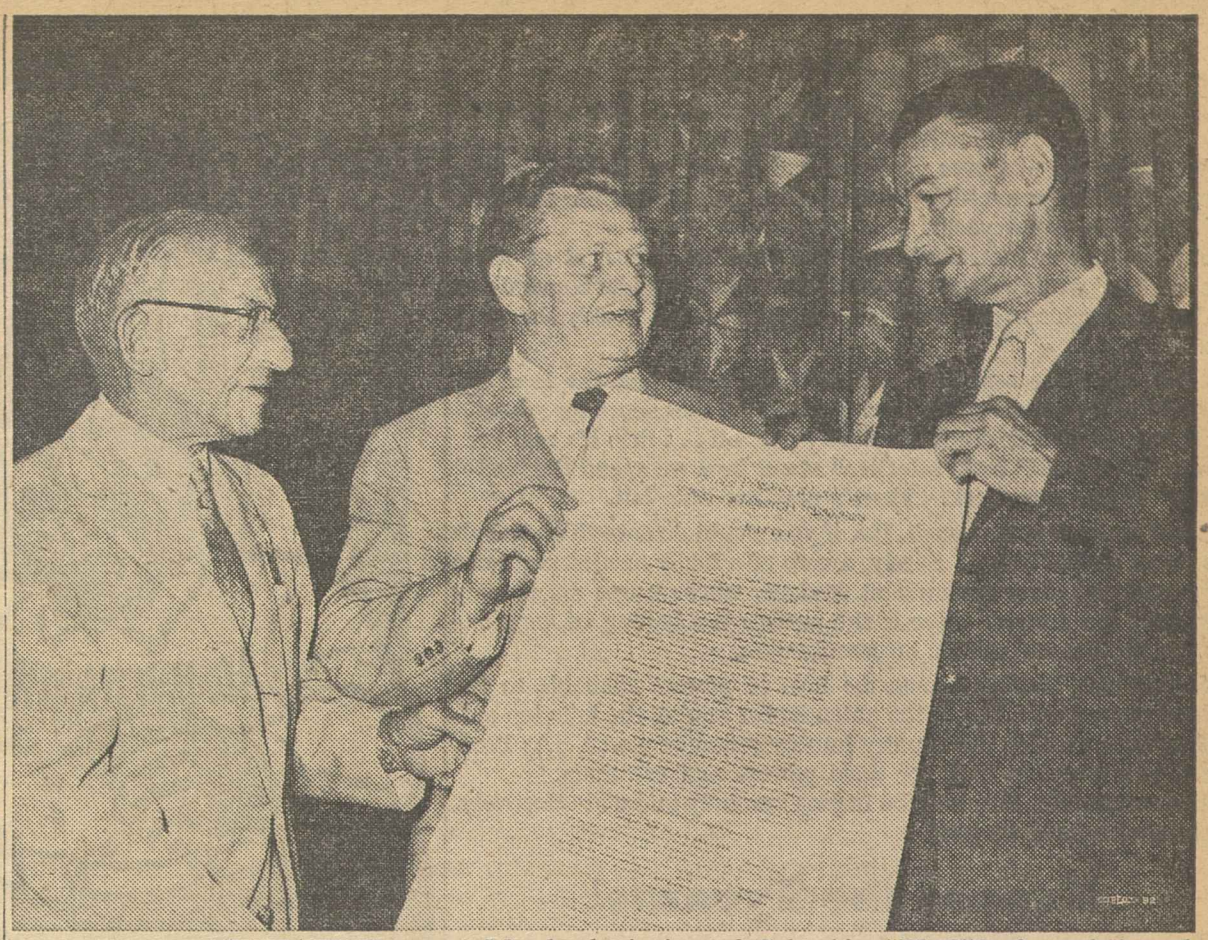
Wide Disagreement

The units involved in the strike call are: Western Electric installation, nationwide with 22,675 workers; Western Electric sales, nationwide, 9,312 workers in 31 warehouses; Western Electric manufacturing at Duluth, Minn., Lincoln, Neb., and Queensboro, N. Y.; about 2,200 workers; Bell Laboratories, 1,300 workers, New York City; Ohio Bell, 18,600 workers.

The union is seeking one-year contracts with pay raises averaging 11.5 cents an hour from Western Electric. The firm has been insistent on three-year contracts and money offers have averaged about 9 cents an hour.

Beirne said he was hopeful of a settlement before the strike deadline. He noted, however, that some workers had been without a contract for two weeks and added, "that situation can't continue any longer."

The CWA head declared phone workers are entitled to a substantial wage boost. "In 1939," he pointed out, "they stood ninth in a list of 79 manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. Today they are in 51st place."



CHARTER PRESENTATION to new Maryland-District of Columbia AFL-CIO, formed through merger of separate AFL and CIO bodies in the area, was made by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (center). At left is Pres. Harry Cohen of the new organization and at right is Pres. Culver P. Windsor of former CIO group, who has become a vice president in the merged setup.

'Shocking Lag' Noted in States' Child Labor, Minimum Pay Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

"Most of the states have fallen down badly on this responsibility," it asserted.

"Studies show that unless adequate legislative safeguards are enacted, wages remain depressed. A 1956 survey in Pennsylvania of wages in the retail trades found that approximately 70 percent of the women studied earned $1 an hour or less. (Pennsylvania has no minimum wage for retail workers.) A similar study in Arkansas revealed wages as low as $7 a week in some counties."

The publication criticized "delays and inconsistencies" in the procedure of setting wages on an industry-by-industry basis through wage boards. It said an increasing number of states are departing from the wage-board type of law and instead are establishing a basic minimum rate in the statute to apply to all industries.

"A statutory minimum insures uniform coverage throughout the state and is easier to administer than a number of separate regulations," it pointed out.

States Need Prodding

Wage-board types of laws, on the other hand, "can lead to wide discrepancies in coverage and minimums among different industries within a state unless wage boards are named regularly to review rates in all industries."

The overall record of the states on minimum wage law improvements, the publication said, "speaks for itself. In the past 20 years, 22 states have done nothing to provide any kind of minimum wage security for workers in their cities and towns.

"The need for minimum wage legislation must be recognized. The states must be prodded into accepting their responsibility for setting minimum standards in local industries. And in view of their dismal record, it's necessary that the federal government take the initiative to expand federal coverage, wherever possible, of non-local industries such as interstate retail, hotel and restaurant chains."

When child labor laws were first written, the publication pointed out, farming was a "family business" and the exclusion of farm labor may have been justified then.

"But the development of modern factory farms has changed the nature of agricultural work completely, leaving migrant farm children open to the most vicious kind of economic exploitation," it continued. "To date, the states have done virtually nothing to plug up this gap in child labor legislation."

No Legal Safeguards

Today 22 states exempt agriculture completely from child labor regulations and 20 other states and the federal government exempt agricultural work when done outside school hours

"Moreover, the so-called 'crop-vacations' in many school districts nullify even the minimum age provisions governing school terms," the Review pointed out.

It cited examples of "chopped-up school terms" common in agricultural areas from Maine to California which make possible planting and harvesting work "outside school hours" so that minimum standards don't apply.

"The ill effects of such educational standards," the publication said, "are reflected in a 1956 Dept. of Labor survey of the scholastic achievements of working farm children. The survey showed that 57 percent of the 4,070 children studied were in grades below normal for their age."

Miami Teamsters Local Wins 10-Year Struggle

Miami—Teamsters Local 290 climaxed a 10-year struggle for union recognition by signing a two-year contract with Maule Industries, Inc., one of the world's largest producers of concrete products.

The pact followed by two months an National Labor Relations Board election victory for the union despite a vicious anti-union campaign in which racketeering charges against the IBT were stressed by Maule officials.

Some 300 are affected by the contract, winning wage increases from 12 to 20 cents hourly, machinery for processing of grievances, paid holidays, improved vacation benefits, severance pay and other benefits.

Signing the formal agreement were F. K. Foster, Maule president, and Dave Frechette, head of Local 290.

Foster, who before the NLRB vote (the union won by a 4-1 margin) had bitterly attacked the union, declared of the contract:

"The company sees the contract as an instrument which should provide continuing harmonious relations between management and workers and aid Maule in providing the kind of wages and stability that would mean the best in living and working conditions for its employes—and ultimately the best type of service and facilities for its widespread customers throughout the South."

Declared Frechette, "We are particularly happy over this contract and wish to commend Maule management for its complete fairness in all of its negotiations with its employes who acted as spokesmen for the union. The employes and their representatives feel that this agreement will provide the community with an outstanding example of labor-management relations."

The company noted the bargaining agreement also provides for continuance of benefits already provided by Maule such as attendance and safety bonuses, jury duty pay and a health insurance plan.

Maule wages previously ranged from $1.27 to $1.50 an hour for drivers and helpers.

Bier, of Rail Clerks, Dies En Route Home

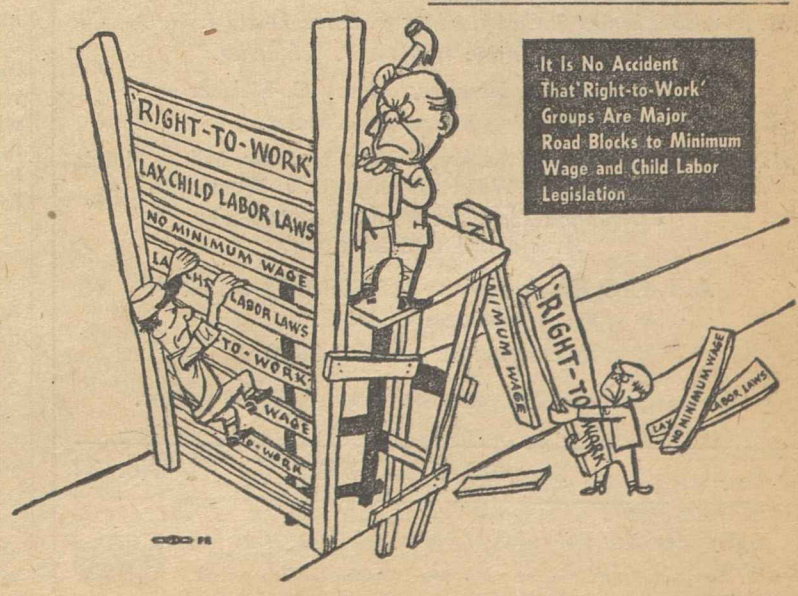
Cincinnati—Carl. H. Bier, 61, chairman of the Railway Clerks' Freight Forwarding System Board, died at Las Vegas, Nev., en route to his home here after presiding at a meeting of the western regional association of general chairmen in San Diego, Calif.

Mail Ad Firms Warned on Wages

A lot of small letter-shops operating in the mail advertising field face litigation in the federal courts unless they meet Wage-Hour Act requirements for work performed at home by housewives, students or retired persons, more than 100 executives of larger mail advertising companies were told.

The warning came from Samuel Ganz, assistant to the wage-hour administrator, in a speech at a meeting of the executives prior to the convention of the Mail Advertising Service Association.

Many small firms in the field, he said, pay "grossly substandard" wage rates. In some cities they are a "major problem" to the Wage-Hour Div., Ganz said, vanishing when complaints are made and reappearing in different areas under new names. The Wage-Hour Act $1-an-hour-minimum and its overtime provisions apply to both home and office workers in the industry, he added.



Yes, Ike . . .

YES, IKE, we'll be careful, selective buyers . . . just as you advised us to be, in order to fight inflation.

We'll give up whatever plans we had for a new $50,000 house; a new Cadillac convertible; a new silver mink coat for the little lady; or even a new yacht.

As a matter of fact, that's no great sacrifice—since, at an average workers' weekly wage of about $80 a week, Caddie convertibles and motor yachts hardly qualify for a place on the weekly shopping list.

But, after the rent and insurance are paid, and the food is bought at the super-market, and the kids get new shoes for school, and last month's doctor bill is finally paid off . . . then it's easy for us to be "careful" and "selective" about how we spend the "balance" of our pay check. There's precious little left.

We'd appreciate it, though, Ike, if you would do something to halt the rising cost of living. Surely, a veto of a badly needed pay raise for postal and other government workers, whose wages are already low, isn't the answer. Nor is the answer the halting of wage increases for low and middle income families.

Somewhere, lurking among the host of powers available to the federal government, Ike, is the potential for taming the inflation animal without pushing the country into recession or worse. As President, you ought to look for these powers and use them.

But meanwhile, Ike, we'll be buying carefully and and selectively. What choice have we got?

Expose the Tyrants!

THE UNITED NATIONS General Assembly is meeting in special session to study its committee's report on the use of Soviet Russian terror last year against the people of Hungary.

The evidence, the record are clear. The brutal use of military force against the Hungarian people's fight for freedom was a crime against humanity . . . the act of a frightful totalitarian dictatorship against a populace starving for freedom.

The UN, we pray, will voice the conscience and hopes of free men everywhere by condemning the Soviet acts of aggression and repression in Hungary last year.

Lawlessness at Large

THE CRIMINALS whose dynamite destroyed a school in Nashville deserve to be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

The issue is not so much the question of integration in the schools as it is the question of the future of the orderly processes of democratic government.

Extremists have challenged, by these acts of force and violence, in Nashville and elsewhere, the basic traditions of our American legal and constitutional government. And in Little Rock, a governor has stirred up agitation and challenged the entire concept of the rights and powers of our federal government.

Appeasement of the forces of illegal defiance can lead, in the long run, only to the crippling of government and to the promotion of lawlessness and terror.

That, no civilized nation can tolerate.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II September 14, 1957 No. 37

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Advice from 'Smoky'!

Sen. Kennedy Says There's No Basis For General Labor Denunciation

(The following is excerpted from an interview with Sen. John F. Kennedy, (D-Mass.) a member of the special Senate Committee investigating improper activities of labor and management, by Al Hamilton of the Auto Workers and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.)

I think that it is an appropriate time, in considering where we're going in this investigation, for all of us in the Congress, particularly in the Senate on that committee, to remember that there is no basis for any general denunciation of labor based on these hearings.

There are roughly half a million local union officials in this country. Another half a million business agents, lawyers and other paid officials and another 750,000 shop stewards and others employed in serving the labor movement. Of these nearly two million labor leaders, our committee has neither investigated nor received complaints about more than the tiniest fraction—considerably less than 1/100th of 1 percent.

The union movement, like any other part of American life, including political life, has its share of wrongdoers and corruption. When we hear about bankers who embezzle their funds or financiers who use money entrusted to them in order to further their own interests, or politicians who betray the public trust, we don't condemn all bankers and all financiers and all politicians.

So, I hope the American people will keep a perspective about this investigation. It's a job that needs to be done, but it's a job that should be considered in the light of the great contribution that labor had made.

I think that local union members have the most important responsibility of all to police their own operations and provide their own safeguards. They must attend their union meetings, insist upon their rights, review carefully the use of their dues, select wisely the leaders whom they will intrust with their union's good name and authority, encourage those leaders (however popular or powerful) who live up to that trust.

'Shocked' at Bosses Who Benefit

When they do that, of course, it makes it easy for those of us who are friends of labor to say that there is no need for any repressive legislation; that labor, itself, is doing the job. And I think that's the theory that's activated the Ethical Practices Committee of the AFL-CIO.

Of course, it is true that in some of these cases we've looked into it's not been the fault of the rank and file.

And, then, I think it's important to realize that employers and businessmen also have a major responsibility in this field. We've seen cases where employers engaged in collusive deals with some of these racketeers to prevent unions from coming in, or in order to have a sweetheart contract in which an abnormally low wage is paid; in fact, just above the minimum wage in some of the Puerto Rican hearings in New York.

I think it's a shocking fact that so many employers, large and small, have collaborated in and benefited from labor racketeering practices.

And, then, of course, local government has an important responsibility. Most of the things we've investigated have been against the law locally. If the local laws are administered effectively, then there's no need for overriding federal laws.

Public Shares Responsibility

The general public has the greatest responsibility of all to insist on the highest ethical standards by businessmen, by labor leaders and by public officials.

There's a danger of injuring honest union leaders and members with legislation that's aimed in a shotgun fashion to get rid of some racketeers, but nevertheless, also limits the honest union activity of responsible union leaders.

For example, I don't see anything that we've looked into that justifies the passing of a national "right-to-work" law, under which Congress would not permit employers and employes to bargain for a union shop regardless of whether state law permits them to do so or not.

Nor have the hearings disclosed any necessity of denying the right of union members to contribute voluntarily to candidates of their choice, Republican or Democrat, since it's apparent that the racketeers have other means of obtaining their goals.

I do expect the labor subcommittee, however, to consider some constructive legislative proposals as a result of these hearings. We've already reported a bill requiring full disclosure of pension and welfare funds and a resolution calling for publication of union financial reports.

We expect further legislation to improve guarantees of union democracy and the right of individual workers to curb improper financial transactions on the part of selfish officials. All of that would give the average member greater protection for his dues and for his normal, legitimate activities.

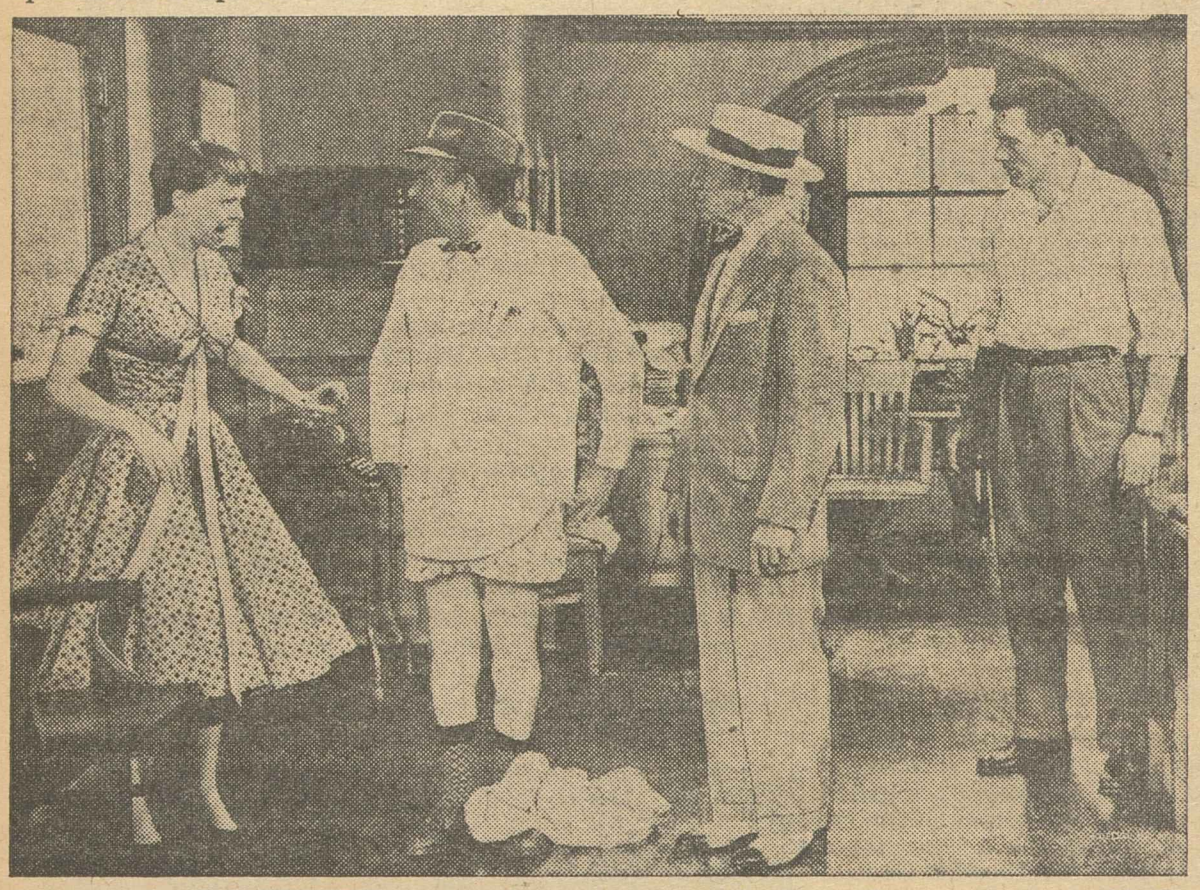
The labor movement has made a great contribution in this country.

And I think it's important that that movement continue, that it be free and honest and responsible, and I'm hopeful that this investigation will serve as a right arm to those great many hundreds of thousands of responsible union leaders who only want to serve their membership and advance the reasonable and responsible interests of the labor movement as a whole.

'Pajama Game' Boasts Strong Labor Punch

NEW BOSS of pajama factory, Sid Sorokin, (left) played by John Raitt, takes over, flanked by Hines, the time study man (Eddie Foy, Jr.). To the tune of "Racing With the Clock" the girls try to catch up because the tops are 15 minutes behind the bottoms.

NO MOVIE in a long time packs the union angle that "The Pajama Game," currently on the nation's screens, carries. Babe (center), played by Doris Day, a member of the AFL-CIO Screen Actors Guild, has role of union leader in a pajama factory and leads her co-workers in a musical demand for a 7.5-cent hourly wage increase. (See Paul Patrick's comments in his column on Page 6.)



SABOTAGE AT SLEEPTITE! is charged by salesman and the time study man serves as model. Pajama buttons are stitched with only two threads, tops don't match bottoms because workers are dissatisfied. Gladys, the boss' secretary, walks in on the button-popping scene.

SLOWDOWN sign is given by Babe to other girls when the negotiating committee reports management is stalling on the union's demand for a 7.5-cent an hour wage increase.

SMALL TALK, Babe and Sid sing, is what they have no time for when he calls at her home. It's here that Sid also learns how important the union is to Babe.

ALL'S WELL that ends well and the movie ends well for union-minded viewers. The workers get their increase, Sid and Babe (left) get each other and everyone's happy as a fashion show in sleepwear closes the film.

AFL-CIO News

MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS of labor history is traced in a new display from the huge labor collection of the Detroit Public Library, one of the most complete in the country. Inspecting it under the guidance of Ralp Ulveling (right), public library director, are (left to right) Pres. Andrew S. McFarlane of the Detroit & Wayne County Federation of Labor; Sam Berghoof, DFL board member; DFL Sec. Joseph Basso; Chairman Phil Koerner of the DFL Union Label Committee; John F. Williams, DFL administrative aide, and Sec.-Treas. Walter Wisdom of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

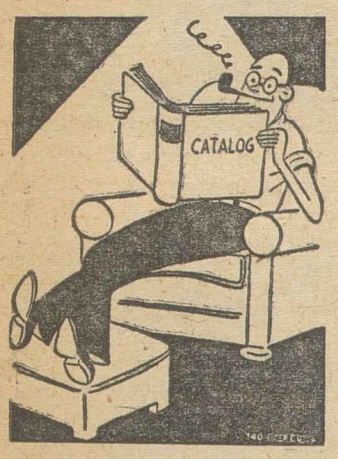
How to Buy:

Inflation Squeezing Incomes

By Sidney Margolius

THE U. S. Commerce Dept. reports "personal income" hit record highs this summer. This is the total of everybody's income including wages, salaries, dividends and interest, businessmen's and farmers' income.

But industrial wages have declined this year in actual dollars as well as having suffered erosion from rising living costs. From December to June, earnings of the average industrial worker fell from $84.05 a week to $82.80, and the actual take-home pay of a worker with three dependents dropped from $75.56 to $75.31.



But because living costs meanwhile have been rising, the average net spendable wages based on 1947-49 prices dropped from $64.86 in December to $62.65 in June. That's a loss in real income of 3½ percent.

How do working families get along when their incomes are thus being squeezed by inflation? This department got a first-hand answer by interviewing a skilled worker and his wife, and by scrutinizing their living expenses and financial problems.

John and Ruth live in Pennsylvania and have two boys, aged 4 and 13. John is a skilled machine-maintenance worker. His pay of $103 and annual income of $5,356 are just about the U.S. average family income, although above that of the average factory-worker. After tax deductions, John gets to take home about $93.50.

Even on $93, John and Ruth were in trouble. There was food enough and the mortgage payment and taxes of $61.55 a month were met on time. But they were constantly harassed by medical bills, for John's medical insurance from his job covers only him.

Moreover, they were unable to finance the repairs needed on their elderly wood-frame "shot-gun" house (a semi-detached house joined indissolubly by a common wall and roof to another house).

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THE family also keeps its clothing expenditures to the minimum, putting the children's needs first. John's one "dress" suit is 10 years old. His one pair of dress-up shoes is 9 years old. As he sees it, his only chance to get new clothes is through a suit or shoe "club." These are clubs started by merchants or salesmen in factory neighborhoods. A group of workers chip in, say, $2 a week. Each week a drawing is held entitling one member to a suit.

John already has been stuck for $44 in one suit club, but was contributing a dollar a week to a shoe club when we met him. For years, Better Business Bureaus have warned against such "clubs" because they often unload shoddy-quality goods at higher prices than you'd have to pay in a regular store. But they persist.

If this typical family had enough income, or if prices were more reasonable they would be a market for all kinds of goods, especially those produced by the currently-depressed housing, appliance, furniture, auto and clothing trades.

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IT would be an exaggeration to claim this couple's financial problems could be corrected even by the most expert kind of money management. For one thing, there is no way of solving their heavy medical expenses due to the wife's long illness, short of comprehensive medical insurance covering the whole family.

Some problems we were able to correct by better buying methods and planning. From personal experience, this reporter knows most commercial newspapers and magazines would not print this information fully and frankly, especially the parts concerning brand names and life insurance. So here it is:

FOOD: The largest single saving we made was in the family's food bill. Previously much of the shopping had been done by stopping at a neighborhood store when something was needed. Often the oldest child was sent to the store. There was a particularly heavy expense for "bought" desserts. To some extent the family felt an obligation to buy at the neighborhood store because in times of strike or unemployment the store "carried" the family. But while this help was vital, the family paid a large price for it.

We reduced the food budget 18 percent by these methods: (1) Buying supermarkets' own brands of canned goods and other staples instead of the costlier nationally advertised brands; (2) planning menus a week ahead to make use of those foods most abundant each week and featured by stores as specials; (3) Buying the larger sizes, we found the family could save as much as 40 percent of the cost of some frequently-bought items, as canned juices; (4) by more home preparation of desserts; (5) by frequent use of several foods particularly low in cost but high in nourishment, as non-fat milk powder and cheddar cheese.

LIFE INSURANCE: The husband has little insurance on himself, but has policies on his children and wife. We convinced them to cash in the small policy the wife had since she was a kid.

But the father was unable to bring himself to drop the boys' policies, though he recognized the family's real need was for more insurance covering him as the breadwinner.

HOUSING EXPENSE: The first goal will be to buy insulating materials for the house to cut down the present big fuel bills. The family also is now saving $5 a week in an interest-earning account as a reserve for replacing other household goods. It will thus save installment fees and get lowest prices by buying for cash.

CAR: The family is going to invest money to save money. John realizes depreciation is his largest single car expense outside of fuel. Thus, he will invest judiciously to keep the car in good operating condition while he builds a reserve for a newer car. The investment in rehabilitating his car will also gain him a bigger trade-in value. He also could reduce his auto insurance bill by buying the insurance from a lower-cost company, but likes his present agent and will probably stay with him.

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Hollywood Observer:

'Pajama Game' Top Film Entertainment

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—Just about the happiest film musical in many a moon happens to be one of the friendliest to union labor ever produced by Hollywood.

It's Warner Bros. "The Pajama Game" and if you don't see it, it's your hard luck.

I doubt if there ever was a union just like "Amalgamated Shirt and Pajama Workers of America, Local 343" which represents the workers in the "Sleeptite Pajama Factory" in Dubuque, depicted in this film.

But Doris Day sure does a swell job as chairman of the union's grievance committee and perhaps some local should sign her up. Of course, in real life she's a member in good standing in the AFL-CIO Screen Actors Guild.

The story of "The Pajama Game" is told in song and dance and action as the union members seek a 7.5 cents an hour raise and the new and handsome superintendent falls in love with the chairman of the union committee.

There's even a slowdown strike which causes the pajama tops to fall 15 minutes behind the bottoms but in the end, the spirit of trade unionism triumphs, the factory workers get their raise and Doris gets her man.

Even the factory owner repents when his superintendent threatens to disclose to the board of directors that the 7.5 cents an hour raise was added secretly to factory expenses six months before.

Co-starred with Doris Day are John Raitt, Carol Haney and Eddie Foy, Jr., of the stage production of "The Pajama Game." Other New Yorkers from the stage cast who appear in the film are Ralph Dunn, Reta Shaw, Thelma Pelish, Jack Straw, Mary Stanton, Owen Martin, Franklyn Fox, Ralph Chambers, Buzz Miller, William Forester and Kenneth LeRoy.

"The Pajama Game" was co-produced and co-directed for Warners by George Abbott and Stanley Donen. Richard Bissell, who wrote the book "7.5 Cents" on which the musical is based, helped to write the screenplay.

One of the key songs in the films says:

"Seven and a Half Cents Doesn't Buy a Heck of a Lot,
"Seven and a Half Cents Doesn't Mean a Thing;
"But Give It to Me Every Hour
"Forty Hours Every Week,
"And That's Enough for Me to Be
"Livin' Like a King."

Some film critics throughout the country have commented that the picture is even more strongly pro-labor than the stage play was. This may be true but one thing else is sure. The movie, like the play, is a smash hit and should be enjoyed by everyone, especially representatives of management, labor unions and the public at large.

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SHIRLEY JONES AND PAT BOONE, two fine young singers, are teamed in 20th-Century Fox's picture "April Love," which will be coming your way sometime before next spring. It's a colorful romance with music, shot in color and dealing with harness racing.

Shirley Jones and Pat Boone in 'April Love.'

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AFTER SPENDING FIVE MONTHS IN ITALY making "A Farewell to Arms," Rock Hudson returned to Hollywood and repacked immediately for a jaunt to Hawaii where he'll star in U-I's "Twilight for the Gods."

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MARLON BRANDO IMITATORS will be interested to learn that Brando speaks with a Southern accent for his starring role in Warners' "Sayonara."

I'm Often Wrong:

Sugar Ray-Basilio Odds Are Narrowing

By Joe Miller

LAST week's TV fight, in which unranked clubfighter Joe Miceli easily belted out Ex-Welterweight Champ Johnny Saxton, has lowered the odds against Sugar Ray in the coming Robinson-Basilio scrap at Yankee Stadium Sept. 23.

Reason is that much of Basilio's current status has been earned from his last two knockouts of Saxton, in which he regained and then retained his welterweight title. Now the Miceli debacle, in which Saxton showed no reflexes or skills, has inspired a suspicion among the Broadway fight crowd that Carmen may have been taking out a straw man.

Another suspicion, which has shortened the odds against Robinson, is that Basilio, the durable New York onion-digger, has perhaps taken too much punishment and may not be able to shake off Robinson's sharper shots. The reasoning is that Carmen isn't too hard to hit and may well be a setup for Robinson's well-placed volleys. As for the defense that the welter champ has a granite chin that never has been dented, they say, so what? That's what was said about Gene Fullmer, Jake LaMotta and a lot of other stout-jawed sluggers that Sugar Ray cooled.

I don't quite buy this argument. Although Basilio's so-called 'hatred' for Sugar Ray bears the watermark of IBC press agentry, it still is obvious that Carmen is going to come primed for the maximum effort of his career. He wants to win this fight more than any one he's ever made, including his first and successful title shot against Tony DeMarco. He'll be crowding and pressuring Robinson from the opening bell (as Gene Fullmer did so successfully last January), and punches that might take out lesser fighters should not faze this remarkably tough ex-marine.

I'll take Basilio in 12 rounds. On the other hand, if Sugar Ray should land one of those artful combinations that decked Gene Fullmer, it would not completely surprise me to see Carmen sprawling and kicking on the canvas while the 10-count is being tolled. It's happened before.

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BLUE-PLATE SPECIAL: White House correspondents say that President Eisenhower's Rhode Island vacation was ruined because of all the sand traps on the exclusive Newport course. After spending almost an entire ayem in the traps, Ike returned to the clubhouse to be greeted by a radio cigarette commercial which declared: "No other cigarette can boast 20,000 filter traps." Mr. E. had had all the traps he wanted.

The other night when Chicago's Bob Keegan was pitching his no-hitter, he was bawled out by Manager Al Lopez for failing to hustle on a double play. That reminds of the time that Lou Gambino, a Maryland halfback, ran 93 yards for a touchdown and then was dressed-down by Coach Jim Tatum for cutting the wrong way, not following his interference, and so forth. Finally Gambino asked: "How was it for distance, coach?"

Speaking of Tatum, who likes his players big, he has 'em that way at North Carolina this fall. His smallest lineman is Right End Al Goldstein, a little 194-pounder. . . . That "Miss Missouri" in the Miss America pageant at Atlantic City was Sara Ann Cooper, daughter of Walker Cooper, the St. Louis Cardinals' 42-year-old catcher.

One of the reasons Casey Stengel purchased Sal Maglie from the Dodgers is because Salvatore has "the book" on the Milwaukee Braves. He knows the weakness of every Brave hitter, which is a source of information that the Yankees' skipper didn't have.

Incidentally, a good bet were those early 3-2 odds against the Braves, if it is going to be a Milwaukee-New York World Series. The Yanks, with a paper-thin bench and a staggering pitching staff, aren't that good. Some other wise guys apparently thought so, too, because the price is now 7 to 5 and probably will end up 6 to 5.

While crawling out on the predictions limb, I might as well be done with it and pick the Braves. Not only do they look like a better all-around club with better bench and pitching, but they've got that tremendous Milwaukee spirit going for them. The Yankees have played in a bored and jaded fashion for the last month or so.

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BOX-OFFICE BRAINS: It isn't often that the big-league front offices pay much attention to the fans, but recently the Washingon Senators' management did something that merits attenion.

Last week considerable ballyhoo had been devoted to a Mickey Mantle-Roy Sievers homer-hitting exhibition at Griffith Stadium before the Yankee-Senator game. The Mick is a big draw in Washington, and the contest had been expected to swell attendance by several thousand fans.

So when the Senators' management learned that Mantle was being hospitalized and wasn't coming, they prompted relayed the info to the press, radio and TV. Then they placed big posters at every gate informing fans that Mickey wouldn't be there.

The result was that not a fan demanded his money back, the Senators drew a bumber crop of 23,000 or so, and everyone—including the press—praised the management's honesty.

Now if some more big-league front offices would learn the value of this kind of public relations, it would do baseball more good than the discovery of another Ruth or Feller.

Soup to Nonsense:

Unsung Marvels of Our Time

By Jane Goodsell

I'M just as happy as the next person to be living in the 20th century age of miracles. I am astounded by supersonic speed, guided missiles and atomic energy, and I am grateful for electric dishwashers, automatic transmissions and wire photos.

But when I consider the hardships of living in some less advanced age—say, for instance, the reign of Ramses II—it isn't automatic top-touch tuning television that I think about. Or suds-saving free-whirling dialamatic clothes washers, either.

What I wonder is, how did those people ever get along without cellophane tape?

I wouldn't for a minute minimize the debt of gratitude we owe to Alexander Graham Bell, Marconi, Robert Fulton and Sir Alexander Fleming. But who is the forgotten genius who invented the bobby pin? And who made the first rubber band? And what would life be like without them?

New, advanced, variable-pitch Dynaflow and true torque-tube drive are, indeed, marvels of engineering. But, when you come right down to it, so is the safety pin. And I know which I could get along better without.

I can imagine a world without jet propulsion or plastics or radar or automatic thermostats. I can even agree that life might have been bearable without pre-mixed cakes and double-coil springs. But how in the world did the Elizabethans ever get along without elastic? How did they keep their stockings up?

Go ahead and clap your hands over electric frying pans and power brakes. Me, I think the coat hanger is more important. What on earth did people do with their clothes when they took them off?

And how about the inventor of the ice cream cone? Does anyone know his name? Have any books been written about him? Yet which has produced more joy and happiness, the steam engine or the ice cream cone?

I have been grateful a few times in my life for the discovery of anesthesia, and very grateful I have been. But I am thankful at least once a week for adhesive tape.

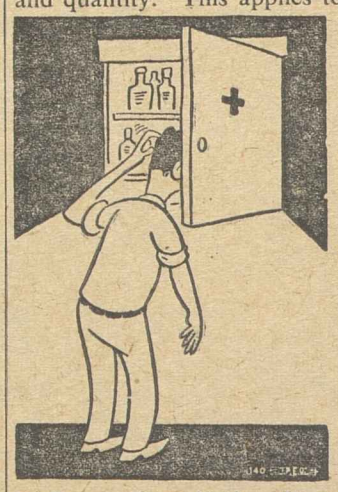
The course of history was changed when Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, but who's to say that it was more important than the invention of the paper clip? Not I.

For Your Health's Sake:

Danger in X-Ray Exposure

By Dr. Morris Brand

A physician should be the last one to create fear and alarm. Still, on occasion, it is necessary to emphasize a particular subject which has the potentiality of proving harmful and even lethal when applied improperly, both with respect to technique and quantity. This applies to the ionizing radiation received from both diagnostic and curative X-ray exposures.



There is accumulating a body of evidence that excessive exposures to X-rays may be a major factor in the cause of leukemias. Leukemia is a malignant disease of the white cells of the blood stream. The cells multiply excessively causing a secondary deficiency of red blood cells and eventually causing death. It can be considered as a cancer of the blood stream.

What precautions can the layman take? First, people should not "demand" their physicians to take diagnostic X-ray procedures. They should permit the doctor to use his judgment as to whether diagnostic X-ray procedures are necessary to determine the presence or absence of an abnormality.

For example, a young person with symptoms and signs of a stomach ulcer can be treated with the usual diet and medication for a trial period without having an X-ray of the stomach. If the ulcer will heal on the above regime the test is unnecessary.

If an X-ray series must be taken to prove the presence of an ulcer and the patient's symptoms disappear with diet and medication there is often little need to have another X-ray series taken to see if the ulcer is healed. Many persons with osteoarthritis unnecessarily expect that X-rays be taken of all their joints to establish the diagnosis. There are many other such instances of patient-demand to which physicians are subjected.

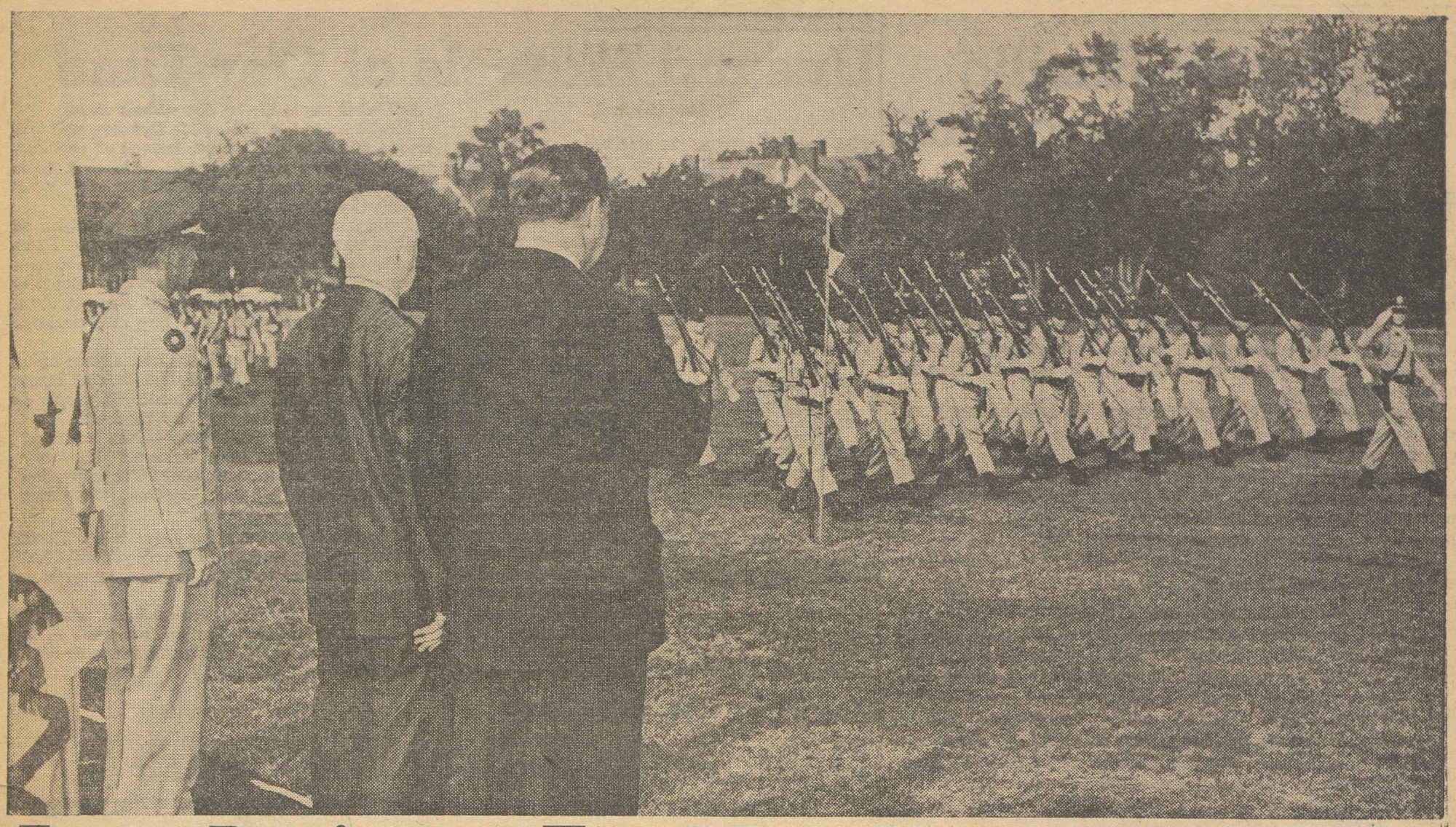
The next precaution is to try to have all X-ray diagnoses and particularly treatment provided by approved specialists in radiology or by specialists who must use and are trained to use the X-ray apparatus for their particular specialty.

Other precautions are not to expect or permit unnecessary fluoroscopy of the body (including the feet in shoe stores), unnecessary dental X-rays particularly in children, X-ray treatments of trivial skin disorders, of arthritis of the spine, of bursitis of the shoulder or elbow, and of abscesses or other inflammations.

Diagnostic X-ray procedures and treatment by X-ray have their places in medicine—but only in the hands of properly qualified physicians and only when deemed absolutely necessary.

It has been recommended that each person have a life-time X-ray exposure booklet with a record of the dates and types of X-ray procedures. This would be helpful to both physicians and patients. This seems logical and reasonable.

CRACK SHOT Arlen J. Kimmel of Valley View, Pa., sights his gun as he captured top honors in preliminaries to the Grand American trapshoot. Kimmel is a member of Steelworkers Local 1688 at the Bethlehem Steel Co. plant in Steelton, Pa., where he is employed as an inspector in the fabricating division.



Army Review at Fort Myer Honors AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO was honored by the Army with a special review at Fort Myer, Va., across the Potomac River from Washington, by the crack 1st Battle Group, Third Infantry (Old Guard), and the Army Band. Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler took the review for the AFL-CIO, accompanied by Army officials. The following orders were "published," or read, during the colorful and impressive ceremony:

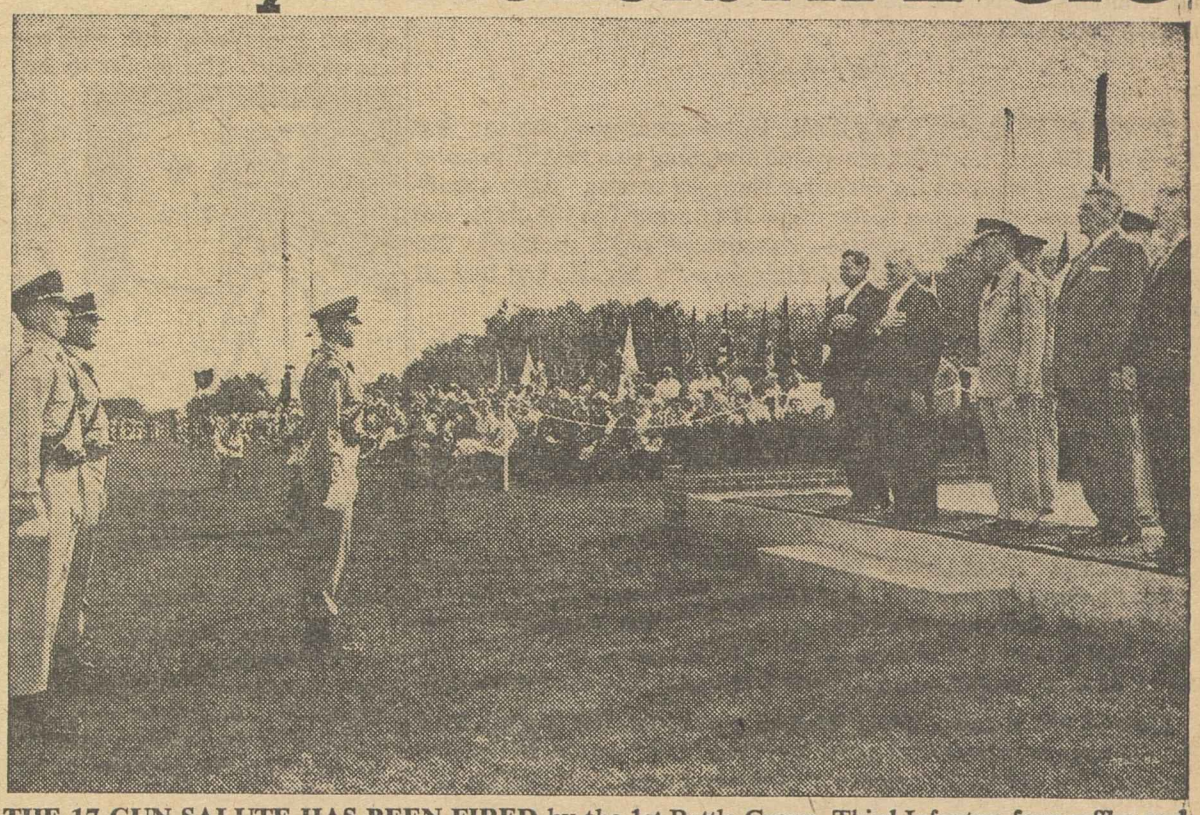
The Military District of Washington pays tribute to the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations in recognition of labor's contribution to the welfare of this country.

In national emergencies labor has backed up the troops in combat by producing needed war materials, by giving blood and by purchasing war bonds. The fight of labor against communism has become a matter of record.

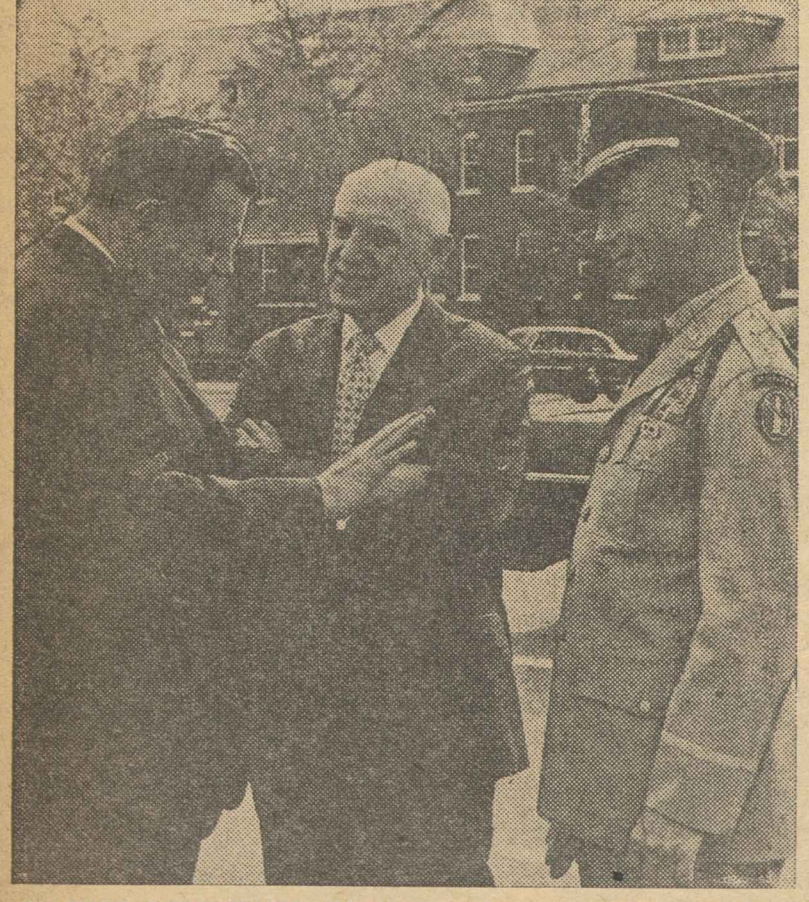
The AFL-CIO has established its place in the community, and its readiness to serve the interests of American labor. The organization, composed of more than 15 million men and women, supports the fundamental freedoms which are the basis of our daily life.

The AFL-CIO combats those forces which seek to undermine the democratic institutions of the nation. It is dedicated to safeguarding labor from all forms of totalitarian effort. It moves onward in promoting the cause of peace and freedom in the world.

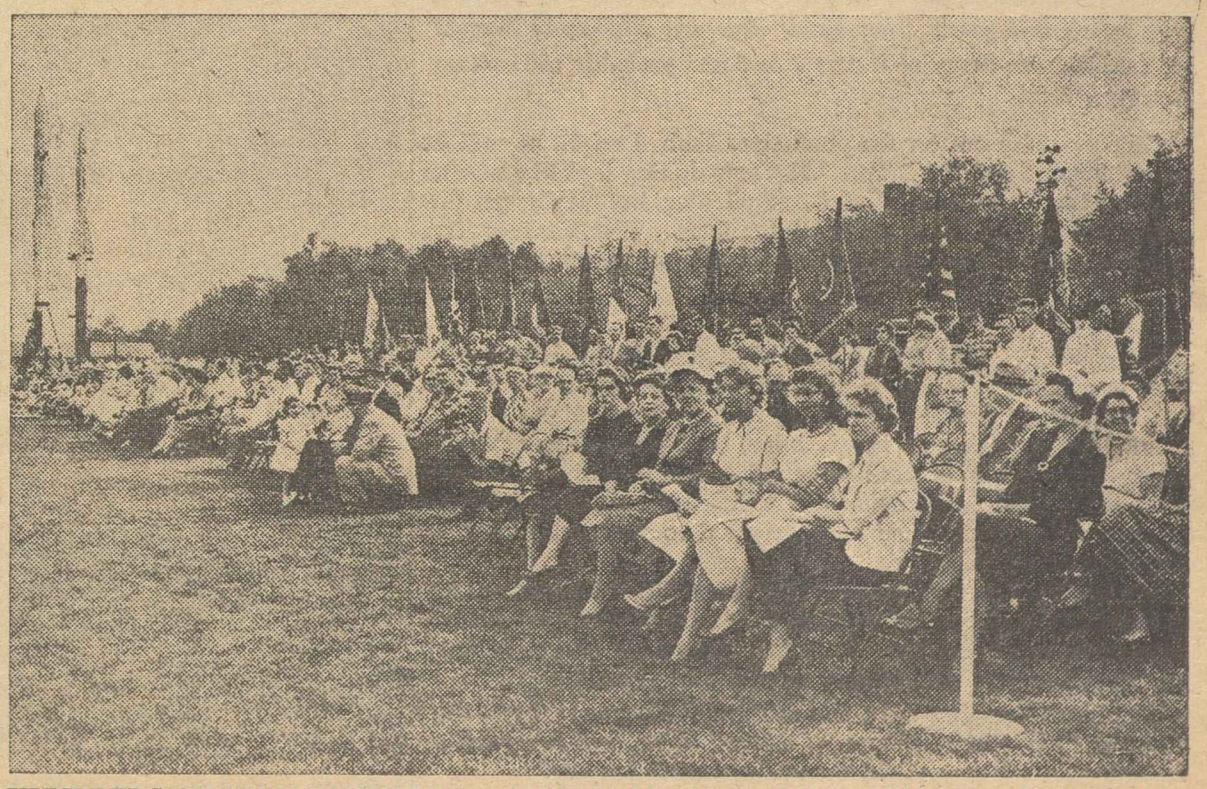
For the splendid cooperation which the AFL-CIO has given in the past, and its continuing interest in the Army, the Military District of Washington is grateful.



THE 17-GUN SALUTE HAS BEEN FIRED by the 1st Battle Group, Third Infantry; four ruffles and flourishes have been played by the Army Band, and Col. Mark F. Brennan, commanding officer of the Battle Group, now prepares to salute at the reviewing stand during one of the high moments in the Army review at Fort Myer, Va., honoring the AFL-CIO.



ON THE REVIEWING STAND for the ceremony were (left to right) AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Assistant Sec. of the Army Frank H. Higgins and Maj.-Gen. John G. Van Houten, commander of the Military District of Washington, who got together for a brief chat after the review.



HUNDREDS OF UNION MEMBERS and their families thronged historic Fort Myer for the review, which was staged by the Military District of Washington. It was tendered in recognition of the many contributions working men and women have made to the welfare of the country, and in appreciation of the AFL-CIO's cooperation with the Army.

Washington Window:

Economy Drive Begins To Hurt More People

(Willard Shelton, whose column, It's Your Washington, usually appears in this space, is on vacation. His column will be resumed upon his return. Meantime, the space is being filled by "Washington Window," the weekly result of the Public Affairs Institute's delving into the facts behind events and issues.)

LAST JANUARY the Eisenhower Administration marched boldly up Capitol Hill and asked for some $72 billion in appropriations needed to run the U. S. government during fiscal 1957-58.

These budget demands produced such a howl of anguish from business groups such as the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce that the Administration faltered in its tracks.

At first it answered rather plaintively that the sum asked for was reasonable; that it had been carefully studied by experts; that the health and safety of the country demanded it.

But the economy bloc persisted. For the first time conservative groups that have always "loved Ike" turned upon him with the kind of virulence that men whose pocketbooks were hurt by the New Deal used in their criticism of FDR.

The Eisenhower Administration couldn't take it. It began a retreat. The economy bloc in Congress pressed its advantage and slashed into the budget. We are now in the midst of a presidential-ordered economy drive.

One of the hardest hit was the Defense Dept. which has been directed to stay within the limit of $38 billion, a cutback of several billion over what it had originally said was necessary to keep the country safe.

The economy bloc, although far from satisfied, is hopeful that the country is back on the economy track and that a tax cut—for individuals and corporations—is now in order. Most of the talk about tax cuts is along the lines of the cuts made during the 83rd Congress which chiefly benefited the upper brackets.

But the economy drive is more than just the chance of a tax cut. It is a vital factor in the expansion or lack of expansion of the American economy. It is bound to have very real influence over the unemployment statistics that we will be reading during the next year. It opens the door to a number of problems that labor economists are beginning to examine.

Here are some of those problems.

THE ECONOMY

What effects will the economy drive have on the general prosperity of the country? It comes at a moment when other influences in the economy are at work tending to hold down expansion. The tight money policy of the Administration already has had a depressing effect on the housing market. It has boosted interest rates all along the line.

Despite the present inflation, the American economy for the past year has been on a kind of plateau and, if anything, has begun a downward drift. The economy drive is bound to cause a further drift downward.

Is this what the Administration wants in its determination to keep the dollar stable? Charges have been made that Administration leaders would like a little "shake-down" in the economy, a polite way of saying a recession.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The economy drive already has resulted in a number of civilian layoffs as defense contracts slacken and is certain to result in more.

While unemployment figures have not changed radically in the past year, the July unemployment rate was 4.2 percent and showing few signs of improvement, while reports from the field indicate that it is harder to find a job today than in several years.

THIS OFFICIAL EMBLEM of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the U. S. and Canada is displayed in theater box offices, in credits at the beginning of each motion picture and stamped on all IATSE-built equipment for the theater, to signify that all union labor is being employed in theaters and in picture production and distribution. The emblem also signifies employment of technical personnel in radio and TV stations.

Morgan Says:

'Lawless Order' in Little Rock

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDST.)

ONE of the tragic things about the situation in Little Rock is that it need not have been plunged into the darkly brooding cavern of racial tension where it now lies, sputtering toward explosion.

With patience, good will and fair-mindedness, integration could have been started in Little Rock schools after the manner of Louisville whose quiet, unsensational beginning of mixed classes after months of city-wide preparation was in itself a sensation.

Morgan

It can be argued that Little Rock is not Louisville, that each city or each state, has special problems of its own and this is true. The test, however, is leadership, leadership and decency and a respect more for the larger good than the smaller prejudice. Where these elements are present even such a cruelly crippled and crippling thing as racial bias can be dealt with. Where they are absent or where they are permitted to be overridden by blind and ugly passion, law and order succumb to the violence of mob rule.

What Arkansas' Gov. Faubus has done in calling out the national guard at Little Rock's Central High is not to preserve law and order but to set up a kind of lawless order in defiance of the federal government.

Ironically enough, Faubus has a strikingly liberal record, politically, behind him. More ironic still is the fact that integration is coming to Little Rock, not tomorrow, perhaps, maybe not even the next day but few thinking people deny that the transition to the reality of equal rights under the constitution cannot now be stopped, though it may indeed be retarded by such anachronistic actions as those of Gov. Faubus.

There is another aspect to Faubus' defiance. Whether the governor can be held in contempt of federal court is, for the moment at least, a legal obscurity but he already seems plainly to be in contempt of the American taxpayer.

The guard he called out to flout federal law is itself an arm of the federal government and the $75,000 worth of equipment—by extremely conservative estimate—scattered around the school now was not paid for by just segregationists, or non-segregationists but by the U. S. Treasury.

Vandercook Says:

Soviets Insincere on Arms Talks

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDST.)

THE five-power London disarmament conference, has at last ended its deliberations. The most recent effort to lessen the burden of arms the world bears, and the fears we carry with them, has failed.

It is natural to feel discouragement. There is no reason to feel the deep depression, the butterfly-in-the-midriff alarm which the Russians clearly hope that we will feel. The end of the arms limitation talks leaves the Soviet Union no stronger. Nor does the disarmament deadlock leave the free world any weaker, as a partial "success" might well have done.

Vandercook

The mutually suspicious nations depend today for the keeping of peace on the same protective machinery which existed before the London conference began, on a maintenance of the balance of power. A balance, it should be remembered, that is definitely weighted in the free world's favor.

We now know what it was not hard to guess from the beginning. The Russians came to the London talks with complete insincerity. Their sole purpose, if we should chance to be more gullible than they could really have hoped we would be, was to dicker for some sort of arms cut which would leave the west in a worse military posture and the east in a better one.

Nor, can we be entirely absolved of the sin of less than complete sincerity. Our chief motivation in London seems to have been the saving of money. It was, indeed, the American anxiety to save on civilization's life insurance which, almost to the end, persuaded the USSR that we might, just possibly, reach some agreement which would be to our disadvantage.

As things are, we can surely comfort ourselves that we, and humanity, are far better off simply keeping our powder dry and our defenses and our wits alert than we would have been if we had become involved in a disarmament treaty which no one trusted.

Indeed, grudging disarmament has invariably proved to be more dangerous to man's peace than none at all. Unwilling and suspicious signatories to an arms limitation treaty increase in their distrust of each other. And distrust makes for more wars than are made by the mere possession of the means of war.

We, and our free neighbors, are dealing with a ruthless antagonist. But we have no reason to think that we are faced by a reckless antagonist. Had we achieved the "mutual inspection" on which any disarmament agreement between hostile states would have to rest, no one can doubt that the Communists would have been infinitely more crafty in avoiding that inspection than would have been the more forthright and conscientious western powers.

That evasion might have given Moscow just the false sense of its own cleverness which could have led Russia into the very adventure the Red states must at all costs avoid if their dark creed is to survive. Disarmament, in these tense times, cannot be a serious hope. Realism, in a real world, provides for a clearer beacon by which to steer.

As We See It:

People Warned on Gas Lobby

THE American people have been urged to be alert between the first and second session of the 85th Congress to prevent a sharp increase in gas prices.

Two AFL-CIO legislative representatives made that plea on the AFL-CIO public service program, As We See It, over the American Broadcasting network.

During the last several sessions of Congress, the gas lobby has regularly brought up "a bill which frankly is an attempt to charge consumers of natural gas more money for the use of that very important natural resource," said Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation. "The oil and gas lobby have been behind this bill for some time. It has twice been vetoed.

"This year the bill was again reported favorably by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The Rules Committee gave it a go-ahead signal. It was all set to come on the floor of the House. But those in back of the bill took a poll of the House and discovered there was not a majority for the bill.

"I think the reason was that many people who have listened to this program and other people who saw the danger behind the Harris bill have been communicating with their congressmen. I hope they will keep up these contacts as this is a bill that should not pass during the next session of Congress anymore than in the one just finished."

Hyman Bookbinder, also of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, commenting with Biemiller on the record of the first session of the 85th Congress, rated action on civil rights as the most important accomplishment. He said the bill is "not what we wanted, but it is an advance."

"In the last 10 or 20 years, the judiciary has made progress (on this subject). The executive, under Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower, have made progress. But the Congress—until this year—had failed to make any steps. . . .

"It is our hope that this bill will work effectively. If it does not, we'll be back, along with others, asking for still additional changes in the law."

Biemiller lauded the passage of the atomic energy bill, telling the Atomic Energy Commission to start construction of reactors.

"For too many years the United States has been lagging behind in establishing a peace-time use of atomic energy," he declared. "This is an important step forward because European nations, including the Russians, have been going ahead in this area for years."

Bookbinder said there were "at least two major disappointments in immigration legislation: (1) permanent status for parolees from Hungary, and (2) modification of our rigid national origin quotas by permitting use by other countries of unused quotas."

DEDICATING THE NEW HEADQUARTERS building of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes, AFL-CIO Pres. Meany calls it "the future national home of a great trade union." He pledged that the AFL-CIO will do all in its power to "keep our unions free from government control, company control, Communist control or gangster control."

Street Railway Union Dedicates New Home

By Milton Plumb

The AFL-CIO stands "stronger than ever before for equal rights for all persons in every walk of life," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William P. Schnitzler told the 34th biennial convention of the Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes.

Referring to newspaper reports of recent disturbances, Schnitzler said that he didn't see "any great organized movement trying to turn back the clock of time" but only "a few isolated spots where men have forgotten that they, too, are human beings and would impose upon others that which they would not want done to themselves."

Five hundred delegates, representing the union's 150,000 members, turned out for a convention which marked the union's 65th birthday and was highlighted by the dedication of a new $585,000 headquarters building near the nation's capitol. Over 100 members of the Amalgamated's Ladies Auxiliary also met simultaneously in a separate convention.

Meany Lauds Union

Speaking at the dedication ceremonies, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany praised the union as "one of the real, solid, substantial old unions that has made its contribution to the building of the free trade union movement."

Meany lashed out hard at labor racketeering (see separate story on Page 1) and said that one of the basic principles of the labor movement is that "we cannot profit at the expense of our neighbors."

"Labor's strength," he continued, "lies in the fact that as we profit, we also build the standards of our neighbors and of the country as a whole.

Amalgamated Pres. A. L. Spradling, addressing Meany and the other officers of the AFL-CIO, pledged that "this organization is one that is standing solidly behind them, in their endeavor to rid the great trade union movement of this great country of the obnoxious few."

"Our members need not look to any other organization to find an example of honest, dedicated and effective trade unionism," he said. "Let us see to it that they may continue to point to us as such an example in the years ahead."

Spradling reported that the union had gained 21,737 new members during the past two years "in the face of great difficulties." He also noted gains with regard to wages, hours vacations, old age and disability pension plans.

Net Worth Increases

Sec.-Treas. O. J. Mischo reported that the union's net worth had increased by more than $500,000 during the two-year period ending June 30, 1957, when it stood at a total of $11,868,803.

The new headquarters of the union is a modern, two-story structure faced with white Cherokee Georgia marble and Moosabeck Vermont granite. Instead of conventional windows, the entire facade of the upper story is of glass, in front of which are vertical aluminum louvers which move automatically with the sun to protect the interior from its rays.

Woodworkers Advocate Shorter Workweek to Stem Unemployment

Portland, Ore.—A shorter workweek to allay the increasingly serious unemployment problem in the industry was advocated by Pres. Al F. Hartung to the 370 delegates to the Woodworkers 20th annual convention. "We must not wait until millions become unemployed before we find the time or courage to sit down and work out ways and means to distribute our working time and wealth to all of the people," the IWA head said.

Strive for Merger

The delegates made it clear that the IWA will continue to strive for a merger uniting all workers in the woodworking and allied industries into a single union.

They adopted a resolution to that effect, reaffirming a traditional IWA policy.

"Such policy must be brought about while at the same time protecting the democratic principles on which the IWA was founded," the resolution said. It was submitted by the union's Columbia River District Council.

Earlier, the convention heard Paul Phillips, president of the newly merged United Papermakers and Paperworkers Union, urge unity among woodworking and paper industry employes.

"The day will surely come when we shall see brotherhood instead of hatred, cooperation instead of conflict and unity instead of division," he told the applauding delegates.

Phillips said the merger of the Papermakers and Paperworkers into a new union is a success.

He added:

"The job will not be complete until we achieve complete labor unity among all the employes in the paper industry and the woodworking industry of the United States and Canada."

Kick Out Offenders

At the opening session, Hartung called on members of corrupt unions to kick out their leaders.

He stated:

"I say to those rank and file members in the unions where corruption exists: Where are your guts? "What are you afraid of? "Why don't you attend your meetings and kick them out?"

Hartung, who helped found the IWA 20 years ago, said Pres. George Meany of the AFL-CIO "has not only spoken out against crooks, gangsters and racketeers in labor, but is doing something about it."

"I am sure the membership of the IWA is in support of the officers and executive council of the AFL-CIO in that policy of cleaning out those who may be responsible for corruption in the labor movement."

Hartung charged that the McClellan committee of the Senate, which is investigating labor racketeering, is "handling with kid gloves corruption by management."

U.S. Paying Dearly

The Woodworkers' president charged that America is "paying dearly" for "confused and self-defeating policies" of the Eisenhower Administration.

He said the Administration "has heaped fast tax writeoffs and other unwarranted benefits on big business and these have helped accelerate the price-inflating investment boom."

"Worst of all," said Hartung, "the tight-money, high interest rate policy is curtailing both business and consumption demands and thus undermines the already waning boom."

"That this is the purpose of the (Eisenhower) Administration can no longer be doubted," he said.

A proposed revision of the union's structure calls for consolidation of the present 13 district councils into five regions.

It was presented to the convention in a report by E. W. Kenney, IWA director of research and education.

Following Kenney's report, the IWA executive board presented to the delegates a recommendation that the convention adopt in principle the proposed change.

Kenney contended the present system of district councils is inefficient, costly and outmoded. A regional setup would serve the membership better, he believes.

Stereotypers to Press For Master Contract

Toronto—The Intl. Stereotypers and Typographers union, bankrupt when it last met here 36 years ago, has endorsed a union pension system and decided to more than triple its defense fund, to bring it up to $500,000.

The 15,000-member union, holding its 54th annual convention in the Royal York hotel here, also indicated it may press for a master contract in all Canadian and American newspapers.

Endorse Pension

Delegates overwhelmingly endorsed the motion providing a maximum monthly pension of $12.

And they favored boosting the defense fund to the $500,000 figure. Previous fund was $150,000. Both proposals require a referendum vote.

The pension committee admitted the $12 was low but said it was a start.

Michael J. Casey, delegate from Boston, said it made better sense to take increased wages from employers and operate a union pension fund than to accept lower wages and package settlements.

It was Casey, representing Electrotypers Local 11, who recalled the 1921 meeting here.

"We have risen from a bankrupt union to a highly successful organization, with over $1,500,000," he said.

Discussing the defense fund, Pres. James Sampson of Chicago said the union has spent a lot of money in recent years—not all of it on its own strikes.

He said two strikes by Mailers Union members resulted in lockouts and noted the union had its own strike in Philadelphia.

Act on Registrations

The convention decided to urge special committees on registration to get out the vote in local, state and national elections.

It also ordered all apprentices to attend at least 50 percent of local union meetings.

Two Unions Score Strike Victories

Chicago—Two AFL-CIO unions, Machinists and Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, have ended long strikes with victories.

Nine hundred IAM members returned to work at the Goss Printing Press Co. after a 34-day strike under an agreement giving 11 cents an hour now and an additional 2 percent in January which will produce another 5.5 cents for skilled machinists.

An 86-day strike at the Pure Oil Co. by 500 OCAW members in nearby Lemont, Ill., ended with a one-year contract giving a 6 percent wage boost retroactive to May 1. The union also won time and a half for holiday work and a paid vacation of four weeks for those with 20 years' service.

Illinois Federation Stresses 3-Point Labor Program

Chicago—The 2,100 delegates to the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention were urged in speeches and resolutions to increase community services, heighten political activity, and work harder to tell union members and the general public labor's story.

State Federation Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom in his address to the 75th convention reported labor had a good legislative year in the 1957 session of the Illinois General Assembly. He added:

"There is no bad legislation on the statute books of Illinois. Enemies of labor, however, introduced four proposals that were thoroughly bad in the last legislative session but we defeated all four of them."

Soderstrom reported that more than half of the 43 bills introduced by the federation were made law by the Assembly.

Douglas Lauds Meany

Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) told the delegates he was confident that the state's labor movement would support AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany rather than the "discredited practioners of union power politics."

He praised the work of the McClellan committee, and referring to his own investigation of pension and welfare funds he said, "We should neither exaggerate nor minimize the extent of the rottenness." He held that the "best remedy is full and truthful disclosure of the finances of these funds, and not only the 10 percent of the funds managed by unions but also the 90 percent managed by employers."

Labor Sec. Mitchell predicted a shortage of workers through 1956.

"The shortage of workers will get worse unless we begin now to improve individual training and capability all along the line," he said. Mitchell urged local labor unions to work with management in determining future skill needs of local industry.

Resolutions Adopted

Among the resolutions adopted were:

A protest of the state's new personnel code's failure to set adequate wage levels and a 40-hour maximum work-week.

A call to provide unemployment compensation coverage and health and welfare benefits for state employes.

A plea that employers be held responsible for atomic radiation injuries to workers for 15 years after exposure.

Approval of the AFL-CIO program on civil rights.

Approval of the actions of Meany and the Ethical Practices Committee.

British Trades Unions Veto 'Wage Restraint' Appeal

Blackpool, England—British unions have made it clear they will strike if they must to win wage increases as long as the Conservative government pursues inflationary policies which undermine workers' living standards.

Some 1,000 delegates to the 89th annual meeting of the 8.3 million-member Trades Union Congress voted without objection to reject the government's appeal to unions for "wage restraint." The combined resolution backed by a powerful lineup of unions pledged the movement, "while prices and profits remain uncontrolled, to take such steps, industrially, as will ensure that wages keep pace with rising costs."

Strikes Last Resort

This was spelled out as meaning negotiation first, arbitration if necessary, strikes as a last resort.

In other actions, the TUC: demanded immediate hikes in pensions; endorsed the European common market idea if it has full employment guarantees and began a build-up to fight for the 40-hour week.

The delegates also rejected a move to streamline the union movement through wholesale mergers; backed the Labor Party's "shares-in-industry" approach, but only as an "adjunct" to further nationalization; urged an end to nuclear tests and urged fuller support of the Daily Herald by unionists and labor voters. The congress went into private session for the union streamlining and Herald actions.

On pensions, the TUC took what was described by its top expert as a "fundamental" departure from its historic position. The delegates welcomed "in general principle" the Labor Party's new superannuation idea. This would change the present flat-rate pension system to a contributory plan with pensions related to past earnings.

Sir Alfred Roberts, member of the TUC General Council and chairman of its social insurance subcommittee, told the congress this new approach would furnish the financial means to provide comfort, not merely subsistence, to the aged. He noted a million old-age pensioners were now also drawing national assistance payments.

But, while the "national scandal" of less - than - subsistence pensions gripped the delegates in an emotional way more than any other issue, the publicity spotlight focused on the TUC's attitude toward the government's appeal for "wage restraint."

The temper was set by the opening address of Sir Tom Williamson, secretary of the 800,000 - member General and Municipal Workers Union and president of the TUC for the past year.

Muffed Chance

Williamson accused the Tory government of muffing a chance for stability when it cut food subsidies, increased purchase taxes, removed controls and boosted interest rates. The government's deliberate policies pushed inflation when the line could have been held through falling import prices, he added.

Williamson attacked the government's so-called independent council on incomes, prices and productivity. Investment has been omitted, Williamson emphasized.

"We need a high level of investment and we need it in the right places. We need machine tools more than pin tables and good roads more than roadhouses," he declared.

Frank Cousins, who succeeded the late Arthur Deakin as head of the powerful 1,264,000-member Transport and General Workers Union, moved the resolution condemning the government for not dealing effectively with the prices and profits problem.

Cousins said he called attention to rising prices at last year's convention. The government later talked of a "price plateau" while prices continued upward.

Profits likewise continued upward. In 1956, Cousins said, dividend issues went up by 6.5 percent while wages rose by 5.5 percent.

The part of the resolution warning that industrial steps would be taken had created speculation in the press. Cousins said it means preserving workers living standards through negotiation and, if necessary, through arbitration.

Reserve Rights

"But it also means," he declared, "that we reserve our right to withdraw our labor if that is the only way to get justice."

Strikes are not wanted nor are they the best way of settling problems, Cousins continued, but it should be made clear "we are not bluffing."

Cousins, like speakers after him, emphasized the union movement was not taking this position in an effort to topple the government.

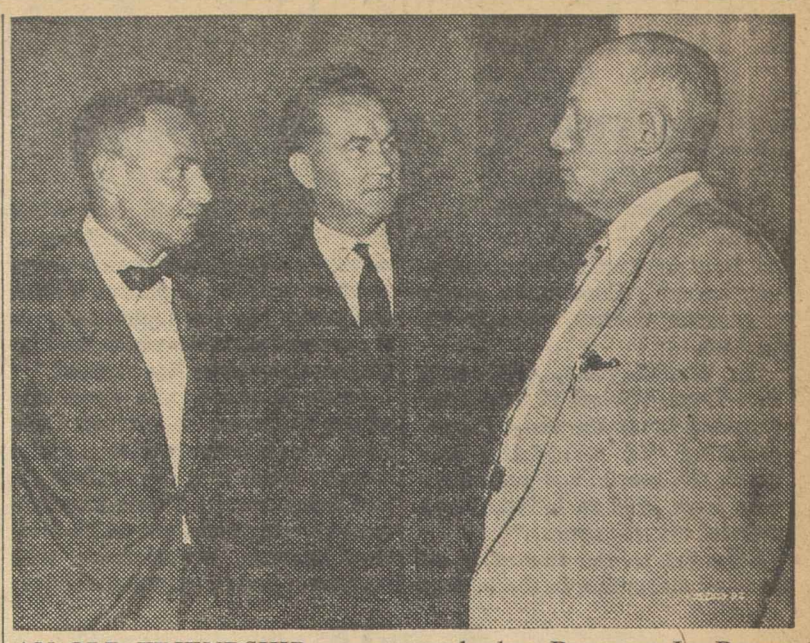
"We have never challenged its right to be the government of the country and I do not think it should challenge our right to be the trade union movement," he said.

Cousins also assailed the government's three-man council. He said unions would follow the traditional pattern of negotiating without government interference.

Earlier in the Congress, the delegates voted a target of $1.4 million over the next three years to aid weaker unions abroad and help build free unions in less developed areas.

Charles Millard, a Canadian Steelworker leader serving as director of organization, Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, outlined the principles followed by the ICFTU in helping weaker unions.

On other points: the council was given for its study a resolution expressing concern that public confidence in private conversations might be undermined unless wiretapping was confined only to top security cases and lawbreaking offenses. Another resolution called for such security procedure safeguards as specific charges and the right of union or legal counsel for the accused.



AN OLD FRIENDSHIP was renewed when Raymond Le Bourre (center), secretary of the Force Ouvriere and head of the French Federation of Variety Artists, dropped in at AFL-CIO headquarters for a chat with Pres. George Meany (right). He was accompanied by Leon Dale (left) of the Dept. of Labor, and is in this country to confer with unions in the entertainment field about the problem created by the practice of some American movie companies of hiring members of Communist unions for films made in France.

UN Scores Russian Tyranny in Hungary

(Continued from Page 1)

are that there are today 68,000 Soviet troops not counting air force contingents, as compared to only 25,000 last September before the revolution. The Kadar regime said it favored Soviet troops remaining in Hungary.

Promise: No reprisals against Hungarian freedom fighters.

Violation: Continued persecution of workers as well as other segments of the population, according to reports in the Hungarian press. The entire population of the town of Lenti, with a population of 2,370, was indicted for taking part in the revolution, according to a Hungarian newspaper. The U.S. delegation submitted a list of 1,768 individuals, each identified by name, against whom the Hungarian regime has taken punitive action between Nov. 1956 and Aug. 1957 ranging from execution to imprisonment.

Promise: Establishment of a multi-party system.

Violation: May 27, the Minister of the Interior, said publicly that attempts to restore other parties were "reactionary" and that a multi-party system "doesn't serve the interests of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Promise: Democratic elections to be instituted.

Violation: Janos Kadar, the Soviet puppet premier of Hungary, told the country May 9 that "in our present position it would not be correct if we expended our time and strength in parliamentary elections." The National Assembly thereupon re-elected itself for another two years.

Promise: The right to strike.

Violation: Decrees No. 2 and No. 4 of 1957 by the Hungarian regime establishes the death penalty for inciting to strike or advocating a strike in any shop with more than 100 workers.

Promise: Stopping Soviet plunder of Hungarian resources and publication of all trade agreements with the USSR.

Violation: On June 16, 1957, Decree 34 classified as state secrets all data about trade negotiations between Hungary and other countries.

Promise: Freedom of religion and specifically affirming the privilege of religious instruction in schools.

Violation: Jan. 29, a decree was promulgated permitting attendance at religious classes only for children who had been enrolled in such classes at the beginning of the school year. But the beginning of the school year was before the Hungarian Revolution in Oct. 1956 when religious instruction restrictions were in force so that the decree, said Ambassador Lodge, "took away with one hand what had been given with the other."

The debate revolved around the two volume UN report on Hungary which had been submitted last June by a five-man commission consisting of representatives of Australia, Denmark, Tunisia, Ceylon and Uruguay. The committee's findings were unanimous that the Soviet Union had forcibly overthrown the legal democratic government of Hungary last November.

Soviet and satellite speakers denounced the committee, terming its existence illegal, and its report based on the "lies of traitors." But the UN Assembly upheld its commission's findings which were:

1—Russia violated the UN charter by depriving the Hungarian people of their political independence.

2—The present Hungarian regime was imposed by armed Soviet intervention.

3—Russia has carried out mass deportations of Hungarian citizens behind the iron curtain.

4—The present regime in Hungary has violated human rights guaranteed by the peace treaty with Hungary.

Kadar Spokesman Fast Change Artist

United Nations, N.Y.—The Kadar regime's spokesman at the United Nations session on Hungary is a man named Peter Mod.

In his UN speech, he called the armed revolt of October 1956 by the Hungarian people a "counter revolutionary insurrection" against the legitimate government of Hungary aimed at restoration of "Fascism" and that the revolt had been organized by "Fascist" exiles.

This same Peter Mod was chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry during the revolt. This committee declared in two statements issued Oct. 30 and Nov. 1, according to the official UN report on Hungary, that the committee identified itself with the "Hungarian liberation" and condemned "the unwarranted interference of Soviet troops and the bloodbath of the state security authorities." It demanded that "the Soviet troops should be withdrawn immediately from the country's territory."

Postal and Civil Service Unions Denounce Ike's Veto of Pay Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

"We have lost the skirmish—but we have not lost the war," he predicted. "From the depths of adversity we will emerge victorious."

Pres. James A. Campbell of the Federation of Government Employes called the veto "misguided and unwarranted."

Disputing each of the President's reasons for his veto, Campbell urged the President to negotiate directly at least once with representatives of civil service employes on the pay raise issue.

"Is this too much to ask from the top boss of two million employes?" he asked. "I don't think so. And I don't see any other means of getting the facts to Pres. Eisenhower."

Pres. J. Cline House of the Post Office Clerks, declaring that he was "bitterly disappointed," charged that Eisenhower's third veto of a postal pay hike in four years "has caused more damage to morale and service in the Post Office than anything that has happened in the past 50 years."

Pointing out that more than 50 percent of the NFPOC members had already been "forced" to take "outside jobs" in addition to a full day's work in the post office to keep "anywhere near even" with the rising cost of living, House warned that "this kind of thing is not good for the postal service."

Pres. Paul A. Nagle of the Postal Transport Assn. said the veto "has shattered the spirit of the nation's half-million postal workers."

"The President's behavior in this matter is consistent with his hands-off attitude toward big business," Nagle declared. "Although ostensibly concerned with the threat of inflation, he continues to be silent on the subject of fast tax write-offs, which will have cost the government an estimated $5.6 billion in lost revenue by next June 30."

Called Crushing Blow

The Government Employes' Council's operations director, Thomas G. Walters, also called the President's action "a crushing blow to all federal and postal employes."

He said that during the 17 years he has worked in support of legislation to aid federal and postal employes, "I know of no year that we have obtained less, worked harder and longer hours than the first eight months of 1957.

"I believe, however, that the officers, delegates, members and employes of the GEC have more friends in the Congress today than at anytime since the Council was officially organized in 1945."

Walters quoted members of Congress as predicting that the veto "would expedite passage of salary bills in the second session."

Gains Noted By Asbestos Union Leaders

New Orleans—A substantial increase in membership and sound financial picture was reported to the 19th quinquennial convention of the Asbestos Workers.

Pres. Carlton W. Sickles was re-elected with Sec.-Treas. John W. Hoff and incumbent members of the executive board. Three vacancies on the board were filled by the election of Malcolm Detless, Detroit; Andrew Haas, Philadelphia, and Michael Nicols, Toronto.

An attempt to increase the per capita tax was defeated by vote of the 237 delegates. Sickles and other officers spoke against the proposition.

A number of changes were made in the union's constitution and by-laws and a total of 36 resolutions, many of them dealing with constitutional revisions, were acted upon.

Election of Corrupt Leaders Means Ouster, Says Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

"We want to keep our unions free from government control, company control, Communist control or gangster control," Meany emphasized.

In Washington, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler pounded home the same theme, declaring "we will defeat and break the crooks and racketeers who have tried to infiltrate and subvert our movement."

Referring to the mounting evidence of corruption in the business world, Schnitzler said that while this evidence places the problem of corruption in the trade union movement in proper perspective it does not justify "in the slightest degree the corrupt practices which the McClellan Committee has exposed."

Hoffa is seeking the presidency of the Teamsters to succeed Dave Beck, who is not a candidate. Hoffa recently spent four days before the McClellan special Senate Committee answering questions on his business interests, acquaintance with racketeers and the creation of bogus

The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Commtitee has drafted charges on Hoffa based primarily on the evidence turned up by the McClellan Committee.

NAM Challenged

Meany told the mayors conference "we are going to see to it that unions that elect corrupt officials after their corruption has been exposed are going to seek elsewhere for companionship. They are not going to be in the family of organized labor."

Meany called on the National Association of Manufacturers to form an ethical practices committee as the AFL-CIO has done and set up codes to help eliminate corruption and racketeering in the business world.

In his speech to the Street and Electric Railway workers convention Schnitzler said the AFL-CIO's ethical practices codes in effect "codify the unwritten law of the trade union movement" that there is nothing "elastic" about honesty.

The loose morality of the market place has become an accepted standard of life in America but it has no place in the trade union movement, Schnitzler declared.

"We don't want the guy who extorts from an employer, or who sells out his own members, or who consorts with racketeers, or who dips into the union treasury.

"And what's more, we are in the process of ridding ourselves of all this vermin that has infected the trade union movement."

"Community Problem"

Meany emphasized that "racketeering is a community problem . . . a social evil that hasn't anything to do with trade unions except that they (racketeers) just happen to use trade unions if that's convenient."

Too many employers, he added, feel that the solution is to "punish the victims" by enactment of anti-labor legislation, especially "right-to-work" statutes that would help the racketeer and hamper and destroy the trade union movement.

TEAMSTER Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa (left) shown entering AFL-CIO headquarters, spent several hours before the Ethical Practices Committee. He returned for an afternoon session "as an individual" and presented a statement in his own behalf. The committee will submit a report on the Teamsters union to a special meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in New York, Sept. 24.

Swanson Is 'Removed' By Operating Engineers

Pres. William E. Maloney of the Operating Engineers announced the union's executive board had ordered Victor S. Swanson, IUOE sixth vice president, "permanently removed" from that office and as business manager of Local 3 in San Francisco. The board, he said, also filled two vacancies.

Maloney said the action was taken after three days of secret hearings on charges involving real estate operations in Stockton, Calif. Swanson was also barred from any other office in the union for five years.

Charges against Swanson were brought by IUOE Intl. Rep. Thomas Moore and two other unidentified union members. No details of the charges against Swanson were made public but Local 3 was ordered "to take steps necessary to recover such funds and property to which the local union may be legally entitled."

Declares Innocence

Swanson made no comment beyond stating he was "convinced time and events will prove my complete innocence and the infamy behind the action taken against me."

Already seated on the board which heard the charges against Swanson was Sec.-Treas. Joseph J. Delaney, president and business manager of Local 15 in New York. Delaney has been named earlier to succeed Sec.-Treas. Charles B. Gramling, Sr., 79, who died recently in a Washington hospital after a heart attack.

New Officers Named

The board at that time named Newell J. Carman, San Francisco, a vice president, and Leo Buchinski, University City, Mo., a trustee.

Following disposition of the Swanson case the board named Hunter P. Wharton, Pittsburgh, as tenth vice president, and Paul O. Larson, St. Paul, Minn., as a trustee. Wharton has been an IUOE member 31 years.

Gramling, late secretary-treasurer, was buried in his native Atlanta, Ga., where he had been chief engineer of the municipal water system. He came to Washington in 1951.

In a telegram to Maloney, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler expressed sorrow at Gramling's death. Teamster locals in New York City. Hoffa pleaded inability to remember most of the pertinent facts.

Four in Race to Head Teamsters Union

Rep. John F. Shelley (D-Calif.) has entered the race for presidency of the Teamsters at the union's convention Sept. 30 in Miami Beach.

Shelley, president of the California Federation of Labor from 1947 to 1950, is a longtime member of the Teamsters. He headed the San Francisco Labor Council for 11 years. Elected to the California state senate for two terms, he won election to Congress in 1949 and has been re-elected since.

Formal announcement of his candidacy was made in Seattle at the meeting of the Western Conference of Teamsters where delegates from 11 states heard him and other candidates for the post to be vacated by Teamster Pres. Dave Beck.

The conference withheld endorsement of any candidate and decided instead to leave the matter of support to the various locals.

Teamster Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa of Detroit, an early candidate for the post, maintained to reporters he has the votes to win election on the first ballot. His appearance before the McClellan Committee and evidence of a tie-up with convicted racketeer John Dio has "changed nothing," Hoffa said.

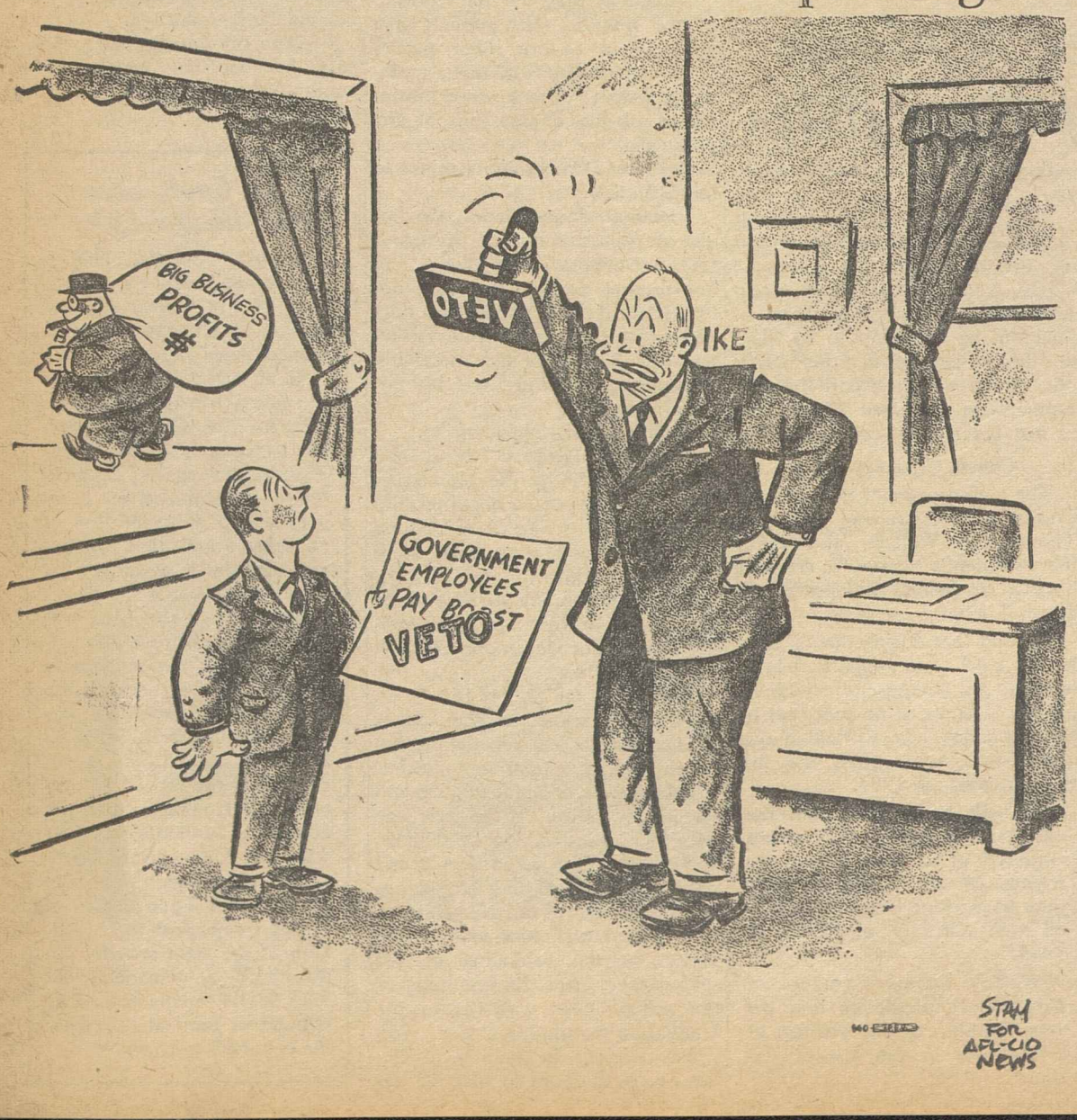
The other candidates are Vice Pres. Thomas J. Hickey of New York, head of Local 807, and Sec.-Treas. Thomas J. Haggerty of Chicago Milk Drivers Local 753.

The three contenders left Seattle promising to keep in touch with each other "every other day" on progress of their "stop-Hoffa drive."

Meanwhile, the five-man committee established by the Teamsters to investigate the six New York City bogus locals set up by Dio announced it had retained lawyers to help with the probe. The locals figured in the McClellan hearings and are part of the complaint against the Teamsters made by the AFL-CIO and now under study by the Ethical Practices Committee.

9-14-57

'We Have to Cut Consumer Spending'



Teen-Agers Vote Unions Necessary

Tomorrow's wage earners, the teenagers of today, are overwhelmingly in favor of the U.S. trade union movement.

A nationwide survey by the Gilbert Youth Research Organization showed that youth is highly favorable to the ideals and principles of labor unions although critical of some of their practices.

At least 93 percent of the boys and 92 percent of the girls gave an overwhelming yes when asked if they thought unions are necessary. Labor's popularity slipped a little when the survey group was asked if they themselves would join a union.

Eighty percent of the boys say they would and 75 percent of the girls concurred, according to the statistics published in the New York Journal-American.

Boulware 'Kicked Upstairs' by GE

New York—Lemuel Boulware, General Electric's vice president in charge of employe and public relations and a big name in the anti-union trade, has been shoved aside or kicked upstairs.

Boulware, three years short of 65—the company's retirement age for officers—keeps his vice presidency, but he was relieved of the personnel and public relations post.

He is succeeded by John S. Parker, 39, another GE vice president. The company explained that during the three years before Boulware formally retires, Parker will be able to get the benefit of Boulware's advice and experience.

Boulware's technique centered on a policy of "keeping the union in its place"—as narrow and small a place as possible—and of bypassing the union in every way the law permits.

As a result, relations between the company and the principal union of the GE production workers—the Electrical Radio & Machine Workers—were usually stormy and bitter.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, September 21, 1957

No. 38

Ethics Report Condemns Corrupt Teamster Leaders

CHEERS AND BOOS for those who respected or crossed picket lines of the Communication Workers came from these girls who work as long distance operators in New York's long lines building. The girls refused to work when building was picketed by CWA members on strike against Western Electric, manufacturing arm of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. (See story page 3.)

Committee Attacks Failure to Clean Up

By Henry C. Fleisher

The AFL-CIO Executive Council meets Sept. 24 to consider a sharply critical 14,000-word report from the Ethical Practices Committee, which has found the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters "dominated or substantially influenced by corrupt influences."

The report, which was presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on Sept. 16, and to the Teamsters the same day, concludes that the Teamsters' Union "does not meet the standards for ethical union practices set forth in the AFL-CIO constitution."

The unanimous findings of the five-man AFL-CIO committee constituted one of the strongest condemnations of practices by labor officials in the nation's trade union history.

Teamster Pres. Dave Beck and Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa received the most severe criticism.

Hoffa, a front-running candidate for president of the union to succeed Beck, was severely criticized for his "close relationship" with New York racketeer Johnny Dio.

The committee charged that "the list of many of Hoffa's proteges and friends reads like a rogue's gallery. The arrest records of these people cover everything from highway robbery to murder.

"We do not accept Hoffa's explanation that these associations were an attempt to rehabilitate juvenile delinquents . . . we do not think it a proper function of a union to serve as a haven for questionable characters. . . .

Dereliction of Duty Charged

"The plain fact is that Vice Pres. Hoffa, by his associations, cast a cloak of respectability over such individuals in labor circles, thus permitting them to continue and expand their nefarious activities to the detriment of organized labor."

The report said that Hoffa, with his long experience, could not have been "taken in" by Dio and must have known Dio's unsavory "character, reputation and tactics."

Vice Presidents Frank Brewster and Sidney Brennan, the latter who has been convicted of accepting bribes in connection with strikebreaking, received sharply critical comment. So did a number of local officials.

The Teamsters' general executive board and Beck were accused of "dereliction of duty" for failure or refusal to clean up the situation inside the union.

"It is this failure to act, even more than the actual instance of corruption, which shows the domination of this union by unhealthy influences," the Ethical Practices Committee said.

Committee reports on the Bakery and Confectionery Workers and on the United Textile Workers were also presented to Meany on Sept. 16 and forwarded to the unions involved. The reports,

(Continued on Page 10)

Meany Bids Labor 'Follow UN Proceedings Closely'

By Arnold Beichman

United Nations, N. Y.—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called upon American labor to follow the proceedings of the United Nations General Assembly "in order better to understand the nature of the world crisis which confronts the free world." With the opening of the twelfth session of the General Assembly, Meany in a statement to the AFL-CIO News listed three areas of major concern to the free trade union movement:

1—To insure compliance by totalitarian countries with UN resolutions, particularly with the one "concerning Russian suppression of the national independence and democratic liberties of the Hungarian people."

2—"The burdensome costs of armaments, burdensome yet essential in the face of the perennial danger of totalitarian aggression of which Hungary is only the latest victim."

3—Self-determination "for those peoples who enjoy the dubious blessings of a so-called enlightened colonialism."

In a major policy speech, Sec. of State John Foster Dulles called on the UN to exert its full influence to end Soviet efforts to dominate the Middle East, even though the UN "may not be able by any material power it can muster to tranquilize the scene."

Cites Soviet Violations

Russia's actions in the Middle East, he charged, violate a General Assembly resolution of 1945 urging all countries to refrain from acts or threats aimed at impairing the integrity of any other nation. Soviet arms shipments to Syria he called "risky business" and "a growing military danger to Turkey when considered in relation to Russia's military buildup on Turkey's other border.

Meany stressed in his statement that he had "faith in the UN, otherwise I could not have, in good conscience, accepted the appointment by Pres. Eisenhower as a delegate to the United Nations."

"It is because we hope," he said, "that the United Nations can become the instrumentality of the collective conscience of free mankind that we must dedicate ourselves to ensuring the widest possible support for the ideals and the aspirations of the UN."

Meany will serve as the U.S. member of the Social Humanitarian and Cultural Committee known in UN parlance as the "third committee." It is one of the the most important sub-groups of the assembly since it deals with human rights questions such as forced labor.

The opening session of the Assembly followed the overwhelming vote of condemnation of the Soviet Union for its aggression against Hungary last winter. Passage of this resolution was the final act of the outgoing eleventh session of the assembly and it passed by a vote of 60-to-10 with 10 abstentions and one absent, the Union of South Africa.

Anti-Soviet feeling on the Hungarian issue was so strong that even Middle East countries like Egypt and Syria, which are amicably disposed to the Soviet Union abstained rather than vote against the condemnation of Moscow.

Despite so-called "independence"

(Continued on Page 12)

Irene Dunne Other U.S. Unionist in UN

United Nations, N. Y.—The only other union member of the U.S. delegation is a beautiful lady whose face must be known to millions and millions of movie-goers. She is Irene Dunne, Hollywood film star, who excites whispers and stares wherever she goes in the halls of the United Nations.

Miss Dunne is a veteran member of the Screen Actors Guild. She isn't making as many films as she once did, but in reply to a question whether she was still a Guild member, she said with a pleasant what-do-you-think voice, "Why, of course. I'm a fully paid-up member."

Reuther Presses Ike For Price Hearings

Detroit—Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther has urged the Administration to reconsider its rejection of his request that the President's economic advisers hold public hearings on his anti-inflation proposal that automobile manufacturers cut prices on 1958 models.

Reuther told Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell that there had apparently been a "misunderstanding" by the Administration of the nature of his request.

Mitchell had written Reuther expressing the President's thanks for his suggestion, but adding that the Administration did not want to intervene in matters involving collective bargaining.

"The President again wishes to stress his hope that parties to all labor-management negotiations will be aware of the great stake that the public has in the agreements they reach," Mitchell declared.

Reuther's reply said his sugges-

(Continued on Page 2)

One Great Milestone:

Meany Calls Record Of Congress 'Mixed'

Enactment of the civil rights bill earned the first session of the 85th Congress "a place in history," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said, but otherwise the record was mixed."

He called on the next session, beginning in January, to pass bills covering "vital unfinished business" and to correct "serious shortcomings" in housing, immigration, atomic energy and mutual security measures approved in the first session.

Meany said in a signed editorial in the AFL-CIO American Federationist that foremost among the vital new measures should be a "comprehensive federal aid-to-education program."

School Needs 'Desperate'

The country needs new schools, improved standards for teachers, increased facilities for higher education and scientific education, he declared, and the needs are now "desperate."

He said also it was "difficult to find an excuse" for failure of the first session to act in the fields of minimum-wage coverage, aid to depressed areas, tax relief for low-income and middle-income families and protection of employe health and welfare plans.

"Congress should act promptly on these measures in January," he urged.

Acted 'Courageously'

On the "plus side of the ledger," Meany wrote, Congress acted "courageously" in passing pay increases for government workers despite Pres. Eisenhower's threat to veto such bills.

The President carried out his threat, Meany acknowledged, and it is, therefore, "incumbent on Congress to re-enact the pay measures early enough in the next session" to allow time to override a second veto.

Meany said the right-to-vote bill passed by Congress necessarily consumed much time and that other legislation, therefore, was understandably delayed.

"The new law does not go as far as the AFL-CIO advocated," he said, "but it does constitute a great milestone of progress" and Congress deserves at the very least "a vote of thanks for breaking the blockade" that for 82 years previously had halted civil rights legislation.

Meany remarked that Pres Eisenhower's reproofs to Congress for failing to pass certain measures were "not fair" when the White House itself had given only "token" support to bills he formally recommended.

Machinists Criticize U. S. Labor Policy

Criticizing the government's present labor relations practices, the 26th biennial convention of Machinists District 44 has voted overwhelmingly to support legislation guaranteeing federal employes the right to organize and bargain collectively.

Delegates from 67 local lodges, representing IAM members employed by the federal government in all parts of the continental U.S., Alaska, Hawaii and the Panama Canal Zone, hammered out the district's policy objectives for the next two years at a week-long meeting here.

In stressing the need for legislation to secure union recognition and establish true collective bargaining, with arbitration provisions for federal workers' unions, representatives of local lodges pointed out that such organizations now function only under permissive regulation rather than by virtue of legal mandate.

Operations Dir. Thomas G. Walters of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, stressed the "unfriendliness" of the Eisenhower Administration to organized labor.

The convention also called for modification of the Hatch Act to allow full participation of federal workers in local and national elections.

Other resolutions called for retirement after 30 years' service, with full annuity; extension of the provisions of the federal wage and hour law to all civilian type businesses conducted by concessionaires or contractors on government property.

Missed Signals!

Reuther Presses Ike For Price Hearings

(Continued from Page 1)

tion had nothing to do with collective bargaining. Rather, in proposing a fact finding procedure, Reuther said, "we were seeking a practical means of implementing the President's call for restraint and responsibility in our economic life."

"Your letter gives the impression," Reuther declared, "that the Administration considers the setting of prices of industrial products a proper subject for collective bargaining. Industry, and the automobile industry in particular, takes strong exception to this concept and we have long since agreed that the setting of prices is an exclusive prerogative of management."

In the current debate over his proposal, he continued, the union does not challenge this managment prerogative, and has pointed out that, in turn, it is the exclusive right, of union members to determine their collective bargaining demands to be presented in contract negotiations.

"We do believe, however, that both management and labor have a civic responsibility to exercise their respective prerogatives in a manner consistent with the best interests of the American consumer," Reuther added.

Rejected by Companies

In making his proposal to the automobile industry's Big Three, Reuther said that if the manufacturers would make the price cuts, the UAW in return would frame its 1958 collective bargaining demands in relation to the financial position of the companies after such cuts had been made. All of the companies rejected his proposal and indicated that there will be price increases on 1958 cars.

Reuther said that in suggesting that the Administration call in the auto corporations and the union to discuss the proposal, it believed that it was proposing a kind of procedure already being followed by the Administration.

"We feel that this voluntary procedure is in the best traditions of a free society," Reuther said. "Public fact finding in which all sides have an opportunity to testify and to submit to examination is one of the effective and proven voluntary tools available under our free economic system to encourage voluntary action consistent with the broad public interest."

Mitchell, in turning down Reuther's request for such a review, wrote that, "to call a meeting of representatives of the automobile companies and the UAW as you suggest would tend to interject the government directly into matters which ultimately must be solved by collective bargaining."

NAM Blames Labor, Taxes for Inflation

New York—The National Association of Manufacturers has entered the wage-price-profit controversy by charging that rising labor costs and high taxes — not profits—are the cause of "the current inflationary push."

A new NAM publication entitled Wages, Prices, Profits . . . and Inflation, asserts that "profit margins on sales have suffered, just as the American consumer has suffered, from the power of monopolistic unions to exact wage gains unrelated to productivity."

An AFL-CIO economist said that profit margins on sales are a poor index to profits. He pointed out that corporation profits after taxes are now at a near record annual rate of $21.5 billion and that dividends, which have risen every year since 1952 are at an all time high of 12.5 percent.

The present annual rate of return on stockholders' investment for all corporations is 11.9 percent, down only slightly from the record 12.5 percent in 1956.

Meany Presented St. Regis Award

San Francisco, Calif. — AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was presented with the first St. John Francis Regis Award of the University of San Francisco's Labor-Management School at a dinner marking the school's 10th anniversary.

Meany was unable to be present because of his duties as a member of the U. S. delegation to the United Nations' General Assembly. The honor was received for him by Sec.-Treas. C. J. Haggerty of the California Federation of Labor.

In a telegram to the dinner, the AFL-CIO president expressed appreciation of the award and congratulated Very Rev. John F. X. Connolly, president of the university on the "enviable" record of the labor-management school in its pioneering work of "advancing labor and industrial relations on the Pacific Coast."

Wages-Prices Pamphlet Available from AFL-CIO

What causes inflation?

What causes high prices?

What promotes higher living standards?

These questions are answered in a new AFL-CIO pamphlet entitled Wages and Prices, now available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications.

"High wages coupled with high productivity produce prosperity—not inflation," the publication declared. "The people who 'blame labor,' with the argument that wages inevitably cause price increases, are barking up the wrong economic tree."

Pointing out that high, rising wages have helped build national prosperity since the beginning of the American industrial system, the leaflet said that, despite rising prices, the average worker has achieved a solid gain in buying power and better living conditions. Between 1939 and 1956, the buying power of the average weekly wage for factory workers rose 72 percent.

"The amazing productivity and efficiency of American industry and labor made that progress possible," it said.

"America's wage and salary earners, who are more productive at their jobs each year, need rising incomes to buy the rising volume of goods produced by America's factories and farms. Without that rise in buying power, America's factories and farms will lose their markets. Jobs will get scarce and we will find ourselves headed for recession, or worse."

Wages and Prices (AFL-CIO Publication No. 57) sells for 5 cents per copy; $1.50 for 100; 1,000 for $10.

Siciliano Gets White House Personnel Job

Rocco C. Siciliano, a Labor Dept. assistant secretary, has been named to a newly created post of special assistant to the President for personnel management.

In his new position, Siciliano will have primary responsibility for recommending general government policies covering recognition of unions for bargaining purposes, government pay scales, employe training systems and similar personnel matters.

He will report directly to Pres. Eisenhower, reporters were told by authoritative sources, and will be among the White House staff members who attend cabinet meetings.

Siciliano will be replaced as assistant secretary of labor by Newell Brown, now administrator of the Wage-Hour Division. Brown, the White House announced, will be given a recess appointment because Congress is not in session. Presumably his name will be submitted next January for Senate confirmation.

Jack Barbash Appointed by U. of Wisconsin

Madison, Wis. — Jack Barbash, research and education director for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., has been appointed professor of labor education at the University of Wisconsin here.

A similar post was given George A. Cavender, last president of the AFL Colorado Federation of Labor and first president of the AFL-CIO Colorado Labor Council.

The appointments were announced by the university's board of regents.

Barbash, a leading figure in the fields of labor research and workers' education, will leave the IUD and take on his new position in November. He has worked for a number of government agencies, lectured or taught at Wisconsin, Roosevelt College, American University and Howard University in Washington, and was research director for the Meat Cutters.

He is the author of "The Practice of Unionism," which received highly favorable reviews when it appeared last year; "Unions and Telephones," a history of the Communications Workers; "Labor Unions in Action," and "Universities and Unions in Workers Education." He is married and has three children.

Cavender, who received a bachelor's degree from Colorado State College, has done graduate work at the University of California and University of Denver. He became director of education and research for the AFL Colorado Federation of Labor in 1948, after teaching social studies in Colorado high schools.

A year later he was elected president and continued in that post until the merger with the former Colorado CIO Council last year, when he was chosen president of the new organization. He is married and the father of two children.

Keenan Appointed Economic Advisor

Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Electrical Workers has been appointed a member of the Democratic National Committee's new advisory committee on economic policy.

Twenty-one national authorities on economic matters comprise the group, which is under the chairmanship of Dr. John Kenneth Galbraith of Harvard University.

Beirne Puts Blame for Phone Strike on Bell Management

Refusal by Bell System officials to meet contract demands of the Communications Workers and insistence on retrogression in any new agreement has brought on a strike by 42,000 CWA members across the country and indirectly affected another 150,000 telephone workers.

As the strike went into its fourth day CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne told the AFL-CIO News the walkout "will last only so long as the management in the Bell System neglects their public obligation as well as their responsibility to their employes."

Phone Service Hit

Phone service around the country was affected to varying degrees. The impact of the strike was felt most critically in the long distance phone field as operators by the scores of thousands respected the picket lines established by 23,800 Western Electric equipment installers.

CWA members employed by the Ohio Bell Telephone Co., about 18,700 in number, are also on strike for a new contract to replace one that expired Sept. 7. This is the only operating company of the Bell System presently on strike.

Five units of the system reached agreement with CWA either just before a strike deadline or within a few hours after it. These were: Western Electric sales, nationwide, involving 9,312 workers; Western Electric manufacturing, involving about 2,300 at Duluth, Minn., Lincoln, Neb. and Queensboro, N. Y.; and Bell Laboratories, in the New York City area involving 1,367.

Western Electric's money offer to its installers who work in 43 states and the District of Columbia averaged about 8 cents an hour. It also has insisted on a three-year contract and refused to discuss improvement of travel and transfer allowances, a highly important item to this group of very mobile workers whose employment shifts them from one area to another.

The union wants a one-year contract and wage boosts averaging 11.5 cents an hour.

Installers set up picket lines at telephone company sites around the country. Operators, maintenance men and other CWA members respected the lines and forced the companies to use supervisory help and even key executives to operate switchboards and do limited servicing work.

Retrogressive Demands

In the five instances where CWA has reached agreement with Bell System units there were management demands for three-year contracts with two wage reopeners, a no-strike clause, and other retrogressive items.

The settlements provide two-year contracts with one reopener and the right to strike at the reopening period, Saturday holiday pay, no retrogression.

In Western Electric manufacturing settlements, wage boosts at Lincoln and Duluth ranged from 6 to 12 cents an hour with the total package won worth 10.2 cents an hour. At Queensboro the increase ranged from 6 to 14 cents and the package was valued at 10.8 cents an hour.

In Western Electric sales, boosts ranged from 6 to 12 cents hourly, with an average package worth 10.2 cents in wages. Three of the 31 distributing houses around the country were upgraded. The total package in the sales settlement was estimated by the union as worth 11.2 cents hourly.

Bell Laboratories' new contract covers only employes who are paid on a weekly salary rate. A $3 boost goes to those making $73 a week or less, a $4 raise to those earning from $73.50 to $97.50 and a $5 boost to those getting $98 a week or more.

Pensions Still Short Of Caring for Retired

Improved social security and union-won pension plans still fall far short of providing today's retired workers with "a golden life," the two-day AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. conference on negotiations and administration of pension plans was told.

Union technicians in the pension field reviewed major developments in current programs and discussed critical issues in detail.

IUD Dir. Albert Whitehouse told the conferees "three-fourths of those now over 65 years of age have income from all sources of less than $1,000 a year. The average income of a retired couple is less than $30 a week," he said.

Much to Be Done

Almost 15 million Americans are 65 years of age or older, he went on, and by 1975 this figure is expected to climb to 21 million. While unions have done a tremendous job in helping our older workers, Whitehouse continued, "there also can be no question—in the light of these statistics—that much remains to be done."

He recalled that only eight years ago "the major employers of industrial labor claimed pensions were not a matter for collective bargaining." Today, he pointed out, pensions "are a matter of national concern" with pension reserves alone expected to total over $31.5 billion by the end of this year.

The IUD, Whitehouse declared, supports the AFL-CIO demand for full disclosure legislation covering pension plans. Such legislation, he contended, "would have been enacted by the last session of Congress if it had not been for the strenuous objections of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce and the insurance industry."

Assistant Dir. Lane Kirkland of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security said that every step taken in revision of the major pension plans has marked a departure from the original basis of immediate relief for the superannuated and has been toward development of a pension structure that every member now working might look to as a dependable source of security.

Kirkland Cites Problems

Kirkland said, however, that many challenging problems, requiring imagination and enterprise remain.

"Very little, for example, has been done to meet the problems of the surviving widow of the retired worker who must now face, in most cases, not only a reduction in social security benefits but the total loss of the private pension payment upon the death of her husband. Since the actuarial facts of life are that most workers can expect to be outlived by their wives, the growing scope and magnitude of this problem is apparent," Kirkland said.

He added that private pension plans can never be an acceptable substitute for better social security programs.

Other speakers at the conference included: Al Epstein, Machinists research department; Willard E. Solenberger, Auto Workers Social Security Dept.; Bernard Greenberg and John Tomayko, Steelworkers insurance, pension and unemployment benefits department; Associate General Counsel Wilbur Daniels, Ladies Garment Workers; Business Manager Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 3; J. Perham Stanley, Society of Actuaries; Dir. Joseph Swire, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers health, welfare and pension activities department; and Dir. Paul E. Bowers, Rubber Workers pension and insurance department.

Canada Unions Rally Behind Steelworkers

Quebec, P. Q.—More than 4,000 union members from all parts of the province of Quebec staged a demonstration on the historic Plains of Abraham, before the Quebec legislative building here, in protest against the provincial government's refusal to intervene in the bitter strike of the Steelworkers at the Gaspe Copper Mines.

The 1,000 USWA strikers at the copper company's mines and smelter at Murdochville were represented by 600 of their number. With delegates from scores of other locals of unions affiliated with the Canadian Labor Congress and the Canadian & Catholic Confederation of Labor, they were kept from the legislative buildings by a heavy police guard.

A brief supporting charges that the Quebec Labor Relations Board is tainted by favoritism could not be presented to Premier Maurice Duplessis. However, copies were distributed to the demonstrators.

The rally came a few days after Canada's new Tory Prime Minister, John Diefenbaker, refused a request by CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin that the government intervene in the copper strike, now in its sixth month. Company goons have stoned pickets, including Jodoin and CCCL Pres. Jean Picard, wrecked the local union office and threatened union leaders.

They also have been blamed in the deaths of Herve Bernatchez and Edgar Fortin, strikers.

Stan Labrie, French-speaking television star, was chairman. Speakers included CCCL Gen. Sec. Jean Marchand; Pres. Roger Prevost and Sec. Romeo Mathieu of the CLC Quebec Federation of Labor; CLC Vice Pres. Huguette Plamandon and Doris Lussier, TV star.

Milwaukee Gas Co. Employes Win Raise

Milwaukee, Wis.—All employes on the payroll of the Milwaukee Gas Light Co. receive a 6.5 percent pay increase under a new contract on which agreement was reached after long negotiations by Local 6-18, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Dir. Barton Hess of the union's Dist. 6, who assisted the local bargaining committee, said the wage boosts range from 13 to 16.5 cents an hour.

DARLINGTON EXAMPLE is "most effective and most commonly used" anti-union weapon in the South today, General Counsel Ben Wyle of the Textile Workers Union told the NLRB in asking that back wages be paid by the South Carolina firm which liquidated and made 500 workers jobless rather than bargain with TWUA.

TWUA Seeks Justice From Darlington Mills

Echoes from a closed and darkened mill sounded in a Washington hearing room as the Textile Workers Union asked the National Labor Relations Board for justice for more than 500 discharged employes of the Darlington (S.C.) manufacturing Co.

Ben Wyle, TWUA general counsel, told the five board members they had the power to provide "unorthodox remedies" for the firm's unfair labor practices. An attorney for the board contended the agency had no authority to tell the company to go back into business.

Union Won Election

The union won a representation election at the plant a year ago. Within a few days, Roger Milliken, president of the company and head of the Deering Milliken & Co., textile chain, announced the mill would be closed. Operations ground to a halt and in December the mill's equipment, some of it new and still uncrated, was sold at auction.

Roger Milliken's connection with the closing order was apparent to everyone except the NLRB when the union protested. Efforts by TWUA to bring Milliken and the chain into the case were futile. The NLRB trial examiner last April reported the company closed a profitable plant for no other reason but to evade a legal obligation to bargain with the union. He could not, however, determine a penalty he could recommend against a liquidated company.

In the latest hearing the company's attorney maintained it was the corporation's right to decide "the game was not worth the candle" and so go out of business when it pleased. Since the firm is no longer an employer, he argued, the NLRB had no jurisdiction over it.

Pressing For Pay

To management's claim that the industry was not in sound financial shape Wyle countered that the firm has $1 million in undistributed assets to be divided among less than 300 stockholders. When the plant closed, he continued, it was working steadily six days a week and unfinished orders were farmed out among the other 30 mills of the chain.

TWUA is pressing for back pay to cover the workers who lost their jobs.

Board members, aware of the details of the case because of the publicity it has received, showed considerable interest in the hearing and asked numerous questions of both sides.

Wyle told them that the firm's action in closing the plant was being used as a deterrent to union organizing throughout the South. He displayed a full page newspaper ad from Lumberton, N. C., which warned prospective union members that a vote for the union would result in "another Darlington."

"The story of what happened to the Darlington workers is the most effective and most commonly used anti-organizing weapon in use in the South today," Wyle said.

Fransway Heads IBEW Council

E. J. ("Rex") Fransway of Milwaukee, Wis., has been named successor to the late Charles M. Paulsen as chairman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers executive council.

The appointment, announced by IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman, became effective Sept. 16.

A 38-year member of the union, Fransway has served as business manager of IBEW Local 494 in Milwaukee since 1941. He also is president of the Wisconsin State Conference of Electrical Workers and belongs to a number of civic organizations including the Milwaukee City Park Commission and the state Board of Vocational and Adult Education, of which he is vice chairman.

Laundry Union Rejects Order To Convene

Chicago—The executive board of the Laundry Workers, under suspension from the AFL-CIO since May 2, rejected an order to hold a special convention or be expelled.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the union to clean up its affairs and hold the special convention following the suspension imposed after the Ethical Practices Committee found violations of its codes.

LWIU Pres. Ralph T. Fagan reported his board action was taken because it would impose a severe financial burden on the union and locals and also would infringe on the union's autonomy. Fagan has headed the union since May 23 when he succeeded Sam J. Byers whose immediate expulsion was demanded by the AFL-CIO Executive Council after it learned of raids on union welfare funds.

Equal Treatment

AFL-CIO's Executive Council will, on Sept. 24-25 consider the finding of the Ethical Practices Committee, which found that the Brotherhood of Teamsters fails to meet the "standards for ethical practices set forth in the AFL-CIO constitution."

The council will decide what course to follow, on the basis of the committee's report.

Without regard to the substance of the report, however, two facts should be kept clearly in mind:

1—The Teamsters received full "due process of law." They had opportunities to state their case to the committee; they will have another opportunity to do so to the Executive Council; they will have still another chance, in an appearance before the convention in December.

2—The AFL-CIO has made clear that its ethical standards, contained in the constitution and in the codes, apply to big unions as well as to little ones. The Ethical Practices Committee, in filing its report on the Teamsters, gave the lie to the idle talk heard a year or so ago that the ethical codes apply only to small unions. This week's events show they apply equally to every affiliated union.

Condemned

SOVIET RUSSIA'S brutal intervention last December against the people of Hungary has not been forgotten by the free world.

The 60-10 vote of condemnation by the United Nations has stripped from the Kremlin dictators the last hope that the world might forget the invasion.

It is a tribute to the delegations and governments of the United States and other free world nations that they were able to bring about this vote of condemnation in the UN, by so overwhelming a majority.

The resolution, historically important as it is, does not of course bring freedom to the Hungarian people.

But the news of the solid-front action of the free world will certainly penetrate the Iron Curtain to reach the people of Hungary.

Welcome Words

DEMOCRATIC national chairman Paul Butler has, according to newspaper accounts, served notice in Raleigh, N. C. on the southern conservative wing of the Democratic Party that the national organization "will not pull back, surrender, or in any way withdraw from" its advocacy of civil rights and integration of the schools.

These remarks caused some dismay among the some 60 party officials from nine southern states who heard him; but, belated as the remarks are, they undoubtedly caused considerably more rejoicing among a great number of party officials and just plain voters in other sections of the country. These people have been searching the news columns for a long time in the hope of finding someone, somewhere, in political life who will take a firm stand on the issue.

Harry Truman, in 1948, proved that the Democratic dog doesn't have to be wagged by its southern conservative tail. It's heartening to know that the lesson wasn't entirely lost.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

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Washington 6, D. C.
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Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II September 21, 1957 No. 38

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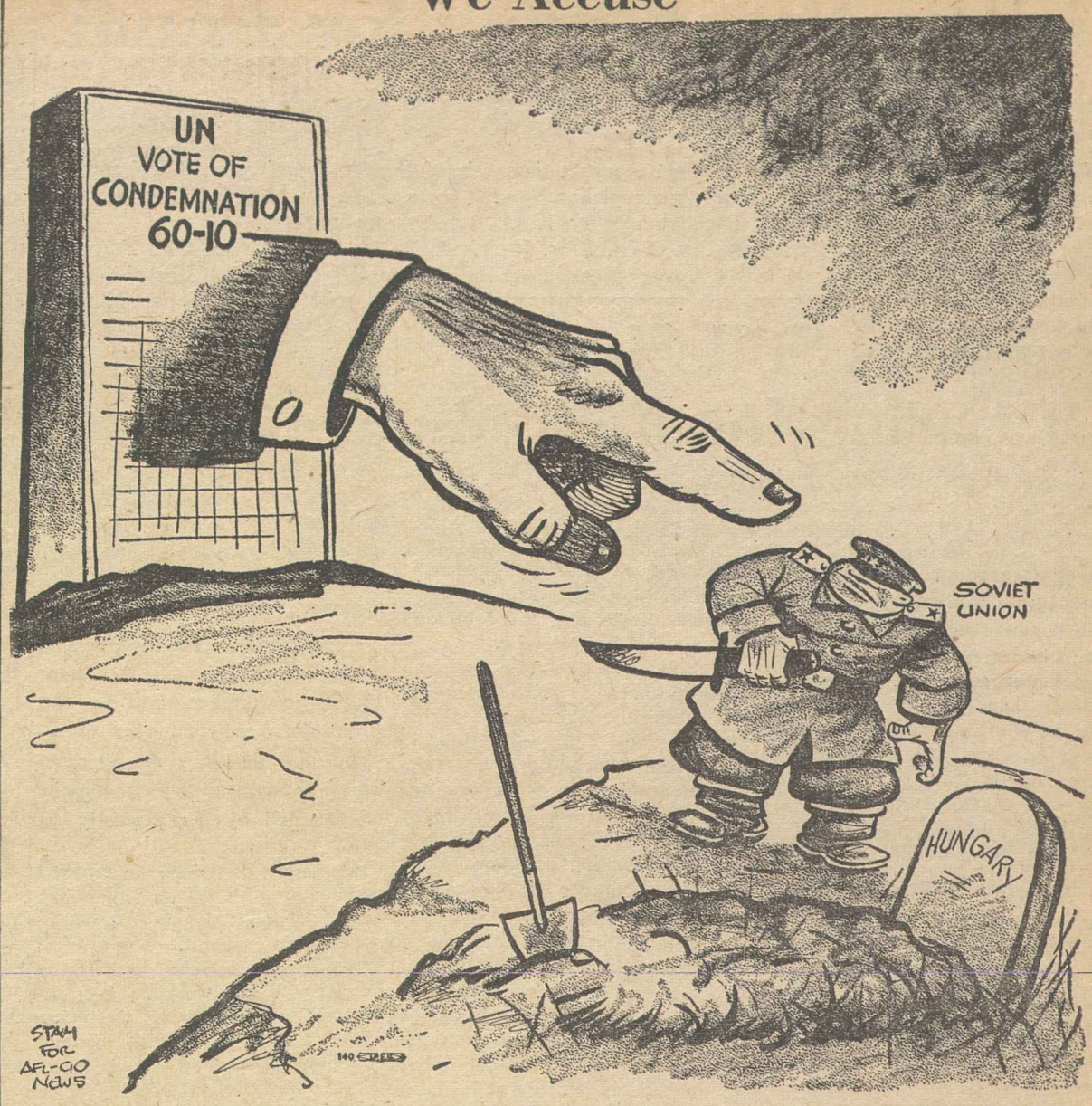
'We Accuse'



Meany Tells Mayors Corruption Will Not Be Tolerated in Labor

(AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany spelled out the relationship between the trade union movement, the community and racketeering in a sharp attack on corruption in the labor movement. Excerpts from his speech to the U.S. Conference of Mayors in New York City follow.)

I don't think there should be any mystery about labor's position: we recognize the fact that no private association of individuals, no matter how large its numerical strength may be, has any law enforcement powers under our democratic economy.

As private citizens we have no law-enforcing powers and we don't wish to have law-enforcing powers. But we do have an interest in this problem and in pursuing that particular interest we find it's an interest of both the community and our own "selfish" interest in the trade union field.

Labor Part of Community

Number One: We are part of the community. Racketeering hurts the community. The community pays for racketeering. The consumer pays for it somewhere down the line.

If we are to have the type of economy we must have, in order to keep this nation economically strong and sound, then we just can't afford to have business go into the hands of gangsters.

So, from the point of view of the responsibility that must rest on a large organization embracing more than 15,000,000 people, we have taken the position, that from the community point of view, we must do what we can on the question of racketeering.

We learned long ago that a trade union cannot function successfully for the purpose for which it was created, unless it is free.

A trade union that is controlled by the employer cannot deliver the goods for the members of that trade union. And that is the only reason for a trade union.

There's no other reason for a trade union except to improve the standards of life of its membership and to secure for workers a fair share of that which is produced; there's no other reason.

We learned long ago that you can't operate a trade union successfully and bring the benefits to those who are members, to the workers generally, unless that trade union is free—and that means free from employer control and free from government control.

We have always been against company unions and against government-controlled unions. We've seen what happened to government-controlled unions in Nazi Germany.

The same goes for racket-controlled unions. The same goes for a union that is controlled by a gangster in cahoots, perhaps with an employer who wants to exploit his employes.

So when we are against racketeers, and when the AFL-CIO in its constitution stated that it was going to eliminate corrupt influence from its ranks, we were doing it in our own self-interest as well as in the interest of the community and I can merely say to you in regard to that particular part of the AFL-CIO Constitution, we're going to carry it out.

It doesn't make any difference how big the union happens to be. We have decided that you cannot compromise with evil without having the evil spread through your ranks.

We are going to see to it that unions that elect corrupt officials after their corruption has been exposed, that those unions are going to seek elsewhere for companionship, they are not going to be in the family of organized labor.

Now, I would like to point out, however, that while we are determined to do what we can as a private association to clean our own ranks and in that way make whatever contribution we can to a better life and a better community, there is no such thing as a "labor racket" as the phrase is used.

There are rackets, and the victims of the rackets when you use the words "labor rackets" are the labor people—the trade unionists themselves.

The trade unions do not make the rackets, they do not create the rackets. They are the victims of the racketeers.

Urges Codes for Business

But, still, some of our friends on the employer side seem to feel the solution of this problem is to punish the victims, by the enactment of "right-to-work" laws which would hamper and destroy the trade union movement.

Well, the only ones the "right-to-work" law would help in this instance would be the racketeers. Putting another law on the statute books of that type certainly wouldn't bother the racketeers, because we've got a lot of laws on the statute books now. We have laws against fraud, laws against stealing, dishonesty, embezzlement and these fellows go right on. Sometimes they're caught, most times they're not.

It might also be a good thing for the National Association of Manufacturers to have a Code of Ethics for its members that deal with racketeers—because this record shows some very astonishing instances of cooperation between respected members of the business community and racketeers.

It might well be for the employers of America through their associations, who are talking about punitive legislation for labor, to emulate the organized labor movement and make their contribution toward a better, more decent life in this country by setting up some ethics for the employer who deals with racketeers.

Chicago Fast Becoming World Seaport

Labor's 40-Year Crusade Finally Bearing Fruit

Two years ago, Lake Calumet was a swampy, odorous pond on the far south side of Chicago, with only rowboat moorage and a few fishermen's shanties.

Today, thanks to the interest of the Chicago labor movement, at the south end of the lake workmen are busy moving grain arriving by barge, truck and rail into two magnificent new elevators with a capacity of 13 million bushels.

The Lake Calumet development—of which the first construction phase was completed only last July 1—is one of three tremendous waterway projects which will join to make Chicago a world seaport. The other two are the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Calumet-Sag Channel project.

The Lake Calumet project, which links the other two together, owes its existence to organized labor. The South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly fought for it for 40 years, lobbied for legislation and enabling funds, and is still crusading for its fulfillment.

Tomorrow (about 1961, that is), Lake Calumet Harbor, Port of Chicago, will be the hub of the world's greatest inland water route—the connecting link between the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway and the Mississippi River system.

From the north, via the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes will come Atlantic Ocean ships. From the south, via the Mississippi, the Illinois River and the Sanitary and Ship Canal, will come huge trains of barges loaded with commerce from New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico.

When the wedding of the waters is consummated, the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry believes 890,000 new jobs will be created, and the population of Chicago will jump 2 million.

Guiding the development is the Chicago Regional Port District Board, a state agency of nine members appointed by the governor of Illinois and the mayor of Chicago. Vice chairman of the board is massive Patrick J. Cullnan, Jr., grand president of the AFL-CIO Licensed Tugmen's local of the Intl. Brotherhood of Longshoremen, a Great Lakes ship captain.

What the new waterway system will do will be to make it possible to move larger cargoes by ship and barge at less expense.

The St. Lawrence Seaway will provide a channel 27 feet deep from the Atlantic, permitting passage of ocean ships up to 10,000 tons capacity into the Great Lakes. Today only ships of 2,000 tons capacity with a 14-foot draft can squeeze through the St. Lawrence River bottleneck. When the Seaway is completed in 1959, three out of four of the foreign merchant ships of the world will be able to come to Chicago. The Great Lakes will become America's fourth sea coast.

The Calumet-Sag Channel improvement will widen and deepen the existing channel between the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal and Lake Calumet. When it is completed it will be a two-way thoroughfare for tows of 10 to 14 barges each, whereas the present channel will accommodate only small single tows.

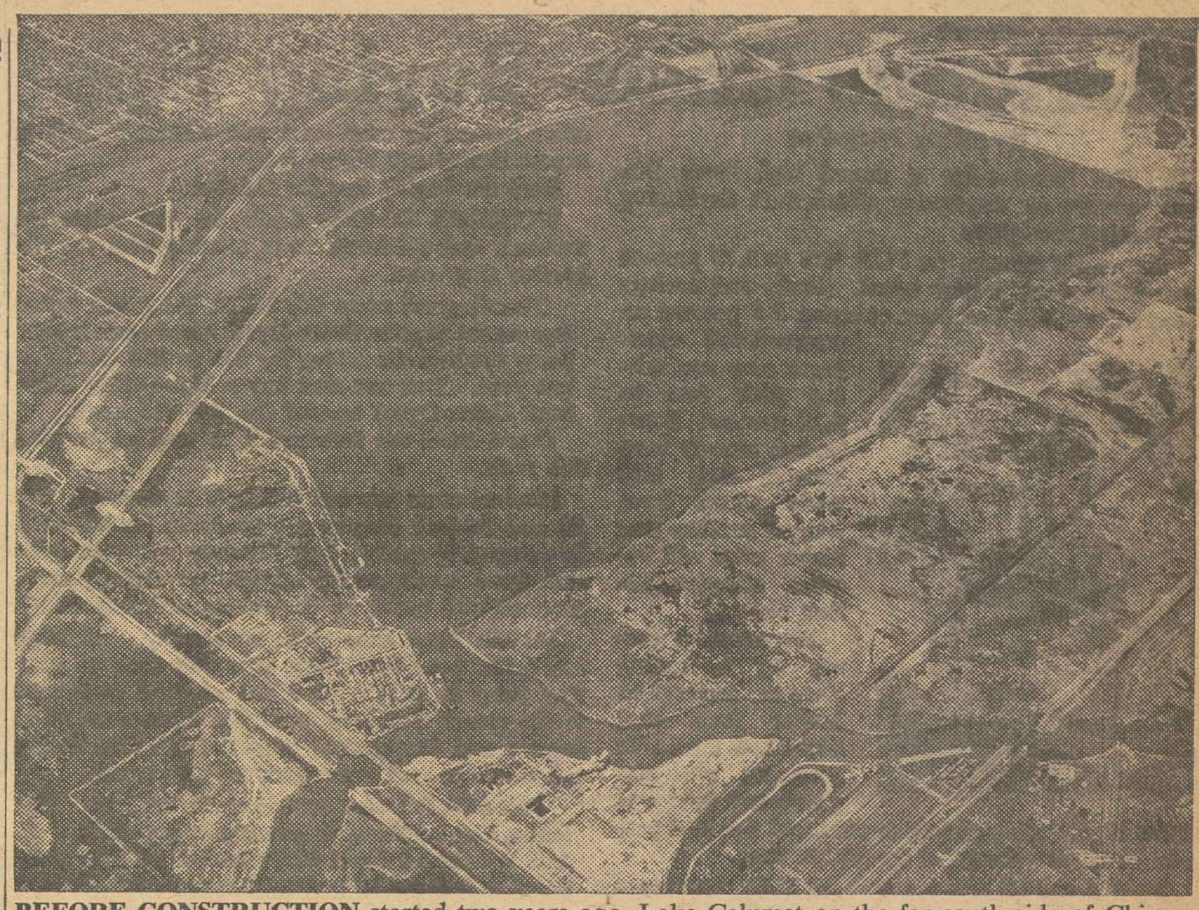
The Lake Calumet Harbor project, not to be confused with the Calumet Harbor of Lake Michigan, includes plans for vast terminal facilities for loading, unloading, warehousing, storing and transporting cargo from ship to railroad car, barge or truck, and vice versa.

Initial phase of construction included building of the grain elevators, 6,000 feet of dockage, three transit sheds, a huge warehouse, 14 miles of railroad, etc. A slip was dredged and 150 acres of new land made usable by filling.

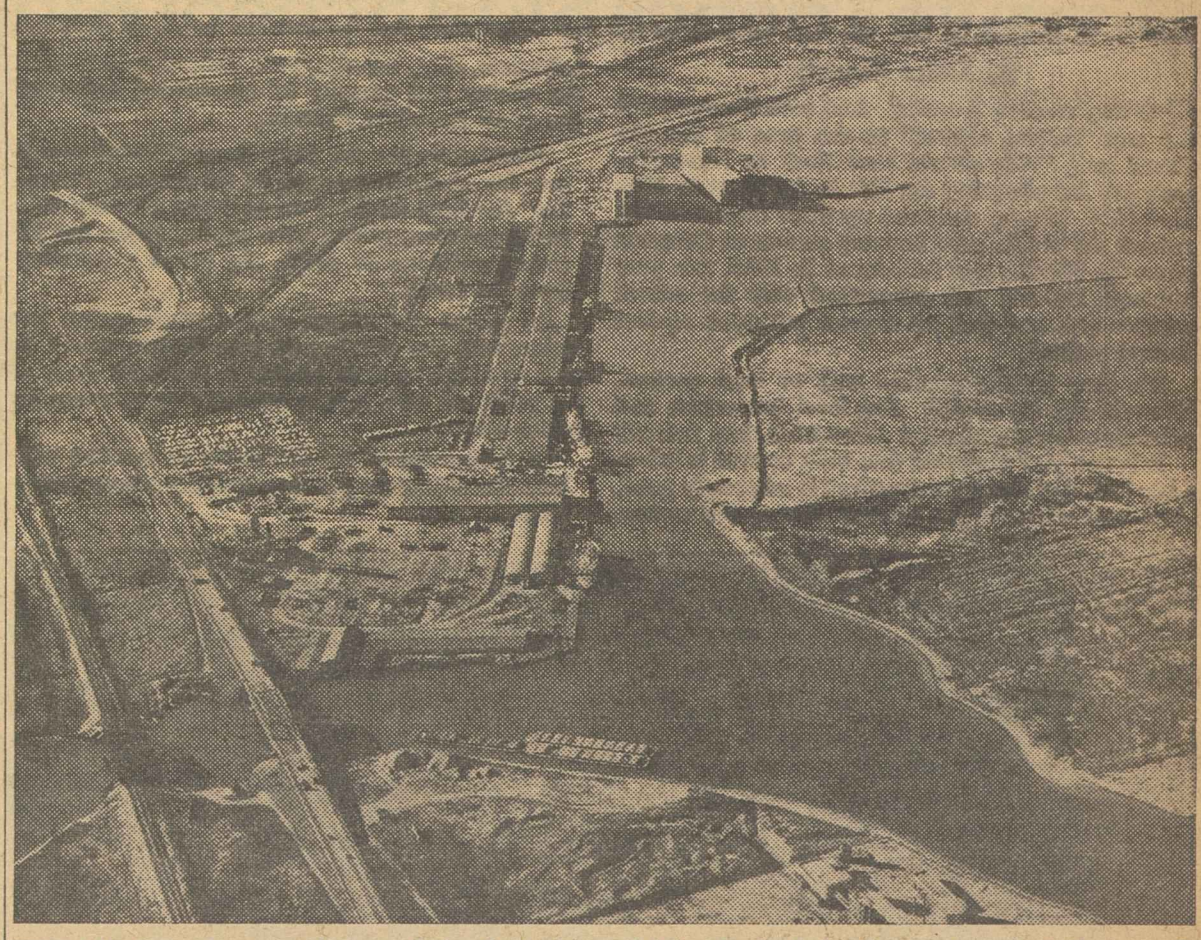
Authorities differ on what the great new waterway system will do to Chicago. Some studies indicate a passenger will be able to board a ship for Europe in Chicago and get there in nine days, about as fast as he could make it by rail and water today.

Cullnan says the IBL is not troubled by announced plans of the outlaw Intl. Longshoremen's Association to invade the Great Lakes. Lakes.

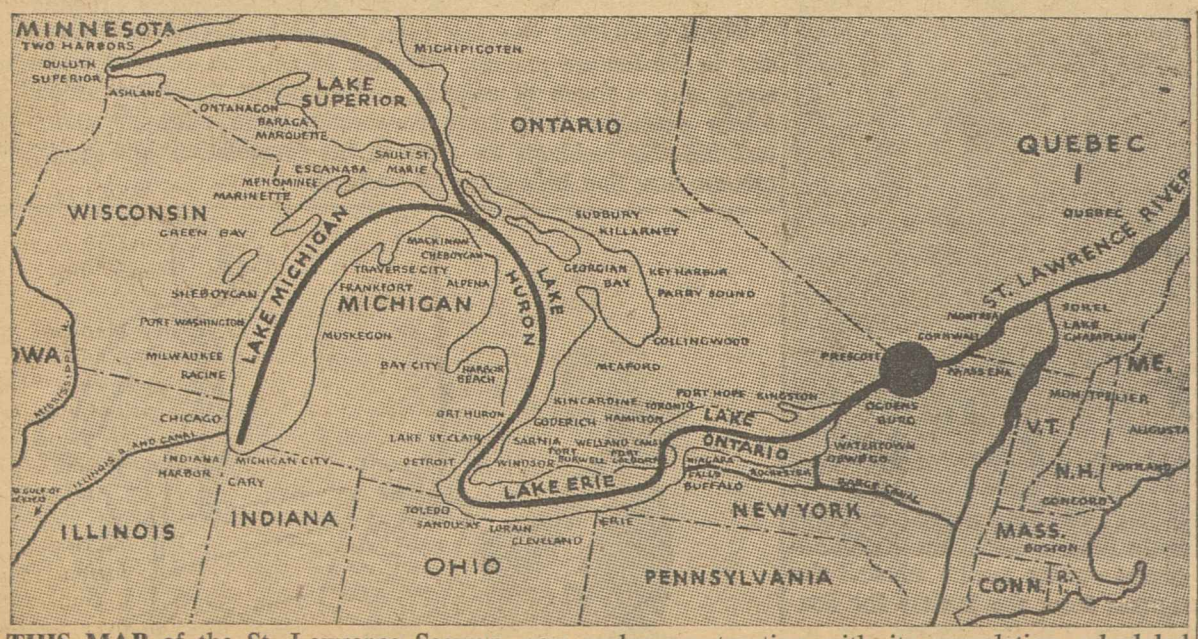
With an impressive history of bargaining benefits and of sound relations with employers, the IBL expects to expand its membership tremendously as Lakes traffic increases. It is estimated that the number of jobs connected directly with water transportation at Chicago will multiply more than 10-fold.



BEFORE CONSTRUCTION started two years ago, Lake Calumet on the far south side of Chicago was only a malodorous pond. This aerial photo, taken in March 1955, shows how barren it was of development, with little more than rowboat moorage and fisherman's shanties around its edges. The South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly had been advocating its development for four decades as a vital link in the world's greatest inland waterway, linking Europe, the Atlantic coast and the Great Lakes, with the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Sanitary and Ship Canal and the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers.



TODAY, following completion of the first phase of labor-backed development project, the area is the bustling hub of commerce, with barges, ships and railroads bringing articles of trade to its new large terminal facilities for loading, unloading, warehousing, storing and transporting. The initial phase, to be greatly expanded over the next decade, has brought two new grain elevators with a capacity of 13 million bushels, 6,000 feet of dockage, three transit sheds, a huge warehouse and 14 miles of railway tracks. The state agency guiding the development includes Capt. Patrick J. Cullnan, Jr., president of the Licensed Tugmen's local of the Intl. Brotherhood of Longshoremen.



THIS MAP of the St. Lawrence Seaway, now under construction with its completion scheduled for 1959, shows how the new water route will link Chicago and the Great Lakes with Atlantic Ocean commerce including large deep water ships.

AFL-CIO News

MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

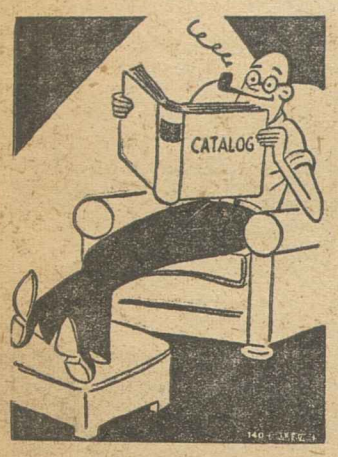
How to Buy:

Mortgage Crisis—Buying Tips

By Sidney Margolius

WITH living costs at record high levels this month, an emergency situation is developing in housing mortgages.

The recent hike in the FHA rate to 5.75 percent has touched off a new spiral. Banks and savings associations who had been charging 5.5 percent on conventional mortgages now are raising their rate to 5.75 percent. Some lenders already have boosted their rate while others have warned builders that higher rates will become effective before Nov. 1.



Moreover, a survey by a leading Eastern mortgage broker finds that about half the banks surveyed are not giving any mortgage loans at all. They anticipate rates will rise to 6 percent and are waiting for the higher fee.

Thus the third rate increase on FHA mortgages since 1953 has proved a failure in just six weeks after it was announced. Not only has the higher rate failed to make more money available, which was the reason given for it, but it has influenced other lenders to raise rates and withhold funds in expectation of still higher fees.

Here are buying tips for October:

WOMEN'S COATS: Look for cut prices on women's and children's coats, starting with the Columbus Day sales.

There's good news this fall in the lower price tags on the popular Orlon-Dynel blend coats which many retailers are selling for $15 to $18 less than last year. You can now buy a high-quality knit-back Orlon-Dynel around the $60-$65 mark.

Tweed coats are fashionable as well as practical this year.

Mouton coats too are relatively reasonable. The 32 and 36-inch lengths are available for $80-$95. In comparing quality, look for deep fur, even color and good workmanship details as slash pockets trimmed with braid, inside pockets, and arm shields.

FOOD: Eggs have gone up sharply. Mediums are better buys than large eggs this time of year. The jump in milk's price has alarmed consumers to the extent that New York State has ordered an inquiry and Connecticut women have organized a committee to seek investigation of the boost.

Buy milk in larger containers for savings. The half-gallon container is growing in popularity. It is now used for about 40 percent of milk as compared with about 27 percent two years ago. Dairies also are experimenting with home delivery of milk in three-gallon containers which are held in a new type of dispenser—a small refrigerator equipped with spigots.

Schools, Teachers and Kids:

Divisive Tactics Stall School Aid

By Lillian Herstein

SO they've done it again! And with the same old axe "federal control" to the tune of the old theme song "Why should New York or Massachusetts pay for educating the kids in Arkansas or Mississippi?" They've conjured up these bogeys to kill federal aid to education in every session of Congress since the bill was first introduced in 1938, this year although the aid was ear-marked only for school construction and had an express provision against federal control.

It's time to take another look at local control. Wherein lies its magic? Are local lawmakers and administrators per se more dependable than federal?

It is not here suggested that local control is inherently bad, and that federal control is inherently good. American citizens must become alert to the various influences, city, county, state, federal which affect the quality and quantity of educational opportunities of all American children.

Divisive tactics for years have defeated measures for adequate financing of the schools. "Control" has been conjured up to defeat not only federal legislation, pitting state against state, but in state legislatures to divide the urban population from the rural.

As parent and citizen organizations swing into action with the opening of school, they would do well to adopt as their project a thorough study of tax problems with special reference to revenues for public schools.

A knowledge of the intricacies of taxation will help the citizen to pin responsibility where it belongs.

SEAMAN OF THE YEAR title went to Jack E.Burtis (center), fireman-water tender aboard the S.S. Independence at party aboard ship in New York where youngsters from the Society for Seamen's Children were guests at a sailor-for-a-day event. Burtis, a Maritime Union member, was selected by shipmates because of his long habit of treating youngsters at every Independence port of call. Flanking Burtis are C. W. Kalloch and Pres. J. F. Gehan (right) of American Export Line. The ship's company, the line and United Seaman's Service staged the party.

Hollywood Observer:

Wayne and Jayne Meet for First Time

By Paul Patrick

IN A TOWN LIKE HOLLYWOOD, you'd imagine that two such outstanding stars as John Wayne and Jayne Mansfield would have met before now. But such isn't the case and it wasn't until just the other day that John and Jayne finally were introduced at luncheon in the commissary on the 20th-Fox lot. Jayne recently completed working in "Kiss Them For Me" with Cary Grant and Suzy Parker. Wayne will soon start his first film for 20th-Fox, "The Townsend Harris Story."

JOHN WAYNE AND JAYNE MANSFIELD finally met for the first time in the commissary on the 20th-Fox lot. From the expressions on their faces one would gather both were sorry it took so long.

★ ★ ★

TWO OFFBEAT PROPS, odd even to their makers are featured in Walt Disney's adventure drama, "The Light in the Forest." One is a 20-foot Delaware Indian war canoe, made especially for the picture by Penomsquat Indians in Oldtown, Maine. The other is a settlers' barge of the kind seen along American waterways 250 years ago. It's built of hand-hewn logs.

★ ★ ★

THE CRY OF THE WILD GOOSE has nothing on the shrill, haunting sound that comes from Cameron Mitchell's "soba" horn. While in the Orient filming "Escapade in Japan," Mitchell decided that the bamboo, flute-like instrument used by the noodle men to attract customers on the streets, was number one on his souvenir list and he purchased a "soba" horn. Desk clerks in the Kyoto Hotel still shudder in awe as they tell of Cam "practicing" nightly in his room. Mitchell says he's waiting for New Year's Eve to sound the "soba" in Hollywood.

★ ★ ★

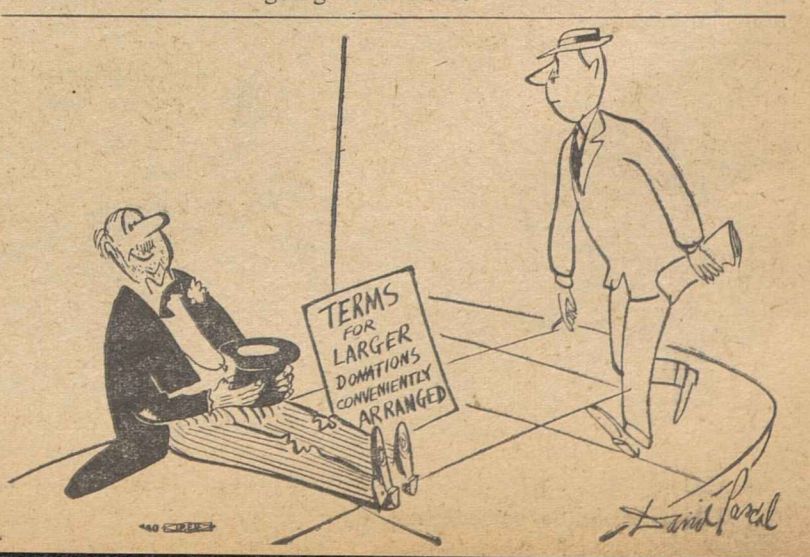
WARNER BROS. HAD BUDGETED $2 MILLION for advertising the Marlon Brando starring picture, "Sayonara."

★ ★ ★

THE LIFE, LOVES AND ADVENTURES of a fascinating female pine squirrel and her forest companions are photographed in Walt Disney's "Perri," one of the most unusual movies ever screened. Six wildlife photographers lived through more than two full annual cycles in forest life to complete the story of Perri and her mate, Porro. The picture was shot in Utah and Wyoming, and will be enjoyed by children and grownups alike.

★ ★ ★

JOSE FERRER has just been signed by MGM to direct and star in the feature picture, "Bay the Moon," an original romantic story with a touch of comedy and suspense, revolving around a minor executive in a large corporation who allows a series of molehill-size incidents to grow in his imagination into a mountainous fear that he's going to be fired.



I'm Often Wrong:

Bums Found Out Foes Weren't Scairt of 'Em

By Joe Miller

WALT ALSTON, Brooklyn's introspective manager, probably summed up the reason for the Dodgers' decline when he said the other day: "You can tell they aren't afraid of us by the shorter games. Our games are running only about two hours now. It used to be quite a trick when we played one in less than two and a half hours. That means the pitchers aren't being so careful with us. And it's taking less time to get us out."

According to Sport Magazine, the 'secret' ratings by hard-headed businessmen of the American League would have these players on top: First Base—Vic Power, Kansas City; Second Base—Nellie Fox, Chicago; Third Base—Al Smith, Cleveland; Shortstop—Gil McDougald, New York; Right Field—Al Kaline, Detroit; Center Field—Mickey Mantle, New York, and Left Field—Ted Williams, Boston. Catcher—Yogi Berra, New York.

Will the charging Cardinals overtake the staggering Braves? That's a tough question to answer, but whether or not they do, my candidate for manager of the year is Freddy Hutchinson, the Redbirds' pilot. Hutch is the guy who had the guts to call Owner Gussie Busch and General Manager Frank Lane on the carpet and tell them to quit their second-guessing in public because they were wrecking team morale. And made them like it, too.

If Sugar Ray Robinson doesn't go down in history as the greatest fighter in ring history, he certainly can be listed as the second greatest businessman boxer. His wrangling will net him $600,000 or more for his fight this week with Carmen Basilio. This take is second only to the $990,000 collected by Gene Tunny for his second bout with Jack Dempsey.

It's going to be a tough pick in the American League for "Rookie of the Year." Boston's Frank Malzone, the Yankees' Tony Kubek, Detroit's spectacular pitcher Jim Bunning, and the White Sox's Luis Aparicio all are standout candidates. Any one of them has been good enough to win the honor in a normal year.

In the National League the rookie choice is going to be almost as tough, although it will be hard to bypass the Phillies' great fast-balling righthander, Jack Sanford. But then you can't overlook Chicago's Dick Drott and the Cardinals' McDaniel brothers, Lindy and Von.

Yogi Berra recently turned down a bid to appear on "The $64,000 Question." His category was to have been—you guessed it—comic books.

Is Terry Brennan on the way out at Notre Dame? There's a strong rumor going around that an anti-Brennan faction, headed by Frank Leahy and Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, former ND prexy, is out to depose the youthful coach and install Joe Kuharich, Washington Redskin coach, as head man . . . Another rumor has Leo Durocher coming on to manage the Dodgers at Los Angeles, if the move is made. Leo admits he's interested, but wants a piece of the club . . . Joe DiMaggio would love to return to his native San Francisco to manage the Giants without asking anything more than a good salary.

Is Ted Williams, who looks like a cinch to take the AL batting title, going to retire after this season? Will the Red Sox slugger, now 39, decide to quit while he's on top?

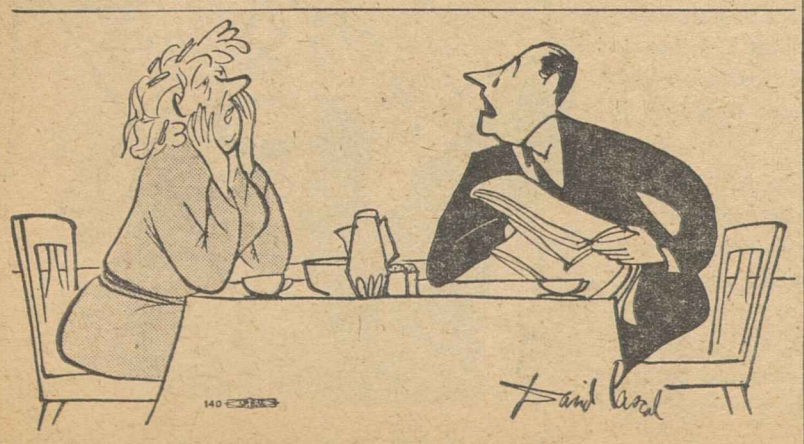
The Splendid Splinter isn't talking. But Bill Veeck, now a Cleveland public-relations man, insists that Williams will play at least another year and probably two.

"Why should he quit?" asks Veeck. ."He's still the greatest hitter in baseball and he still can move around well enough in the outfield.

"If his batting eye were fading . . . if he couldn't swish that bat any more . . . if he were floundering around in the outfield . . . that would be different. Then I'd agree that he'd quit, because Williams is a proud man.

"But you don't quit when you're still the best in the business, doing the thing you like and making more money than you possibly could at anything else."

No one in the AL—excepting the pitchers—wants to see Williams quit. The big guy still is the league's greatest drawing card. "Ted," says Rocky Bridges, the Washington shortstop, "is one of the few players I'd pay to see. He's the greatest hitter I ever saw, bar none."



"With the news the way it is these days, dear, couldn't you fix yourself up a little in the morning."

Soup to Nonsense:

Letters Tell Their Own Stories

By Jane Goodsell

LETTERS that are probably being written along about now:

"Dear Madge: Surprise, surprise! Remember that fabulous New Year's eve party when you and George invited us to drop in for a visit anytime and bring the kiddies? Well, guess what. . . ."

"Dear Sir: I am writing in regard to Savings Account No. 247981. I am enclosing a withdrawal slip for $450. Will you please transfer this amount to my checking account, and wire the same to me immediately, c/o El Rancho Grande, New Mexico. In case my account will not cover this amount, just send me every cent I have. Please do this IMMEDIATELY."

"Dear Mrs. Gribble: It is so good of you to take care of Prince for us while we are on our vacation, and I hate to ask anything more of you. But I completely forgot to tell you about his vitamins. They are in the cupboard to the left of the sink behind the spices. He gets one-half teaspoonful a day. All you have to do is force his jaws open, place the vitamins on the back of his tongue. . . ."

"To whom it may concern: Please send me a Sport Champion Spinning Rod and Reel, Model 791. I am enclosing a check for $47.93 to cover the cost plus mailing charges. Will you please make sure that no bills or slips are enclosed which mention the price of this item? This is very important because my wife does not understand the value of good fishing equipment, and I am telling her that the rod and reel costs only $4.98. It would be very embarrassing if she found out the truth so please be extremely careful. . . ."

"Dear Bernice: We had the most divine time being with you at the beach, and honestly it didn't matter a bit that it rained all the time we were there. Wasn't it fun and cozy, all of us being together in that cute little cabin? The baby has a brand new tooth, which explains why he fussed and cried so much. I knew there must be some explanation because, as I kept telling you, he's usually so good. The doctor says he's very precocious to be cutting teeth so early. By the way, Judy left her bite plate at your place. She thinks it's on the mantel. Would you mind awfully sending it to us because the dentist says it is very important that she wear it. I must have left my white sweater, too, so could you just wrap it around the bite plate and kill two birds with. . . ."

For Your Health's Sake:

Ireland's Health Plan Limited

By Dr. Morris Brand

IRELAND'S health program stems from the Health Act of 1953 which provides that all persons below a certain family income may receive free medical care in a dispensary or hospital or at home—but the family must apply for and pass a rigid financial means test to qualify for this care.

Approval is good for one year at a time. No income level is published, but each family applying for free care is given individual consideration by the local authorities.

The physicians complain that political abuse permits as many as 60 percent of the people in some areas to be classified for free medical services.

The general medical services in the home and dispensary are provided by doctors whose salaries are paid by the local health authorities. There is no "free choice" of physician in the dispensaries which are located in housing areas and have no affiliations with hospitals. When hospitalization is indicated the clinic doctor refers the patient to the hospital where all services are free.

The middle income group, which makes up the bulk of the workers, is covered under the health act by a medical and hospital insurance plan as part of the total social welfare benefit structure which includes disability and unemployment insurance. The benefits for the insured workers and their dependents are limited. They are not covered for any physician services at home or doctor's office or in a dispensary. These services are obtained from any physician on a fee-for-service basis.

If hospitalization is required the eligibles are referred to a hospital where they receive all necessary physician and hospital services, but are charged by the local health authorities up to a maximum of 10 shillings ($1.40) per day. The local health authorities then pay the hospitals whatever the hospital rates may be. In relation to average income the hospital charge is rather steep—particularly for the family man.

One bright facet in the picture is that maternity and newborn child medical care is provided free to both lower and middle income groups. There is a free choice of doctors (of those on the panel) for both mother and child. All children receive free examinations in schools and are entitled to free treatment only for the defects found at such examinations.

Workers are not pleased with the application for the means tests, the limited benefits, the long waiting periods in the dispensaries and the inadequate disability benefits. Some workers were not clear as to the benefits they were entitled to receive.

The Irish Trade Union Congress is in favor of a national comprehensive health insurance plan more or less similar to the English plan.

European Workers Quizzed On Value of Health Plans

Many persons, including those who have been active participants in health care planning in this country are not aware that at least 48 nations have some form of compulsory health insurance plan for their people.

The AFL-CIO News asked me to obtain in several European countries comments from workers and their families regarding the value of the health services plans to them and the shortcomings, if any.

Opinions were gathered in Ireland, England, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Finland does not have any health plan. Opinions and comments were solicited from workers, labor leaders, editors of labor newspapers, workers' wives and other beneficiaries of the health programs.

The following article is the first of a series on these countries.

Clothing Workers Offer 'Pop' Hints About Being Well Dressed

You don't have to be a dude to be well dressed, but, while the man in the house sees to it that the wife and kids get the new clothes they need, he himself very often winds up wearing whatever didn't get thrown out in the last spring cleaning.

Pop—the wife's chief accessory—often walks beside her looking like something that escaped from the 1940's. Time for some action, no?

To come to the aid of the forgotten man, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has put out a guide for choosing clothes that do right by a man's budget and physique.

1—Insist on the right fit. Make sure there's sufficient room for freedom of movement. Remember that:

- **wrinkles in the wrong places of the coat mean it doesn't fit.**
- **too much fullness in the seat means the pants are not for you.**
- **sleeves should be short enough to show at least one inch of cuff.**
- **the jacket collar should be cut slightly lower in back to show a half inch of shirt collar.**
- **trousers should be long enough so that socks don't show, but short enough not to drape over the shoe tops.**

2—Watch out for style extremes. A man should pick the style that looks good on him and will be fairly sure to be around for a while.

3—Always look for the union label before you buy. The wise shopper knows that the best buys boast the union label.

4—Harmonize colors and patterns . . . within the limits of your clothing budget of course. Remember that solid color suits can take any kind of shirt pattern.

5—Don't be afraid of color in accessories—but keep it in its place, too.

6—Select your hats to suit the shape and size of your head and face. Your hat can either flatter you tremendously or, if it's wrong, make you look silly.

Labor Tells Its Story at N. Y. State Fair

Guessing the number of beans in a bottle, the weight of a king-size salami and the old game of "give me a number from one to ten" were put to work this month to bring to 500,000 New York state residents the story of labor unionism, what it is, how it works and what it means to the entire community.

These were some of the devices employed by the Greater Syracuse IUC in cooperation with the Central Trades and Labor Council there, plus aid from the State CIO Council at their exhibit and booth at the nine-day New York State Fair. Visitors represented a broad cross-section of the population, urban and rural.

In the process, millions of printed items of labor union information—cards, leaflets, pamphlets and books—were handed out to the fair-goers, attracted to the labor booth both by its fine decoration and use of the devices listed above.

"Ladies and gentlemen, we have nothing for you to buy, but we have many valuable prizes and gifts for you here," one of the workers at the booth would address passersby. "Step right up and fill out a card and enter the contest. Just guess the number of beans in the bottle."

Then he ticked off the major prizes—a union-label men's suit, a union-made and upholstered lounging chair, a portable typewriter, also union made. Then calling attention to a display case containing huge custom-made bolognas and salamis, he would say: "Guess the weight of any of them and they're yours to take home."

Among items distributed were 300,000 copies of the leaflets telling about the marathon Kohler strike in Sheboygan, the strike against O'Sullivan heel, information about the union label, lists of union-made products, notices of other items produced in non-union shops, the story of COPE and Community Services, social security pamphlets and booklets on the price-wage spiral.

Meanwhile again, the workers at the labor booth distributed the packets of union literature, with comments of "take these home and look them over in your spare time."

Gov. Averell Harriman made a special visit to the booth on Governor's Day, posed for photos with the workers, received gifts of a decorated cake and a four-pound loaf of "Saturday" bread, its twist surface shining and both bearing half a dozen union labels.

The governor, with State Labor Commissioner Isidor Lubin and Workmen's Compensation Board Chairman Angela Parisi, as well as other state and city officials in the party, were high in their praise for the labor activity at the fair.

Principal speaker at a special labor luncheon held on the fair grounds was Ralph Helstein, president of the Packinghouse Workers. His address was heard over the public address system through all the permanent exhibition buildings and the spacious fair grounds.

Heading the committee which produced and operated the labor-education project was John Ewaniszyk, president of the Greater Syracuse IUC, with Vincent Sullivan, council secretary-treasurer, both of United Steelworkers; Walter J. Butler, of the Building Service Employes; Stanley Valenti, of Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Kermit Wagner, of UAW; Kenneth McClellan and Earl Wells, of Amalgamated Meat Cutters, and William Mikelonis, of IUE.

John J. Maurillo, AFL-CIO representative, who originated the idea of the labor exhibit for the fair four years ago, assisted the committee.

UNION LABOR BOOTH at New York State Fair (bottom picture) in Syracuse drew half a million visitors who took hundreds of thousands of leaflets telling organized labor's story, competed for union-made prizes, and sampled union-made meat tidbits supplied by the Meat Cutters and the Packinghouse Workers. (Top) Watching the goodies go down are UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein (in dark suit), and George Bouchard, the union's member on the State CIO Council executive board.

NATIONWIDE POSTER CONTEST conducted by Postal Transport Association in conjunction with a membership campaign was won with this entry by George Rose, East Haven, Conn., a parcel distributor in the New Haven Terminal of the Postal Transport Service.

Lithographers Mark 75th Year At Chicago Convention Sept. 23

The "fishing club" formed by 18 craftsmen in 1882 has grown into the 35,000-member Amalgamated Lithographers of America which will mark its 75th anniversary at the biennial convention opening Sept. 23 in Chicago.

The club device was a ruse to distract employers suspicious of budding union sentiment. Today the ALA has locals throughout this counry, Canada and Hawaii.

All of the branches necessary to produce a lithographic job are in one union formed by the amalgamation in 1915 of five separate craft entities after all became convinced that their separation represented a weakness in dealing with employers.

Their specialty is offset printing, one of the several methods used in the graphic arts to put ink on paper, metal, cloth, plastic or other materials. Offset or lithography lends itself to, and makes use of, many scientific and technological advances made since Alois Senefelder invented the process in the 18th Century.

The union in the past dozen years has led the way in the drive to reduce the workweek below 40 hours. In New York and Chicago the shorter workweek became a reality in 1945 without a strike. In other cities it was necessary to take economic action to win the shorter workweek without reduction in take-home pay.

Other major bargaining goals of the ALA in addition to wages have been a three-weeks vacation after one year, health and welfare plans paid by the employer and pension plans. All members are covered by joint-trusteed welfare plans purchased with a contribution ranging from $2.50 to $4.50 per member per week. In addition, most members are covered by pension plans which have been set up under complete control of the union.

Constant training of the lithographic worker in the skills necessary for his trade has always been accepted as a responsibility and obligation of the ALA. In the main, this training is accomplished by a carefully regulated apprenticeship program.

In addition, the union cooperates with and supplies teachers to a limited number of lithographic schools which help to give supplementary training. The industry has an outstanding research program supported by the employers and union members.

"Let's discuss some business so we can make this luncheon tax deductible."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THIS REPORTER was in the West Virginia mountains, on vacation, when the radio carried the astonishing news that Democrat William Proxmire had beaten Republican Walter Kohler for the Senate in Wisconsin's special election. The result demonstrated the perils of long-distance attempts at political guessing games, but its broad significance concerns the structure and control of the Senate next year.

It's a curious thing, but practically no metropolitan newspapers sent expert political observers into Wisconsin in advance of the election to check local feeling. None of the major wire services carried stories saying that an upset seemed to be in the wind and that Proxmire, twice beaten by Kohler for the governorship, was about to produce a spectacular reversal of the form sheet.

It was possible to learn later, in picking up the threads of the news, that acute observers in Wisconsin were not surprised at Proxmire's victory.

Democratic leaders in the state became aware, shortly before the election, that Proxmire had a very good chance of winning. An industry lobbyist, whose associations would make him anti-Proxmire, nevertheless won hundreds of dollars from Republican friends by betting against Kohler. He wasn't betting on sentiment but on his cold analysis of the political facts.

★ ★ ★

NATIONALLY the election of a Democrat in Wisconsin meant a good deal more than the ironic fact that the late Joe McCarthy's home county had voted Democratic along with the rest of the state.

Proxmire's victory increased the Democratic Senate margin to 50 to 46 and at least temporarily ended Republican dreams of taking over control of the upper house in Congress.

It can scarcely be imagined out in the country how the White House yearns and frets about a Senate membership that allows Democrats to be chairmen of all the committees, places a Democratic majority on all regular committees and lets Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) have the dominating voice in the Senate's order and conduct of business.

The politicians around Eisenhower, who are acutely aware of the fall-off in the President's influence, are almost indecently anxious to get at least one house of Congress under GOP control before they must go into a general election year.

They counted on Kohler to beat Proxmire and reduce the Democratic margin to 49 to 47. They ghoulishly waited for one of the Democrats of advanced age to die or resign and allow a Republican governor to appoint his successor.

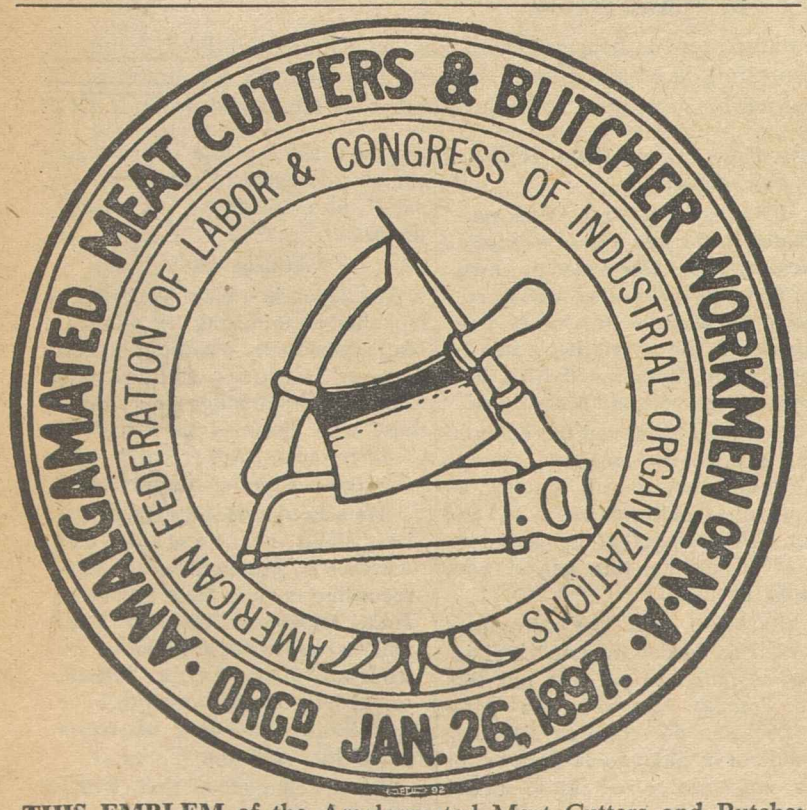
They long ago served notice on Johnson that the minute they had a 48-to-48 tie in membership they would move to take control and let Vice Pres. Nixon cast the deciding vote. This would establish Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) as "majority" leader, give Republicans a seven-to-six majority on most Senate committees, place Republicans in the chairmanships.

★ ★ ★

CONGRESS NEXT YEAR, an election year, is likely to be a good deal more tough and self-assertive on such matters as tax relief for low-income families, public power, farm programs, labor issues, than it was in the session recently ended.

It may be tougher and more self-assertive in investigations of Eisenhower appointees to the regulatory agencies that conduct much of the real business of government. These appointees are highly vulnerable, generally, because they really don't believe in regulating business as the New Deal intended it to be regulated in writing the laws creating the agencies.

A Kohler victory in Wisconsin would have given the GOP a reasonable hope of gaining control of the Senate before the next session opens in January. Proxmire's defeat of Kohler tossed these calculations out the window.



THIS EMBLEM of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America is incorporated in a union store card which is prominently displayed in establishments that employ members of this organization.

More Politics Cited as Need By McDonald

Heavy reliance on political action is necessary for labor "to preserve its standing in a virtual battle for survival today," Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald told the union's executive board at a meeting in Washington.

"We face a tough fight in our country and don't kid yourself that we do not. If we don't do our job we may be knocked out of the box," McDonald said.

A major part of the job, the USWA head continued, is "awakening political interest and voluntary financial support among the general membership for public office seekers who are not hostile to organized labor."

McDonald discussed the political atmosphere during a two-day meeting of the board at which the union's political action committee was examined.

USWA Dist. 32 Dir. Walter J. Burke of Milwaukee commented during the meeting that aid given by the Steelworkers was instrumental in "breaking the log jam" and helping assure the victory of Sen. William Proxmire (D) in Wisconsin last month.

Street Railway Union Hears Political Call

A warning that intensified political action by labor is necessary to defeat a "combination of so-called civic groups and reactionary leaders in the Congress once again mustering their forces under the pretense of reform" was sounded by Dir. James L. McDevitt of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Speaking at the 34th convention of the Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes, McDevitt said that reactionary politicians are attacking the entire labor movement for the misdeeds of a few for two specific reasons:

(1)—"They feel that in the particular areas they come from it may tend to get them votes, because they assume the role of vigilantes."

(2)—"It may tend to create sufficient pressure in the Congress to enact further restrictive legislation."

Pointing out that gains in collective bargaining can be wiped out "by a single piece of legislation," McDevitt declared that "if we do not act politically, we will suffer economically."

Must Retain Friends

"If you and I do not make our contribution to this campaign in the labor movement to get our people enlisted in this cause," he continued, "you are not going to be able to retain in Congress the friends you have there today. They can't look to industry for help. They oppose them because they are friendly to our cause. They have to come to us."

McDevitt declared that labor has made "fairly good progress" in the field of political action. "If you take the whole record back to 1947," he said, "you will note that there are better than twice as many friends in the Congress today than there were in those days."

Assessment Voted

The convention rejected most of more than a score of resolutions brought before it but approved an increase in strike benefits from $15 to $25 a week. It also approved a resolution urging efforts to reduce the length of the working day, "in order to take a big step forward in easing the undue and unnecessary strain on the transit driver."

In hiking strike benefits, the convention provided for an assessment of $1 a member per month whenever the defense fund falls to $1 million. Such assessments will then continue until the fund reaches a new total of $3 million. Present funds for this purpose total $1.8 million.

All executive officers and 16 vice presidents were reelected, but there were two changes in the nine-member executive board. In the latter contests, Joseph P. Fahey of Div. 589, Boston, defeated P. J. O'Brien, Div. 448, Springfield, and John W. Connally, Div. 694, San Antonio, defeated Earl C. Daniels, Div. 1073, Hartford.

The convention also reduced the number of vice presidents from 17 to 16 and provided that the total ultimately will be reduced to 12 by the process of not filling the next four vacancies.

Woodworkers Propose To Strengthen Union

Portland, Oreg.—Delegates to the Woodworkers convention charted a course aimed at strengthening the union internally and establishing its policies on a wide variety of political, social and economic issues.

The five-day convention drew nearly 400 delegates from wide areas of the United States and Canada.

One of the most important actions of the convention was a decision to approve in principle a major change in the structure of the 20-year-old union.

Drafting New Constitution

The proposal calls for consolidation of the present 13 district councils of the union into regions based on "geographic, economic, administrative and contractual aspects."

To work out the details of this plan, the delegates directed that a committee go into immediate session and draft a new IWA constitution to be represented to a special convention in Portland not later than next Apr. 1. If approved by the special convention, the constitution then would be submitted to the IWA's 95,000 members for final adoption.

The proposal for a structural change in the union was presented by E. W. Kenney, IWA director of research and education. He contended the present district setup is inefficient and outmoded.

The convention, after reaffirming the IWA's traditional policy of striving for a merger into one union of all employes of the woodworking and paper industries, accepted a report on progress being made in that direction since the AFL-CIO amalgamation.

Pres. Al F. Hartung, in a detailed report on merger activity, indicated solid gains are being made in talks with the Pulp and Sulphite Workers Union. He expressed the hope that "in the near future . . . the (merger) committees of these two unions will again be meeting to complete a procedural pact which will lead to real merger between our organizations."

Hartung's report made it quite plain, however, that there is no immediate prospect of healing the breach that has divided the IWA and the Lumber and Sawmill Workers union for 20 years.

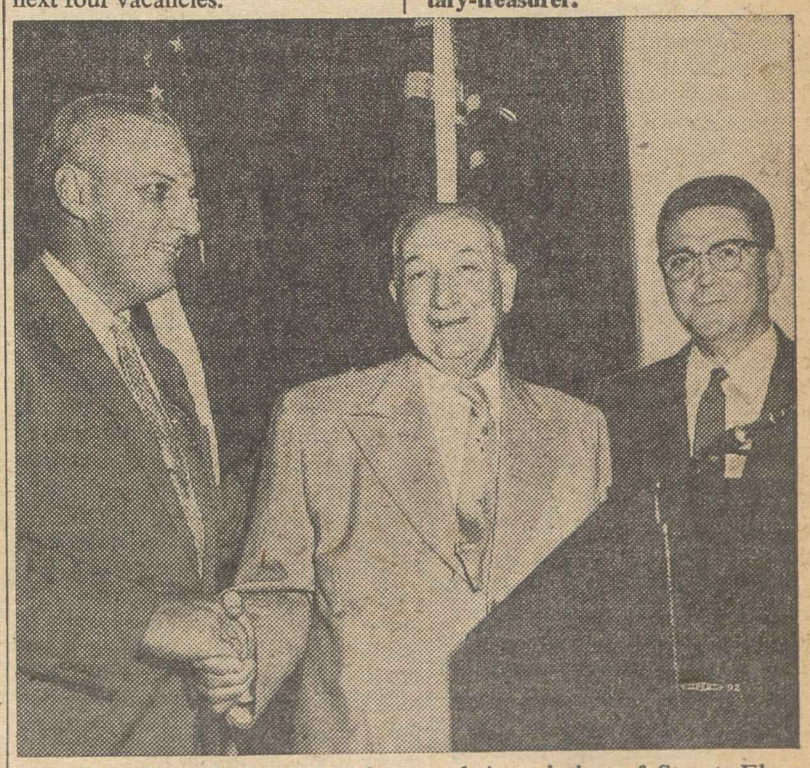
Hartung described in detail a meeting he held last June with Maurice Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters Union, the parent body of the LSW. The discussion gave no indication that a merger between these two unions is in sight.

Help Fight Corruption

The delegates adopted a resolution designed to help unions keep free of corruption. It called for all unions to adopt a "bill of rights" to insure that the members get reports on finances and health and welfare funds, that funds be audited, that they have guarantees of free election of officers with the power to recall, that they have a voice in policy matters, that conventions be held regularly with delegates elected directly by the locals and that officers be forbidden to have any interest in business firms which bargain with the union.

The convention virtually assured the four international officers of reelection by nominating all of them without opposition.

They are Hartung, James Dicey, first vice president; Claude Ballard, second vice president, and William Botkin, secretary-treasurer.



TOP OFFICERS of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes receive an ovation from delegates at the union's 34th convention in Washington after each was unanimously returned to office. From left, they are Exec. Vice-Pres. John M. Elliott, Pres. A. L. Spradling and Sec.-Treas. O. J. Mischo.

Ethics Report Hits Beck, Hoffa Actions

Council to Act Sept. 24 On Historic Document

(Continued from Page 1)

which had not been made public at press time, will also be studied by the Executive Council.

Report 'Leaked' By Teamsters

The AFL-CIO made the Teamsters report public after the Teamsters headquarters had "leaked" the report to certain newspapermen. Normally reports of the Ethical Practices Committee are not made public until the Executive Council has acted.

The Ethical Practices Committee, concluding its 64-page report on the Teamsters, said that "the evidence shows and we have found" that:

1—Beck, Brewster and Hoffa "used union funds for personal purposes."

2—Beck and Hoffa "used their official union position for personal profit and advantage frequently to the direct detriment of the Teamster union membership."

3—Hoffa and Brewster "engaged in improper activities relating to health and welfare funds."

4—The Teamsters' union failed to take action with respect to union officials, including Brennan, "who have engaged in corrupt activities offensive to trade union morality or against whom serious charges of that nature are pending."

5—The union failed to investigate whether Beck and other officials "invoked the Fifth Amendment to conceal personal corruption in the conduct of union affairs."

6—Beck and the union failed to comply with the provisions of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code No. 1, which sets standards for the issuance of local union charters designed to outlaw bogus locals or corrupt influences.

7—Hoffa "associated with, sponsored and promoted the interests of notorious labor racketeers."

Membership Has Tremendous Stake

The Ethical Practices Committee emphasized that nothing in its report seeks "to indict the membership of this union" and adds that the members' interests "can best be served by making known the findings of this committee as quickly as possible.

"The membership of this union, as well as organized labor, generally, have a tremendous stake in finding out as promptly as possible whether they have been imposed upon by corrupt influences dominating their union. . . .

"We think the 1.4 million members of the Teamsters' Union want, and are entitled to have, a clean union," the committee declared.

The ethical practices unit said that it had declined to be thwarted in its investigation by "the refusal of the union and its officers to cooperate."

The union and its officers "are not being punished for their failure to cooperate." However, the committee said, the union's refusal to make answer or explanation leaves unrefuted substantial derogatory evidence.

The report examined evidence in seven categories of union conduct:

USE OF UNION FUNDS FOR PERSONAL PURPOSES

The committee noted that Beck, by his own admissions and in evidence presented to the McClellan Committee, "used at least $370,000 in union funds for personal purposes." It voiced strong doubt that he had actually made loans from the union and its Western Conference.

The committee concluded that Beck "used union funds as if they were his private funds, that no records were kept of the transactions and no instruments of indebtedness were signed by him . . . all of the evidence indicates there was initially no intention to repay. We are unable to determine what amount of union funds, if any, have not yet been repaid to the union."

Cite Brewster Testimony

Brewster, by his own testimony and related evidence, made clear that union funds—from Seattle Local 174 and from the Western Conference of Teamsters—"were used for his personal purposes."

The committee said there was doubt that he had had intention to repay the money, and concluded the only difference between Beck's and Brewster's use of union funds for personal purposes was that Beck used more.

The report found that Hoffa borrowed $13,000 from Local 299, which he headed, but noted that he had signed notes for the loans and all had been repaid by Feb. 1957. In addition, Hoffa borrowed $25,000 "without notes, collateral or interest" from Harold Mark, a union auditor.

While Hoffa defended the loan as "authorized, secured and repaid," the committee found he "violated standards of ethical conduct in borrowing money directly and indirectly from local unions under his control."

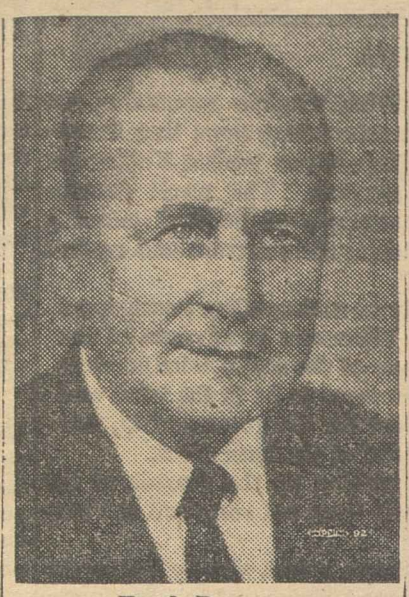
USE OF UNION POSITION FOR PERSONAL PROFIT AND ADVANTAGE

Beck engaged in a "calculated and systematic program of using his official position, for the personal profit and advantage of himself, members of his family and certain associates."

The report cited financial deals, including loans arranged through employers to "pay back" money taken from Teamster units, various business deals and the selling of Beck's house and furnishings to the union for $167,000—a house built and furnished with funds taken from the union.

The report summarized a number of dealings with Nathan Shefferman, employer representative and "fixer," which brought profits to the two men. The deals involved the sale of bookkeeping and file systems to the union; a $22,500

Dave Beck



Frank Brewster

James R. Hoffa

loan to Beck from Shefferman; profits on a Shefferman-owned firm which sold furniture, decorations and dues books to the union; profits from a toy truck campaign in 1953, sponsored by the Teamsters' Union and the AFL Union Label Trades Dept.—with Beck acting the part of "an enthusiastic and tireless" salesman and gaining a share of $84,000 profits in the deal; and a deal with Shefferman on the purchase of land for the Teamsters' headquarters in Washington.

The report said Beck controlled the investment of union funds in a manner to "advance the private business interests of himself, members of his family and associates."

It noted that he had connections with the Anheuser-Busch Co. to get beer distribution franchises for his family and relatives.

"We conclude that Pres. Beck wholly violated his fiduciary duties as a union official and had a callous disregard for union ethics," the report said.

Hoffa Reaped Profit

Hoffa, the committee found, "also used his official union position for personal profit and advantage, frequently to the direct detriment of the Teamster union membership."

It was particularly critical of an arrangement by which Mrs. Hoffa and Mrs. Bert Brennan, wife of another Teamster official, were the "sole stockholders" in Test Fleet, a firm which had been set up by Commercial Carriers Corp., a trucking company under contract with the union. The employer's attorney was president of the Hoffa-Brennan company and the firm's sole business consisted of leasing equipment to haul autos for commercial carriers.

That company arranged for the financing of Test Fleet so that Mrs. Hoffa and Mrs. Brennan were not required to invest any personal funds.

Worked Out Deal

The committee found "significant" the fact that the Test Fleet deal came after Hoffa had settled a strike involving the Teamsters' union and commercial carriers. With Hoffa advising the strikers that their walk-out was "illegal," the strike was settled with nine of the union drivers fired from their jobs.

What happened, the committee said, was that Hoffa, after negotiating settlement of the strike, worked out an arrangement whereby Hoffa's wife and Brennan's wife, instead of the drivers, leased the equipment to the employer at a very substantial profit.

The committee noted that Hoffa "took sharp issue with the obvious inferences" to be drawn from the transaction, but the committee added that Hoffa's explanation "fails to make this transaction sound any more legitimate . . ."

"The entire transaction was improper for a trade union official," the committee said. "Under the most basic concepts of trade union morality, it was improper for Vice Pres. Hoffa to enter into a transaction whereby he profited greatly from dealings with an employer whose employes were represented by the Teamsters' union."

It said that "the conflict of interests is so obvious and so great that such transactions must be avoided at all costs."

Hoffa admitted, the committee said, that he had borowed $18,000 from 11 Teamster business agents in 1952-53 and that "apparently, none of these sums has been repaid."

Inference of 'Kickbacks'

"Borrowing sums of money from persons over whom Hoffa had supervision in the conduct of his official union position, definitely involves the use of that official position for personal advantage"—even if the people may have been his "intimate friends."

"Such practices must be avoided if only to avoid the inference that these loans were kickbacks," the committee declared.

The committee rejected Hoff's argument that the borrowing was improper only if the ethical prac-

(Continued on Page 11)

Hoffa Hearings Reopen Sept. 24; McClellan Cites Possible Perjury

By Willard Shelton

The McClellan special Senate committee reopens hearings involving Teamsters Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa Sept. 24. Hoffa himself, concentrating in Miami Beach, Fla., on his drive for the union presidency, will be "invited" by the committee but not "directed" to attend, said Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.). He is, however, in jeopardy of a possible perjury indictment based on his earlier testimony.

In three or four days of anticipated hearings, McClellan stated, 10 to 15 witnesses including "some businessmen" will be called to testify on relationships they have had with Hoffa.

Hoffa is under continuing subpena to testify before the committee whenever given "reasonable notice" of a time to appear. McClellan's statement that he would not be "directed" to testify indicated the committee was trying to avoid calling him personally on the eve of the Teamsters convention opening Sept. 30.

Three New Subjects

McClellan and Committee Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy refused to speculate on whether some testimony anticipated in the Sept. 24 hearings might be of such a nature as practically to demand an immediate answer from Hoffa at his own request.

Five "subjects" are to be ventilated in the new round of Hoffa hearings, McClellan stated. Two of these, he elaborated, will be related to matters previously disclosed in the committee's investigation of Hoffa's activities, the other three will be "brand new."

Hoffa had requested the committee, through his attorney, George Fitzgerald, not to call him for an appearance between Sept. 18 and Oct. 10, stating that he would be involved during this period with union business.

McClellan said the committee wanted to "accommodate" individuals as much as possible but that the "public interest" was paramount and the committee's work could not be indefinitely delayed for the convenience of those under scrutiny.

The Teamsters general executive board held a Miami Beach meeting Sept. 19 and the constitution committee, in which Hoffa has played a leading role in proposing reforms designed to meet criticism, went into sessions immediately thereafter.

Attacks Hoffa

McClellan in a New York speech launched an unmistakable attack on Hoffa personally—without naming him—as "a witness with an exceptionally high" intelligence as among those who "pretend they don't remember and can't recall" when asked embarrassing questions.

He ridiculed Hoffa's claim that he "could not remember" whether he procured secret tape-recording devices from racketeer John Dioguardi (Johnny Dio) and "strapped these (devices) on witnesses" entering a Detroit grand jury hearing so as to have "an illegal recording of secret grand jury testimony."

"In my judgment that witness committed flagrant, willful and contemptible perjury," McClellan said, and he has requested the Justice Dept. to give the case "prompt and preferred attention."

Failure to Clean Up Union Condemned

Continued from Page 10

tices codes were applied retroactively.

"Nothing could be further from the truth," the committee said, of Hoffa's argument. The evil of borrowing money from an employer was known long before the AFL-CIO codes were formally adopted.

"If Vice Pres. Hoffa was unaware of the evil inherent in such a practice, it merely shows his insensitivity to the traditional standards of union morality," the committee said.

It cited the same suspected "insensitivity" to "trade union morality" in Hoffa's defense of a real estate deal, in which Hoffa had an option to share profits of a Sun Valley, Fla., subdivision in which his business agents acted as salesmen.

IMPROPER ACTIVITIES RELATING TO HEALTH AND WELFARE FUNDS

The committee found "wholly improper" and violating every standard of ethical conduct, a business arrangement between Brewster, head of the Teamsters' Western Conference, and George Newell, an insurance broker handling a numbr of Teamster accounts.

In one real estate partnership plan, Brewster profited by $44,000.

The committee found that an insurance firm owned by Newell made $1,400,000 in net profits and that Newell's commissions were "between ten and twenty times as large as they should have been."

Tremendous Over-charge

The committee found that Brewster's "commingling of personal business with his official union position resulted in a tremendous over-charge on insurance business handling by Newell to the detriment of Teamster union members."

Hoffa was found to have engaged in improper activities relating to health and welfare funds. It noted that Hoffa had insisted one big welfare insurance account be given the Union Casualty Co.—a firm whose retention rate of 17½ per cent was far greater than any of the other bids.

(A retention rate is the expected percentage of the premium which a company proposes to retain to cover all its costs, taxes, reserves, overhead and commissions.)

While officials of Union Casualty had said no commissions would be paid, heavy commissions were, in fact, paid to the Union Insurance Agency of Illinois, a partnership composed of the wife and the son of Paul Dorfman, a close friend of Hoffa.. Dorfman was recently expelled by AFL-CIO Pres. Meany as head of an AFL-CIO directly affiliated local.

Mrs. Dorfman and young Dorfman received commissions of over half a million dollars in three years on this insurance policy.

Hoffa defended the arrangements, first on the basis that he had made no money from them; and secondly, that the high retention rate was based on a guaranteed premium—which the other companies, he said, would not pledge.

The retention rate, meanwhile, has dropped to 8.3 percent.

The committee accepted a Hoffa suggestion that it designate an actuary to meet with the insurance company actuary to review the provisions of this insurance coverage; that report will be ready at a later date.

Whatever those findings may be, the committee said, Hoffa's business relationships with the people who were to profit from the insurance contract "presents a square conflict of interest which has caused the many unfavorable inferences drawn from this insurance contract by congressional investigating committees and the public generally."

Hoff's conduct in this case, irrespective of the cost of the insurance coverage, "was improper and violated standards of ethical conduct," the committee said.

FAILURE TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST CORRUPT UNION OFFICIALS OR THOSE CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION

The committee said "uncontroverted evidence . . . establishes beyond question that a number of Teamster union officials, at various levels, have engaged in extortion or bribery schemes or similar activities . . .

"Yet, the union shows a callous disregard for the danger inherent in permitting such people to continue to hold high union office."

It found one of the most conspicuous cases to be that of Sidney L. Brennan—vice president of the Teamsters, vice president of Joint Council 32, board member of the Central States Conference, headed by Hoffa, and Sec.-Treas. of Local 544.

Along with three other officials and members—Eugene J. Williams, Jack Jorgenson and Gerald P. Connally—they were convicted of taking a bribe of $5,000 to "break a strike and to conclude an agreement with the company as part of the strikebreaking scheme."

"As far as is known, no proceedings of any nature were taken at any level of the Teamsters' organization with respect to any of the officials involved," the report said.

"We cannot conceive of a greater dereliction of duty on the part of Beck and the Teamster General Executive Board. It is inconceivable that the union leadership should sit idly by on some vague hope that the convention will do something about this odious situation."

The committee said it was also inconceivable that Brennan and his cohorts could be permitted to "retain membership, let alone high office," if the union's leaders "were genuinely concerned with keeping their house clean."

Cite Other Examples

It cited other examples:

A situation where, in New York, three top officers of Local 875 have pleaded guilty to charges of extortion or conspiracy; and in Scranton, Pa., where three officers of Local 229 have been indicted for receiving pay-offs "for permitting trucks with non-union drivers to deliver products of a manufacturer."

The union's leadership, the ethical practices report said, "was not concerned with the character of the people who made up their official family. They seemed indifferent to the effects such inaction must have on their own membership, on the public and on organized labor, generally."

FAILURE TO INVESTIGATE FIFTH AMENDMENT CASES

The Teamsters' refusal to investigate cases in which Teamster union officials invoked the Fifth Amendment is in conflict with AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code No. 4, the committee noted.

That code, the committee said, requires the affiliate to determine whether the use of the Fifth Amendment was "as a shield against proper scrutiny into corrupt influences in the labor movement."

Discussing the constitutional theory protecting a citizen's right to self-incrimination, the committee stated, however, that because an individual refuses to testify, "it does not follow . . . that the labor movement must bow down helpless before the forces of corruption.

"It does not mean that the privilege against self-incrimination can be perverted into a permanent immunity against the trade union's determining whether the official involved is guilty of malfeasance in office.

"It does not mean that the labor movement or the individual trade union must 'see no evil, hear no evil, or speak no evil' merely because an individual union official invokes a constitutional guarantee."

The report accused the Teamsters officers of "advancing irrelevant and frivolous contentions" against cooperation with the Ethical Practices Committee, and concluded that the union had "the right and the duty" to inquire into the use of the Fifth Amendment by Teamster officials.

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH AFL-CIO CODE ON LOCAL UNION CHARTERS

Noting that the AFL-CIO Executive Council approved a code covering the issuance of local union charters, the committee pointed out the purpose was to avoid the chartering of bogus locals without members or the issuance of charters to disreputable people.

The Teamsters, however, chartered five "paper" locals in New York in 1955, and many of the persons signing the applications were "known labor racketeers."

The charters, the committee said, were apparently issued at the request of racketeer John Dioguardi.

The report said Beck must have known the nature of these charters and that he violated ethical practices by directing Teamster recognition of the new bogus locals.

The committee said that a recent decision by the Teamsters to appoint a committee to look into the New York "bogus" local situation, was "as far as is known . . . the only positive step taken by the Teamsters' union with regard to any of the charges made against it."

RELATIONS BETWEEN HOFFA AND MANY NOTORIOUS RACKETEERS

The report expressed complete skepticism that Hoffa, with his long experience in the labor movement, could have been "taken in" by Dio.

Dio, who is a close associate of Hoffa, has had a career which "runs the gamut from breaking strikes as an employer's representative to making 'sweetheart' contracts as a union representative. . . . We reject completely Vice Pres. Hoffa's defense that he was naive as to the character of Dio."

The evidence is "overwhelming" concerning the close Hoffa-Dio relationship, the committee said, and because of it, Hoffa "even worked against his own union's organizing efforts" among New York taxicab drivers.

That situation was a "clear-cut" one, "where Hoffa was sabotaging the Teamster union's efforts to organize the drivers in order to promote Dio's efforts to bring himself and his practices directly into the Teamsters' union."

Associated with 'Hoodlums'

The report noted that Hoffa had also gone to bat to secure a charter from another international union for a Philadelphia ex-convict.

It said that there was evidence that Hoffa "associated with, supported, sponsored or hired, various 'toughs' and 'hoodlums' in the Teamsters' Central Conference area.

"Indeed, the list of many of Hoffa's proteges and friends reads like a rogue's gallery. The arrest records of these people cover everything from highway robbery to murder."

The committee refused to accept Hoffa's explanation that these associations "were an attempt to rehabilitate juvenile delinquents."

"Without denying the possibility of rehabilitation of individual cases, we do not think it a proper function of a union to serve as a haven for questionable characters."

The Teamster union statement explaining its refusal to act on this issue, was described by the AFL-CIO committee as "untenable in its entirety."

Reject Argument

Discussing a number of other points raised by the Teamsters, the committee studied and turned down the Teamster defense arguments. It rejected an argument of union autonomy voiced by Beck as not relevant.

Noting that "every member of this committee is president of an international union, and as jealous to preserve the principles of autonomy as Pres. Beck," the committee held that a union's autonomous rights do not include the "right" to be "dominated or influenced by corrupt influences."

The committee branded as "incredible" statements that the union had merely suffered "isolated" instances of corruption.

It noted that Beck, three vice presidents and a host of other officials had violated "traditional trade union morality."

The committee insisted that the Teamsters constitution does "contain ample provisions to correct the abuses which have been charged."

It said the president and the Teamster board had plenty of power to permit and require prompt investigation of any situation involving corruption, but that the union had taken no step to remedy the situation.

Ignored Obligation

It denied that because the Teamsters convention opens Sept. 30, the committee should have granted any further delay.

The Teamster case came to the committee on March 29, and the committee has "given the union sufficient time and every opportunity to answer or explain the charges against it."

It recalled that the union officers had refused to respond to charges lodged against it by the committee on both May 6 and July 24. The fact is, the committee said, that the Teamsters ignored their constitutional obligation to keep the union "clean of corrupt influences."

Ethics Committee Established in '56

The Ethical Practices Committee, set up under provisions of the AFL-CIO constitution, was named by Pres. Meany early in 1956.

Al J. Hayes, head of the Machinists, is chairman. The other members are Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union; Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Pres. George Harrison of the Railway Clerks; and Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers.

Arthur J. Goldberg, AFL-CIO special counsel, serves as the committee's attorney. He drafted the report on the Teamsters on behalf of the committee. The report, in its final form, was unanimously adopted by the committee at a meeting in New York City, Sept. 16.

N. Y. Locals Sue To Block Elections

New York — Thirteen Teamster union members from five locals in the metropolitan area have filed suit in federal court to block elections of officers at the IBT convention which opens Sept. 30 in Miami Beach.

The group contends there can be no honest election unless the court appoints masters to conduct "honest elections at the local level" to name convention delegates.

They also seek an injunction against seating of delegates from seven New York locals which they describe as fraudulent and established to enhance the power of Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa.

Named as defendants in the suit are Teamster Pres. Dave Beck, Sec.-Treas. John F. English, Hoffa and Vice Pres. Frank Brewster.

Chicago Teamsters 'Release' Delegates

Chicago—Teamsters Joint Council 25 here, home base of presidential candidate Thomas J. Haggerty, voted to release its delegates to the Teamsters convention in Miami Beach, Fla., from a "unit rule" forcing all delegates to cast ballots for James R. Hoffa.

The council renewed a pro forma endorsement of Hoffa but Haggerty claimed that repeal of the unit rule handed him a "decided victory." He is secretary-treasurer of Milk Drivers Local 753.

Other candidates running against Hoffa are New York Teamsters Vice Pres. Thomas L. Hickey and Rep. Jack Shelley (D-Calif.), veteran Teamsters' member and former president of the California Federation of Labor.

Labor Lauded for Work On Biggest Oil Refinery

Labor's role in erecting the largest oil refinery ever constructed as a single unit has been saluted by Engineering News-Record, a trade publication.

C. F. Braun & Co., designer and general constructor of the $200 million project, in a letter to Pres. Richard Gray of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. lauded the recognition given the locals and international unions by the article.

"Labor trouble makes big headlines, but labor peace seldom does . . . ," the article said. "Tidewater Associated Oil Company's new Delaware refinery was completed with a spectacularly good labor record that stemmed from foresight, good faith and effective labor-management cooperation."

Twenty unions were involved on the project over a two-year period. Peak employment was 10,000 workers who put in 20 million manhours. Time lost due to work stoppages of any sort was less than 0.3 percent of the total.

Political Fireworks:

California Hits at Ike Administration

Oakland, Calif.—California politics, always a topic tinged with sparks, flamed up months ahead of time, at the 55th—and probably last—annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor. Almost before some 2,000 delegates were settled in their seats, the convention heard California's Gov. Goodwin Knight pick up a challenge laid down by U.S. Sen. William F. Knowland (R.-Cal.) that will almost certainly make "right-to-work" legislation a major issue in the state's 1958 gubernatorial contest.

Delegates Jab Ike

Before another day went by, the delegates jabbed a needle in the direction of the Eisenhower Administration when they enthusiastically approved a resolution virtually calling for the impeachment of Pres. Eisenhower.

Gov. Knight's disavowal of "right-to-work" was coupled with a sharp blast unmistakably directed at Knowland. The Senate minority leader is currently stumping the state prior to what everybody expected to be a formal announcement that he will oppose Knight in next year's gubernatorial primary. In the course of his whistle-stop tour, Knowland has bluntly and vigorously called for enactment of "right-to-work" legislation.

The convention also heard a third potential candidate for governor—Democrat Atty. Gen. Edmund G. "Pat" Brown—charge both Republican contenders with attempting to inflate an issue which, in his view, is unlikely ever to confront a California governor.

Brown contended no "right-to-work" measure would ever pass the California Legislature. Either they have "ulterior motives," Brown said, or they "do not really know too much about our state government."

Divert Real Issues

Brown told the delegates the "right-to-work" issue diverts Californians from the real issues—"the actual problems of our working citizens: The problems still unsolved by the leaders of both Republican parties; the problems of high prices, high interest rates, high utility bills, congested schools, and all the other work-a-day difficulties in the lives of people."

For his part, Knight told the delegates he deplored "the possible injection of an ill-considered and highly inflamatory anti-labor issue in the campaign for governor of California next year."

Republican leaders, he said, are not going to "lend themselves or the party machinery to a reckless campaign to destroy the union shop in California." Describing "right-to-work" proposals as a "serious threat to a high measure of industrial peace," Knight directly challenged Knowland's place in either state or federal government.

"No man with a reputation for belligerence, either in international affairs or domestic affairs, no matter how high principled he may be, is a safe man for executive office in the federal government today and is equally unsafe to be entrusted with the governorship . . ."

The convention then turned to the "constitutional crisis that threatens the nation in connection with the integration of our public schools."

Decrying the "open struggle between constitutional authority and state lawlessness" growing out of the school integration issue in recent weeks, the resolution denounced "continued toleration of any further defiance of constitutional authority." And it added:

"There is ample legal remedy in the hands of Congress to deal with a President who fails to carry out his oath of office to uphold the Nation's constitution. We do not hesitate to ask Congress to use that remedy as necessary."

The convention called for prompt action by the U.S. attorney general to end "defiance of legally constituted authority." And it called on Congress to enact legislation which would prohibit any use of the National Guard to "thwart" national law and undermine federal authority.

Labor-Legion Relations Are Praised by Meany

Atlantic City, N. J.—The close fraternal relationship that has developed over the years between organized workers and organized veterans was hailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a message of greeting to the national convention of the American Legion.

"On many basic issues our viewpoints and our policies coincide," he said.

"This is particularly true in the case of foreign policy. We both believe in peace and in the necessity of maintaining the strongest possible national defense to assure peace. We both adhere to democracy and condemn with equal fervor all forms of totalitarianism. For we have learned that totalitarianism and dictatorship bring about wars, while the only hope for peace and progress is through democratic freedom."

The Communists' "savage butchery of the Hungarian people," Meany said, exposed the hypocrisy of their talk about peaceful coexistence with the free world.

"The great problem of our time," he added, "is to preserve peace in the face of Soviet Russia's constant threat to plunge civilization into total atomic war. There is no easy solution to this problem. We cannot meet it by withdrawing in panic wherever the Communists exert pressure.

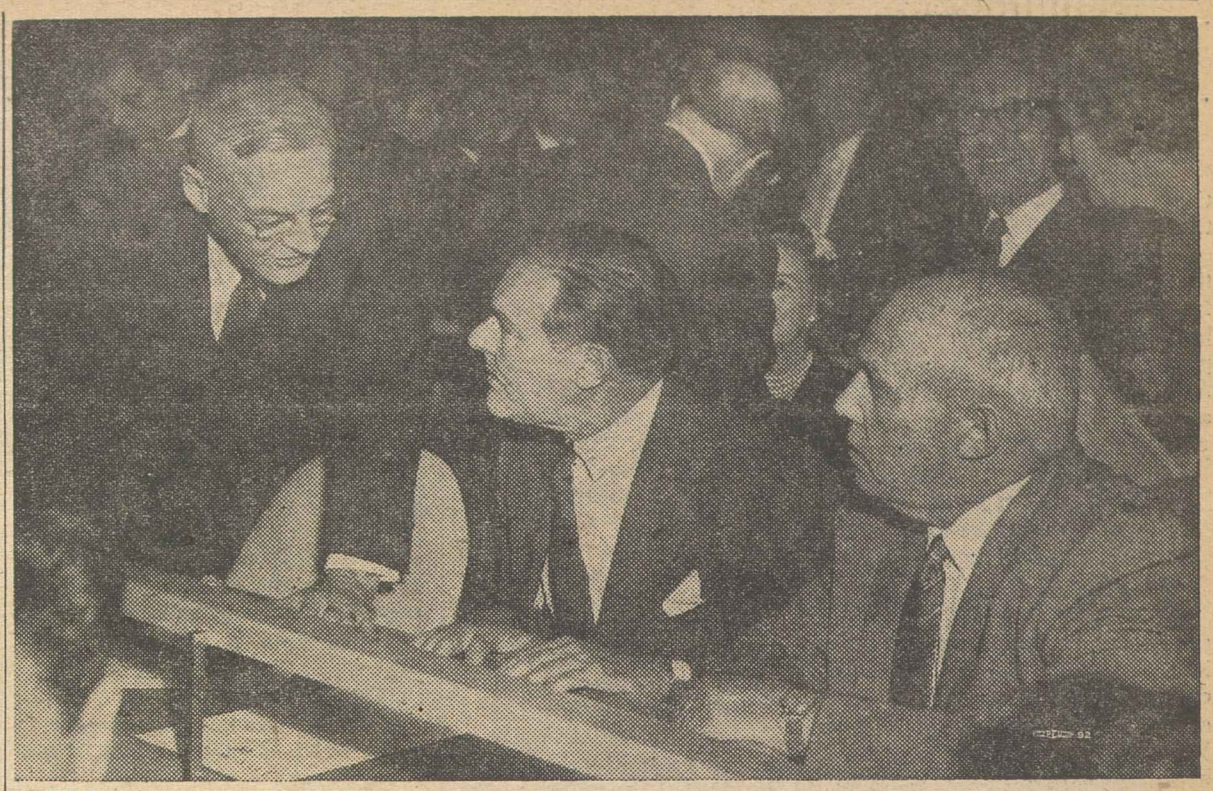
"Peace will not be won by disarmament conferences with Soviet Russia, or by broadening cultural relations across the Iron Curtain. In my judgment, peace can be maintained only as long as the Communists realize they are doomed to lose a war."

AFL-CIO Finances Show Increase

The net worth of the AFL-CIO increased over $910,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957.

In a detailed financial report published in the October issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO showed assets of $7,773,699 at the end of the fiscal year as against liabilities of $1,443,086.

Liabilities of the organization were reduced by over $1.4 million during the year.



INFORMAL CONFERENCE was caught by the camera as the 12th General Assembly of the United Nations opened in New York. At right is AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, a member of this country's delegation to the UN. With him, from left, are Sec. of State John Foster Dulles and U.S. ambassador to the UN, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

Meany Calls on Labor to Follow All Proceedings of UN Closely

(Continued from Page 1)

of Yugoslavia and Poland from the Kremlin, these two countries voted against the resolution just like any other orthodox Soviet satellite.

Fight Not Over

The fight for Hungary, however, is not yet over because the provisions of the UN resolution call for Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, outgoing UN Assembly president, acting as the UN's special representative, to take whatever steps are necessary to secure compliance of the USSR with UN resolutions calling for the freeing of Hungary from Soviet occupation.

The Hungarian puppet regime has already made clear that Prince Wan will not be welcome in Hungary and this in turn may lead to suspension of the credentials of Hungarian membership in the UN.

Beyond the Hungary issue, of course, is the question of self-determination for French-held Algeria and British-held Cyprus. Battlelines are already shaping on the colonial questions. With the U.S. government position still cloudy. Meany emphasized that "we must concern ourselves with the fact that otherwise democratic nations with which our country enjoys the friendliest relations, are also colonial powers unable as yet to see the injustice of imposing foreign rule upon other countries."

9-21-57

Text of Meany Statement

Workers everywhere, including those behind the Iron Curtain, seek two things—peace and freedom. That is why free labor believes that the influence of the United Nations and its charter must be strengthened. By strengthening that influence, the world may yet achieve those goals of peace and freedom.

The twelfth session of the UN General Assembly is one of the most fateful in its short history. The task of this assembly will be to see how resolutions passed at previous sessions, particularly, the one concerning Russian suppression of the national independence and democratic liberties of the Hungarian people, are lived up to.

In other words, how can the UN achieve the same kind of compliance with UN resolutions by totalitarian countries as it was able to achieve, in the case of the Suez Canal, by democratic countries?

In addition, the General Assembly will have to concern itself with the burdensome costs of armaments, burdensome yet essential in the face of the perennial danger of totalitarian aggression of which Hungary is only the latest victim.

Of great importance is the vital issue of self-determination for those peoples who enjoy the dubious blessings of a so-called enlightened colonialism. We must concern ourselves with the fact that otherwise democratic nations, with which our country enjoys the friendliest relations, are also colonial powers unable as yet to see the injustice of imposing foreign rule upon other countries.

The UN is a tremendous world force because it represents world conscience. Whatever power it possesses is purely the power of world opinion. We know that in the case of Hungary the UN could do nothing but pass resolutions of censure.

Yet I cannot believe that the overwhelming condemnation by three-quarters of the UN member countries of the Soviet assault upon a free Hungary has had no effect upon the Khrushchev regime in Moscow.

Who knows whether this sense of democratic outrage may not have stopped or postponed other planned aggressions. If the free countries in the UN can work together in such harmony in the future, we may yet be able to achieve some kind of durable peace in freedom.

I urge the American labor movement, therefore, as I would urge all Americans everywhere to follow the proceedings of the UN closely, to study its decisions, to read the speeches of the delegates, to discuss its policies and thus better to understand the nature of the world crisis which confronts the free world.

I have faith in the UN, otherwise I could not have, in good conscience, accepted the appointment by Pres. Eisenhower as a delegate to the UN.

It is because we hope that the United Nations can become the instrumentality of the collective conscience of free mankind that we must dedicate ourselves to ensuring the widest possible support for the ideal and the aspirations of the UN.

Bakers Board Approves New 'Reforms'

The Bakery Workers executive board approved a series of "reforms" in financial and budgetary procedures just in advance of AFL-CIO Executive Council consideration of an Ethical Practices Committee report on affairs of the union and Pres. James G. Cross.

The board also ousted Sec.-Treas. Curtis R. Sims, previously under suspension, who originally filed charges with the board against Cross and former Vice Pres. George Stuart.

Sims denounced the decision to oust him as "outrageous pandering" by the board majority to the "personal whim" of Cross, "a man who has been proved unworthy of holding any position in the labor movement."

Cross was twice called before the McClellan special Senate committee to answer questions involving alleged misuse of union funds and collusive relationships with an employer. He denied any intentional wrongdoing and explained substantial loans from Martin Philipsborn, a bakery operator with whom the union dealt, as involving a "paternal" feeling.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, September 28, 1957

No. 39

Council Orders 3 Unions To Oust Corrupt Leaders

HURRIED PARLEY between Chairman Al Hayes (right) of the Ethical Practices Committee and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany took place just before the Executive Council's historic meeting in which three international unions were put on notice to oust corrupt leadership within 30 days.

Oct. 24 Meeting to Hear Clean-Up Progress Reports

By Henry C. Fleisher

New York—Three unions found by the Ethical Practices Committee and the Executive Council to be "dominated, controlled or substantially influenced . . . by corrupt influences" have been given 30-day clean-up notices.

The three unions are:

The Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters, with a membership of about 1,350,000.

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers, with about 140,000 members.

The United Textile Workers, with about 40,000 members.

Resolutions adopted by the council directed all three of the unions to:

"Correct the abuses set forth in the report of the Ethical Practices Committee, and

"Eliminate corrupt influences from the union and remove and bar from any position or office, either appointive or elective, in the international union or in any of its subordinate bodies, those who are responsible for these abuses."

All three unions were directed to report "to the satisfaction" of the council, at a special meeting set for Oct. 24 in New York City, "the steps taken to comply with the foregoing directives."

The resolution on the Teamsters noted a letter dated Sept. 20 from the union to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that the entire matter will be submitted to the Teamsters' convention which opens in Miami Beach., Fla., on Sept. 30.

Report to Convention

The council statement said it "assumes that this includes submission to the convention of the report of the Ethical Practices Committee and this directive."

Vice-Pres. Herman Winter, president emeritus of the Bakery Workers, voted "no" against the directive to that union.

Vice-Pres. John English, secretary-treasurer of the Teamsters, was recorded as voting "no" when the council adopted the statement relative to his union.

AFL-CIO Vice-Pres. Emil Rieve, who is chairman of the executive board of the Textile Workers Union, announced he had abstained from the discussion and voting on the question of the United Textile Workers, on the grounds that the TWUA and the UTW have long been rivals.

Meany indicated that there were no abstentions on any of the votes. Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers, and Charles J. MacGowan, president emeritus of the Boilermakers, were absent because of illness.

To a press conference, crowded with newspapermen and television cameras, Meany steadfastly declined to be more specific about the steps required of the various unions to purge themselves of the charges. He declined to specify any individuals who might have to be removed from office to comply with the Executive Council directives.

In the case of the Teamsters, for instance, Meany said it is "up to the Teamsters to study the report and make a decision what to do and to eliminate the people they think should be removed from office."

He added that the Executive Council, at its Oct. 24 meeting,

(Continued on Page 3)

Teamsters Facing Clean-Up Decision

Miami Beach, Fla.—Three avowed candidates for the Teamsters Union presidency challenged front-running Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa as the union approached its constitutional convention opening day Sept. 30.

Hit with a terse stern clean-up order from the AFL-CIO Executive Council—an order that retiring Pres. Dave Beck and Hoffa seemed in advance to ignore—the convention faced a tremendous volume of "reform" business in revising its constitution as well as in electing new officers.

Its operations were threatened in advance by federal court action seeking to block all election procedures. A show cause order, that might or might lead to injunctive action, was scheduled for hearing before Judge F. Dickinson Letts Sept. 27—day after the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Announced candidates against Hoffa were Thomas J. Haggerty, Chicago; Vice Pres. Thomas L. Hickey, New York; and Rep. Jack Shelley (D-Calif.), San Francisco.

Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of Chicago Milk Drivers Local 753, spent the week campaigning in major cities including the Hoffa strongholds of Detroit and St. Louis.

Claiming close to 800 delegates as supporters, Haggerty appealed to all Teamster rank and file members to "let their delegates know" they "demand a clean, honest union." Total number of delegates is more than 1,800 but convention votes are apportioned among locals according to membership.

Shelley, who told the AFL-CIO News he entered the fight for the presidency to give the union a chance for "clean progressive unionism," is strongly based in the West Coast, where he is a former president of the California Federation of Labor.

He claimed he and other anti-Hoffa candidates scored a major victory when the Western Conference executive board, after hearing all candidates, refused to issue a blanket endorsement urged by Conference Chairman Frank Brewster in behalf of Hoffa.

Hickey, a long-time foe of Hoffa in resisting extension of the latter's

(Continued on Page 16)

Living Costs Soar 12th Month in Row

The cost of living rounded out a year of steady climbing in mid-August by soaring to its 12th consecutive all-time monthly record high.

The Consumers' Price Index moved upward to 121, an increase of two-tenths of 1 percent over July's 120.8 and a boost of 3.6 percent during the year, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The rise dashed official hopes that August would see the end of the long ascent. The basis for the hopes proved sound enough—that the seasonal surge of fresh crops of fruit and vegetables to the markets would drive down prices as it has in the past.

Fresh product prices dropped, but not enough to offset increases in other foods, particularly jumps of 10.2 percent in eggs and 8.4 percent in bacon.

The net result was an over-all increase of four-tenths of 1 percent in the food category to a record high of 117.9, which was 4.2 percent higher than in August 1956.

157,000 Win Raise

The CPI ascent brought cost of living wage increases, mostly of 2 or 3 cents an hour, to about 157,000 workers, according to Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ewan Clague. Most of them go to aircraft workers whose union contracts contain escalator clauses, with some in the metals and glass industries.

Each of the categories that go to make up the index registered an increase between July and August. Housing costs went up

(Continued on Page 12)

Auto Workers Hit Latest Cost Rise

Detroit—Regret that "the Eisenhower Administration prefers to sit calmly on the sidelines, shouting empty slogans that bounce off big industry and fail to deter it in its quest for higher-than-ever profits through unwarranted price increases," was expressed by the Auto Workers in a statement deploring the latest rise in the cost of living.

Announcement of the 12th consecutive record high in the Consumer Price Index, the union said, means "American families learned how much deeper they have been mired in inflation." Rejection by industry and Pres. Eisenhower of UAW proposals to fight inflation "leaves the UAW alone in persistently carrying out concrete ideas to combat inflation," the statement said.

Nebraska School Libraries Get News

Omaha, Neb. — The Nebraska State AFL-CIO has subscribed for the AFL-CIO News for every high school library in the state.

"We feel that there are two sides to every issue and would like to have an opportunity to present our side of the organized labor issue," Pres. Gordon C. Preble wrote to each superintendent of schools.

"The AFL-CIO News reflects the thinking of organized labor on many issues of the day and, we believe, should be made available to interested students in your high school."

There are 509 high schools in Nebraska. The state AFL-CIO decided to send two copies of the AFL-CIO News to each of the 22 high school libraries used by more than 500 students.

AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY, a U.S. delegate to the United Nations, was honored at a New York dinner for his role as a citizen and labor spokesman in domestic and international affairs. He is shown here with Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers (left) and Pres. David Dubinsky (right) of the Ladies' Garment Workers—co-sponsors of the dinner—and Dag Hammarskjold, secretary-general of the UN. Henry Cabot Lodge, permanent U.S. delegate to the UN, was one of the speakers at the off-the-record dinner which brought together members of the Executive Council and their wives, staff officials and a number of labor delegates to the United Nations from other countries.

Mitchell Report on State Jobless Laws 'Illusion', Says Cruikshank

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell's glowing report of "progress" by the states in improving unemployment insurance laws since 1954 "suggests insincerity bordering on duplicity" in an effort "to give an illusion of progress," Dir. Nelson Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security charged.

Since Pres. Eisenhower in January 1954 sent Congress specific recommendations for federal and state actions to strengthen the unemployment insurance system, Mitchell reported, $3.08 has been added to the average weekly benefit check and the number of protected workers has risen by 7 million.

During 1955, he added, 34 states improved benefits; this year improvements were legislated in 21 states, including some which also had acted in 1955. Only three states have failed to make any improvements, he said.

"The secretary's release obscures the fact that 1957 was a year of much less action on unemployment insurance than was 1955," Cruikshank said.

"It further obscures the fact that maximum benefit levels are a smaller proportion of average weekly wages now than they were two years ago. Seven states had maximum benefits of more than 50 percent of average weekly wages then. Now only six do, and these represent half as many covered workers."

Cruikshank said Mitchell is "apparently attempting to escape the obvious conclusion of his own warning" of last December, when he told the states that the federal government's responsibility "will tend to increase to the extent that the states neglect their responsibility."

"The Eisenhower Administration has recommended that basic maximum benefits should be 66⅔ percent of the state's average weekly wage," he said. "But after three years of such recommendations, not one single state has such a benefit.

"The secretary wants to avoid the only possible conclusion: that unless federal standards are established for unemployment benefits, they will continue to be whittled away by state legislatures in which wage earners are under-represented."

697-Page Book Gives Job Seekers a Hand

By Hollace Ransdell

Job descriptions and employment opportunities in more than 500 occupations in both the blue and white collar fields are contained in the 1957 edition of the Occupational Outlook Handbook released jointly by the U.S. Dept. of Labor and the Veterans' Administration. The study covers 25 industries.

Under-Sec. of Labor James T. O'Connell told a press conference that the 697-page book contains the most complete up-to-date occupational list in the U.S., and is part of the governmental's general manpower study.

It took two years to compile and contains information based on hundreds of recent field interviews with employers, workers and officials of labor unions, trade and professional groups, combined with data accumulated by the department over the years.

Designed primarily for the guidance of younger persons, the handbook also provides extensive information for all job seekers and their advisers by directing workers toward those occupations and industries most suitable to their abilities.

Here are some of the outstanding occupational trends noted in the new handbook:

• Occupations which require considerable education and training in general will grow most rapidly.

• Employment in clerical occupations is likely to grow at a slower rate than it has in the past 15 years. An increasing proportion of the huge clerical operations handled by large banks, insurance companies, government agencies and other large organizations will be done by electronic data processing equipment. However, the introduction of these machines will proceed gradually, and will have its greatest impact on the more routine jobs.

• **Skilled craftsmen will be employed in growing numbers over the next decade. The trend toward automation has increased requirements for mechanics and repairmen who can install, maintain, and repair this equipment. Men skilled in electronics maintenance will be needed most.**

• Semi-skilled operatives, who have been one of the fastest growing occupational groups, are expected to grow at a slower rate over the next decade. Unlike early mechanization in industry, which often replaced skilled craftsmen with machines operated by semi-skilled workers, automation promises to reduce the need for semi-skilled operatives performing routine tasks. For similar reasons, unskilled laborers will find fewer opportunities in the coming decade.

The 1957 handbook is the third edition of the occupational guide. The first appeared in 1949, the second in 1951. Plans are to issue the book every two years hereafter. The new edition may be obtained from the Government Printing Office for $4 a copy.

Boilermakers Use Voting Machines

Chattanooga, Tenn. — Use of voting machines loaned by the Hamilton County election commission was an innovation at a meeting of Boilermakers Local 656.

G. W. Lockwood, a union official, termed use of the machines another step forward in assuring union members a fair and honest election in which the results were known very quickly.

Text of Council Orders:
. . . On Teamsters Union

The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, having given full consideration to the report of the Ethical Practices Committee regarding the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, notes that the international union has not seen fit to accept the invitation to be heard before the Executive Council concerning this matter, just as the international union has refused from the very start of the investigation herein to participate fully in the hearings before the Ethical Practices Committee, and

RESOLVES:

1—That the report of the Ethical Practices Committee to the AFL-CIO Executive Council regarding the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America is approved and adopted by the Executive Council;

2—The Executive Council finds and concludes that the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America is dominated, controlled or substantially influenced in the conduct of its affairs by corrupt influences, in violation of the Constitution of the AFL-CIO;

3—The Executive Council, in accordance with the powers vested in it by the Constitution of the AFL-CIO hereby orders and directs the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America:

I—To correct the abuses set forth in the Report of the Ethical Practices Committee, and

II—To eliminate corrupt influences from the union and to remove and bar from any position or office, either appointive or elective, in the international union or any of its subordinate bodies, those who are responsible for these abuses.

4—The Executive Council notes the statement in the letter dated Sept. 20, 1957, from the international union to Pres. George Meany that this entire matter will be submitted to the union's forthcoming convention for its consideration and assumes that this includes submission to the convention of the report of the Ethical Practices Committee and this directive.

5—The Executive Council directs the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, to report to the satisfaction of the Executive Council, at a special meeting called for this purpose on Oct. 24, 1957, the steps taken to comply with the foregoing directive.

. . . On Bakers Union

The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, having given full consideration to the Report of the Ethical Practices Committee regarding the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America, and having heard and given full consideration to the representatives of the International Union in this matter,

RESOLVES:

1—That the Report of the Ethical Practices Committee to the AFL-CIO Executive Council regarding the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Intl. Union of America is approved and adopted by the Executive Council;

2—The Executive Council finds and concludes that the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Intl. Union of America is dominated, controlled or substantially influenced in the conduct of its affairs by corrupt influences in violation of the Constitution of the AFL-CIO;

3—The Executive Council, in accordance with the powers vested in it by the Constitution of the AFL-CIO, hereby orders and directs the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Intl. Union of America:

I—To correct the abuses set forth in the Report of the Ethical Practices Committee, and

II—To eliminate corrupt influences from the union and to remove and bar from any position or office, either appointive or elective, in the international union, or in any of its subordinate bodies, those who are responsible for these abuses.

4—The Executive Council directs the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Intl. Union of America to report to the satisfaction of the Executive Council, at a special meeting called for this purpose on Oct. 24, 1957, the steps taken to comply with the foregoing directive.

. . . On Textile Workers

The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, having given full consideration to the report of the Ethical Practices Committee regarding the United Textile Workers of America, and having heard and given full consideration to the representatives of the International Union in this matter,

RESOLVES:

1—That the report of the Ethical Practices Committee to the AFL-CIO Executive Council regarding the United Textile Workers of America is approved and adopted by the Executive Council;

2—The Executive Council finds and concludes that the United Textile Workers of America is dominated, controlled or substantially influenced in the conduct of its affairs by corrupt influences in violation of the Constitution of the AFL-CIO;

3—The Executive Council, in accordance with the powers vested in it by the Constitution of the AFL-CIO, hereby orders and directs the United Textile Workers of America:

I—To correct the abuses set forth in the report of the Ethical Practices Committee, and

II—To eliminate corrupt influences from the union and to remove and bar from any position or office, either appointive or elective, in the international union, or in any of its subordinate bodies, those who are responsible for these abuses.

4—The Executive Council directs the United Textile Workers of America to report to the satisfaction of the Executive Council, at a special meeting called for this purpose on Oct. 24, 1957, the steps taken to comply with the foregoing directive.

3 Unions Told to Oust Corrupt Leaders

Teamsters, United Textile, Bakery Workers, Get Notice

(Continued from Page 1)

"will have to make judgments on what steps have been taken" by the various unions.

To a question as to whether Teamster Vice-Pres. James Hoffa would be acceptable to the AFL-CIO council as a vice-president, but not as president of the Teamsters, Meany merely repeated the Executive Council directive and added that the Teamsters "would have to decide for themselves."

Up to the Members

Asked if he had a favorite candidate for president of the Teamsters, Meany said: "I have no personal choice for president. I have no right to a choice. I have no desire for a choice. The election of officers is up to the members."

He voiced generally similar statements in connection with the Bakery Workers and the United Textile Workers.

The ethical practices report on the Teamsters (See summary, page 3) was particularly critical of Pres. Dave Beck and Vice-Presidents Hoffa, Brewster and Brennan. It also criticized the Teamsters' executive board for the lethargic approach to the problem of corruption in the union as the facts have been unfolded.

The Bakery Union report directed much of its criticism at actions by Pres. James Cross and by former Vice-Pres. George Stuart, who as a trustee of Chicago locals had made expenditures which the committee criticized severely (See story, page 4).

The three persons named in the United Textile Workers report were Pres. Anthony Valente, Sec.-Treas. Lloyd Klenert and Southern Regional Director Joseph Jacobs, (See story, page 4).

Boards Chided

In the case of both these latter unions, their executive boards were chided for passive acceptance of the situation in the union and of failure to go to the root causes of the charges of corruption.

When the two-day Executive Council meeting opened at the Hotel Commodore, representatives of each of the unions had been invited.

The Bakery Workers Union sent Pres. James Cross and its executive board. Also on hand was Curtis Sims, former secretary-treasurer of the union, who filed the charges against Cross and Stuart. Sims was first suspended and later removed from office by the Bakery board.

The United Textile Workers were represented by Valente, Klenert and Jacobs.

In both cases, they made appeals on behalf of their unions against the Ethical Practices Committee reports.

The Teamsters declined to send representatives to the meeting.

However, Vice-Pres. John F. English, the Teamsters' secretary-treasurer, attended the council meeting and, according to Meany, spoke for about 45 minutes on the Teamster case.

English, in a statement read to the council and issued after the council met, pleaded with the Executive Council to hold up action until the Teamsters' convention is over.

Noting that his position as a member of the council and an officer of the union "is, to say the least, a difficult one," English said he had no wish to attempt "a detailed defense of the various charges and findings."

Weigh All Factors

"All I want to say now, and I say it from the bottom of my heart, is that I hope and pray that this council will act in this matter only after all the factors are available for consideration and after all these factors have been carefully weighed," English said.

"I don't think you can fully judge, or even half-way judge, whether the Teamsters' international is qualified to continue its long-time affiliation with the AFL, and now the AFL-CIO, until after the 1,900 delegates to our convention next week have acted not only on the choice of their national leaders and on revisions to their constitution, but in respect to this Ethical Practices Committee report, itself."

English said the council "can be assured" that the contents of the report will be made known to all the delegates and that the Teamster officials named in it "will be called upon to make explanation."

After the convention has taken whatever actions it deems fit, he said, then, "the time will be ripe for this council to weigh all the factors and determine whether the 1,400,000-member Teamsters union . . . can truly be judged to be so dominated by corrupt influences as to deserve no place in the AFL-CIO trade union movement."

English added that he knows the rank-and-file teamsters of the country and has "faith in them and in those they have selected to represent them at our convention."

The Executive Council, in its resolutions, both accepted the Ethical Practices Committee reports and affirmed its own belief that the three unions were under corrupt influence or domination.

SERIOUS DELIBERATION was the order of the day as the AFL-CIO Executive Council met in New York to consider reports of the Ethical Practices Committee on domination by corrupt leadership in three unions. The Teamsters, Bakery Workers and United Textile Workers with a combined membership of over 1.5 million were given 30 days to correct abuses cited by the committee and remove officers responsible for the abuses.

Summary of Ethics Report on Teamsters

The AFL-CIO News of Sept. 21 outlined in considerable detail the report of the Ethical Practices Committee on its investigation into the Teamsters union and some of its officers.

The following is the report's summary and findings:

The evidence shows, and we have found, that Pres. Beck, Vice Pres. Brewster, and Vice Pres. Hoffa used union funds for personal purposes.

The evidence shows, and we have found, that Pres. Beck and Vice Pres. Hoffa used their official union position for personal profit and advantage, frequently to the direct detriment of the Teamster Union membership.

The evidence shows, and we have found, that Vice Pres. Brewster and Vice Pres. Hoffa engaged in improper activities relating to health and welfare funds.

The evidence shows, and we have found, that the Teamsters' Union has failed to take action with respect to responsible union officials, including Vice Pres. Brennan, convicted of accepting a bribe from an employer, who have engaged in corrupt activities offensive to trade union morality or against whom serious charges of that nature are pending.

The evidence shows, and we have found, that the Teamsters' Union failed to investigate whether Pres. Beck and other Teamsters' Union officials invoked the Fifth Amendment to conceal personal corruption in the conduct of union affairs.

The evidence shows, and we have found, that Pres. Beck and the Teamsters' Union failed to comply with the provisions of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code No. 1 with respect to local union charters.

The evidence shows, and we have found, that Vice Pres. Hoffa associated with, sponsored, and promoted the interests of notorious labor racketeers.

We therefore must conclude that the unrefuted and unanswered evidence shows that the Teamsters Union has been and continues to be dominated or substantially influenced by corrupt influences. We think the 1,400,000 members of the Teamsters Union want and are entitled to have a clean union.

For the reasons set forth in this report, the Ethical Practices Committee concludes that the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America does not meet the standards for ethical union practices set forth in the AFL-CIO Constitution.

Merged Labor Boon To Living Standard

Chicago—Merger of the AFL-CIO "is our best guarantee of higher living standards for all Americans as a result of the new industrial revolution now before us," Dir. Albert Whitehouse of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. told the board of education here.

The IUD official said U.S. teachers should be happy because of labor's merger since it means "a united labor voice for better salaries for teachers, for more schools and better schools, and for eradication of the kinds of poverty that makes for problem children."

Council Backs Using Troops in Little Rock

New York—Use of federal troops to enforce compliance with court-ordered school integration in Little Rock, Ark., won the endorsement of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Even before soldiers moved into the Central High School area in the Arkansas capital, the council announced it fully supported Pres. Eisenhower's warning that he would send in troops.

"The AFL-CIO feels very strongly," the council declared, "that the defiance of law and order in Little Rock by a mob of demonstrators against school integration is completely intolerable.

Support President

"We fully support the action of the President in issuing an emergency proclamation and warning that he will use federal troops, if necessary to enforce compliance with court orders."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that he wants to give Pres. Eisenhower "credit for the steps he's taking now" to end mob demonstrations against school integration in Little Rock.

Meany noted that the troops are stationed to make sure that Negro students can get into the school and that their purpose is, therefore, contrary to that of the National Guard, when it was called out by Gov. Faubus.

Meanwhile, in Little Rock the AFL-CIO Federated Labor Council stood on its statement issued before Gov. Orval Faubus mobilized the National Guard outside the school. The statement called on "all citizens, especially working people, to accept peaceably the decisions of the courts, to comply with their orders, and the rules and regulations of our duly elected school board members."

The statement signed by Pres. Odell Smith and Executive Sec. V. H. Williams continued:

"Violence and bloodshed at the capital city of this state in and around our schools could utterly destroy the good name of our state. It could seriously curtail our industrialization program. We have spent years building the name of Arkansas as a progressive, law abiding, forward looking state. All this could be destroyed in a few minutes time."

Spotlight on Ringleader

Violence in Little Rock focused the spotlight on the activities of one of the apparent ringleaders, a long-time professional foe of unions and close ally of Gov. Faubus, State Athletic Commissioner James T. Karam.

Karam, a one-time All-America footballer, won brief notoriety shortly after World War II as president and board chairman of the Veterans Industrial Association. VIA made a special plea to recently discharged servicemen to resist the efforts of AFL and CIO to organize in several southern states.

It proclaimed itself as a trade union with a doctrine of cooperation with the employers to keep out "foreign labor bosses." VIA's hand was evident in the beating of organizers. At its height Karam claimed a membership of about 10,000 but within two years professed the same disillusionment with some employers as with "labor goons."

Railroad Trainmen Admitted to AFL-CIO

The long-unaffiliated Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has been accepted for admission into the AFL-CIO by the Executive Council. Following up preliminary discussions at the August meeting of the Executive Council, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the BRT has "promised to do something" about constitutional barriers against Negroes belonging to the union.

He has conferred with Pres. W. P. Kennedy of the BRT, Meany said, and is satisfied the union will "dispose of the situation" at its next convention.

Meany said the union already has some 2,000 Negroes as members. And he expressed hope that the racial issue in the union will, before long, be a thing of the past.

The union has a total of 220,000 members. Some 160,000 are in the United States; about 20,000 are in Canada; and about 40,000 are on the retired list.

Ethics Group Report on Bakery Union

New York—The Bakery & Confectionery Workers Union "does not meet the standards for ethical union practices set forth in the AFL-CIO constitution," the Ethical Practices Committee found.

In a 53-page report which covered several hearings, the committee declared:

"While certain corrective measures have been taken by the Bakery Workers Union to deal with some of the unethical practices which this investigation has disclosed, these measures have not been sufficient, in the Committee's judgment, to eliminate corrupt influences and loose and unethical practices, and to prevent wrongdoing."

Report Condemns Certain Officers

The report said that "certain" international officers of the Bakery Union have "engaged in unethical practices."

It listed those practices as follows:

1. The "financial relationship" between Pres. James Cross of the union and Martin Philipsborn, general manager of Zion Industries, a mid-west baking firm.

2. Acceptance by Pres. Cross of a "substantial gift"—part of which was contributed by a local union of the Bakery Workers under trusteeship of the national office.

3. Improper procedures with respect to expense accounts—including failure to cover advances for expenses, commingling of union and personal funds in the same account, and expenditure of union funds "for improper purposes."

4. Failure to take more stringent action against former Vice Pres. George Stuart for "misuse" of a local union's funds and for failure to insist upon his making "full restitution" of the funds and to secure his expulsion from the union."

The Ethical Practices Committee report detailed at length the Bakery case since March 3, when Sec.-Treas. Curtis Sims—who was first suspended from his post and then removed from it by the union's general board—charged misuse of union funds, and union health and welfare funds by Cross and Stuart.

The case was turned over to the AFL-CIO Committee by Pres. George Meany early in March, shortly after the Bakery board meeting moved against Sims and acquitted Cross and Stuart of the charges which had been filed against them by Sims.

The charges and denials were heard at several sessions of the Ethical Practices Committee, and the case was heard by the Senate's McCellan Committee during June and July.

Loans are Key Matters

One of the key matters raised in the various hearings was two loans obtained by Cross from Martin Philipsborn.

The first, for $56,700 at 3 percent interest, was obtained in 1955. Cross said it was to "assist him in purchasing his home in Bethesda, Md., when the union moved its headquarters from Chicago to Washington.

Eight months later, the union took over the mortgage on Cross' home, and he was able to repay Philipsborn.

A second loan was obtained by Cross from the same source, in 1956. Amounting to $40,000, it was borrowed in order to help Cross buy a residence at West Palm Beach, Fla. After the Ethical Practices Committee got started, the report said, Cross—with the assistance of one of his union associates, repaid the loan to Philipsborn in full.

Martin Philipsborn, the committee said, "is not simply a good friend of Pres. Cross who has a great deal of money. The evidence is clear that he has been financially and actively interested in the bakery and confectionery industry for many years."

In 1937 Philipsborn purchased a controlling interest in Zion Industries Inc., which operates a biscuit plant, candy plant, and various other small industries in Zion City, Ill.

"The committee finds that Pres. Cross' action in seeking and accepting substantial loans from Philipsborn under the circumstances disclosed in this investigation was plainly contrary to the basic ethical principles of the trade union movement.

A second episode in which the Committee found Cross "directly in conflict with basic trade union principles" involved a gift of 1956 Cadillacs to him and to former Vice Pres. Stuart.

Funds Used to Buy Cadillacs

The committee said the records of Local 100 in Chicago—which had been placed under trusteeship of the Bakery general board early in 1955 because of mismanagement and unethical practices by the local officers—showed a payment of $13,100.18 in Dec. 1955 to Teamsters Joint Council 43 in Detroit. The Teamster unit is headed by Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa.

Originally Stuart had claimed, and Cross had backed up his claim, that the $13,100.18 had been used for a joint organizing drive with the Teamsters.

But, said the AFL-CIO Committee, the "record is clear that the funds were used to purchase two Cadillac cars"—one for Cross and the other for Stuart.

"The committee cannot too strongly condemn the practice of using funds of local unions under trusteeship to bestow on international or local officers or employes substantial gifts of cash or other things of value, such as the Cadillac car given to and accepted by Pres. Cross under the circumstances described above.

"In the case of local unions under trusteeship the conduct of its officers and the management of its funds are under the supervision of the international union and its officers. Under such circumstances, gifts to international officers are like gifts to one's-self.

Extravagant in Matters of Expenses

The Committee dealt at some length with "improper procedures" concerning expense accounts.

During 1956, the Committee found, Cross' expenses totalled almost $40,000.

A special checking account—set up with the Bakery Board's approval—was a depository for $7,500 for an organizing campaign at Van de Kamp and Golden Crust bakeries in Los Angeles, and personal funds of Pres. Cross, in the form of cash, travel advances and expense checks totalling more than $20,000 in 1956-1957.

Cross maintained that the funds for the organizing drives were deposited in the special fund "to keep secret the details of these campaigns. Under the circumstances disclosed, this is not an adequate excuse."

"The Committee finds that the commingling of union funds with Pres. Cross' own funds in this account, subject to withdrawal on his signature and without accounting therefore to the union, was an unethical practice which must be strongly condemned.

"The Committee further finds that it is impossible to determine from the union's record whether particular expenditures were for a proper purpose."

More than $10,000 of union funds, for instance, was paid to a "special organizer" for the union, and the committee found that "these payments and expenditures were improper." Cross, the Committee noted, has repaid about $2,500 of this amount to the union.

(While the Committee did not name the special organizer, testimony before the McClellan Committee had brought out that a Miss Kay Lower, who had a substantial police record involving a number of arrests on vice charges, had been retained by Cross as a special organizer, allegedly in connection with the Van de Kamp campaign.)

The AFL-CIO committee noted that Cross's defense against charges of "loose practices" in connection with his travel and expense accounts was that of past practice by other officers of the union.

"Even if this were true, and the Committee makes no finding on this, it is not a legitimate excuse," the Ethical Practices Committee said.

Failed to Act Against Stuart

The final matter discussed by the Committee involved its condemnation of the Bakery Union's leadership for "failure to proceed against Vice Pres. Stuart for his misuse of funds of Locals 100 and 149, of which he was trustee, and of the union's failure to insist not only upon his resignation as an international officer but also upon his making restitution to the union and his expulsion from membership in the union.

Ethics Report on United Textile Union

New York—The United Textile Workers of America does not meet the AFL-CIO standards for ethical union practices, a report from the Ethical Practices Committee declared.

It added that "we are compelled to the belief that this union, and particularly its principal officers, has no genuine desire to initiate and follow standards of ethical conduct."

The report charged that the conduct of Pres. Anthony Valente and Sec.-Treas. Lloyd Klenert "involves more than technical violations of the rules set forth in the codes" adopted by the AFL-CIO during the past year.

It commented that the conduct of the two men, as set forth in the evidence before the Ethical Practices Committee, "must be condemned as corrupt by any standards and whenever it happened."

Six Types of Violations

The committee found six types of violations of the ethical practices standards. The committee found that:

1. Valente and Klenert attempted to perpetrate a fraud on the AFL in 1952, "by submitting a false report for the purpose of obtaining a loan from the union."

2. Klenert and Valente used union funds to purchase their homes. They used "devious means" to "cover up that transaction, including the falsification of union records."

The committee commented that but for the intervention of George Meany in the case, the union "might well have sustained a loss from that transaction."

3. Klenert and Valente had "financial dealings with employers under contract to the union, and with a supplier to the union."

4. Klenert used union funds "extensively . . . for personal purposes" and none of the money has been repaid to the union.

5. Joseph Jacobs, attorney and southern regional director for the union, engaged in a transaction "clearly conflicting" with his union position.

6. Practices and procedures of the union were so "loose" as to permit these types of "irregularities" to develop.

The committee found that Valente, as president and principal officer, and Klenert, as the union's chief financial officer, "must be held responsible for such practices."

No Regard for Trust

The report said the evidence showed "no regard" for the principles of trust required of union officials in the handling of union funds. It said that auditing and record keeping were wholly inadequate.

It noted that back in 1952, a subcommittee of the AFL Executive Council had urged the union's leadership to review financial procedure and investigate irregularities. But instead of thoroughly investigating the matters, the union Executive Council chose to write "a white-wash" report.

The committee took note of the fact that the union has now adopted the codes "in toto" and that some of the standards adopted by the union "are now more rigid" than those set forth in the AFL-CIO codes.

Condoned Officers Actions

This is a step in the right direction, the committee commented, but what is more significant is that the union and its officials have not actively taken steps to correct the situation except under pressure and that the union's Executive Council "seems to have condoned every action of the union's principal officers, no matter how irregular."

The committee reviewed evidence about the purchase of private homes with union funds for Pres. Valente and Sec.-Treas. Klenert.

These involved extensive manipulations of union funds through the accounts of a Washington broker. The union officials maintained it was a method of secretly depositing union funds where they could not be obtained by enemies of the organization; and a second argument held that the union did not lose any money through the transaction.

The committee noted that only George Meany's intervention into the situation as an officer of the AFL in 1952 prevented a financial loss.

The committee noted that Klenert and Valente, in handling the funds for the two homes, sought to "mislead" the AFL and the union's own auditor; apparently "misled" members of the United Textile Workers' own Executive Council. Klenert and Valente made false affidavits, persuaded the president of Mutual Title Co. to write false letters and made false entries into the books of the union.

$57,000—a part of the subsequent financial manipulations—was ascribed to union "situations" and "expenses" in various areas of the United States and Canada.

It was clear from the records that no union expenses balanced the figures so listed in the books.

"The subsequent transactions by which an attempt was made to hide the true nature of the transaction, was nothing more than book-juggling to cover up the misappropriation," the committee said.

In eventually repaying the funds, the two officers engaged in "unethical behavior" by using employers under contract with the union to obtain bank loans and in borrowing funds from persons doing business with the union.

The committee, turning to the personal expenditures of Klenert during the period from 1954 through 1956, found that some $64,000 of union funds were spent by Klenert for personal purposes, none of which has ever been repaid.

The expenditures included cash and merchandise obtained by Klenert from hotels and charged to the union; use of credit cards to obtain merchandise charged to the union; some $13,000 in hotel charges in Miami Beach, Bermuda and Maine, for Klenert, his family and relatives; $3,700 in air travel for Klenert on personal or family business; $2,100 for rental of cars at Miami Beach for Klenert and his family; and $11,400 for theater tickets.

Gross Violation of Ethics

"We conclude that Klenert's drawing of this money was improper, and that Valente's defending Klenert's action constitutes a gross disregard of Valente's responsibilities as chief executive officer of the union," the committee said.

It added that those members of the United Textile Workers Executive Council, who told the committee they expected Klenert to spend the money as he did, are "guilty of a gross violation of trade union ethics."

The committee noted that Joseph Jacobs, the union's seventh regional director and an attorney for the organization, had leased cars to the union through a company he owned.

The committee said that the amount of profit received by Jacobs is "not significant." It added its belief that it is "imperative" that union officials "avoid all transactions where their personal interest may conflict with the union's interest."

THE WHEELS OF THE UNITED NATIONS are kept in motion by members of AFL-CIO unions—and they were all greeted by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (center) during a tour of the building, where he is serving as a U.S. delegate to the UN General Assembly. He learned that nothing will do for the UN but union-cooked food, such as Pietro Spagnoli (right) is dishing out. He's a member of Cafeteria Employes Local 302 and at the left is the president, Joseph Fox.

TRIM IN THEIR UNION-MADE UNIFORMS, these members of Building Services Employes Local 32B gave Meany a smiling welcome when he visited their locker room. From left to right, they are Ann Scarano, shop steward for the elevator starters; Flo Carney, their chairman, and Joan La Batti, assistant starter. UN administrative employes do not work for the worldwide organization itself, but for private contractors having AFL-CIO agreements.

Meany Visits Unionists Working at UN

Reminds Them of Stake In General Assembly

United Nations, N. Y.—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany took a behind-the-scenes tour of the United Nations here to meet the more than 600 AFL-CIO union workers who make the wheels of the world organization go around.

All crafts and trades were represented—elevator operators, restaurant workers, electricians, TV and radio men, air conditioning men, porters. They were all greeted by Meany during visits to their locker rooms.

Cites Terrific Stake

Meany prefaced his informal remarks with, "I guess some of you must be wondering what a plumber is doing upstairs"—a reference to the General Assembly chamber where he sits as a U.S. delegate—"instead of down here."

"Well, the workers of the world," he said, "have a terrific stake in what goes on upstairs. American Labor is interested in world affairs and we have an important contribution to make. We are active in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trades Unions of which we are a founding member. We have a strong record of opposition against dictatorship, starting from back in the days of Mussolini and Hitler and now the dictatorship in the Soviet Union.

"We have a large stake in the struggle for world peace and we hope the UN can do something about ensuring that peace. After all, it is workers who fight and pay for war. We also know that not all wisdom is to be found solely in the councils of state. Wisdom also resides in the common people.

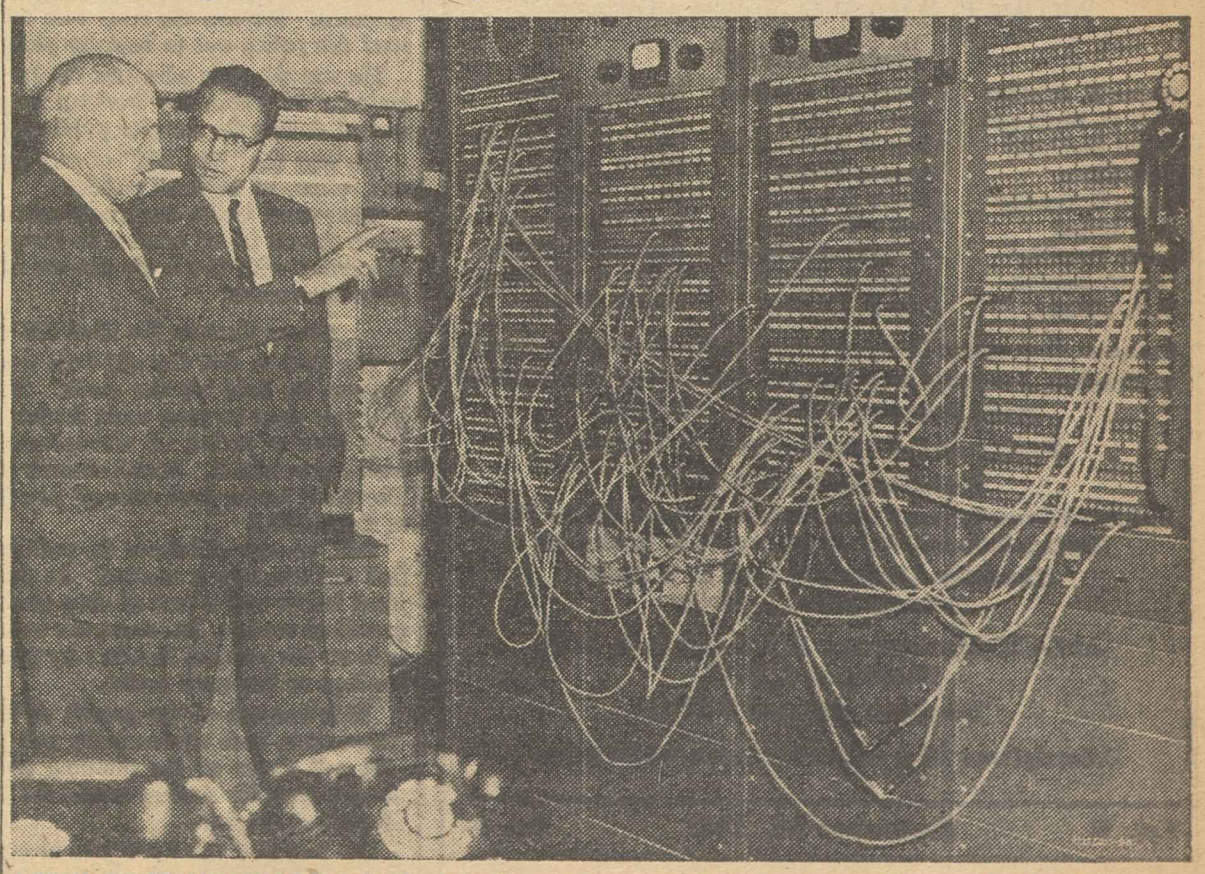
Instrument of Humanity

"We are pledged to the maintenance of the UN even though sometimes it works slowly, too slowly. But the UN is the only instrument humanity has which stands between us and the destruction of the human race."

Accompanied by shop stewards and shop chairman, Meany told of the work of the U.S. delegation and his assignment, to the AFL-CIO members.

Although they work at the UN, they are technically not UN employes since they work for contractors who have collective bargaining agreements with AFL-CIO unions involved. The huge UN edifice and other buildings were built originally by building tradesmen of the AFL-CIO.

"I GUESS YOU MUST BE WONDERING WHAT A PLUMBER is doing upstairs," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told these members of Locals 3 and 1212, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, during his tour around the UN headquarters. All workers, he explained, "have a terrific stake" in what goes on in the meeting rooms.



OVER THIS NETWORK of wires at the main control panel, the world gets the latest news of United Nations activities by way of radio and television. The intricacies of the system were explained to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (left) by Michael Poulos, a member of IBEW Local 1212.

Myrna Loy Hits Back At Communists' Charges

New York—The Communists are so hard up for ammunition these days that they've accused Myrna Loy, the movie actress, of using her sex appeal to try and get the Russians out of Hungary.

The accusation was printed in the Hungarian-controlled press after Miss Loy served on a small committee which presented a petition calling on the United Nations to implement its resolution on Hungary to UN Sec. Gen. Dag Hammarskjold and Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, president of the UN General Assembly.

The committee included AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters, and Victor G. Reuther, assistant to the president of the Auto Workers. Also on it were Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.); Norman Thomas, veteran Socialist, and Dean James Pike of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Miss Loy staged a minor explosion when informed of the Hungarian Communists' assessment of her role in the delegation. "That sort of thing," she observed, "is so typical of the Communists . . . to play down the issue."

Time For Action

THE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL has pointed out, in strong and forthright language, that three affiliated unions had better start cleaning up right away.

To the Teamsters, the Bakery Workers and the United Textile Workers, the council made clear that many of the practices which those unions' leaders have indulged in have blackened the name of the trade union movement.

In ordering a clean-up to get started within 30 days, the Executive Council was looking for no miracles. What it was looking for was, at the very minimum, the beginning of action which should have taken place long ago.

Various leaders of all three unions have flouted the standards of decency in which American trade unionism has always taken pride.

The reports of the Ethical Practices Committee add up to a detailed accounting of malpractices of the past and present.

Trade union treasuries, in these three organizations, have been looked upon as private preserves by corrupt officers. Personal financial deals have been in clear and sharp conflict with the interests of the unions. Expense accounts have been used not only to pay legitimate expenses but to buy homes and luxury goods for families and friends.

IT IS REGRETTABLE that the three unions involved have, in the past, supinely watched their leaders play high, wide and handsome with their responsibilities.

What the Executive Council has said is that passive attitude must change.

The council has directed the unions not only to "correct the abuses," but to "eliminate corrupt influences" and to bar from any office those who are "responsible" for those abuses.

It is earnestly to be hoped that in the next 30 days, the voice of the honest, decent rank-and-file will be heard, that great changes will be forthcoming and that all three unions will start taking major steps to clean up and to earn once again a place of esteem in the American labor movement.

That is not much to ask. The next move is up to the members and honest officers of the three unions to perform the task that honesty, conscience and the principles of democratic trade unionism require.

Little Rock

EVERY AMERICAN who believes in law and order and common decency—and that's most of us—feels properly indignant at the "completely intolerable" situation, as the AFL-CIO Executive Council so aptly called it, created by mob rule in Little Rock.

The only alternative to law and order is, of course, chaos. Ever since the dawn of civilization men have found law and order the best tools they can devise for getting along with one another on a basis of justice and equality. But the veneer of civilization in some, rubs thin when emotions like hate and fear take over from reason.

And when it cracks, law and order have to be restored in the interest of the common good. That's why Pres. Eisenhower merits the complete support of all right-thinking people for his action in sending federal troops into Little Rock. What alternative, one wonders, did the hate-mongers give him?

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Washington 6, D. C.
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Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II **September 28, 1957** **No. 39**

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LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO

Clean-Up Time!

Growth of Labor Banished Evils Of Old-Time Political Bosses

(The following article entitled "The First Hurrah" appears in the October, 1957 issue of the American Federationist.)

By Alexander Barkan
Deputy Director COPE

One of last year's best-selling novels tells in vivid terms the story of an old-time political boss. It describes his methods, his background, his strengths and weaknesses and, in the end, his defeat.

Today this type of political boss is merely a museum piece, an amusing, interesting relic of a period in American politics when political power really rested in a handful of such people. But in the very recent past it was not possible to view him so tolerantly.

In many instances he was the man on the local level around whom the fight against the trade union movement centered.

He was the man through whom the factory owner operated. He was the man who told the mayor to send the police out to bust up picket lines.

He was the man who cost the taxpayers, the vast majority of whom are working people, millions of wasted dollars for inferior public service.

He was the "Mr. Big" of city and state politics and, often, of national politics.

The reason for his disappearance from our political scene should be of interest to those who are today concerned with the basic morals of the American labor movement.

Strong Because He Held All the Cards

The fact is that the old boss was strong simply because he held all the cards. If you wanted a job, you went to your ward leader. If you needed help over a period of unemployment, your ward leader provided it. Social security was unheard of. The ward leader took care of you if you were one of the faithful.

Talk to any old-timer in politics and you will find this was how it worked. In the large cities the ward leader was a sort of shop steward for the unorganized worker. In return, the unorganized worker gave up his political freedom by placing his vote in bondage to the ward leader.

It is because of the growth of the trade union movement, both economically and politically, that the evil figure of the old-time political boss no longer casts his shadow across the freedom of the American worker.

The fact that there are jobs at good wages today is due, in large measure at least, to the drive that trade unions give to our economy. Purchasing power does not limp so far behind as in days past, though it does not, as yet, keep pace—and purchasing power provides jobs.

The right to one of those jobs is today based on sound principles such as seniority, ability and experience. Thanks to the American trade union movement, it does not depend any more on the way you cast your ballot on election day and your ties to the ward leader.

Political Freedoms Restored

In addition, support for progressive social legislation, for adequate unemployment and workmen's compensation laws, social security and public assistance has taken from the hands of the ward leader and political boss this measure of control over people's lives and thereby restored to them their political freedom.

You don't have to trade your vote for a bucket of coal when you're entitled to unemployment compensation.

But that is not all that has happened to the political boss. He has suffered another blow from our political activity.

Bossism in politics is successful only when there is a controlled vote. A controlled vote is possible only when a small number of people vote. It has been axiomatic among party machine leaders to run for the storm cellars when unexplained large unmbers of voters come out to the polls. And labor activity aims at large numbers of voters.

Bossism in politics has two other requirements for survival. One of them is that the electorate should not be too familiar with the activities and records of the men elected to public office.

But with outsiders poking around in the closet, publicizing votes, recalling campaign promises happily forgotten, probing behind the hearty manner and brushing aside the "right" name myth, life for the boss is much more difficult.

What good is the "right" name if the bum doesn't know the difference between Taft-Hartley and the Wagner Act?

Trade Unionists Hold Key

The other requirement is the dependence of the candidate or public office holder upon the political boss for financial contributions at election time. But how, wails the boss, can he keep them in line if trade unionists are willing to dig into their pockets to provide the financial sinews of a campaign?

Boss Crump in Memphis, Boss Hague in Jersey City, the Philadelphia organization, the Kelly-Nash machine, Mayor James Michael Curley have heard their last hurrahs. They have been pushed into history with all their tawdry morals by the forces of decency, morality and idealism embodied in the American trade union movement and its program of political education.

Richards Are Back Home--Thanks to Labor

Building Tradesmen, Red Cross Put Community Service to Hurricane Test

By Gene Zack

Creole, La.—The Dudley Richards are back home again—thanks to the generosity of AFL-CIO building tradesmen throughout Louisiana.

A little over a month after Hurricane Audrey roared over this coastal area, leaving death and destruction in its wake, the Richard family moved into a brand new home, built on the site of the house which had been swept away in the storm's fury.

The home was a combined gift to the Richard family from the American Red Cross and from building trades volunteers across the state who built it—from foundation to rooftop—in a marathon building bee.

The story of the Richards—Dudley, Lois and their four children—is typical of those who were left homeless in hurricane-battered Cameron Parish, and of those who were aided by the helping hand of organized labor, operating through the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

For the Richards were not alone as recipient of the generosity of the American labor movement and the Red Cross. In all, 22 of the neediest families received new homes in the crash rebuilding program.

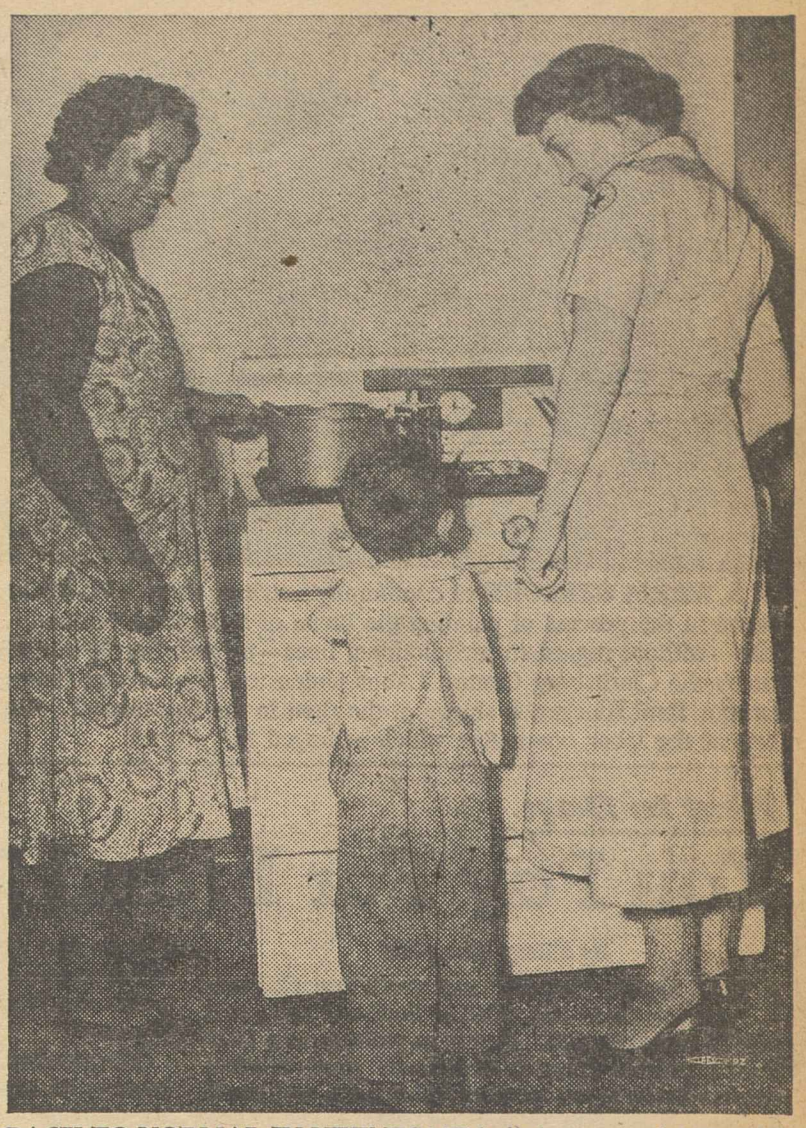
To put these 22 families into new homes to replace ones totally destroyed by the pounding of winds and 10-foot tides, took the manpower of some 1,400 trade unionists—who donated their trained skills on five weekends.

The Red Cross supplied all the building materials and plans for the homes as well as furniture, furnishings and often food, clothing and medical care in the massive rehabilitation program.

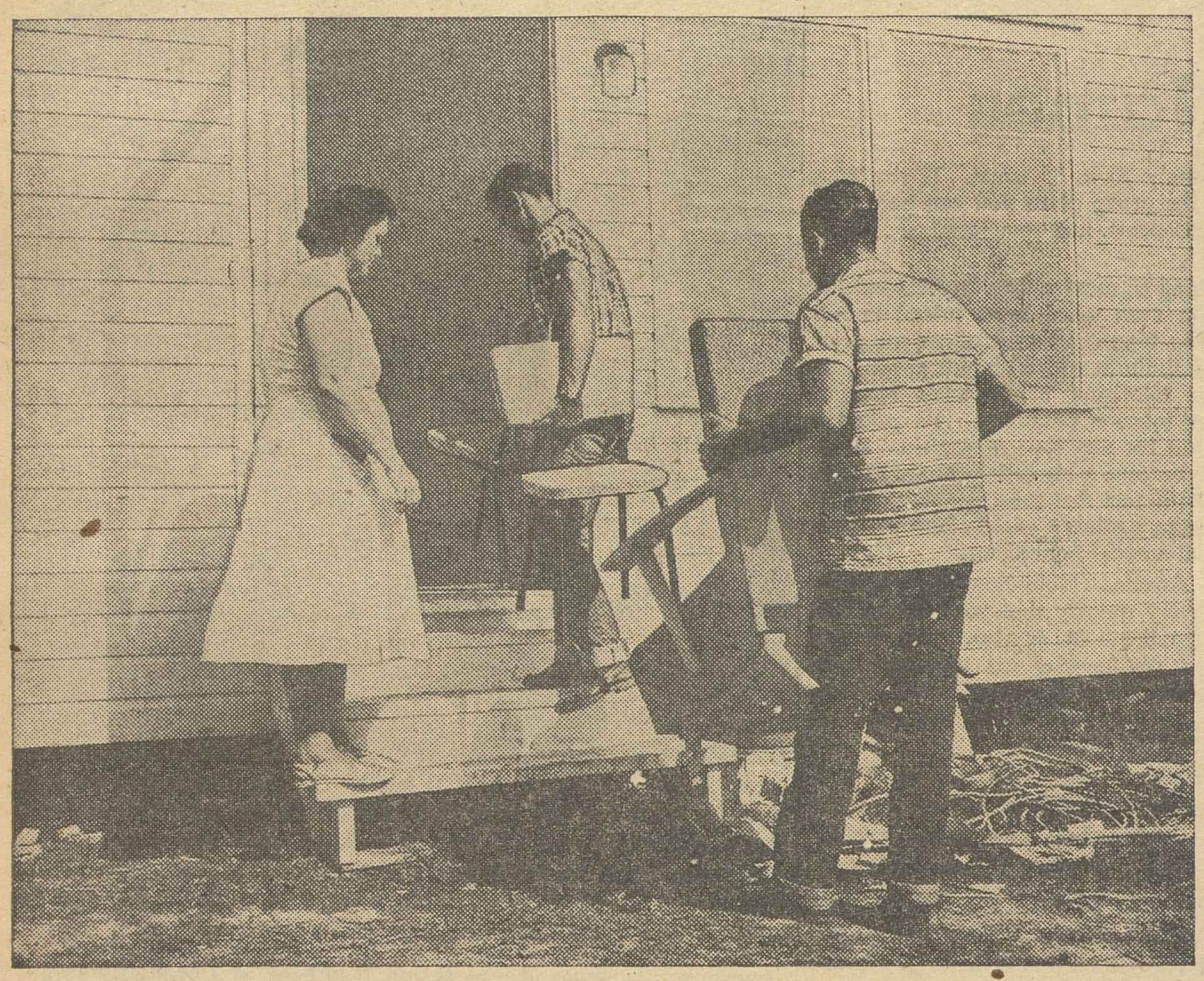
Organized labor's contribution in skilled manpower, plus the cost of transporting the men to the disaster scene, and purchasing power tools and generators, has been estimated at close to $100,000.

The reconstruction program involving labor's voluntary services to speed rehabilitation of storm victims was conceived by Victor Bussie, president of the Louisiana State Labor Council, AFL-CIO.

Donald W. Stout, relief director for the Red Cross assigned to the Louisiana area, described the program as "a lasting monument" to organized labor's "spirit of unselfish cooperation."

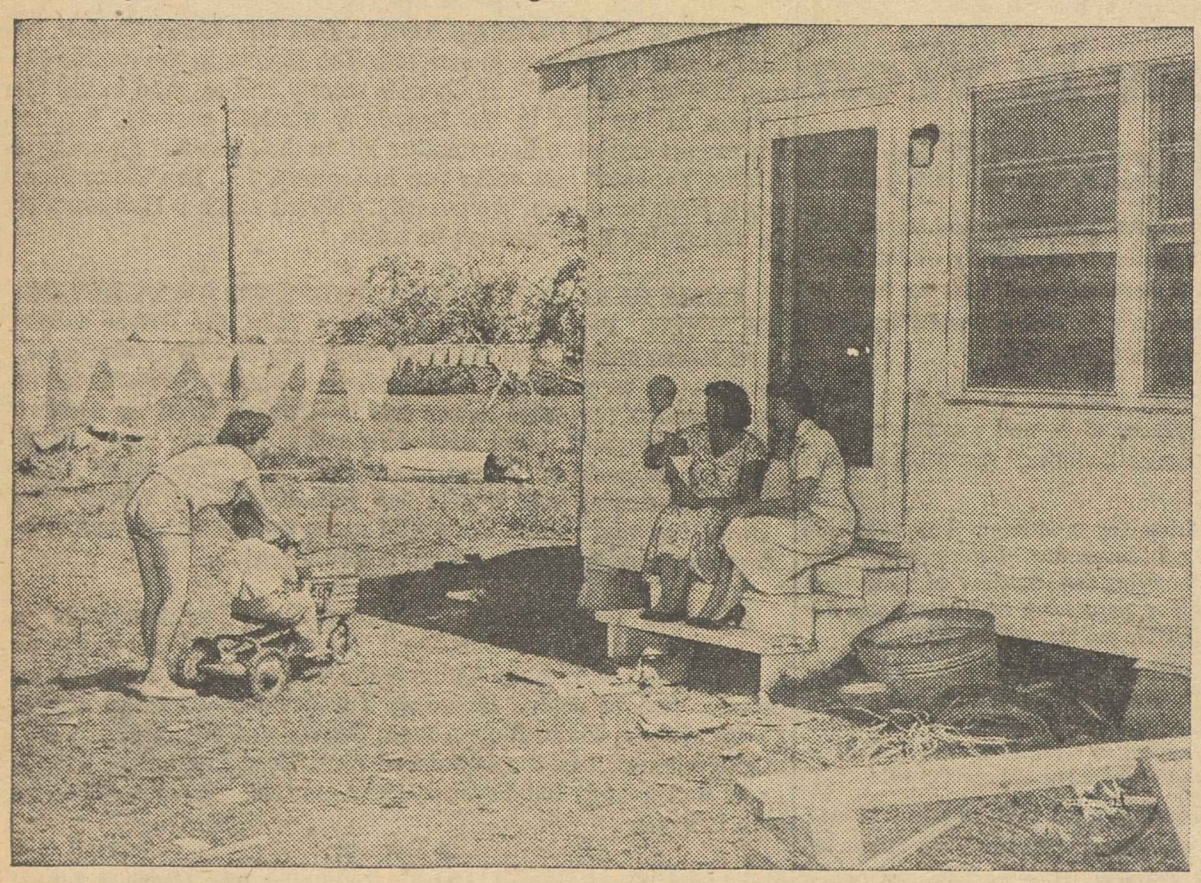


BACK TO NORMAL IN NEW HOME built by army of AFL-CIO building trades volunteers, Mrs. Lois Richard cooks first meal for her family of four children while Miss C. Vosburg, Red Cross case worker, looks on. Thanks to speed-up rehabilitation program of AFL-CIO Community Services and Red Cross, the Richard family was moved into new home a little over a month after Hurricane Audrey struck Cameron Parish, La.



IT'S MOVING DAY—MOVING IN DAY, THAT IS—for the family of Dudley Richard in Creole, La. Victims of Hurricane Audrey, the Richard family moved into a new home built by volunteer labor donated by members of AFL-CIO Building Trades unions. Building material and furniture seen here being moved into the new house were gifts from American Red Cross.

CONCERN OF RED CROSS FOR DISASTER VICTIMS long after the storm has passed is demonstrated here as Miss C. Vosburg (right), Red Cross worker, counsels Mrs. Lois Richard in Creole, La., where Hurricane Audrey struck earlier this year.



TOYS ARE IMPORTANT in rehabilitation of children in families whose homes were wiped out by Hurricane Audrey. In the case of Dudley Richard family in Creole, La., whose new home was one of 22 built by AFL-CIO building trades volunteers, the Red Cross not only supplied building material, household furnishings and furniture—they even managed to include a toy tractor for the children. It's all part of a joint labor-Red Cross program to start disaster victims on long road back to normal way of life.

AFL-CIO News
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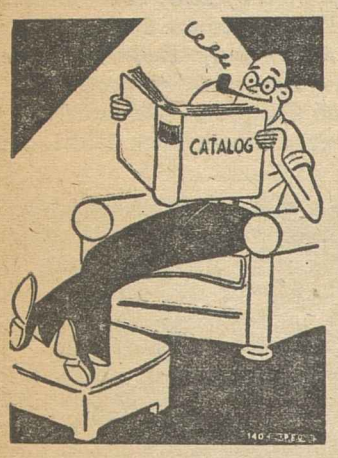
IN A WARM GESTURE of community services, these AFL-CIO members in Clarksburg, W. Va., are shown in the process of painting the home of a disabled veteran. The union members devoted their time—without regard to jurisdictional lines—to painting the house inside and out. Materials were paid for by the Clarksburg Central Labor Union and Clarksburg Industrial Union Council. The disabled veteran, Paul Binegar, is shown at the right in the foreground. With him is W. Paul Fontaine, chairman of the labor committee which arranged the project.

How to Buy:

You Pay For Brand Names

By Sidney Margolius

CALL aspirin "Bayer's" and you'll pay 62 cents for a bottle of 100. Call it "Squibb's" and you'll pay 79 cents for 200. Buy it as plain aspirin USP from a reliable druggist, department store, medical cooperative or union-sponsored pharmacy, and you'll pay as little as 12 to 39 cents for 100.



That's just the start. Suppose instead of plain aspirin you want the new buffered aspirin which has an antacid added to help the few people whose stomachs are upset by plain aspirin. Call it "Bufferin" and you pay $1.23 for 100. Call it just buffered aspirin and you can buy it for 89 cents from large private-brand retailers like Macy's and Sears. Or you can buy buffered aspirin for as little as 39 to 69 cents from some union health centers and various group plans.

Or suppose you want a combination of aspirin with phenacetin and caffeine, as doctors sometimes suggest. These are known in the trade as APC pills. You can buy APC pills under the name of Empirin and pay $1.35 per 100. Or you can ask for APC tablets under the name of Anacin and pay 98 cents. Or you can ask for just plain APC tablets from your druggist and pay only 70 to 89 cents. If you have access to one of the group plans you can buy APC tablets for 59 to 65 cents, and sometimes as little as 39.

The peculiar thing is, most people buy the costlier versions of aspirin even when lower-priced brands are available. The biggest success of recent years has been made by Bufferin which pounds at the public steadily with television commercials showing diagrams of your interior plumbing. Its price of $1.23 is the highest for any type of aspirin. Pharmacists report it's become a big seller despite its high price, and despite the fact that most people don't get upset stomachs from ordinary aspirin and so don't need the additional antacid ingredients.

Similarly with Anacin. Note how the television commercials say very quickly that your doctor recommends the ingredients in Anacin. This is true enough, but some people may get the impression "your doctor" recommends Anacin. What doctors really recommend, if they recommend this combination of ingredients is APC tablets.

So effective is this repetitive advertising that a manager of a union-operated pharmacy, reports that the union members buy more Bayer Aspirin from the union pharmacy than the pharmacy's own brand which costs only 15 cents per 100, or one-fourth the price of the Bayer. Yet the 15-cent aspirin meets USP regulations and is made by a competent manufacturer with quality controlled and checked by the union's representatives.

In all, the public spends over $50 million a year for aspirin. How much are you chipping in?

(Copyright 1957 by Sidney Margolius)

Poultry Inspection Law Is Won By Labor After Long, Hard Fight

How do you like your poultry best?

No matter whether it's roast duckling, stuffed turkey, chicken salad, goose barbecued, fried or stewed, or even soup, your favorite poultry dish soon will be reaching you in more wholesome form.

Thanks to the culmination of a campaign which the AFL-CIO and the Meat Cutters have waged for several years, Congress has just enacted a new law to protect consumers from diseased and unsanitary fowl.

Beginning next January, when the law will become effective upon those poultry producers who voluntarily accept it, housewives will be able to tell for certain whether the poultry they buy is wholesome and free of disease. After Jan. 1, 1959, the law will be compulsory for all producers shipping birds in interstate commerce, or into major consuming areas.

Thus, more than 50 years later than the beginning of federal inspection of red meat, consumers of poultry finally will have the protections which only compulsory inspection can bring.

The campaign to clean-up an item which adorns the dinner tables of many millions was launched by the Meat Cutters with the distribution of a pamphlet titled "Congress Should Probe Sick and Diseased Poultry."

The union pointed out that the current stamp on poultry reading "Processed under USDA Sanitary Standards" means "absolutely nothing so far as the quality, cleanliness or edibility of the bird is concerned." It does not mean that the fowl is guaranteed disease-free, or that the water used to rinse the birds was not plain swill.

"That stamp means only that the plant in which the poultry was processed is well constructed and equipped with modern facilities," the Meat Cutters pointed out.

A legislative drive for a stronger law requiring compulsory federal inspection before and after slaughter and authorizing the secretary of agriculture to establish rules for processing and sanitation was launched by AMCBW and the AFL-CIO.

Reps. Leonor Sullivan (D-Mo.), Melvin Price (D-Ill.) and John C. Watts (D-Ky.) were among the first lawmakers to back the proposal in the House. Leading Senate supporters were Sen. James E. Murray (D-Mont.) and Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.).

Five sets of hearings were held, at which labor, health officials and others warned of the threat to the public's safety that resulted from lack of poultry inspection. The industry made no attempt to defend the shocking lack of sanitation found in many packing plants.

When Congress voted on the bill, a unanimous vote in the Senate and only 23 votes against passage in the House showed how effectively labor's campaign had succeeded.

Hollywood Observer:

Sinatra Riding High On Popularity Wave

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—Lights! Camera! Action! Frank Sinatra is riding the crest of a new wave of popularity, what with performances nothing short of marvelous in Columbia's "Pal Joey" and Paramount's "The Joker Is Wild." . . . What right has one guy to have so much talent? . . . Looks like the motion picture industry is going to sponsor its own telecast of the Academy Awards presentation next March and it's about time, for Oscar wasn't cut out to be an auto salesman. . . . Kim Novak, who refused to work until her salary was upped somewhat commensurate with her boxoffice draw, has reported for photographic makeup and hairdress tests for a co-starring role opposite Jimmy Stewart in Alfred Hitchcock's "From Among the Dead" to be shot in San Francisco.

★ ★ ★

OH, WELL! IT'S A LIVING! Studio Painters Local 729 has a brand new member, none other than that lovely paisano, Sophia Loren—and that's a mighty nice addition for any union. Seems Sophia's starring role with Cary Grant in Paramount's feature comedy "Houseboat" requires the lovely lady to do a little house-

VOLUNTEERS STEP FORWARD—Sophia Loren has to learn how to paint for her part in Paramount's comedy "Houseboat." Studio Painters Local 729 saw to it that Sophia was made an honorary member of the union at the instigation of business agent Ralph Peckham. Showing considerable interest in both Sophia and her union card is Cary Grant.

painting. Business Agent Ralph Peckham of Local 729 is not one to overlook an opportunity, hence Sophia has been inducted officially as an honorary member of the union. She's got the membership card to prove it and all Sophia has to do now is to learn to paint. Volunteer instructors line up here.

★ ★ ★

IN CASE YOU DIDN'T KNOW! That doll, Gwen Verdon, has been signed by Warners to star with Tab Hunter in the motion picture "Damn Yankees." If Gwen is merely half as good in the film version as she was in the Broadway musical comedy, Brothers Warner are bound to have another hit on their hands. Shooting on "Damn Yankees" gets under way in January. . . . The Victor Riesel movie plans have been "temporarily" shelved which is Hollywoodese for saying that the film won't be made.

★ ★ ★

COME HERE IN WHEELBARROWS, GO AWAY IN LIMOUSINES! Patricia Owens just loves Italy, the Italian people and Italian cooks. But she can't stand spaghetti. Not any more, that is. A few years ago, when broke and out of a job—"between engagements" as some actors call it—Patricia lived on nothing else but spaghetti. But now she's eating regularly again, since playing fat parts in "Island in the Sun" and "Sayonara." Her latest co-starring role is with Jeff Hunter in Jerry Wald's "No Down Payment" which deals with manners, morals and mores in a present-day American suburban housing tract.

★ ★ ★

ACTORS MUST EAT! They're calling "The Buccaneer" at Paramount the "actors' paradise." Actor Henry Wilcoxon is the producer, Actor Anthony Quinn is the director—and there's an impressive cast of actors, including Yul Brynner, Charlton Heston, Charles Boyer, Claire Bloom, Inger Stevens and Henry Hull. It's a mighty big movie of the exploits of Pirate Jean Lafitte and you just know that nobody but Brynner could play the part of Lafitte—but with hair yet.

★ ★ ★

TALKING ABOUT TITLES! Jimmy Cagney's next at Universal is a musical, presently titled "Never Steal Anything Small" and a doughnut will get you a dollar that you can't guess what it's about. Shirley Jones will play the feminine starring role, Charles Lederer will direct.

★ ★ ★

EXIT SMILING! Did you hear about the cannibal who went to see a psychiatrist because he was fed up with people?

I'm Often Wrong:

Spahn Rates Chance As 'Most Valuable'

By Joe Miller

AS the baseball season heads towards its customary climactic September finish, it should be noted that there are more good candidates than usual for the game's most prized bauble—its Most Valuable Player award. Most of them are familiar names: Mickey Mantle, Ted Williams, Stan Musial, Willie Mays, for example. Then there are some new names, too, such as Roy Sievers, the slugging sensation of the Washington Senators.

But, when you get right down to the heart of it, how can you bypass an old party who has pitched the Milwaukee Braves right to their first National League pennant? I'm referring, of course, to Warren Spahn, one of the greatest lefthanded pitchers of our generation.

It's true that the bats of Williams, Mantle, Musial, Sievers, etc. have accounted for many a ball game. But, every time the Braves needed an important victory this season, the 36-year-old Spahn was called upon— and came through.

"He's our clutch man," says Fred Haney, manager of the Braves. "When we've got to win, when we're up against the wall—that's when Spahn is at his best. He's one of the greats of our time."

Actually Warren is a man of many parts: pitcher, cattle rancher, restaurateur and real-estate entrepeneur.

He is a pitcher first. He has the best curve ball in baseball. He has won more games (almost 225) than any other active southpaw, and already has equalled the National League's record of 40 lifetime shutouts.

"Spannie," as he's called in Milwaukee, has won 20 or more games in seven of his last eight seasons and has a winning average of 20.2 games a year since 1947. He has been a World series winner and probably will be again this October.

Spahn has made a virtual science of pitching. He has tried almost everything, constantly experimenting to improve himself, a contrast to so many other hurlers who are satisfied with mediocrity.

Spahn's pitching philosophy is simple. "You're a gambler in baseball and you're a gambler in life," he says. "Every time I throw a ball I'm gambling the batter isn't going to beat me with a base hit."

On courage: "I find it hard to define the word 'courage.' Just what does it mean? Is courage walking up to 200-pounder and starting a fight? Or is that stupidity?

"I have seen men cry on the battlefield. But were they lacking courage? Or were they too sensitive to the world around them? Define courage and perhaps I'll be able to answer."

An articulate and intelligent man, Spahn admits that he is one of the lucky few. "I'm doing what I enjoy and I'm earning a good salary (Editor's note: over $60,000). I think I've got several good years left in my arm."

Milwaukee fans devoutly hope that he is right. In the meantime, he deserves the MVP.

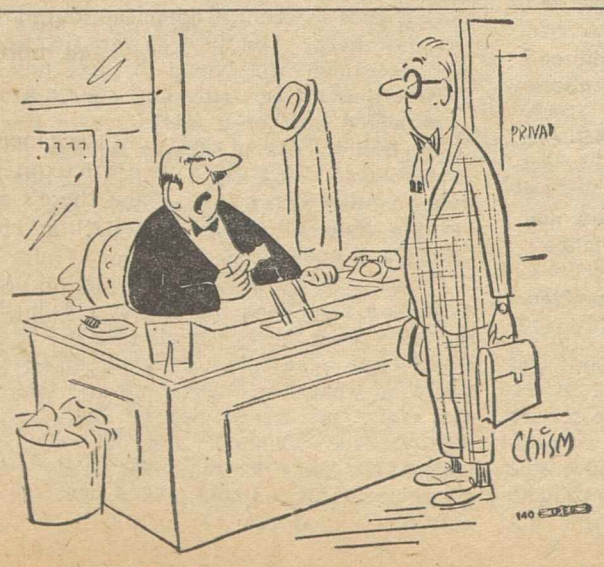
★ ★ ★

BLUE-PLATE SPECIAL: Bronko Nagurski, Jr., son of the Minnesota great, is coming into his own this season. The 225-pound Notre Dame junior appears to have right tackle cinched—a position at which his dad first made All-American . . . Later, Bronk, Sr. made A-A at fullback, too.

The Cardinals' late surge has won healthy new contracts for both Manager Freddy Hutchinson and G. M. Frank Lane. Both their jobs had been in some jeopardy . . . After watching Archie Moore demolish Tony Anthony the other night, I'm inclined to agree with his contention that he's the logical next opponent for Floyd Patterson. Floyd probably would stop Arch again, but the old gaffer would make it interesting while it lasted.

J. Norman Lewis, the attorney for the Major League Players Committee, is keeping a close eye on pay-TV developments. When arrangements are firmed up on the Coast, he'll step in and demand a cut of the pie for the players . . . New York baseball writers say that Mickey Mantle is mad at Manager Casey Stengel for putting him back in the lineup too soon after his shin injury.

When Leo Durocher recently interviewed Jocko Conlon on NBC-TV for 15 minutes, it was the longest talk of his career with an umpire. "I never lasted more than five minutes when I was managing," Leo cracked. "Now that I'm an NBC bigshot, I go a full 15 minutes."



"Hooper, this check you got for delivery of 8,000 television sets—it's signed Howdy Doody!"

Soup to Nonsense:

Coping with Leftovers Tricky

By Jane Goodsell

ONE of the many problems facing the harried housewife is what to do about all those little icebox dishes filled with dabs of leftover food.

You open the refrigerator to take out the mayonnaise or a bottle of milk, and you are faced with a jungle of little glass dishes, each containing a tablespoon or two of leftover lima beans, applesauce, creamed corn, tomato aspic or lamb stew.

There are also several little waxpaper-wrapped packages whose contents are unknown but which, when unwrapped, always prove disappointing: a neck of chicken, a dehydrated slice of meat loaf, a shrivelled ear of corn or a battered slice of tomato.

Housewives fight a continuous but losing battle against this squalid accumulation of leftover food. They implore their families to "please, please finish up the string beans," and their hard-hearted relatives answer back that they don't want any more, so why should they?

At this juncture, the poor housewife is faced with a tricky dilemma: should she eat up the string beans —which she doesn't want—herself? Or should she scoop them into a little icebox dish, and shove them to the back of the refrigerator? To throw them out is unthinkable. A thrifty housewife simply does not throw away good food.

What happens to the little dabs of leftovers that disappear into the innermost recesses of refrigerators? Are they ever seen or heard from again?

One method is to cope with each little gobbet of leftover separately. By studying cookbooks, you find many stimulating ideas. For instance, suppose you find yourself with a small piece of leftover garlic sausage or a couple of wienies. Simply by adding 2 cups of white beans, 1 quart of meat stock, ½ pound breast of lamb, 1 pound loin of pork, a piece of pork rind and a few herbs and spices, you have transformed your sausage into a French cassoulet. The entire cost of this famous dish is only a little more than tossing out the leftover sausage and starting from scratch with filet mignon.

Every once in a while leftovers turn up on which a quick retread job can be done simply by smothering them in catsup, whipped cream, mayonnaise or chocolate sauce.

But the truth is that the ultimate fate of most leftover dabs of food is a quiet and ignominious death. After a week or so in a dark and forgotten corner of the refrigerator, even the most stubborn leftover will give up and shrivel or mildew.

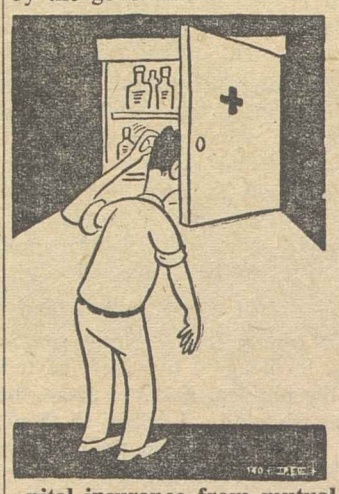
When this happens, the thrifty housewife can throw it out with a clear conscience.

For Your Health's Sake:

Five Million Belgians Insured

By Dr. Morris Brand

UP until 1944 when a compulsory social security scheme, including health and disability benefits, was established by law in Belgium these benefits were provided by voluntary non-profit mutual benefit societies organized by private enterprise and subsidized by the government.



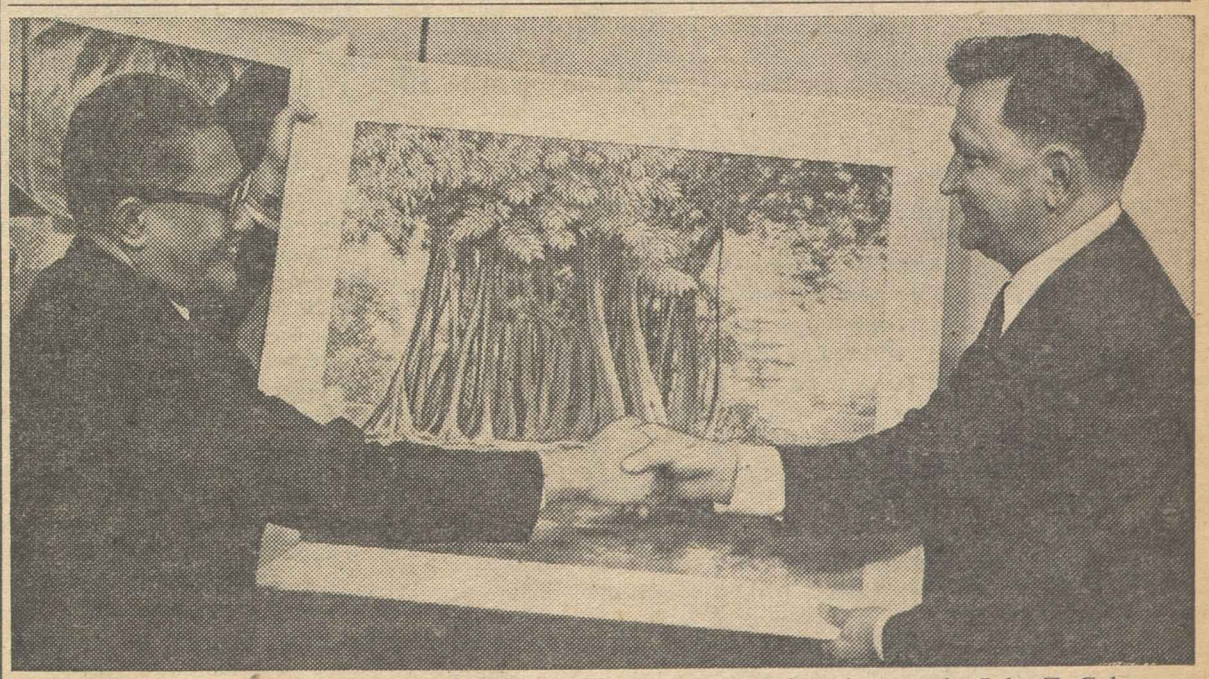
Under the law all employed persons and their dependents are insured. About 5 of the 9 million Belgians are covered. Dependents include all persons residing with the insured person and depending on him wholly or mainly for maintenance. Self-employed and others may purchase medical and hospital insurance from mutual societies on a voluntary basis.

The law also established a special social security system for the mine workers, apart from the general population. The state subsidy for the mine workers is 66 percent of their contribution as compared with 16 percent for all other workers.

Employers and employes contribute a total of about 6 percent of wages and salary earnings up to 6,000 francs ($120) to the National Social Security Office (NSSO), a governmental agency under supervision of the minister of Labor and Social Welfare. The government contributes about 16 percent of the total health and disability contributions plus additional payments for unemployed, military personnel and pensioners—and deficit financing as required.

Each employe and his family is free to select one of the several (five) mutual insurance societies available and is entitled to use any physician of his choice who elects to participate in the program. The physicians collect their fees from the patients and issue certificates for the visits or consultations. The patients are then indemnified by their mutual society in accordance with an established fee schedule. On the average about 75 percent of the fees are paid. This system of partial or total reimbursement, depending on the fee charged and the scheduled fee is also used for all other services including medications and appliances.

The workers and salaried people interviewed were in general satisfied with the benefits and services received but believe that their premiums are too high. Other major criticisms of the program were the multiplicity of mutual societies and their separate administrative costs; the abuse of certification by members who collect their physician fees in full by obtaining a sufficient number of certificates from some doctors to cover the full charge; the lack of periodic health examinations; the system of partial indemnification which acts as a deterrant to low income and large families from obtaining necessary medical care; and the disproportionate loading of costs on people with lower incomes by limiting the premium income to wages and salaries up to the 6,000 franc level so that higher income groups are not paying in accordance with their ability to pay.



IN APPRECIATION of the many kindnesses shown him by the Indonesian people, John Z. Gelsavage (right), Auto Workers staff artist and Detroit Newspaper Guild member, presented 20 paintings of scenes in that country and other Far East areas to the Indonesian government through Ambassador Mukarto Notowidigno (left). Gelsavage, then a free lance artist, was in Indonesia on a U.S. technical aid mission in 1952.

'Pajama Game' More Truth Than Fiction

Story Based on Union Action at H. B. Glover Co.

How much truth and how much friction goes into a picture like "Pajama Game" which is based on the real life doings of a local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in Dubuque, Iowa?

The answer comes from Ed Schultheis, national representative of the Amalgamated, and the man who supervised the ACWA local whose famous fight for a 7½-cent wage increase formed the basis of a best seller, Broadway hit, and now a smash movie.

Adapted from the book "7½ Cents," and starring Doris Day and John Raitt, "Pajama Game" tells the story of the hectic male-female and union-management relationships that existed during this critical period of negotiations.

How much of it is true? According to Schultheis, who should know, a great deal, although the movie has wandered a bit from the actual circumstances, the book itself has a considerable basis in fact.

Richard Bissell, the author, was at one time plant manager as well as the son of the president of the H. B. Glover Co., a pajama company in Dubuque. This gave him considerable first hand knowledge about both the industry and the union which he used as background for his novel.

During the years when he managed the plant, the relationship between the union and management was excellent. In fact, the Amalgamated had a contract with the firm since 1938 and most of the time, all was sweetness and light. The exception arose when a recalcitrant vice president stalled on giving the workers an increase of less than 10 cents an hour, an increase that had already been won by most the workers in the industry.

In fact, Schultheis relates, the vice president took his wife on a trip to South America for a few months in order to avoid the inevitable.

As time dragged on (and the vice president finally came home), Schultheis found himself commuting regularly from his office in Chicago to his local of pajama workers. Their patience was growing thin.

Management finally called in a special consultant (at $500 a day) to advise them. The specialist just happened to wind up on the train sitting next to Schultheis, whom he knew and who was also going to the same town. They compared notes and on his arrival, the consultant greeted the vice president with the advice that he had better pay the increase pronto. He collectd his $500 fee, got back on the train and went home. (Most of this is in the book but not in the movie.)

Schultheis describes the H. B. Glover Company, from which Bissell got most of his background for the book, as having been of a different era. "I never knew of a discharge in that place," he says. "You could work there as long as you wanted to.

One woman worked on a buttonhole machine there for 48 years! They had a 50-year club and at least 65 percent of their people had worked there 20, 25 years or longer. When they decided to close the place, practically everybody retired. I think it was one of the largest mass requests for pensions that the Amalgamated has ever received at one time.

"Dick (Bissell) was one of the few young people around. But among the young ones there was plenty of romance, and Dick sure got that into the book and the movie. In fact, there's an awful lot of everybody from that shop in Dubuque floating around in print and on film nowadays."

H. B. Glover, established 1857, is now closed. Not because of the 7½-cent increase, however. Bissell somehow felt that his future lay elsewhere than with pajamas. His family agreed with him.

And so does everybody else.

DORIS DAY, STAR OF "PAJAMA GAME" and dedicated chairman of the union's grievance committee in the movie, sports an Amalgamated union label as she goes over the grievance procedures in the ACWA contract with Frank Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. "Pajama Game" is based on the doings of a Midwest local of the Amalgamated. Rosenblum supervises the ACWA's activities in the Midwest.

Minorities Need Right To Have a Few 'Rotters'

Do geniuses make for brotherhood?

When someone with prejudices attacks Jews, Italians or Negroes, we "good" people usually say, "Look at Einstein. (Or Carver, or Toscanini.) Of course Jews (or Negroes, or Italians) must be all right."

An article in The Saturday Review of Literature points out that what a minority group wants is not the right to have geniuses among them, but the right to have fools and scoundrels—without being condemned as a group.

How many readers are there who do not, at once, identify the origin of a culprit by his name or mention of his color, and mentally connect him and his group? If a trade union leader is a crook, how many view him as representing all labor?

Yet the same connection does not hold for groups with more status in the community. If a banker steals a million dollars, does that reflect badly on every banker? Does the three-century American origin of a forger cast doubt on the integrity of every Mayflower descendant?

The law of averages gives any group a certain percentage of good and bad characters. The right to have scientists and artists—benefactors of society—applies equally to all groups. These people are thought of as individuals, not as representatives of a group.

But when wrongdoers belong to a minority group their number is magnified in the minds of other people. What minorities need, therefore, is the right to have a natural number of low-down rotters among them.

(From "Let's Be Human" by Harry Fleischman of National Labor Service, distributed by PAI.)

Texas Unionists Help to Clamp Lid on Racket Ring in Galveston

A thrill-packed story of how two union members uncovered evidence that helped clamp the lid on Galveston, Tex., long one of the nation's most "wide-open" cities, has just been made public.

In a unique service to their community, Carroll Yaws and James Givens, members and former officers of Local 4-449, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, in Texas City, Tex., worked without pay and at great personal sacrifice and danger to put Galveston's lawless element out of business.

Givens and Yaws, both married, were selected by Special District Attorney Jim Simpson to handle the touchy job of gathering evidence against Galveston County's illegal operations. Simpson himself had been assigned the job by Will Wilson, Texas attorney general. Simpson was known as a crusader for law and order who, with labor support, came within eight votes of being elected county attorney.

Not Many Men Would Accept

"Not many men," Simpson said of Givens and Yaws, "will agree to accept such responsibility and take the physical risk and abuse that goes with such an investigation. I talked to them individually, not even telling them who their partner would be, and after careful consideration, both accepted the task."

Here is the way the story of the two unionists was told in the Texas Observer, liberal weekly:

In the course of the investigation they spent more than $3,000 furnished by Atty. Gen. Wilson, secured hundreds of pages of information on illegal operations, and poured out dozens of glasses of whiskey. They would map each night's program of visits, hitting all the places in a given geographical area. On their busiest night they visited 17 establishments. Sometimes they would be in a place only a couple of minutes, other times for a couple of hours.

Their work day started around 8 p. m. and would usually run until 2 a. m., sometimes much later. "They put in more than 30 such nights and yet carried their regular work loads at their company jobs. It was a tremendous physical effort aside from the nervous strain," Simpson declared.

The primary target, Simpson said, was the Maceo operations, which are the "principal syndicate" both on the island and the mainland.

Givens and Yaws visited the Turf Grill and Western Room headquarters of the syndicate within two weeks after they started their work. "The Western Room was the key to the Balinese Room," said Yaws. "We became acquainted with the receptionist there and one night after gambling at the Western Room we told her that we and our wives would like to go out to the Balinese Room for dinner. It was," Givens grinned, "Yaws' birthday and me and my wife's wedding anniversary. That was the truth. It really was."

The receptionist phoned the Balinese Room and made reservations for them, and they were in the heart of the Maceo gambling empire. "The service was excellent and the food was fine," Yaws said. He also noted that the gambling room had five dice tables, four of which were operating, three roulette tables, two blackjack tables, half a dozen slot machines and room for 150 players. They tried them all, conservatively; and on that score had a complaint.

"I put $5 in a quarter slot machine before I finally won two quarters," he said. "That's a pretty tough return on your money, or I should say the state's money." He had put $5 in the machine because he had instructions to play it until it paid off so he could complete slot machine evidence. The meals and gambling for the two couples ran $62.

Flash Fat Bank Rolls

The investigators soon learned that a good way to get into the joints was to flash money. They carried clips with $100 or $50 bills on the outside of the roll and would sometimes pay for drinks with large bills. This frequently prompted the bartender to inquire if they "didn't want to try a hot crap game tonight?"

The system got them into plenty of gambling halls, but it almost led to their identity being discovered. They had flashed a big bill in a club at Kemah, and the bartender invited them to a "big game." They quickly accepted. The bartender climbed in his car, told them to follow, and roared off with tires screeching:

Givens recalled: "We had to keep up so we started up and followed. The only hitch was we had our leather notebooks with all information on our investigations in the glove compartment of the car. It was unlocked and we couldn't lock it because the key was in the ignition switch. When we arrived at the gambling house a Negro attendant and guard approached the car, told us to walk on in and they would park our car. We had to leave the notes unlocked in the car glove compartment," recalled Givens.

Yaws said, "You can be sure we made our bets there in a hurry and left as quick as we could. I just knew that attendant was going to take a peek in that glove compartment just to see what he could find. My old heart boomed every time the telephone rang or someone came in the door. But nothing happened and we got out without question."

Embarrassing Incidents

Aside from the gruelling hours of night life and day work, both investigators said the worst part was embarrassing incidents growing out of their frequenting the places. Both had been known by close friends as staunch opponents of gambling and vice operations. For them to start frequenting such places overnight was bound to cause talk.

One time Givens, attending a political meeting, was seated next to a minister who was a very close friend. About halfway through the session I discovered that I had been lighting one cigarette after another with a book of matches I'd picked up at the Balinese Room, he said. I'm sure he thought it quite strange."

Givens recalled another night he and his family went to a neighbor's for dinner. He had to duck out early with the explanation he was going home to get some sleep "for a hard day tomorrow." Actually he went home, crept out the side gate, and met Yaws for an evening of investigation. His eight-year-old youngster and the neighbors' child went to the house for something, discovered he was gone, and went back and told the folks at the party that he "rushed off someplace," Givens wife was still at the party and tried to explain that he probably had been called out to some political meeting. He still hasn't had the chance to apologize.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

CALIFORNIA'S GOV. GOODWIN P. KNIGHT placed an accurate label on his presumed primary opponent for renomination next year, Sen. William F. Knowland, when he called Knowland a politician noted for "belligerence."

Knowland has always been unnaturally solemn and earnest in his 13 years in Washington; he was the Republican for whom the term "young fogy" was invented.

However he may relax at a party or on an easy social occasion, earnestness overwhelms him the instant some public issue is introduced.

Belligerence is a relatively recent development for Knowland—but Knight is correct; the quality is present. It has been present since the late Sen. Taft handpicked him as the right-wing Republican to take over the Senate GOP leadership and keep a sharp eye peeled to guard against Communists, Johnny-come-lately Republicans and any dizzy New Dealish ideas Eisenhower's advisers might peddle.

Experience in the Senate usually tempers and moderates members. Liberals and conservatives frequently come to recognize that the things on which they are together are more vital than the things that separate them.

They are less inclined, at any rate, to speak in extravagant terms or to take extravagant positions.

With Knowland, Senate experience has merely deepened his apparently incurable dogmatic spirit, and his public positions on issues are stated in stronger forms and with increasing contempt for facts.

★ ★ ★

WHEN HE WAS WORRIED, for example, that Eisenhower's State Dept. was moving toward toleration of Red China in the United Nations, he issued a strident warning: The day Communist China was admitted, he would resign his Republican Senate leadership and campaign openly to force his own Republican President to take the United States out of the UN.

This is the kind of statement no sound politician would make; it was truculent, arrogant and quarrelsome.

Much milder phrases would have served the same purpose of warning Eisenhower that one wing of the GOP still was unreconciled to his 1952 nomination over Taft. It is a law of politics, as of diplomacy, that ultimatums are never issued unless they are unavoidable. But for Knowland, nothing but the ultimatum would do.

Now that he wants to run for governor, Knowland is openly stating support for some kind of open-shop law—"right-to-work" law is the phony phrase—in his heavily industrialized state.

He ignores the fact that Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell attempts to make political capital of the fact that more southern Democratic states than Republican states have adopted open-shop anti-union laws.

He ignores the specific Eisenhower-Mitchell declaration that the union shop is "well established" both in law and practice, that to disturb it would "disrupt" industrial relationships.

He ignores the fact that few politicians get far in our tradition by openly attacking the basic interests of large groups of voters—and California's workers are assuredly a large group.

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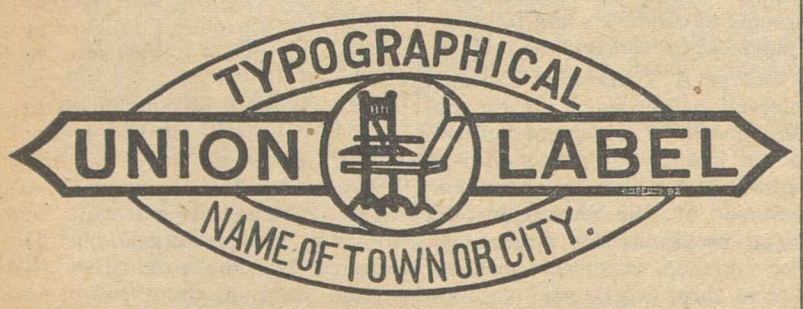
Some may say that a political figure shows courage and high principle in declaring his personal ideas regardless of group interests and other politicians' feelings. In Knowland's case the word that more easily comes to mind is pigheadedness.

This observer is 3,000 miles from California and has no sound information about what the state's voters may do if, and when, Knowland and Gov. Knight tangle in a primary fight next June, as all political reporters assume they will.

But Knight has identified a weakness in the Knowland political character—a truculence of spirit that is no less than belligerence, a commodity not largely in demand in America's political life.



THIS UNION LABEL of the Intl. Typographical Union appears on printed matter produced in communities where there is no Allied Printing Trades Council in existence. Otherwise, unionists should insist on the Allied Printing Trades "bug" on all printed matter.

Vandercook Says:

Faubus' Action Hurts U. S. Prestige

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDST.)

ARKANSAS Gov. Faubus' rebellion against the Constitution has had only the most unhappy effect upon the prestige and reputation of the United States. No American of any political persuasion finds any particle of satisfaction in that.

Faubus' move was singularly ill-timed. For the first time in three generations, a session of Congress had just ended during which, at long last, the truth was recognized that the South's long-cherished tradition of segregation must henceforth be modified; eventually, would have to be abandoned.

Vandercook

For the first time since the Civil War, with the sole exception of South Carolina's Sen. Thurmond, deep-South legislators were made aware that they would merely waste their breath by attempting to defeat a civil rights bill by filibuster. The climate of opinion had changed. When the final vote on the far from negligible right-to-vote bill was taken, even Texans voted "yes."

Harry S. Truman, characteristically, spoke swiftly and to the point. The issue in Arkansas, as the ex-President saw it, was between right and wrong. And Faubus was wrong.

Equally quick in condemnation of Faubus, was the Democratic National Advisory Council. Nor has Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler hesitated in expressing his convictions.

None of those Democratic spokesmen gave the impression that they first took care, before they spoke, to test which way the political winds were blowing. Rather, they appear simply to have expressed their personal belief . . . When political leaders do that, in a free and decent land they, and the party to which they belong, grow, alike, in stature.

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SEC. OF DEFENSE Wilson announces that he will pass another miracle. For financial reasons—since his department is still outrunning the sums appropriated for it by Congress—Wilson is going to reduce the U.S. armed forces by another 100,000 men. The Air Force will lose four more "wings," the Army will have to rid itself of still another division, and the Navy will have to lay up more ships.

But, says Wilson, all that can be done "without impairment of our national security." The hard fact is, the defense secretary points out, that the administration's spending has brought it so close to the legal (and probably far too low, too out-of-date, and too rigidly fixed) national debt limit, that "the Treasury can't even borrow the money."

Morgan Says:

UN Is All-Important to U. S.

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDST.)

THE United Nations has more crises than soap opera and they are far more real. But we can't enjoy them because although they spring up from everywhere we are learning, slowly, reluctantly, that the world's problems are our own.

This is why the UN is so important to us, yet it's also why we often find our relations with it so difficult—we are quite capable of getting ourselves into enough jams domestically to occupy us full time and we wish the UN would solve all those international messes without bothering us. After all, what do we pay our UN contribution for?

Morgan

We pay it, I suggest, as a membership fee in the world's most important and most non-exclusive club. But we are paying for an active membership and that means we must be just as concerned about what the greens committee and the grievances committee are doing as in what the entertainment chairman may have up his sleeve.

The 12th General Assembly of the UN, which opened in New York will deal with a number of tortuously complicated items that will sharply challenge the ingenuity and statesmanship of that 81-member body in general, and the American delegation in particular.

For Pres. Eisenhower has emphasized and re-emphasized, in statements at least, that the United Nations is a virtual cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy, and countries both inside and outside the club will cast a critical eye on the quality of our leadership in dealing with a variety of political cactus plants, if you'll excuse the scattering of figures of speech all over the landscape.

Will we, for instance, grasp firmly the nettle of the Algerian problem and be prepared to take the risks necessary to help both the French and the Algerian nationalists move more quickly and surely toward an acceptable form of Algerian independence? There is no open-shut, black-and-white solution to this awful riddle but it must be tackled with more than politely equivocal talk by us.

We may find ourselves taxed for the continued existence of UNEF, the United Nations Emergency Force, which is doing guard duty on the Egyptian-Israeli borders. This vest-pocket international army is credited with having held the tense acres of Gaza and Sinai in a remarkable kind of suspension of quiet. But if UNEF is to continue in being somebody has got to find around $30 million—roughly half the UN's whole budget—to pay its bills for next year.

These are all only part of the constellation of problems on the Assembly's agenda. It is not likely that a single one of them will be settled at these coming sessions. But the more efforts for their solution can be concentrated there in that strange but wonderful green glass house on the west bank of New York's East River the less danger that settlements will be sought in an evil brawl behind the barn.

As We See It:

Harsh Labor Laws Will Hurt U. S.

"THOSE forces in the Congress and in the country who have always wanted to weaken labor will use the present hearings and the present problem of cleaning out the unions as a pretext to pass legislation that would not correct the situation, but which would hurt the labor movement. And if we hurt the labor movement, we hurt America itself."

Hyman Bookbinder, AFL-CIO legislative representative, warned against attempts to pass restrictive labor legislation as he and Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the Dept. of Legislation, discussed the schedule that will face the second session of the 85th Congress.

Speaking of unfinished business in the first session of the Congress, Biemiller outlined "the really pressing issues" in which the AFL-CIO and the public have a major interest. On "As We See It," AFL-CIO public service program, heard over the American Broadcasting network, Biemiller said:

"We're anxious to get a law passed to force disclosure of all financial details on health, welfare and pension plans. We want an extension of coverage under the Minimum Wage law. We will be fighting hard for some needed improvements in the social security law. We think it is high time that some attention was paid to tax relief for the lower and middle income groups. We think the present laws are very unfair so far as these groups are concerned.

"We will revive the fight for federal aid for school construction. We think our children deserve all the help the government can give them. It was a national disgrace that such legislation was killed during the first session of the 85th Congress."

Pointing out that the minimum wage law now applies to only half of American workers, Bookbinder noted that the AFL-CIO urges that coverage be extended to at least 9 or 10 million additional persons.

Biemiller said that although the Administration has failed to act time and again for measures it supports, it has been "all-out in trying to kill legislation it does not like. It fought hard, for example, against the Hells Canyon Dam bill, which was defeated as a result of direct intervention by the President himself."

Because of this Administration attitude and the almost even division of party power in both houses, Biemiller said it is all the more important that the people "get after their congressmen, to make them understand they want good, positive legislation passed."

BROAD SMILES are worn by these employes of Truscon Steel Div. of Republic Steel Corp. in Charlotte, N. C., after the Steelworkers negotiated a wage boost totaling 69 cents an hour effective within less than two years. The USWA won bargaining rights at their plants in July. The first contract provides for complete elimination of the North-South wage differential. USWA Rep. Joe Kirk, Jr., is in center of group.

Ohio Bell Co., Union Are Still Negotiating

Negotiations to end a strike of 18,700 Communications Workers against Ohio Bell Telephone Co. were still in progress as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

It was the last strike against units of the Bell System in a series which a week before had involved more than 42,000 CWA members from coast to coast. The union is seeking wage and other improvements in a contract to replace one which expired Sept. 7. The strike involves company workers throughout Ohio.

Events moved swiftly to bring about settlement of a four-day strike by 23,000 equipment installers against the Western Electric Co. in phone centers in 43 states and the District of Columbia.

The agreement, for a two-year period, provides a package valued by CWA at 13.4 cents an hour. They said 10.2 cents of this was in a basic wage hike and the remainder in fringes. Two-tenths of a cent is earmarked for those in the "merit band," a group who have not received merit increases previously and is effective Jan. 13.

The pact also provides for a reopener at the end of a year on wages, travel allowances and vacations. Overnight travel was eliminated and the daily travel allowance was boosted by 25 cents to $6.75.

Living Cost Jumps 12th Month in Row

(Continued from Page 1)

two-tenths of 1 percent, while the other items showed rises which, while small, contributed their share to the over-all jump.

Clague said he was unable to predict if the index will start a second year of climbing when the September figures are released next month.

Food 'Looks Good'

Food "looks good," he said, referring to fall marketing of hogs, but any decline that might be registered may be offset by higher prices for things like fall clothing.

In a separate report, the BLS said that a seasonal lengthening of the work week during August sent average net spendable earnings of factory workers up by about 33 cents per week. This was enough to offset the July-August rise in the cost of living, but not to wipe out the backlog of increases registered over the previous 11 months. As a result, purchasing power was lower than in August 1956.

The BLS said the average factory worker with three dependents took home $75.13 a week, while the one without dependents had $67.73 to spend. These average earnings were about $2, or 3 percent, higher than in August 1956.

Unions Warned To Be on Guard Against 'Unrealistic' Time Studies

Unions confronted with time study plans for determining workloads and wage incentive standards must be consistently on guard against the use of arbitrary, unreasonable and unrealistic time study results. This advice is contained in the current issue of Collective Bargaining Report, publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

"Of the whole field of so-called 'scientific management,' time study is the area in which most of labor's distrust and suspicions are centered. Ever since its introduction in the 1880's most unions have opposed the use of stop-watch time study," the report declares.

Various Approaches

Based on their own experiences, the articles continue, local unions have devised various approaches to time study which fall into four general categories:

- **Some locals prevent the use of times studies altogether;**
- **Some locals allow management to use any method of setting job standards it desires, but the local reserves the right to bargain on results;**
- **Some locals participate directly with management in making time studies and in setting standards;**
- **A majority of locals allow management to make time studies but insist on bargaining on both the methods used and their application.**

The local's legal right to time study information has been definitely established by decisions of arbitrators and the NLRB.

Management, the report points out, "claims that time studies produce facts and 'of course, facts are not subject to bargaining or compromise."

Approximations at Best

If time study did result in "facts" then this management position might be sound and the union might be able to bargain only on whether or not time study should be used in the plant.

"But such is not the case with time study. At best, standards developed from time study are only approximations. They involve the use of considerable judgment by the time study man at every step of the time study procedure."

"Time study," says the article, "has become a major issue in union-management relations. Unions have found that grievance-handling problems are greatly increased in plants where time study exists. Not only are there more grievances but a greater amount of time must be spent in processing and investigating time study grievances."

The statistics of the American Arbitration Association, the report continues, show 19.1 percent of the cases handled by them in 1954 were time study and job evaluation grievances. "By 1956," the articles find, "this figure had grown to 23 percent. And unions lost well over 50 percent of these grievances."

AFTRA Asks Probe of Pay-TV Plans

New York—Widespread support is being sought by the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (AFTRA) for its opposition to pay-TV and for its demand for a congressional investigation of all phases of all proposed systems in the field.

The stand of the union, an affiliate of the Actors and Artists, was taken at the recent national convention.

Lithographers Vote To Speed Automation

Chicago—A plan for spending $2 million on research to hasten automation in the lithographing industry was approved by the 75th anniversary convention of the AFL-CIO Lithographers here.

The 200 delegates, representing 90 locals in the United States, Canada and Hawaii, voted approval of a recommendation of their new machines and manning committee, which called for a $1 million investment by the union and a matching appropriation by 3,000 employers under contract.

Edward Swayduck, president of the New York Local No. 1 and chairman of the committee, told the convention automation has "done a job" for the Lithographers.

Automation Paying Off

Wages in the rapidly developing lithograph industry currently range from $99 to $200 a week, with liberal vacation, pension, health and welfare and other fringe benefits. Swayduck said further development of lithograph technology would pay off for management and workers alike.

"Lower costs to buyers and the consuming public will benefit consumers and at the same time open vast new markets for lithography which will insure fair profits to employers and full employment to workers," he said.

George A. Canary, of Chicago, international president of the union, reported a tremendous growth in the industry. Production now exceeds $1.2 billion a year, he said.

Some of the Amalgamated's fringe provisions are outstanding. For instance, members generally receive three weeks paid vacation after one or two years service with the employer. Double time is paid for Saturday work, and triple time for Sundays and holidays. The standard work-week is 35 hours, and the standard work-day is seven hours.

See Double Volume

Lithography, also known as "offset" or "offset printing," is a graphic arts process based on chemical principles which permit a sheet of metal, revolving at great speed, to retain ink on portions of the plate bearing an image and to repel ink from the portions not bearing an image.

Letterpress printing, the other major graphic arts process, employs the older and more familiar principle of raised lettering or raised designs to carry ink to paper by direct pressure. The letterpress or typography industry is organized by craft unions; the offset industry chiefly on industrial lines by the Amalgamated.

The Union estimates the lithography industry's volume will double in 10 years if all segments cooperate to encourage development and installation of new equipment.

Intl. Sec.-Treas. Donald W. Stone told the delegates the Lithographers gained nearly 4,000 members since the 1955 biennial convention, the largest gain of any two-year period.

Gen. Counsel Benjamin M. Robinson warned the union to be prepared for attacks on all of organized labor resulting from the Senate investigations of unethical labor practices. The next session of Congress will be prolific in anti-labor legislation, he predicted.

Fire Fighters Oppose Doubling as Police

Vigorous opposition is being mustered by the Fire Fighters to consolidation of the job of fireman and policeman into that of a public safety officer. IAFF Pres. John P. Redmond termed the mounting trend toward this type of consolidation "dangerous, resulting in higher insurance rates and lowered protection to the public. Nothing is further from the truth than the statement that it is more economical to operate a consolidated police and fire department," Redmond said.

Decline Rebuttal

The trend, he said, was spurred by an article in Reader's Digest magazine citing the experience of Oak Park, Mich., a Detroit suburb, with the consolidated plan. Redmond said Oak Park was not a typical U.S. community from the fire fighting viewpoint.

Reader's Digest, he continued, has declined to use any article rebutting its original piece. Nor, Redmond said, has it cited the cases of communities, some of them small and some as large as Lincoln, Nebr., which tried the consolidated plan and quickly abandoned it.

Joining the IAFF in opposition are the Intl. Association of Fire Chiefs, Fire Underwriters and other groups in the fire protection field.

An IAFF committee including Vice Pres. Charles Chambers of Toronto studied the Oak Park setup and found that public safety officers cruise the town in their role of policemen until a fire alarm is received. Alerted by radio, they go to the fire location but must await arrival of a pumper from the fire station, check their guns and change clothing before starting to extinguish the fire. If additional help is required, off-duty men are summoned.

Duties Widely Different

At night, the dog catcher must be summoned because his truck has the floodlighting equipment.

Since introduction of the consolidated plan, the committee found, Oak Park has had two major fires. One destroyed the contents of a large market, the other rendered a church a total loss.

"In actual fact," the committee summed up in its report, "there is no similarity between the duties and responsibilities of the policemen, the fire fighters and the dog catcher to justify them being combined in one force other than the fact that all three are employed by the city and wear the city's uniform."

Mrs. Sublett Dies After Long Illness

Mrs. Bonnie Jeane Sublett, for many years administrative aide and secretary to the late Allan S. Haywood, executive vice president of the former CIO at the time of his death in 1953, died recently after a long illness.

Mrs. Sublett entered the labor movement during the surge of organization among rubber workers in the 1930s in Akron, O., where she was living. She became secretary and assistant to Haywood when he was CIO regional director in New York City and came with him to Washington when he was named CIO director of organization. She became inactive after breaking her hip in a fall late in 1952.

Mrs. Sublett died in the suburban Silver Spring, Md., home of a daughter, Mrs. Bonnie Jeane Attreed, a member of the headquarters staff of the State, County & Municipal Employes whose husband, Eugene Attreed, is a vice president of the Transport Workers. Another daughter, Mrs. Gaye Langello, formerly was secretary to the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

Other survivors are a third daughter, Mrs. Helen Wilson, Reading, Pa.; two sons, Newton W. Sublett, Reading, and Frank H. Sublett, Akron; a brother and a sister.

'Wreck' Kit Will Aid College Debaters

AFL-CIO Compiles Data Explaining Labor's Side

Selection of "right-to-work" legislation as the intercollegiate debate topic for 1957-58 will focus new attention on the question of union security.

The topic was selected by the Speech Association of America, comprised of some 6,000 speech and debating instructors. Debate teams at more than 1,000 colleges and universities annually follow the group's choice of topic for school, statewide, regional and national forensic tournaments. Some high school coaches also use it in pre-college debating.

Deluge of Requests

With the opening of the school year, intense campus interest in the subject has brought a deluge of requests to the AFL-CIO for material on the "wreck" law controversy. To meet this need, a kit presenting the labor movement's position on this topic has been prepared jointly by the AFL-CIO Depts. of Education and Publications.

Included in the kit are:

1—A brief statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany explaining why so-called "right-to-work" legislation is — in Meany's words—"a patent fraud and deception upon the American people."

2—Two separate leaflets dealing with union security and labor's reasons for opposing "right-to-work" laws.

3.—The 20-page AFL-CIO pamphlet, Facts vs. Propaganda; The Truth About "Right-to-Work" Laws.

4—The issue of the AFL-CIO Labor's Economic Review dealing with the "right-to-work" controversy.

5—Separate reprints of articles on the subject by Governors Averell Harriman (D-N.Y.) and George Leader (D-Pa.).

6—A 55-page booklet issued by the Intl. Association of Machinists presenting statements by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergymen on the moral wrong of "right-to-work" legislation.

7—A statement of the Division of Christian Life and Work of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. on union membership as a condition of employment.

8—An economic analysis prepared by Press Associates, Inc. showing that "right-to-work" states are generally falling behind states without such laws in economic gains.

A letter accompanying the kit by AFL-CIO Education Dir. John D. Connors points out that the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education also has available for rental or purchase a 14-minute color filmstrip, entitled "Mr. Fraud — the Right-to-Wreck Man," and a 20-minute sound motion picture, "Injustice on Trial."

Long a major concern in labor relations and certain to be one of the major political issues in 1958 and 1960 elections, the union security subject was selected for intensive discussion this year on college campuses by a special committee of the Speech Association, with the approval of some thousand speech teachers.

Anti-Union Phrasing

The latter were polled for their choice among half a dozen subjects, which also included the question of placing labor under the anti-trust laws.

Some complaints have already been made that the debate topic, "Resolved: that the requirement of membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment should be illegal," is phrased in such a way that it is loaded against labor.

Labor, weekly newspaper of the railway brotherhoods, said that "unfortunately" the recommended topic for debate is "worded in an anti-union manner."

Both the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce have seized upon the topic to flood the colleges with loaded "right-to-work" arguments. One recent issue of the NAM News carried a front page article under a headline reading " 'Legality of Compulsory Unionism' Is Picked for College-University Debate Teams During 1957-58 Term," even though the words "compulsory unionism" are not part of the debate topic wording.

Meany Calls 'Wreck' Laws Unsound

Discussing labor's views on "right-to-work" laws for the benefit of intercollegiate debaters, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called such legislation "economically unsound, undemocratic and morally reprehensible."

"If 'right-to-work' laws spread to other states, or a federal 'right-to-work' law is adopted," Meany warned, "the direct consequence will be impairment of the trade union movement's effectiveness in maintaining the high American standard of living, with ultimate damage not only to all workers, but to the farmers and business as well."

Meany's statement is included in a new AFL-CIO kit prepared for distribution in response to requests from college debaters for material giving labor's views on the subject. The kit may be obtained on request from either the Dept. of Publications or the Dept. of Education, AFL-CIO, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

'Here's the Facts'

California Fed Clears the Decks For Quick Merger of State Labor

Oakland, Calif.—Merger of California's state AFL and CIO took a starring role at the 55th annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

The proposed merger captured the convention spotlight when building trades delegates lost a bid to link a jurisdiction proposal to current merger negotiations. Building trades delegates said they were satisfied that, despite the failure of their jurisdictional proposal, they had made the record and clearly stated their case. Their proposal had called for "unmistakable" safeguards of their jurisdiction in any merger agreement.

Talks Resume Oct. 11

State AFL Pres. Thomas L. Pitts declared that "there is in the vast majority of representatives of unions in this state a keen and burning desire to accomplish a successful merger." Negotiations between the two state groups are scheduled to be resumed Oct. 11.

Politics played a star role in the convention even though the election season is still months away. The delegates heard California's Gov. Goodwin Knight (R) blast his probable Republican opponent, U.S. Sen. William F. Knowland, for the latter's stand in favor of "right-to-work" legislation. Knight pledged his opposition to such laws.

They also heard another probable contender for the governorship—Democrat Atty. Gen. Pat Brown—castigate both Knight and Knowland for evading the real issues—issues, he said, "both Republican candidates have failed to solve."

Franklin H. Williams, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the delegates that Negroes "will not and cannot" support "any man or any party that advocates 'right-to-work' legislation"—a clear reference to Knowland, despite his part in the recent enactment of the civil rights bill in Congress.

Candidates Speak

Still another prospective election contest—between State Controller Robert Kirkwood (R) and Rep. Clair Engle (D) for the Senate seat vacated by Knowland—was highlighted in speeches to the convention.

While both discussed California's water and power problems, Kirkwood underscored the urgency of a solution while Engle sharply attacked the proposed "partnership" between the giant Pacific Gas & Electric Co. and the federal government in Trinity Dam power operations.

The threat of "right-to-work" legislation in 1958, either in the form of a bill or a ballot proposal, hung like a dark cloud over the convention sessions. Knowland's "right-to-work" campaign along with recent adoption of "right-to-work" ordinances in four California counties made the delegates especially conscious of the threat.

As a result, the convention vowed an all-out fight against any such attempts and armed its Executive Council with authority to raise the funds to meet the challenge when it comes.

Moreover, the convention called on its Labor's League for Political Education to formulate a broad and intensive campaign to secure continuing voter registration of union members.

While the convention, in the absence of another legislative session until 1959, shoved aside most legislative proposals for later consideration, it nevertheless reaffirmed a series of up-dated policy statements running the gamut from agricultural labor to Taft-Hartley and taxation.

It emphasized the need for federal aid to education and called on Congress for early enactment of such legislation. In the field of labor education, it called on the University of California to initiate a program looking toward more effective economic education of both teachers and students.

Marine Radio Unions Sign Cooperation Pact

New York—Two unions of marine radio officers whose membership includes 90 percent of their jurisdiction on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf Coasts have signed a four-point cooperation program.

The pact covers members of the American Radio Association, a former CIO affiliate, and the Radio Officers Union, an autonomous division of the Commercial Telegraphers Union. It calls for the two groups to cooperate for mutual aid, technical advancement, economic gains and public relations.

Each union renounced use of the punitive sections of the Taft-Hartley Act against the other.

Signatories to the agreement were Pres. W. R. Steinberg and Sec.-Treas. Bernard L. Smith of the ARA and Gen. Chairman Andrew MacDonald and Gen. Sec.-Treas. Joseph P. Glynn of the ROU.

Genuine efforts to improve the technical side of marine radio communications will have the support of both groups. They warned that they will oppose those "who may try to misuse allegedly 'automatic' devices such as radiotelephone, radioteletype and radio facsimile aboard ships in an effort to undermine safety at sea."

Both groups promised to cooperate "in the economic sphere for the benefit of our members" and to "exchange information useful in furthering wages, working and living conditions and other benefits."

A joint code of professional ethics for seagoing radio officers will be drawn up. The signatories to the pact along with others from the two groups will form a council to meet from time to time on mutual problems but they have refused to make any public statement about possibility of a merger between the groups.

AMES SUCCEEDS PIDGEON

Hollywood — Leon Ames, a founder of the Screen Actors Guild and first vice president since 1952, has been nominated to succeed Walter Pidgeon as head of the group. Pidgeon will be away from here for many months with his play, "The Happiest Millionaire."

$35,000 in Donations:

Gifts Help Complete Israel's Murray Bldg.

New York—A gift of $35,000, made possibly by donations from eleven labor organizations, to complete construction of the Philip Murray Community Center in Elath, Israel, was presented to Israeli trade union officials here.

The gifts were collected by the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation which was set up in 1953 to honor the memory of the late president of the CIO, who died in 1952. It has distributed close to $1,000,000 to a large number of organizations and institutions to commemorate Murray's role as a labor leader and outstanding American.

The $35,000 gift was subscribed to by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and ten AFL-CIO unions: United Steelworkers, United Automobile Workers, Textile Workers, Clothing Workers, Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Communications Workers, National Maritime Union, Brewery Workers, Rubber Workers and Ladies' Garment Workers.

Meany Lauds Histadrut

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the luncheon group of American labor's historic "affection and sympathy" for the efforts of Histadrut to build a democratic labor movement and society in Israel.

He underscored the "importance of maintaining this democracy of Israel is important not only to the Israeli people, themselves, but to all the people of the free world."

Meany said he was impressed by reports of the way in which the Israeli citizens have brought citrus groves out of the sand and developed both agriculture and industry in that country.

Noting that the leader of the dictatorial forces of the world is the Soviet Union, Meany said that the first institution to suffer when dictators come to power is the democratic labor movement.

It is "our paramount interest to preserve this little democratic nation in the Middle East," Meany said.

Murray Building Symbol

Mrs. Golda Meir, a founding member and leader of the Israeli unions, who is now her country's foreign minister, said that the growth of Elath is "one of our great achievements" and the Philip Murray Building in Elath is a great symbol.

Mrs. Meir derided recent accusations "in certain quarters"—she did not mention Soviet Russia by name—that Israel has been evacuating the civilian population of Elath to make room for an American military base.

Speaking facetiously, she added, "there's American penetration in Elath and all of the unions here symbolize it. The penetration consists of the Philip Murray Building, the planting of new trees, the building of a pipe line and of wheat and cotton growing in the desert.

"This is a penetration of democracy."

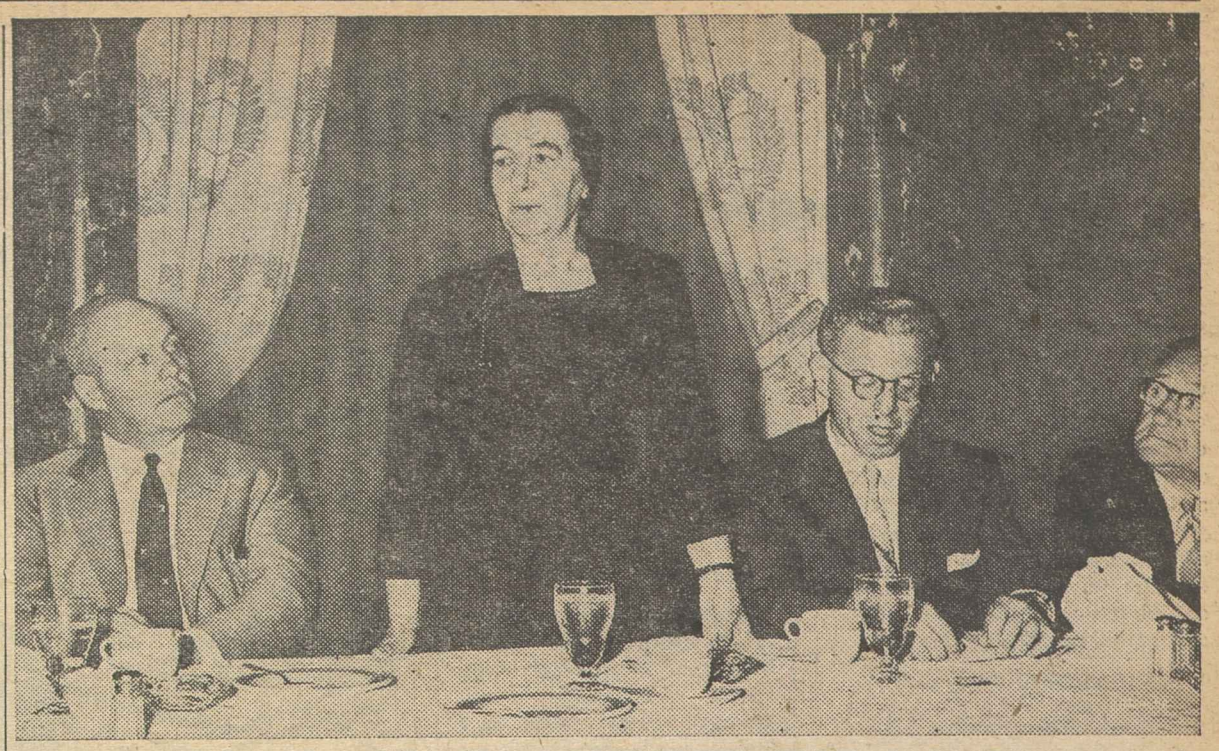
The unions' gift for air conditioning the Philip Murray Building was presented to Chairman Joseph Schlossberg of the National Committee for Labor Israel by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the IUE.

Arthur J. Goldberg, director of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, presided and expressed hope that Meany could visit Israel next year during that country's tenth anniversary of its independence.

Other speakers included Emil Rieve, chairman of the Executive Council of the Textile Workers Union, David J. McDonald, president of the Steelworkers and Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers.

The $35,000 gift will be used to provide air conditioning for the Murray Building in the Red Sea port of Elath, where for many months a year, temperatures average well above one hundred degrees Fahrenheit.

The building, designed by Israeli architects and dedicated two years ago, is by far the largest structure in the town and serves as a community center for the fast growing community. It contains a small movie theater, meeting rooms, a library of books in English and Hebrew and game rooms.



COMPLETION OF THE PHILIP MURRAY COMMUNITY CENTER IN ELATH, Israel, will be made possible by a gift of $35,000 presented to Israeli union officials at a luncheon in New York by the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, which was set up to honor the late president of the former CIO. Israeli Foreign Minister Golda Meir, (above) voices appreciation. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is at the left; seated next to Mrs. Meir is Arthur J. Goldberg, foundation director, and at the right, Chairman Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers executive council, the foundation chairman.

Keyserling Lists 'Musts' to Keep Economy Growing Next 5 Years

Lugano, Switzerland—The American economy in the next five years will move ahead at a speed between the high rate of improvement immediately after the war and the slower pace of the last few years, according to Leon H. Keyserling, president of the Conference on Economic Progress and former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

The forecast was made at the 18th congress of the Intl. Metalworkers Federation, which took a look at what economies in all parts of the world might be likely to do between now and 1961. Keyserling was chosen to draw up a blueprint for this country by AFL-CIO affiliates of the international trade secretariat.

Difficult to Prophesy

Keyserling showed that the economy grew at an annual rate of 4.7 percent from 1945 to 1953, except for the recession year of 1949, thanks to expanding employment and production. Since then, he said, with less than full employment and an inadequate productivity growth, the rate of improvement has averaged 2.3 to 2.5 percent a year.

"It is always difficult to prophesy," he said in his report. "But the probabilities seem to me that the American economy, in the years ahead, will register an actual rate of progress somewhere in between the two alternative rates of growth which have been discussed.

"It may well come closer to the high rate than to the low rate of progress, and it is even possible that the high rate may be achieved."

To restore and maintain a full rate of economic growth, a number of "needed programs and policies" must be put in motion, he said.

More workers must be organized and "there is need to bring the weight of collective bargaining even more effectively to bear upon a proper adjustment of wages, prices and profits," he maintained.

Spells Out Needs

Also needed to expand consumption and thus utilize the "almost indescribable abundance" of products this country can produce, Keyserling asserted, the federal government must double annual social security benefits, step up construction of low-rent housing, double educational outlays by 1961, develop a new farm program "based upon abundance rather than scarcity," abandon the tight money policy and "restrain" price increases.

Keyserling spelled out what the difference between the low rate and high rate of growth in the next half-decade means.

Jobs, 65 million in 1956, would grow to 67.5 million in 1961 under the low rate and to about 70 million under the high, a difference of about eight million man-years of employment for the period as a whole.

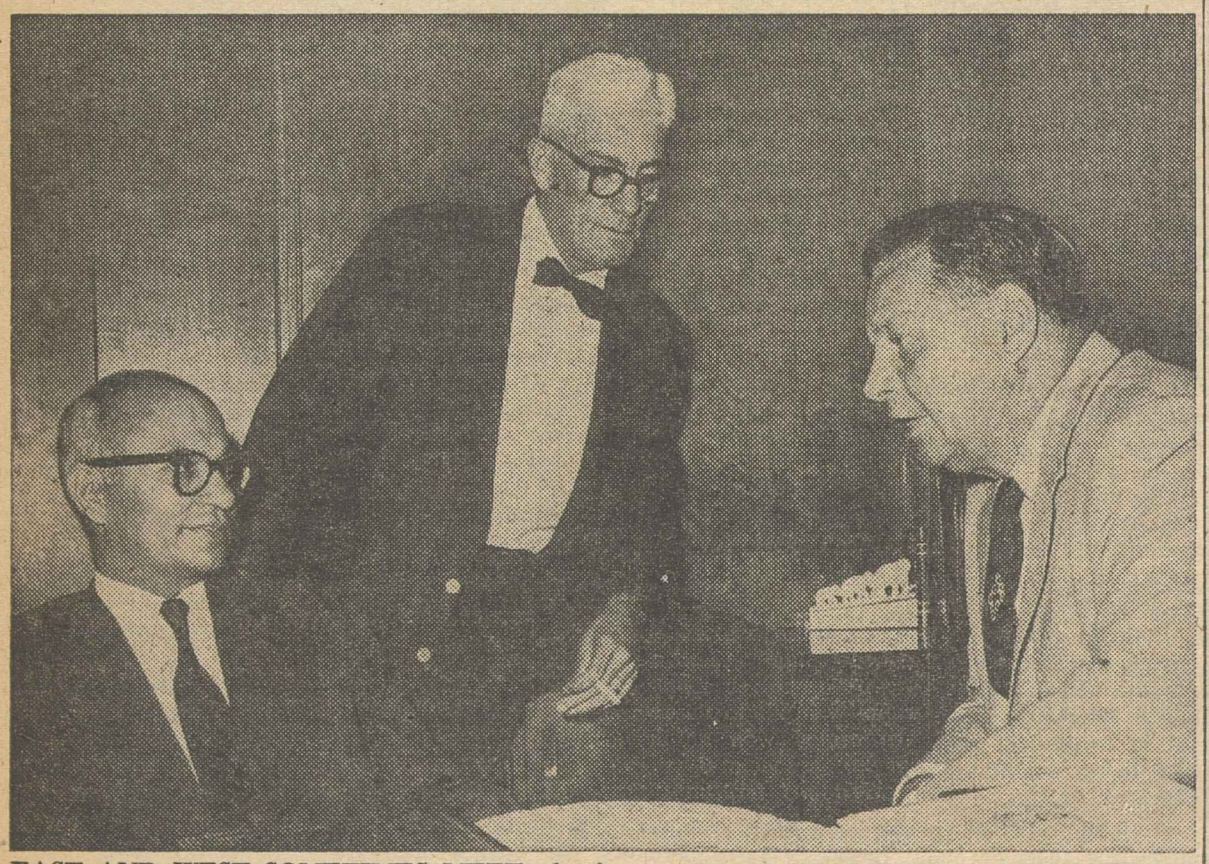
Unemployment would amount to about seven million more man-years under the low rate.

The total national product, about $412 billion in 1956, would grow only to $470 billion under the low rate but to $525 billion under the high.

"For wage and salary workers alone," Keyserling continued, "the difference in their total incomes over this same five-year period would come to almost $68 billion dollars, or an average difference of more than $13.5 billion a year.

"But even these staggering figures do not tell the whole story. For wages are not the only measurement of the economic well-being of workers. With a full rate of growth, the whole range of public services in which the worker has so vital a stake would be enormously enlarged. In fact, this enlargement is one of the necessary requirements for the achievement of the high rate of economic growth for the economy as a whole."

Representation from this country at the conference included Vice Pres. Howard Hague, and Reps. Elmer Cope and Meyer Bernstein, Steelworkers; Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, Assistant to the President Victor G. Reuther and Reg. Directors Harvey Kitzman of Milwaukee, Ray Berndt of Indianapolis and P. J. O'Malley of Cleveland, Auto Workers; Intl. Rep. Rudy Faupl, Machinists, and Pres. John J. Grogan, Shipbuilders.



EAST AND WEST SOMETIMES MEET, despite reports to the contrary, when the meeting place is AFL-CIO headquarters. During a visit in Washington, S. T. Merani (left), permanent representative of the Indian government to the Intl. Labor Organization, dropped in for a talk with AFL-CIO Rep. George P. Delaney (center), U.S. worker delegate to the worldwide organization, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. Both Merani and Delaney are members of the ILO Governing Body.

Labor Gives Lift To Blind Builder

Charlotte, N. C.—The members of 10 AFL-CIO building trades unions literally took the tools out of a blind man's hands here.

Then, with plans donated by Architect R. Edwin Wilson, they went to work on the three-bedroom house Milton Hulsey was building by feel and sound, and have it well on its way to completion.

Hulsey, who lost his sight several years ago, was doing the work weekends and on evenings after a day of operating a candy stand in City Hall. His story came out shortly after he got under way, and in addition to the plans and labor, won him $500 for a television appearance and building supplies from local dealers.

Cooperating in the venture are Charlotte locals of the Carpenters, Electricians, Sheet Metal Workers, Operating Engineers, Teamsters, Laborers, Ironworkers and Painters, and two locals of the Bricklayers.

THE AFL-CIO PRESENTS
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Goal of Tomorrow:

IUE Asks Income, Union, Job Security

By Milton Plumb

Louisville, Ky.—Some 500 delegates to the second economic conference of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers here served notice on the electrical industry that they intend to win a major program of employment and income protection and union security in next year's bargaining. Taking a detailed look at the electrical industry's profits, continued hikes in prices, rising productivity, lagging wages and mounting layoffs, the two-day conference made clear that the workers are alarmed over these conditions and will act to correct them.

Gains for Workers

In a keynote address outlining the "IUE program for tomorrow," IUE Pres. James B. Carey stressed that the union's goal of income, union and employment security meant real gains for the workers.

"By security we do not mean simply protecting what we have, standing behind a fence hoping that no one will take away our hard won gains," he said. "Security must be a living and moving thing—getting for people what they need and moving ahead in accordance with the changing needs of the times."

Warning that the Eisenhower Administration's policies toward ination are "flirting with the dangers of a serious downturn," Carey said that "our economy is poised on a knife edge and no one seems to know at present whether it is going to turn to the downward side or whether we are going to have another upward push."

100,000 Jobs Eliminated

Carey estimated that since 1953, 100,000 jobs have been eliminated in the electrical machinery industry, bringing the displacement of one out of every nine production workers. Those still employed are working shorter hours, he added.

"These changes are due to the vast increase of automation in our industry; the wave of over-production; to the fierce competition, driving many companies out of the industry; and also to the insufficiency of buying power to purchase the tremendous flood of goods that our industry can produce," he said.

"What Pres. Eisenhower should realize is that instead of too many dollars chasing too few goods—which is typical of inflation, today in the consumers goods field too few dollars are being chased by too many goods at higher prices."

To correct this situation, Carey called for substantial increases in wages, company-paid insurance and pension plans, shorter hours of work with no reduction in pay, a guaranteed annual wage, termination pay, and an end to wage differentials based on area or sex.

Delegate after delegate took the floor to denounce existing personnel and employment policies in their shops and to support various aspects of a seven-point bargaining program recommended by IUE officers.

GE Chief Target

Chief target was the General Electric Corp., which announced as the conference opened that it was hiking prices on 1958 refrigerators.

Delegates pointed out that GE already is taking 27 percent of the profits of the entire electrical manufacturing industry and pocketing a 22.5 percent profit on stockholders' investment, yet is laying off many employes.

Besides unanimously approving the seven-point bargaining program, the delegates approved resolutions which:

1—Called for the establishment of Pensioners' Clubs among retired workers in the industry to work with the IUE in winning enlarged pension and social security benefits.

2—Condemned employers' use of race hatred propaganda in union election campaigns in the South and authorized a vigorous campaign to prevent it.

Summing up at the conclusion of the conference, IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett said remarks about present conditions in the industry represented "a contrast between what is and what should be."

"You also have pictured what will be," he added, "provided we place in our contracts the right kind of safeguards."

He said that such safeguards would include, among others, provisions for:

A one percent wage increase for every one percent increase in productivity.

Cost-of-living wage adjustments made at least every three months or oftener if inflation continues at its present rate.

Continuity of income during retirement, with cost-of-living increases built into pension plans.

A guaranteed annual wage.

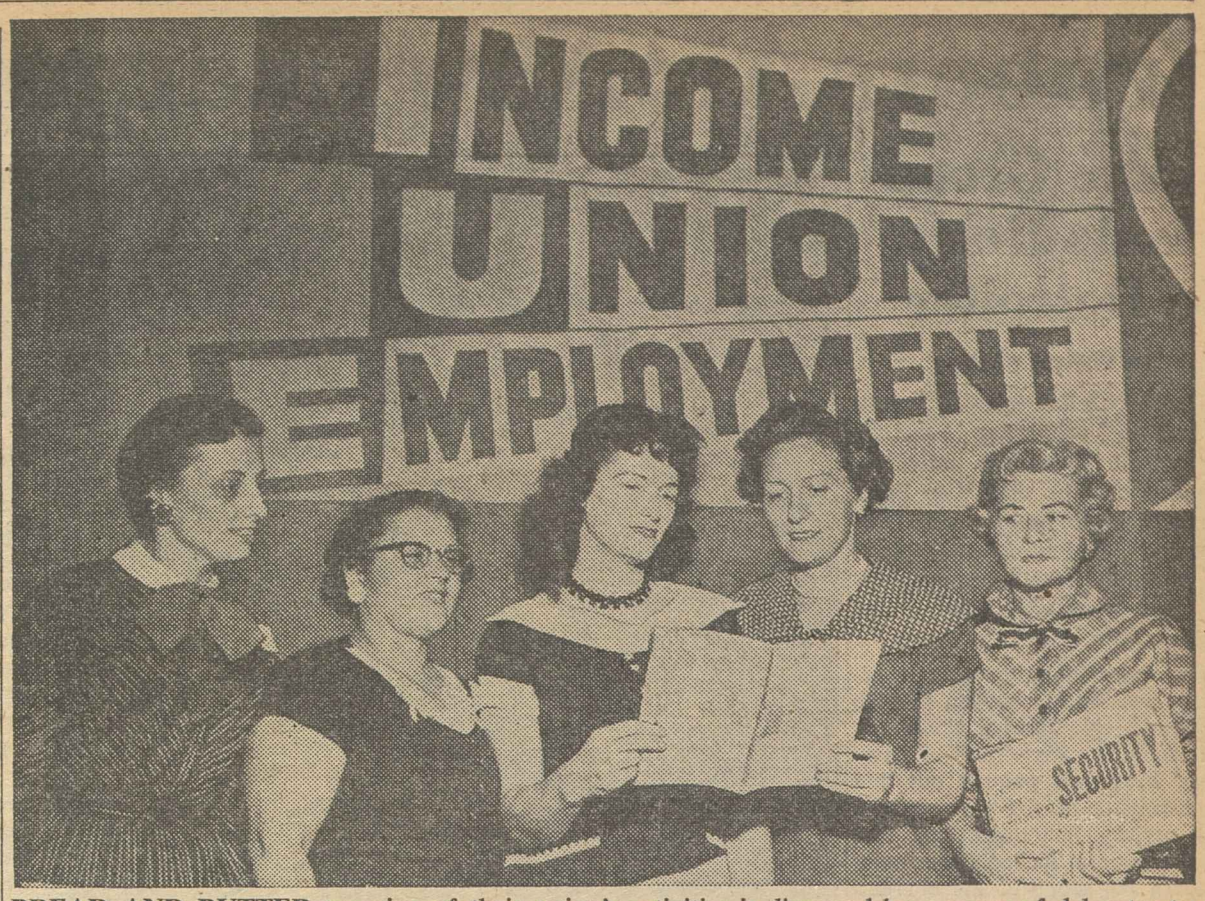
Severance pay.

Equal pay for equal work—"an end to all discrimination of any kind."

Dinners Will Aid IAM Israel Fund

Dinners this fall in Los Angeles and Chicago will highlight a campaign among lodges of the Machinists in support of the drive for Labor's Israel Fund for Training (LIFT), a concerted effort to raise money for the purchase of machine tools and equipment for use in an IAM Training Center in Israel.

IAM Vice President Roy M. Brown is chairman of the Pacific Coast campaign, which will reach its climax with a dinner on Oct. 16. Vice Pres. Roy Siemiller is chairman for Chicago, where the dinner will be held Nov. 23. IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes will speak at both.



BREAD AND BUTTER meaning of their union's activities is discussed by a group of delegates to the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers second biennial economic conference in Louisville. Looking over the IUE officer's report are, from left, Clara Barnabo and Anne Bolta, both of Local 722, Warren, O.; Lena Hogan and Ellie Harrell, both from Local 731, Memphis, and Grace Stanwood, Local 215, Boston.

Missouri Labor Votes Per Capita To Support Political Education

St. Louis—Increased emphasis on an already active and successful political education program was adopted here by the 1100 delegates to the second annual convention of the Missouri State Labor Council AFL-CIO. The convention voted a 3 cent quarterly per capita for support of political education. It, at the same time, reduced regular council per capita from 10 cents to 9 cents, so that total per capita payments will be 12 cents a quarter.

The council previously had depended on voluntary contributions for support of political education and found the system to be inadequate for the needs of a vigorous program such as is carried on in Missouri.

Continued Non-Partisanship

The council and its president, John I. Rollings, emphasized that the efforts will continue to be nonpartisan. In the Missouri legislature a considerable number of Republicans as well as Democrats have won labor support.

This first meeting of the united forces of AFL and CIO since the convention which joined them together in 1956 found much for satisfaction in unity. The leaders of the two groups had worked in harmony and with success in previous years on legislative matters but the actual combination and coordination of their efforts brought a most successful legislative year for labor, the convention was informed.

It was a year in which no legislator sought to introduce a "right-to-work" bill, so thoroughly was the resistance built up to this measure. Nor did the union legislative representatives have to expend their efforts against other anti-labor bills.

They, on the other hand, were able to obtain liberalization of the workmen's compensation law and to increase unemployment compensation from $25 to $33 a week, with duration increased from 24 to 26 weeks, and to favorably influence other legislation of interest to labor.

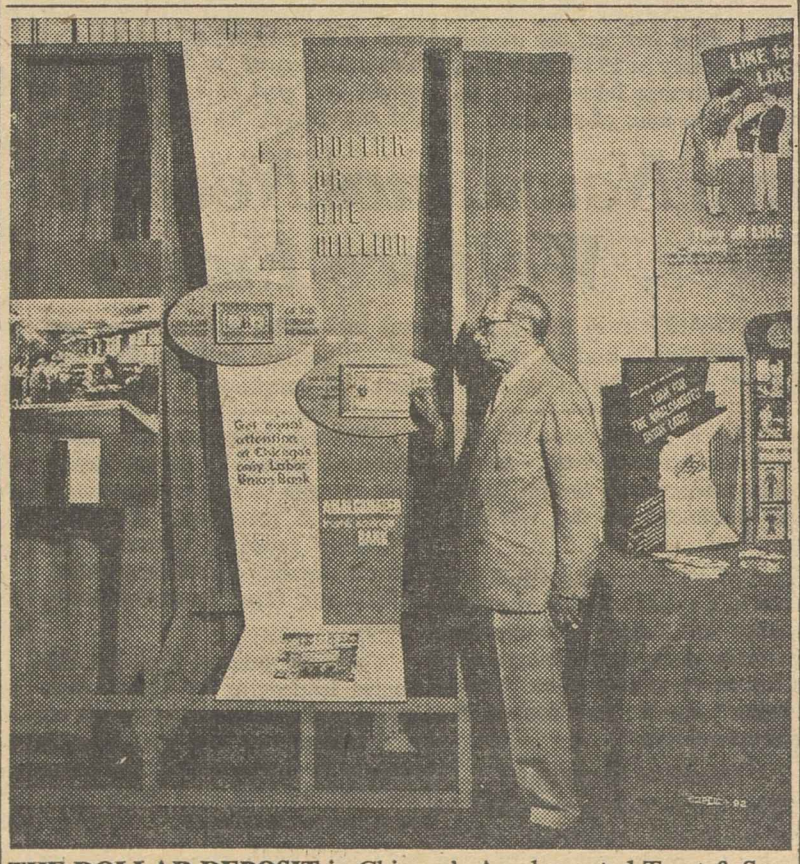
Charles Cates, labor member on the Missouri Industrial Commission, told the convention that $2,500,000 more would be paid in compensation as the result of the gains which were won.

Birthright Speaker

William C. Birthright, general president of Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists, carried greetings from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the delegates. He warned them that there are those who would use adverse publicity to destroy labor "for their own gain."

"You must assert yourself politically," he said, "not for your own selfish interest but for the welfare of the millions who work for a living."

The convention set the council's sights on a state minimum wage law, further improvements in workmen's compensation, more stringent industrial safety inspections, development of more recreational areas in the state, more school buildings and higher pay to attract qualified teachers, elimination of public sale of prison-produced goods and various other measures for the benefit of workers and citizens generally.



THE DOLLAR DEPOSIT in Chicago's Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank gets the same attention as the $1 million deposit of the union welfare fund, according to Samuel Levin, chairman of the board of the city's only labor-owned bank. He is inserting a $1 million U.S. Treasury note in the bank's display at the Illinois Federation of Labor convention. Levin is a former vice president of the Clothing Workers.

COPE Meetings in Texas Open 3-Pronged Drive

Dallas—A three-pronged political program including a poll tax drive, a COPE dollar drive and distributing of voting records to all union members was launched at two COPE meetings here.

James L. McDevitt, national director of COPE, keynoted the regional conference, challenging the overflow audience of 400 union leaders from throughout the state to do a political job in 1958.

The first meeting of the newly organized Texas Committee on Political Education, set up an area COPE structure and set out detailed plans for achieving the political goals.

McDevitt presided at the regional conference and presented the speakers on the program: Al Barkan, deputy COPE director; Margaret Thornburgh, western division director of women's activities; William J. McSorley, assistant COPE director, and Phil Weightman, field director.

McDevitt commended the Texas labor movement for the progress made in the field of political activity in recent years, adding "and don't let anyone tell you that you can progress in the field of collective bargaining without protecting yourself in the political field."

Chiakulas, of UAW, On Cyprus Mission

Racine, Wis.—Intl. Rep. Charles J. Chiakulas of the Auto Workers, stationed here, has gone to Cyprus on a second mission for the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Chiakulas spent several weeks in Cyprus for the ICFTU in 1952 investigating violations of trade union rights by the British administration. He returned at the invitation of the Cyprus Workers Confederation, an ICFTU affiliate.

Probers Air New Charges Against Hoffa

Senate Group Grants Delay To Detroiter

By Willard Shelton

The McClellan special Senate committee, reopening hearings on Detroit Teamsters activities, unveiled charges that Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa had protected extortioners, shaken down employers, connived with other employers and ruthlessly suppressed rank-and-file efforts to revolt.

The committee, granting a request from Hoffa's lawyer, George Fitzgerald, ruled that it would not call Hoffa at "this series" of hearings. Fitzgerald pointed out that the Teamster official was under a new perjury indictment and that defense counsel lacked opportunity to learn the scope of the charges.

Owen (Bert) Brennan, president of Detroit Local 337 and one of Hoffa's closest business associates, took the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions.

He first invoked the Fifth when asked to turn over records showing he had a betting system that, according to Hoffa's earlier sworn testimony, netted each of them $5,000-$10,000 profit in racing bets each year.

Financed Defense

One case, involving Gerald Connelly, revealed that Hoffa's Central States Conference financed the defense of Connelly and two others formerly dominant in Local 548, Minneapolis, to the tune of $54,000 when Connelly faced extortion, dynamiting and misuse of funds charges. Connelly is now serving a sentence in federal prison.

Part of the testimony involving Hoffa and Connelly came from Arthur Morgan, a former official of Local 548. The financial records were sworn to by Jerome S. Adlerman, assistant committee counsel.

Connelly, according to Morgan, once signed a contract reducing wages for workers in a barrel-stave factory from $1.32 to $1 an hour. Committee Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy remarked that after Hoffa announced publicly in May 1956, that Connelly was being thrown out of the union, his defense was still financed with Central States money.

Carmine S. Bellino, chief accountant for the committee, testified that $115,000 in Hoffa's Detroit Joint Council 43 money was used for the legal defense of—and subsequent payments to—four convicted extortioners from Pontiac, Mich., Local 614.

One of the former officials, Daniel J. Keating, invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions about whether he had been "instructed" by Hoffa to destroy Local 614 records prior to investigation of the union by an earlier congressional committee.

Restored by Hoffa

Another former official, Louis Linteau, testified that after he was indicted and thrown out of office by a rank-and-file revolt, he was restored to a business agent's position by Hoffa, who took control of the local as trustee.

Linteau testified that he went "off the payroll" when he went to jail but that for 32 months thereafter his wife received $700 a month, in Joint Council money, although neither she nor he did any work for the council for more than six months.

Bellino identified $85,000 as having gone in such payments to the four convicted Local 614 officials and said that $30,000 more in Joint Council funds financed their defense before they went to jail.

Adlerman testified that a Minneapolis department store operator, Benjamin Dranow, was linked with Connelly, advanced Connelly a $25,000 loan—and later received $1.2 million in Teamster loans from the Michigan and Central States Conferences to take control of the John H. Thomas Co.

The department store was struck by the Retail Clerks when the Teamsters made the loans, Adlerman testified. The store president, John L. Hudson, testified that the company worked out an agreement with the Clerks after three years of picketing. Dranow himself, after being questioned by committee investigators, went to the hospital and did not testify.

The committee hammered hard in an effort to expose peculiar operations by the Detroit Restaurant Owners Guild involving payments to an evasive witness, Garrett L. Reading.

Reading drew $100 a week from the restaurant owners and withdrew $3,700 a year from a bank account for purposes he refused to describe.

First he said he "spent the money here and there," but later conceded that he refused to tell what he really did with it to avoid self-incrimination.

Under questions from Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), he denied that he kicked the money back to his brother-in-law, restaurant owner Theodore R. Kartsen, who in turn "gave it" to Hoffa. Kartsen also denied that he received it or gave it to Hoffa. He conceded that Hoffa years ago had helped the restaurant operators settle a 51-day strike by food-and-beverage unions.

'Suddenly' Repaid

Five Detroit union business agents closely associated with Hoffa told how the preceding Thursday and Friday they had suddenly received repayment by Hoffa of $8,000 they had individually loaned him, at his request, late in 1952.

In the intervening five years, all swore, they had never discussed the loans with Hoffa, never asked him for repayment, never received or requested notes. They just got the money back suddenly in 1957, they said, without advance information, interest or "a note of thanks."

TWO ATTORNEYS LOOK OVER the court order directing Teamsters Union officials to show cause why they should not be restrained from conducting elections at the convention opening Sept. 30 in Miami Beach, Fla. The lawyers, Thomas Dodd (left) and Godfrey P. Schmidt, acted in behalf of 13 rank and file members charging that the upcoming election is "rigged" in defiance of Teamsters law.

Hoffa Faces Challenge For Top Teamster Post

(Continued from Page 1)

influence into New York, confined his campaign principally to his home area.

An obvious possibility was that the three anti-Hoffa candidates might coalesce and merge all their strength behind a single nominee.

There was also a possibility that some "dark horse" candidate might emerge who would attract Haggerty-Hickey-Shelley strength and pick up further delegates.

Intl. Vice Pres. William A. Lee of Chicago, himself often mentioned as a possibility for president, abruptly withdrew his support from Hoffa and said he would consult again with Chicago leaders before casting his support to any other candidate.

As the AFL-CIO Executive Council pronounced its orders in New York, a defiant Dave Beck bluntly sent back a warning that the union would "handle its own affairs."

Hoffa appeared supremely confident that nothing would interfere with his triumphant sweep to the presidency — neither internal opposition, AFL-CIO findings identifying him as part of a web of "corrupt influences" in his union, nor operations of the McClellan special Senate committee in Washington nor a new indictment by a federal grand jury.

The federal grand jury in New York indicted Hoffa on five counts of perjury during an investigation of wiretapping.

The alleged wiretapping involved Detroit Teamsters Local 299 of which Hoffa is president. Benjamin Franklin Collins, secretary-treasurer of the local, was indicted with Hoffa on 12 counts of perjury.

In New York AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany refused to comment at a press conference on the new indictments of Hoffa.

"I'm just as strong as I ever was in my bid for the presidency," Hoffa said just before the convention opened. "In fact I'm receiving new pledges every day."

Hoffa denounced a second round of Senate hearings involving his affairs as a "rehash" of charges that he would answer "in due time." He would be "glad to appear" before the committee, he said, after the convention.

He accused the McClellan committee of "persecuting" him to "justify the bad labor law that will probably come out of the Senate hearings."

A week before the convention a federal judge in New York set Oct. 15 as the date for Hoffa's trial on wiretapping charges. The court denied Hoffa's request for an indefinite delay because the atmosphere, his lawyers claimed, was "saturated with prejudice."

The week before the convention was spent in a series of executive board meetings and meetings of the constitution committee, headed by Hoffa, designed to make procedural changes in the union's basic law to restrict some powers of the presidency, increase his powers otherwise and augment general executive board authority.

An injunction against conviction procedures, if granted by Judge Letts in Washington, would be sharply challenged—particularly because the order sought by 13 rank-and-file members sought to restrain the convention itself from any action to "validate" the election of delegates who, the accusers said, had already been illegally selected.

OFFICE IN PUERTO RICO

Rubber Workers Pres. L. S. Buckmaster announced the opening of a union office in Santurce, Puerto Rico, to aid workers in the rubber, plastics and allied plants to organize into a union. Intl. Rep. Ralph Sandoval will be in charge of the URW staff on the island.

9-28-57

McClellan Says New Laws Needed To Protect Dues, Welfare Funds

New York—Sen. John E. McClellan (D-Ark.) said that new federal legislation is needed to protect the integrity of union welfare and dues funds and to protect workers against businessmen who may conspire with "corrupt labor leaders" to the "harm and detriment" of employes. McClellan, who is chairman of the special Senate committee investigating improper labor-management activities, said specific legislation will be proposed only when the committee files an interim report to Congress in January.

Held Accountable

Speaking for himself, however, he urged that all union funds should be "declared by law to be trust funds" and that officials responsible for them should be "held to the strict accountability of a bank or insurance company."

He suggested that legislation might be enacted to deny tax exemption to labor organizations failing to conform to "basic standards prescribed by law."

On the issue of collusion, he said that specific legislation might be needed "directed against management" to prevent "conspiracy" by a businessmen to his "mutual advantage with corrupt union leaders and to the harm and detriment of the working man."

McClellan, advancing these proposals in a speech to the American Institute of Supply Associations, vigorously denounced charges that his Senate committee is an "enemy of labor" seeking to "destroy the labor movement."

Describes Functions

"The committee is a friend to honest, decent unionism everywhere and to the millions of men and women who toil," he declared, and its function is solely to "protect labor, management and the public from racketeering, collusion, exploitation and other evil practices harmful to the general welfare."

"Honest unionism has contributed materially to the growing strength of our economy and I want it preserved," he said. "Unions properly operated by sincere leaders constitute a major stabilizing force in our democracy."

"Crooked unions, run by dishonest leaders or by thugs, racketeers, embezzlers and gangsters are a detriment to the economy, a menace to decent society and a corruption," he said, and there "must be a house cleaning."

"I have every reason to believe that the AFL-CIO means to compel observance" of its ethical practices codes, McClellan said, and the "more thorough and complete job done by labor, the less will be required of the federal government."

UAW, Ford Agree on Ohio SUB Plan

Detroit—The Auto Workers and the Ford Motor Co. have reached agreement on a plan to protect the equity of Ford workers in Ohio in the supplementary unemployment benefit plan during current model changeover layoffs.

Ohio's Bureau of Unemployment Compensation administrator ruled that two methods of SUB payment proposed by the union and Ford were illegal and any payments made under the plan would be deducted from jobless pay.

Under the new agreement, while the administrative ruling is challenged in the courts, Ford workers can establish their eligibility under the SUB plan by reporting to the plant each week with their unemployment checks.

Records will be kept and claims on the SUB fund will be processed as if each worker was to be paid. Instead, the trustees will set aside a separate fund for the amount due each worker until a new method of payment is devised or the courts approve suggested plans.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II | Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. | Saturday, October 5, 1957 | No. 40

Teamsters Spurn AFL-CIO Council, Ethics Reports

Meany Tells UN:

U. S. Labor Battling Race Discrimination

By Arnold Beichman

United Nations, N. Y.—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in his maiden address before the United Nations, told delegates that "a peaceful revolution" is underway in the United States and that part of this struggle is American labor's battle against "race discrimination and other forms of social corrosion and moral corruption."

"And we have been getting results," he said, "in eliminating such evil elements and anti-social practices. Let me assure you, we do not hide but fight these evils."

All Nations Represented

Meany's first address as an American government delegate to the UN came before the Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee on which Meany sits as the U. S. spokesman. It is a committee on which all of the 82 member governments of the UN are represented, including the Soviet Union and its satellites.

The U.S. labor leader conceded that the battle against school integration in the south shows "there is still much to be done" but he pointed out that 31 out of 48 states have completely integrated school systems and that in 10 other states integration is "progressing and in most cases without difficulties." He emphasized that the actions of the federal courts and the U.S. government in sending troops to Little Rock, Ark., was intended to protect "the rights of the individual."

This head-on recognition by Meany of the school integration issue came at an important moment at the UN here because foreign delegates had been obviously affected unfavorably by the newspaper and television reports of the Little Rock incidents. It was a

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Jobs Wane, 'Economy' Is Blamed

The number of labor-surplus areas is higher today than it was a year ago, according to the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security.

But the agency looks for some upturn in hiring within 60 days despite a steadily growing list of layoffs across the nation in many types of industry.

BES reported that 24 major industrial centers have labor-surplus problems, that is where the number of jobless total at least 6 percent of the available work force. This number is the same as in September 1956 but in the smaller areas one center has been added to bring the total to 62. A year ago this month there were 59.

The over-all employment situation in the country continued good in the mid-July to mid-September interval, BES declared. It expects some gain in jobs in about three-fifths of the 149 labor market areas from coast to coast.

The greater part of this expansion will be in non-manufacturing

(Continued on Page 2)

NEW PRESIDENT of Flight Engineers Intl. Association, George R. Petty, Jr. (right), talks things over with Executive Vice Pres. R. A. Brown. At 28, Petty is the youngest head of an AFL-CIO international union. He succeeds William D. Kent who resigned for health reasons and has been named president emeritus. (See story page 11).

U. S. Policies Setting Stage for Downturn

The stage is set for an economic downturn within the next few months unless waning consumer buying power is boosted and the Eisenhower Administration's tight money policy is upset.

The AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee warns in the current issue of its monthly publication, Economic Trends and Outlook that a growing lack of balance between the country's ability to produce and its capacity to consume is to blame.

It points out that business has invested more than $80 billion in new plant and equipment to increase production since the spring of 1955, while during the same period, "most markets for consumer goods, particularly hard goods, have been sluggish."

Aggravated by Prices

"This lack of economic balance," the Economic Trends article says, "has been aggravated by rising prices that sap consumer buying power and by the government's tight money policy that restricts the activities of small and middle-sized businesses and farmers.

"It is now being aggravated further by cuts of government defense spending, with resulting layoffs and reduced earnings of workers in many aircraft and electronics plants."

Economic Trends summarizes "signs of danger ahead" under six headings:

"Although billions of dollars of new productive capacity are coming into operation, most markets are sluggish or weakening.

"Sales of most lines of consumer hard goods have been weak for two years and there are few, if any, signs of a substantial rise in consumer spending during the months immediately ahead.

"The capital goods boom, particularly the investment activities

(Continued on Page 2)

Convention BacksHoffa Program

By Willard Shelton

Miami Beach, Fla. — The Teamsters convention drove toward the election of James R. Hoffa as president after rejecting all AFL-CIO criticisms of the union and voting to wipe the text of findings of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and Ethical Practices Committee from the convention record.

The Hoffa forces, apparently reconciled to trouble with the AFL-CIO and confident of convention control, dominated the sessions as they fenced with challenges to delegates, pushed through changes in the constitution, and prepared to elect an executive board controlled by Hoffa.

Mastery over Delegates

The 44-year-old Detroit labor figure, target of AFL-CIO and McClellan Committee charges that he abused his trust and protected gangsters and exploiters of workers, demonstrated his mastery of the delegates as he got repeated ovations in carefully-staged appearances in Municipal Auditorium here.

Two avowed rivals to Hoffa remained in the race for the presidency as the AFL-CIO News went to press. They were: William A. Lee, vice president of the Teamsters and president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Thomas J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of Chicago Local 753.

Thomas L. Hickey, an international vice president, withdrew on the eve of the nominating speeches in favor of Lee. He said he had entered the race to "restore the

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Probers Charge Hoffa 'Juggled' Union Funds For Private Profit

The McClellan Special Senate Committee has charged Teamsters Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa with "manipulation" of union funds for his private profit, "improper practices" detrimental to rank-and-file members and "collusion" with employers to mulct and exploit union members. Hoffa himself was not summoned to answer the allegations. The committee had intended to confront him with the charges, but accepted the plea of his lawyer, George Fitzgerald, that it would be "unfair" to question him before his attorneys had a chance to study details of a new federal criminal indictment, a charge of committing perjury before a federal grand jury in New York.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) announced that after the committee and Hoffa's attorneys had a "proper chance" to examine the details of new charges, the committee would call the Detroit labor figure again and examine him on "matters not connected" with either the perjury indictment or an earlier federal indictment on wiretapping charges.

Hoffa is scheduled to be arraigned in New York federal court on the perjury indictment on Oct. 15. This is the date set for his trial, also, on the wiretap charges—an indictment alleging that he intercepted telephone calls of his own subordinates.

The McClellan committee, in five days of high-pressure "second round" Hoffa hearings, heard witnesses testify damagingly against the Detroit figure, heard others "lose their memory" and heard others invoke the Fifth Amendment to refuse to answer questions.

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Stockholders Reap Profits—As Usual

Stockholders in 492 companies in 25 industries got highly impressive increased rates of return on their investments between 1954 and 1955, according to a new study just released by the Federal Trade Commission.

The 1955 yield was 42 percent higher than 1954 earnings before taxes, the report showed, and 35 percent higher after taxes. In dollars, before-taxes profits were $11.6 billion in 1954 and $16.4 billion the following year. After taxes, they were $6.6 billion and $9 billion, respectively.

Cruikshank Hits Scaremongers On Social Security Financing

The soundness of the social security system and its ability to meet obligations as they fall due were defended by Dir. Nelson Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security in a series of interviews on the Guy Nunn radio program sponsored by the Auto Workers.

"Over 10 million people are getting checks every month from the social security system now," he said. "The social security system has never failed to meet a payment when it has come due, and there appears to be no likelihood that it will fail to meet any other payments when they come due."

Leaves Out Facts

Cruikshank's comment was touched off by a recent allegation by Vice Pres. Albert C. Adams of the National Association of Life Underwriters that the Social Security Trust Fund is $300 billion short, that the shortage is growing every year, and that the fund won't be able to pay more than half of what has been promised to the 10 million people now drawing benefits.

"What he meant by the total liabilities of the social security system," Cruikshank explained, "was the total number of payments that could be anticipated over a long period of years to the millions of people now covered under social security—nine out of every 10 of the working people in this country.

"Now, it is true that over a period of years, looking ahead as far as the year 2,000, more than $300 billion will have to be paid out of social security, and it is true that there is only $23 billion presently in the fund.

"What he left out of the picture is the fact that there will be billions and billions of dollars paid into the fund before these huge amounts become due."

Cruikshank pointed out that about $18 million is paid into the Social Security Trust Fund every day of the year, and that a little more than $16.5 million is paid out each day.

"Now, if you take Mr. Adams' own private insurance company by way of comparison," he went on, "you'll find that at the end of 1956 the insurance industry itself reported $432,331,000,000 of life insurance, sold by United States' companies, was in force.

System is Defended

"Against that, they have only $79,738,000,000 in legal reserves. Now this would look as though the insurance companies themselves were operating in the red. I'm not claiming they are. I think the insurance companies of America, under the government regulations by which they are reluctantly forced to operate, have legal reserves that will enable them to meet the liabilities as they come due."

Cruikshank recalled that the private insurance industry has fought social security from the time it was started in 1935, claiming it would be the end of their business. The opposition and dire predictions persist, he said, although the $98 billion of life insurance in force in 1935 has grown some 320 percent.

"As a matter of fact, private insurance is stronger than it ever was," he said. "We're glad that it is. Private insurance is a good thing. But it is not dying as they have predicted. We don't begrudge the prosperity of the private insurance companies; we just wish they didn't begrudge the prosperity of social security."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its recent meeting in Chicago, strongly defended the social security system against its detractors.

In a statement, the council called the system "a going concern," pointed out that there never has been a default in a payment, nor is one in sight, and found "no cause for alarm."

If there are any weaknesses in the system, it added, they will be brought to light by the new Advisory Council on Social Security Financing authorized last year by Congress in an amendment to the Social Security Act sponsored by the AFL-CIO.

Do Something--Do Something

Schools Must Pace Growth Of Nation

St. Paul, Minn.—America's future strength, development and progress depend on better schools and stabilization of the teaching profession, the president of the American Federation of Teachers told a meeting marking the merger of the women's and men's locals here into the new St. Paul Federation of Teachers, Local 28.

"Our schools should grow faster than the nation in order to supply a generation educated to lead and maintain the nation," AFT Pres. Carl J. Megel declared.

Megel said that "higher salaries and other correctives" are essential to end the growing shortage of 400,000 degree teachers in the nation's schools. He outlined seven objectives for AFT locals' bargaining with local school boards.

Commending Pres. Eisenhower for placing troops in Little Rock, Ark., for the protection of citizens and school children in the "laudable attempt" to integrate the publice schools there, Megel added that "it is regrettable that the president did not see fit to take action earlier."

"The American Federation of Teachers," he continued, "has for a long time urged integration in its locals in the South and believes that all children are completely entitled to equal education regardless of race or color."

U. S. Policies Setting Stage for Downturn

(Continued from Page 1)

of the big corporations, has been leveling off and business outlays for new plant and equipment are expected to decline slightly within the next six months.

"Cuts in government defense spending are reducing employment and the demand for materials in aircraft and many other types of defense plants.

"Weakening markets for machinery and heavy construction—if accompanied by continued sluggishness in markets for consumer goods—may cause businessmen to cut their inventories.

"A combination of several of these trends occurring at the same time can cause a general economic downturn."

Danger Signals Ignored

The publication notes that during a year of "lull" in the general level of economic activities the volume of total national output has remained about the same for nine months.

Industrial production has slipped 2 percent since the end of last year and is now back at the level of December 1955, it continues; the volume of new construction has been slipping for months, and the number of non-farm wage and salary jobs has been about the same for several months, after adjusting for seasonal changes.

Despite all the danger signals, Economic Trends asserts, there are no signs of any federal government action to bolster economic activity.

"On the contrary," it continues, "the Administration opposed suggestions for some reduction of personal income taxes, during the past congressional session. The Administration has also continued its restrictive tight money policy and interest rates are the highest in nearly 25 years."

Jobs Wane as U. S. Economy Drive Hits

(Continued from Page 1)

fields with pre-Christmas hiring in trade responsible for the upswing. If expected increases develop in factory jobs before mid-November, it will be at a slower rate than a year ago.

Every section of the U.S. is experiencing discouraging layoffs in key industrial areas. On the West Coast there is a shrinkage in jobs in the lumbering industry of the northwest and in the aircraft and guided missile plants of California.

Administration policies including Defense Dept. cutbacks were blamed for many of the drastic reductions in payrolls.

Slowdowns in orders brought layoffs to 1,500 workers in the Tennessee Coal & Iron Div. of U.S. Steel at Birmingham, Ala. In Bethpage, L. I., Grumman Aircraft will furlough 500 employes as a result of Defense Dept. economy demands; the company reported it was the first job reduction since just after World War II. Drops in military business caused General Electric to start layoffs of 2,000 at its aircraft gas turbine division in Evendale, O.

Michigan is plagued with unemployment in the auto industry. Some steel centers are at considerably less than peak employment.

Curran Files Suit Against Pegler

New York — Labor-hating columnist Westbrook Pegler is the target of a $550,000 libel suit filed by Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union.

A $300,000 suit was originally filed in federal district court but Pegler was able to escape service of the papers. Curran's new suit has been filed in State Superior Court.

Three of Pegler's articles were responsible for the first suit but since then eight more pieces by the columnist have appeared. Curran's affidavit to the court called the Pegler pieces "false, scandalous, malicious and libelous."

The columns heaped abuse on Curran, the NMU and the labor movement in general and also reviled the role of seamen in World War II, the affidavit declared.

Carey Blasts Mitchell on Rights Charge

Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has told Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell that Pres. Eisenhower's "rudderless wanderings" and "petty political opportunism" by GOP leaders were the cause of an inadequate civil rights bill.

Answering Mitchell's recent charge that some high officials of AFL-CIO and other organizations deserted the fight for the Administration's civil rights program, Carey wrote that "none of those you have maligned need to defend their long and honorable records in the promotion of civil rights legislation."

Carey reminded the secretary that Part III of the measure, which would have provided the Justice Dept. with new powers to enforce a variety of civil rights, was dropped "because it was abandoned at the highest levels of the Republican leadership."

"We were supporting the Administration's civil rights bill when Pres. Eisenhower made his devastating admission that he had not been familiar with the terms of that bill and when his rudderless wanderings destroyed all hope of saving part III of the measure," Carey declared.

Mitchell Names Lundquist To Wage and Hour Post

Clarence T. Lundquist, veteran Labor Dept. career employe, has been named acting administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions by Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell. Lundquist, who succeeds Newell Brown recently named an assistant secretary of labor, was one of the first Wage-Hour investigators in Chicago and later worked in the Wage and Hour Division and the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington.

He served as an administrative official in the enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act and Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act from 1946 to 1949.

Lundquist's appointment was one of several reassignments recently announced in the Labor Dept. Others named to new duties include:

Charles D. Stewart, deputy assistant secretary, who was placed in charge of the new Office of Research and Development in the secretary's office.

Robert K. Salyers, former director of the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, named deputy assistant secretary.

Albert L. McDermott, special assistant to the secretary, placed in charge of the new Office of Legislative Liaison.

Hugh W. Bradley, formerly the deputy director, named to succeed Salyers as director of the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights.

Walter C. Wallace, designated executive assistant to the secretary.

Richard A. Schwarz, named assistant to the under secretary.

George F. Griffiths, 47, Dies Suddenly

Harrisburg, Pa.—George F. Griffiths, president of the recently-merged Harrisburg Central Labor Council and manager of the Central and Western Pennsylvania Dist. of the Ladies Garment Workers, died suddenly of a heart attack at his home in suburban Camp Hill. He was 47.

Israel Gift Included Two Additional Unions

New York—The names of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union and the Transport Workers were inadvertently omitted from a list of unions, printed in last week's AFL-CIO News, which contributed to the $35,000 gift the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation made to complete the Philip Murray Community Center in Elath, Israel.

Commerce Dept. Finds Prosperity Key

The Commerce Dept. has finally come to the same conclusion the labor unions reached a long time ago—that consumer spending is the key to prosperity.

The increase in consumer spending which accompanied the boost in personal income, it said, has been the major factor in the continued uptrend in production. It continues to rise as personal income establishes new monthly records, the department said.

In August, it pointed out, personal income was at an annual rate of $347.5 billion, a gain of $1 billion over July. In the two midsummer months, it averaged about 6 percent higher in dollars and 2 percent higher in purchasing power than in the same months of 1956.

Abuse of Migrants Blasted by Union

Marysville, Calif.—Officials of the California Farm Placement Service and the U.S. Dept. of Labor have been accused of deliberately following policies which drastically lowered wages and caused widespread unemployment among migratory workers in this area.

The charge was made by the National Agricultural Workers in a detailed report on labor conditions during the just concluded picking season in Sutter County, known as the Peach Bowl of America.

Things aren't "peachy" here for the workers, the report declared.

Officials Accused

The NAWU accused the officials of issuing "subtle but effective propaganda to discredit domestic workers" while winking at widespread violations of the international contract labor agreement with Mexico, including the latest directive for better enforcement voted by Congress when it amended the Mexican Contract Labor Law two years ago.

In the latter action, Congress directed the Secretary of Labor to "consult" with representatives of the workers instead of only the employers alone and required the public posting of determinations of prevailing wage rates and the need for foreign workers.

NAWU Sec.-Treas. Ernesto Galarza, who directed the enlarged union field staff which this year kept tab on peach-picking in this area, charged that, instead of following Congress' directive, California's director of farm placement, Edward F. Hayes, and Glenn E. Brockway, chief of the Labor Dept.'s regional office of the Bureau of Employment Security, went "to greater lengths to cover for the corporation farmers who were calling the shots in Sutter County."

"Hayes refused to release the list of growers in Sutter County who were authorized to hire alien contract labor," the NAWU report charged. "Supported by Brockway, he argued that such lists are not kept on a county basis. The fact is that county lists are compiled twice a month by local farm placement agents.

Lists Unavailable

"Up to 1956, these lists were open to interested parties, but Hayes and Brockway have fixed that one. Such lists are no longer available in the local offices of the Farm Placement Service. This prevents any effective and immediate check on jobs open to domestic workers."

Concerning the other congressionally imposed requirement that wage determinations be posted publicly, Galarza's report noted that Hayes' office had made a new survey this year and continued:

"From this survey the highest wages—15 and 16 cents a box — were eliminated. Moreover, by Aug. 18 the growers had been informed that the prevailing wage they had to pay was 11 cents per 40-pound box on young trees. Two and one-half weeks later—Sept. 4—this information had not been posted publicly, nor had it been communicated to the union. The Mexican nationals themselves knew nothing of the wage survey or the prevailing wage derived from it."

The NAWU report went on to ennumerate a long list of violations of the terms of the international agreement by the Northern California Growers Association and individual employers which had been spotted by the union's observers.

$1.60 An Hour Proposed for Paint Trade

A prevailing minimum wage in the paint, varnish and related products industry, under the Walsh-Healey Act, of at least $1.60 an hour on a national basis was recommended by Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO economist, at a hearing conducted by the Labor Dept.

The last time there was a minimum wage determination for the industry was in 1952, when a rate of 80 cents an hour was set for the 12 southern states and $1.05 for the rest of the country.

While urging an industrywide minimum of at least $1.60 an hour, Seidman recommended that if separate determinations are made for each of the country's four major regions, they range from $1.21 to $1.81 an hour.

If the Secretary of Labor decides to establish a separate rate for probationary workers, Seidman recommended that the differential be no more than 5 cents an hour, for a maximum of 320 hours, and that there be no such differential in the South.

MEXICAN LABOR Leader Fidel Velazquez, secretary-general of the Mexican Confederation of Labor, welcomes U.S. Ambassador Robert C. Hill as the latter makes the first of a series of official calls on Mexican labor unions. The newly appointed ambassador gave a special reception for some 200 top Mexican labor leaders and their wives at the American Embassy last Labor Day.

Sims Sues To Set Aside Bakery Ouster

Curtis R. Sims has asked a federal court to upset his ouster as secretary-treasurer of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, charging he was removed "for the sole purpose of maintaining the ability and power" of Pres. James G. Cross "to engage in and to dominate and control a conspiracy and scheme for the corrupt misuse of the funds of the union."

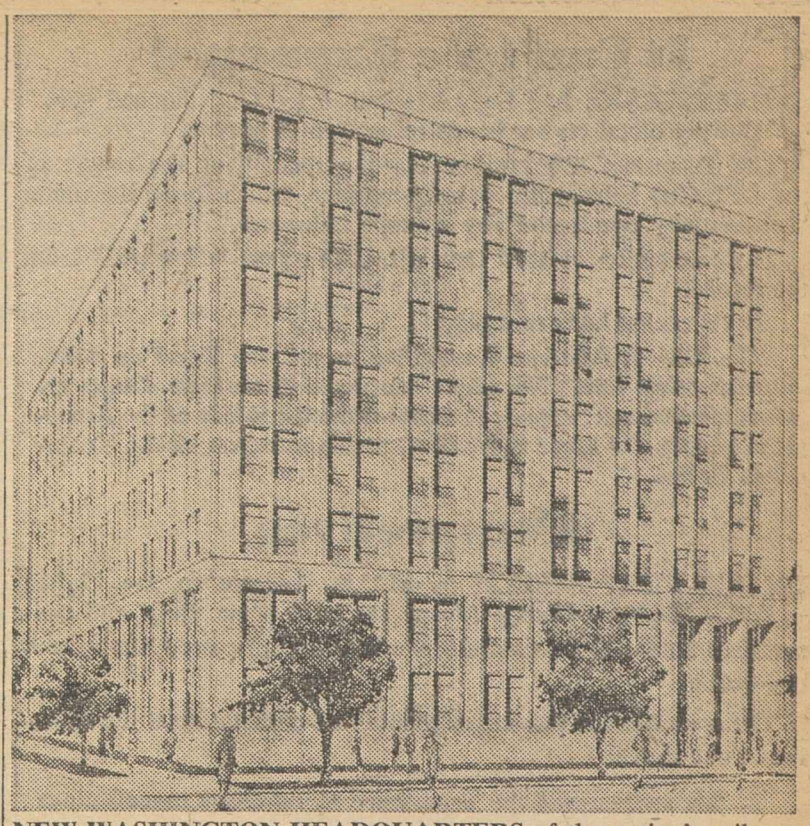
His ouster itself, he claimed in a petition for an injunction setting aside his removal by the union's general executive board, was "unlawful, arbitrary, willful and malicious."

Sims' eviction from office grew out of charges aired before the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee and the McClellan special Senate Committee that Cross and former Vice Pres. George Stuart had misused union funds, and that the former had obtained loans from an employer.

The charges also were heard by the Bakery Workers' executive board, which exonerated Cross and Stuart, although Stuart later resigned. Sims said Cross' countercharges against him, on which the Cross-dominated executive board based his dismissal, were "in bad faith, and without any foundation in fact or law."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, on the basis of a report from the Ethical Practices Committee, found that the Bakery Workers are "dominated, controlled or substantially influenced" by corrupt influences. It directed the union to correct the abuses the committee described, to eliminate corrupt influences, and to "remove and bar from any position or office . . . those who are responsible for these abuses."

It also directed the union to report back on its clean-up steps to a special council meeting in New York on Oct. 24.



NEW WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS of the nation's railway unions and their newspaper, Labor, expected to be ready for occupancy in two years, is pictured in this architect's drawing. The eight-story structure with a gross area of 140,000 square feet will be erected on a site previously acquired at First and D Sts. N.W., near the U.S. Capitol. The architect is William H. Denton, Jr., who also designed the new headquarters of the Machinists.

IUE Moves to Outlaw Race Issues in Voting

A drive to make race-hate propaganda illegal in representation elections has been launched by the Intl. Union of Electrical Workers.

The union has demanded that the National Labor Relations Board set aside a recent representation election in Bay Springs, Miss., on the grounds that the employer inflamed the election through the use of race hatred. At the same time the union has specifically asked the NLRB to adopt a policy summarized as follows:

"Employer use of race-hate propaganda in an NLRB representation election prevents the free choice of a collective bargaining agent and justifies setting aside the results of an election in which no bargaining agent is selected. Furthermore, and even more important, the use of such propaganda against unions during organizational campaigns is a vicious form of interference and coercion which should be declared by the NLRB to be an unfair labor practice."

The New York Times, commenting on the IUE action, agreed editorially that "the use of race hatred by employers, or by unions to accomplish their ends is surely an 'unfair labor practice' in fact, if not yet in law."

The IUE's appeal to the NLRB grows out of a particularly brutal display of race-hatred incitement by the Northern Electric Products Corp. during a representation election at its Bay Springs plant. During the last 30 hours before the election was held, the NEPC sent out streams of letters to its employes stirring up race bitterness.

The IUE reported the distribution of letters containing photostatic copies of pictures showing Negro activities in the IUE; a photostat of a picture of IUE Pres. James B. Carey dancing with a Nigerian woman delegate to the ILO conference in Geneva, Switzerland; charges that the IUE was carrying out the policies of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

Building Trades Dept. Will Mark 50th Year

The 50th anniversary convention of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. will be held at the Shelburne Hotel, Atlantic City, Dec. 2-4. Established by the AFL convention in Norfolk, Va., in November 1907, the department was formally chartered the following February.

Pres. Richard J. Gray, who has headed the department since 1947, will preside at the sessions. It will be the first convention since the constitution was revised several months ago and the first to be attended by delegates from state and local building trades councils.

Speakers Listed

Almost 600 delegates are eligible to attend from local councils as well as 29 from state building councils. The department has chartered seven new state bodies since its last convention two years ago. In addition, the 19 international unions which comprise the department will send about 120 delegates.

First-day speakers will include Pres. Ted Norton of the Atlantic City Building Trades Council, Mayor Joseph Altman of the host city, Gov. Robert Meyner of New Jersey, Sen. Clifford Case (R-N.J.), Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.) and Pres. Sal Maso of the New Jersey Building Trades Council.

Pres. William McCarthy of the Marble Polishers will report for the credentials committee and the rules committee report will be given by Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipefitters.

An evening session on Monday will hear Pres. James A. Brownlow of the Metal Trades Dept., Chairman Richard Mitchell of the National Joint Board, and committee reports on the following:

Business Outlined

President's report, Pres. Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers; secretary-treasurer's report, Pres. L. M. Raftery, Painters; laws, Pres.-emeritus William J. McSorley, Lathers; organization, William A. Calvin, Boilermakers; adjustments, Pres. Joseph V. Moreschi, Hod Carriers; state and local organizations, Pres. Gordon M. Freeman, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell will be the first speaker at the Tuesday afternoon session, followed by Executive Dir. James Marshall of the Associated General Contractors; Pres. Charles Haxby, National Constructors Association; Paul Geary, Specialty Contractors Group; Past Pres. Rodney Lockwood, National Association of Home Builders, and Atty. Louis Sherman.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will be the final speaker on Tuesday.

Wednesday will be given over to final consideration of the executive council's report and resolutions. The deadline for receipt of resolutions is Nov. 1.

Western Electric Votes For CWA

Lawrence, Mass.—The Communications Workers retained bargaining rights for 5,700 Western Electric employes here and at installations in North Andover and Haverhill in an NLRB election against an unaffiliated union.

The tally was 3,323 for CWA and 1,657 for the Valley Independent Electrical Workers.

The unaffiliated union had promised workers it could negotiate a contract with Western Electric within 15 days of its certification and pledged it would follow a no-strike policy.

It Can't Be Expunged

SHAKESPEARE had Lady Macbeth cry: "Out, damned spot." But the blood on her hands refused to disappear.

The Teamsters' Convention heard a reading of the report of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, which found the union "substantially dominated" by corrupt influences.

The convention ordered the AFL-CIO report "expunged" from the record.

But it cannot be "expunged."

The Ethical Practices Committee report was based on solid, uncontestable fact. No magic can make those facts disappear, no resolution can "expunge" them—from the minds of the American people, the labor movement, or the members of the Teamsters Union.

Perspectives

IN HIS FIRST SPEECH as a U.S. delegate to the United AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany set forth some views and perspectives that will be carefully studied and discussed throughout the world.

The speech made two major points that directly affect the thinking of our epoch:

1—He underscored the importance of voluntary organizations—civic groups, labor unions, farm organizations, businessmen's associations—as groups which "can exercise their own initiative, without government supervision or control, in advancing humanitarian objectives."

These voluntary organizations have status, ideas and energy which do "supplement and complement" the work of government. What the AFL-CIO president was pointing out, of course, is that the totalitarian state, with its rigid governmental monopoly of ideas and organizations, is in no position fully to make use of the talents of its people.

2—George Meany, as a spokesman for America's workers, made an eloquent plea for an understanding of our nation's democratic structure and spirit.

At a time when the disgrace at Little Rock is corroding America's stature in the world, Meany underscored the too-often overlooked progress that America has made in the area of human and civil rights.

We still have many "basic and critical social problems" to solve—but thanks to "voluntary and governmental efforts," we are making "encouraging headway" in erasing racial discrimination.

What is clear, Meany pointed out, is that "the people of the U.S. and their government have an open and active national policy against discrimination."

In setting forth the facts in true perspective, the head of the AFL-CIO has made a great contribution on behalf of the democratic United States, in the greatest forum of the world—the general assembly of the United Nations.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II October 5, 1957 No. 40

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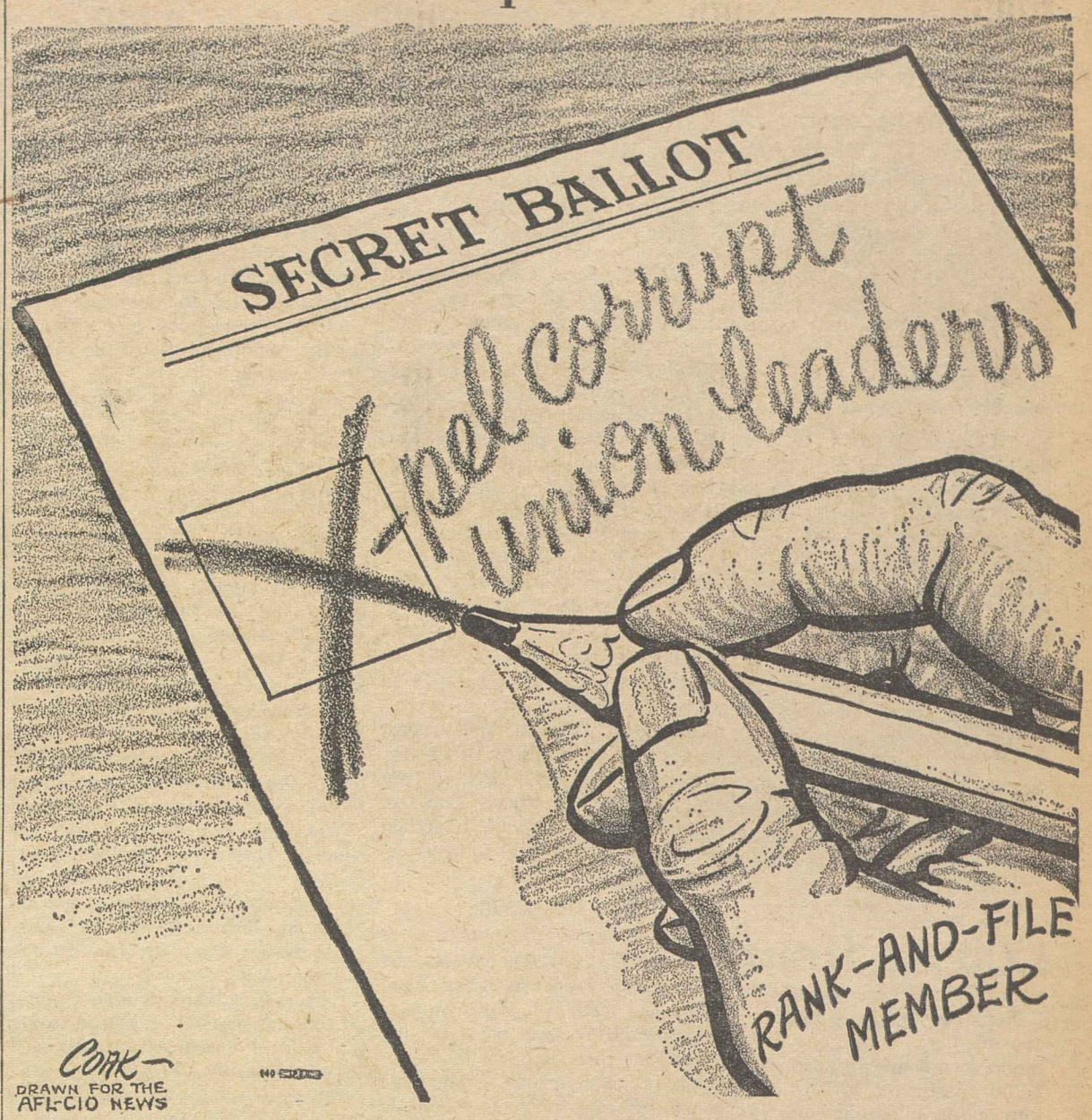
'It's Up to You'



Southern Firm Used Race-Hate To Defeat IUE in NLRB Election

(The following is an excerpted version of a speech "Race-Hate Wins a First Round" delivered by James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, at the union's recent economic conference at Louisville, Ky.)

By James B. Carey

This is the story of how the IUE lost the first round of a fight against race-hate.

The very few people who read the story in their newspapers read only one single paragraph. The item reported that IUE had organized the employes of the Northern Electric Products Corp. (called Neco) at Bay Springs, Miss., and had petitioned for an NLRB election after the overwhelming majority of Neco workers signed IUE membership cards.

The little news item concluded with the statement that on Sept. 6, 1957, the IUE lost the election by a vote of 291 for no union to 86 for the IUE.

Behind those bare election figures there was a towering complex of other elements.

Provoked Community

The Battle of Bay Springs is essentially the story of how a northern employer provoked a southern community into a panic of hate, fear and racism, all for the purpose of defeating the IUE in order to preserve miserable, substandard wage levels and a feudal domination by the employer over both his workers and the community.

The employer organized the community against the IUE and—to one extent or another—succeeded in brainwashing a considerable number of citizens into believing that the IUE represented an "outside influence," a group of northern intruders, not part of the South, not interested in the South.

Ironically, it was precisely these offenses of which the employer was guilty, not the union!

Who were the outsiders?

Not the two IUE organizers—they were both native Mississippians. Not the workers—they too were native Mississippians.

It was the employer, the company, that was the true outsider, the real intruder. Neco is a Chicago corporation. Neco is owned and operated by two Chicagoans, Sam and Ed Russell.

All at once, IUE members and supporters, doing their normal, usual shopping in the downtown stores were in effect told: "Get out of the IUE and make sure you vote against the IUE. If you don't you're not going to get any more credit in this store—or in any other store in town!"

The local newspaper carried advertisements that served the employer's purposes. Neco management sent waves of rumors rolling through the town. There were anti-union leaflets and anti-union phone calls and anti-union visits, house-to-house. Saved, carefully and deliberately, for the last 30 hours was an intensive, wholly abominable campaign to incite race-hatred and racial conflict.

First, there were the captive audiences. Neco employes were herded like sheep into the lobby of the plant for two meetings.

The meetings started out with a violent harangue by Ed Russell, the carpet-bagging Neco president from Chicago.

His was an incredibly crude, inflammatory speech. He began with his captive audience by calling the IUE "a nigger-loving" union. He waved in front of his helpless workers a copy of the June 4 issue of the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News, an issue that displayed on page one a four-column picture of IUE Pres. James B. Carey dancing with a young Negro lady.

Russell would not and could not, of course, tell his audience that the picture was taken in Geneva, Switzerland, during the course of a meeting of the Intl. Labor Organization, or that I was an American delegate and the young lady was part of a Nigerian ILO delegation, or that the picture was taken during an official party given in honor of the delegates by the government of Switzerland.

Waving this copy of the newspaper, Russell then denounced the president of the IUE as a "nigger-lover." Next he turned to the Mississippi-born IUE Organizer Joe Thornton and hysterically branded him a "nigger-lover."

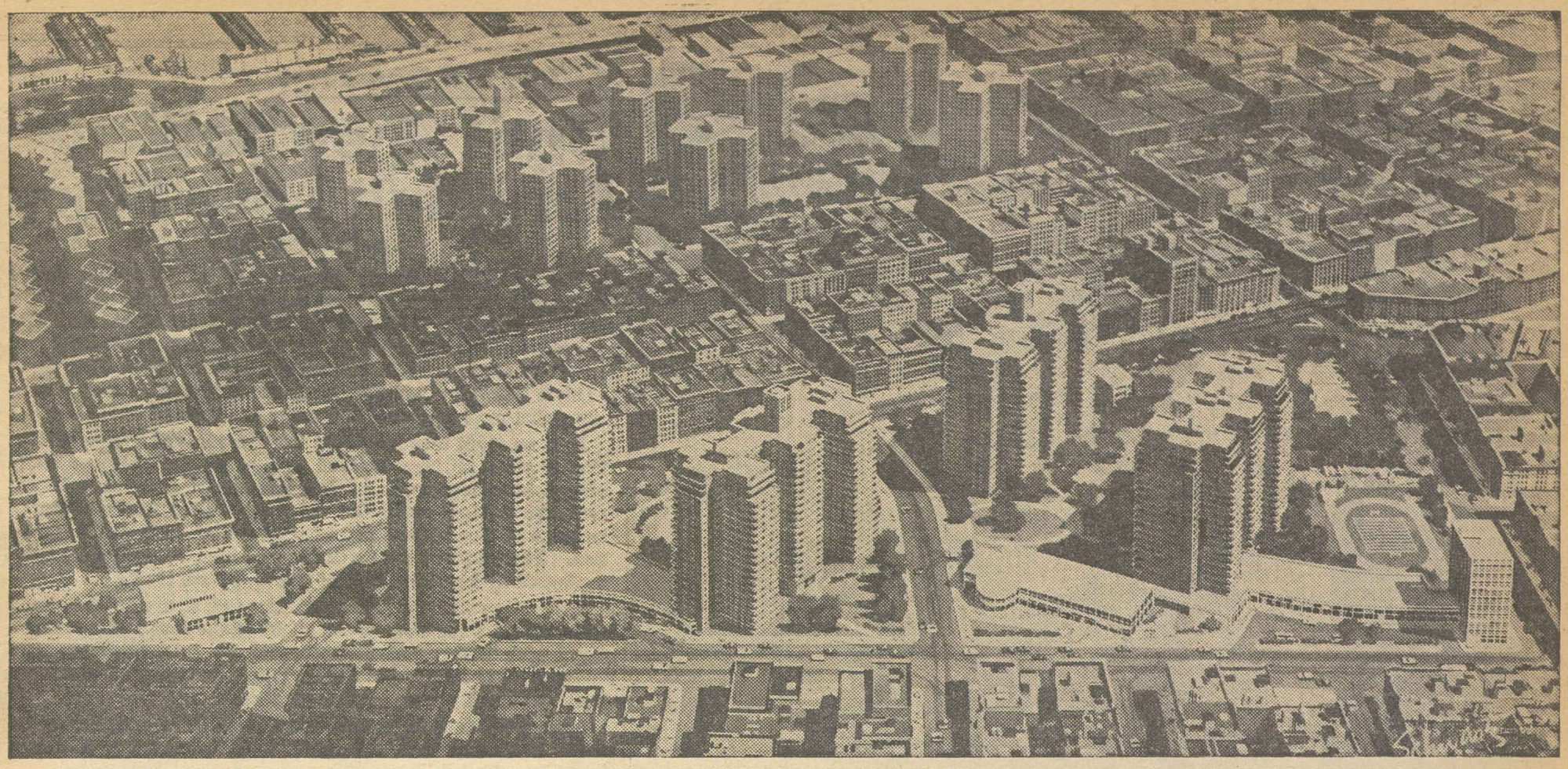
Hate Campaign Rolls on

Streams of letters, outrageously misleading and deceiving letters, went into the mailboxes of Neco workers. Most of them were from the Russells.

To make certain that every worker in the plant saw the picture of Carey dancing with the young Negro lady, additional reproductions were passed out by company foremen inside the plant. The same picture appeared on company bulletin boards (as IUE literature was torn down) and in the workers' rest rooms.

And so for the last 30 hours, incessantly, night and day, the campaign drummed on with only one theme, pounded on, hammered on, over and over: Hate! Hate! Hate! Hate!

Here is a horror almost beyond belief: a stranger to the community, an employer who is anti-union, anti-democratic, anti-Negro, yes, anti-human! this employer—in order to keep the union out, in order to preserve his sweat-shop wage scales and evilly-begotten profits—this man was ready to put a torch to the community, to set the town of Bay Springs on fire with a self-consuming explosion of hate, violence and chaos.



N. Y. Union Housing to Wipe Out Slum

By Milton Plumb

New York's slum-ridden lower East Side will soon bid goodbye to 13 acres of ramshackle, disease-and-crime-breeding tenements thanks to the cooperative efforts of several local labor groups.

Replacing them will be the new union-sponsored Seward Park Housing Cooperative, which in addition to erecting four modern buildings containing 1,700 apartments, will turn 74 percent of the area into gardens, playgrounds, landscaped vistas and other recreational facilities.

The $22.5 million cooperative housing project is being sponsored jointly by New York City District Council 9 of the Painters, Local 3 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the New York Millinery Joint Boards of the Hatters, and the Workmen's Circle.

Although in the past several unions have individually financed similar housing projects, the United Housing Foundation said that the Seward Park undertaking is the first time that a number of labor groups have joined together for this purpose.

The project has been approved by the New York Planning Commission, the New York Board of Estimate and the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Before ground can be broken, the 1,494 families presently living in the area must be re-located and 220 old buildings, now occupying the site, demolished. Eighty percent of the latter are over 50 years old.

The new cooperative will be contiguous with three existing moderate income housing cooperatives, including the famous Cooperative Village sponsored by the Ladies Garment Workers. The Seward Park site is bounded by Grand St., East Broadway, Ahearn Park, Essex St. and Seward Park.

As planned by the architect, Herman J. Jessor, the project will consist of four 20-story apartment buildings and a shopping center. The 1,728 units will include apartments ranging in size from 2½ to 5½ rooms and will be laid out in a pattern similar to the ILGWU Cooperative Village.

Applications from members of the sponsoring unions for apartments in the cooperative will be given priority. At present the monthly carrying charges (rent) are estimated at an average of $21 per room per month.

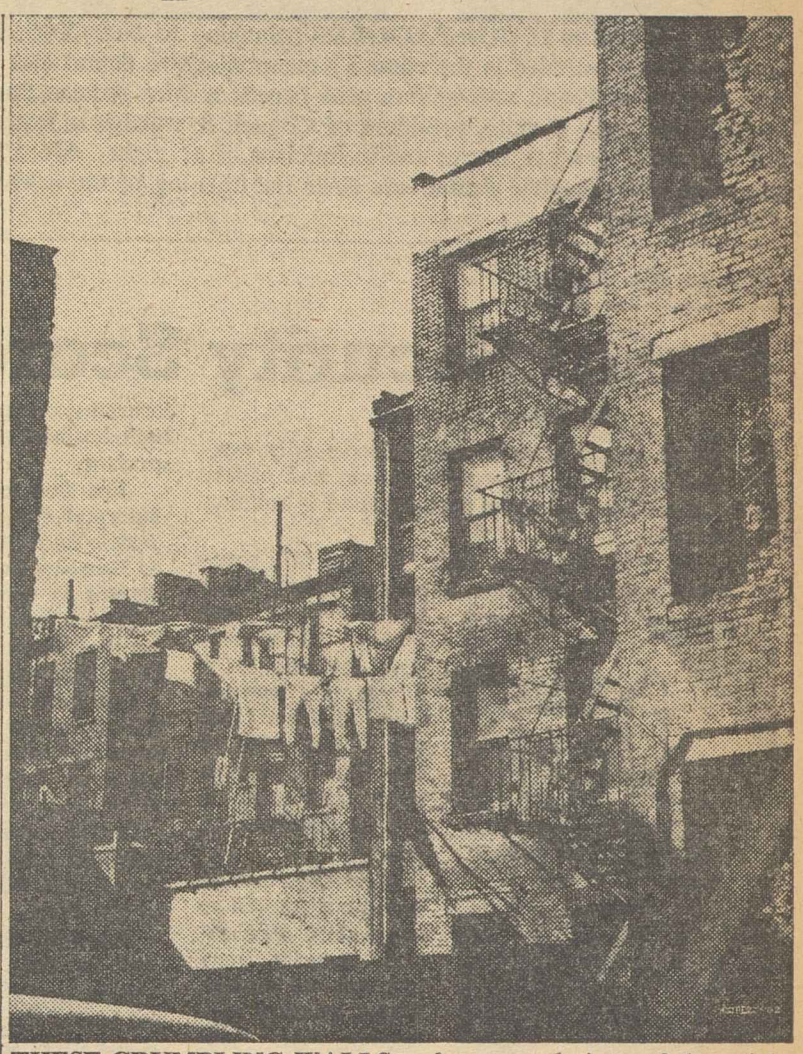
Already there are more than twice the number of applications for apartments than its units will provide for, Abraham E. Kazan, president of the cooperative, said. A deposit of $500 is required with each application.

Approximately 20 percent of the cost of the project will come from investments by each tenant-cooperator. These will amount to about $600 a room and tenants will receive stock and securities of the housing corporation for their investment. The tenants will be the only stockholders because there will be no profit to outsiders. In accordance with cooperative principles, each tenant will have one vote in the management of the undertaking.

The balance of the money necessary to finance the project will be provided by mortgage loans from banks and the co-sponsoring labor organizations.

Announcing the decision to invest up to $2.5 million of the Painting Industry Pension Fund in Seward Park, Council 9 Sec.-Treas. Martin Rarback said that "this clearing of the slums by working people, for working people, is the beginning of a new day.

"We have been motivated by the knowledge and the moral conviction that the crusade for low and middle-income housing is an unfinished job."



THESE CRUMBLING WALLS and congested views of the neighbor's wash—landmarks of New York's lower East Side—will be replaced soon with a model community sponsored by several of the city's labor organizations. The proposed $22.5 million Seward Park Housing Coopertive (shown in large picture, above) marks the first time that a number of unions have joined together to finance a housing project.

FORMALIZING AN AGREEMENT under which New York City District Council 9 of the Painters will participate in financing the Seward Park Housing Cooperative, Abraham Kazan, president and builder of the project (second from left), and Council 9 Sec.-Treas. Martin Rarback (center) affix their signatures to a memorandum of understanding. Between $2 million and $2.5 million of the Painting Industry Insurance Fund will be invested in the undertaking. Looking on are Council 9 Pres. Louis Caputo, Adolph Held, director of health and welfare benefits of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and Harold Ostroff, executive assistant to Kazan.

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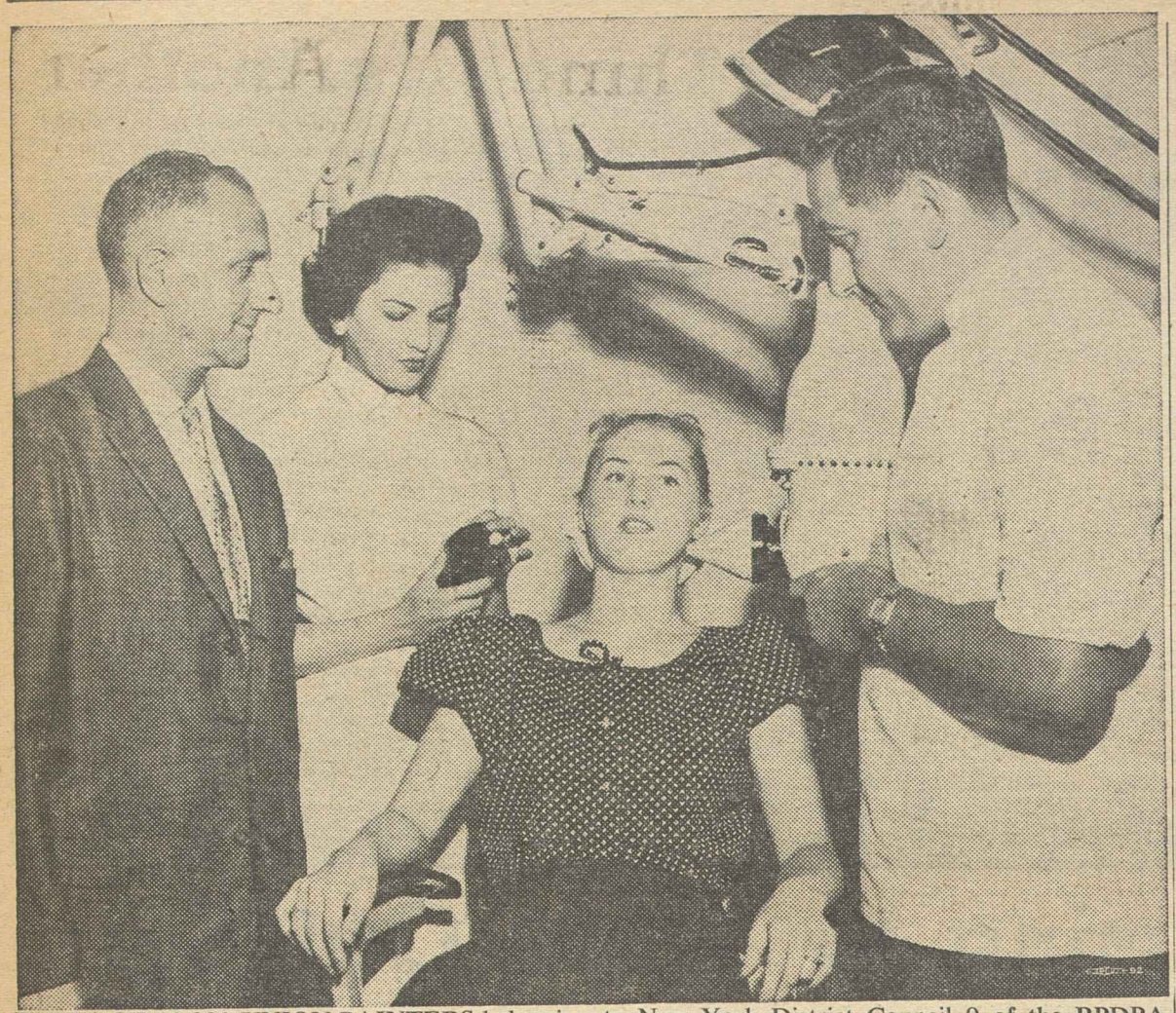


WIVES OF 10,000 UNION PAINTERS belonging to New York District Council 9 of the BPDPA have just been included in the council's comprehensive dental care program. One of the first to use this new union health and welfare plan benefit is Mrs. Athena Barbieri, shown here having her teeth X-rayed as Louis Caputo, president of Council 9, watches at left. Dr. E. H. Wasserman, who directs the staff of 12 dentists, nurses and technicians, is at right. More than 2,000 members have been provided with complete dental care since the opening of the scientifically planned Dental Center on Aug. 1, 1956.

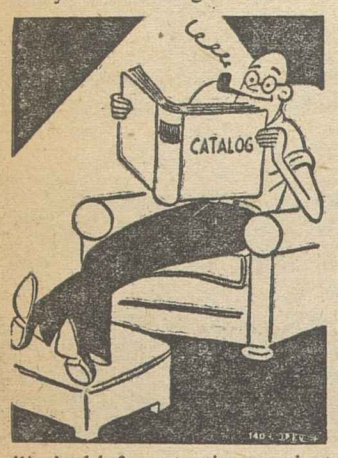
How to Buy:

Social Security Scare 'Bunk'

By Sidney Margolius

A lot of people have become unnecessarily worried by articles in news-magazines and papers to the effect that the social security fund is running in the red.

The result is, people in their 50's and 60's especially are seeking reassurance, as one writes, "that I will get my money." This worried inquirer is a 58-year old woman, who explains that she is "sick a lot of the time trying to work and stick it out for another four years."



Naturally people become disturbed at suggestions that social security may run out of money. Social security represents most families' chief protection against loss of income in old age, or if the family breadwinner dies or becomes disabled after age 50.

It is impossible for the average wage-earner with a family to save enough to provide for old age at present wage rates before taxes of about $83 a week. You'd need about $30,000 in cash to buy at 65 a joint-and-survivor annuity from a private insurance company to provide $160 a month while both husband and wife are living, and $120 to the survivor.

The fact is, some of the recent articles misinterpret the situation. For example, a recent article in Time magazine headlined "The System is Running in the Red," actually gave inaccurate figures to "prove" its inaccurate conclusions.

Time magazine said social security collections for the past financial year ending June 30 "were only $7 billion, while payments exceeded that."

The facts are, payments totaled $6.51 billions. With operating costs of $150 million, total expenditures amounted to only $6.66 billion, substantially less than Time's reference to payments in excess of $7 billion.

In this period, income totaled $7.1 billion, of which $6.5 billion was from the social security taxes we all pay, and $600 million from interest earned by the fund.

So your trust fund is running in the black, not the red.

Time magazine also pointed to the new payments for totally disabled workers over 50, as an example of the drain on social security funds. The fact is, these benefits are paid from a separate Disability Trust Fund financed by a separate tax contribution.

Public misunderstanding of social security already is widespread. This confusion enables attacks on the program, and also leads to forfeiture of benefits by people who don't understand their rights.

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FDA Says Continental Baking Is Misbranding Two Breads

Two of the best-selling breads of the nationwide Continental Baking Co. have been temporarily barred from interstate commerce because of alleged misbranding and the use of a chemical not acceptable under standards for enriched bread.

The Food & Drug Administration in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare obtained an injunction in federal court barring the company from sending across state lines Wonder Buttermilk Bread and County Fair Enriched Buttermilk Bread.

The complaint charged Continental with misbranding the two breads because they purport to be enriched and contain nitrated flour, an additive not permitted by the enriched bread standards.

The Justice Dept., basing its case on an FDA investigation, told Federal Judge David Pine that the company was exploiting one product, buttermilk, which the public regards as healthful, to give it an unfair competitive advantage over regular bread made according to federal standards.

In addition, federal lawyers pointed out that nitrated flour, used by the company, had been specifically excluded from federal standards for enriched bread.

An FDA spokesman explained that nitrated flour gives bread a yellowish color which the average consumer associates with the buttermilk. As a matter of fact, he added, Continental used buttermilk in a powdered form which is not yellow.

Roy M. Anderson, Continental's assistant general counsel, told the court the two breads have been on the market for about a year and a half. The Justice Dept. showed the company was warned in 1955, when it was laying plans to market the breads, the FDA advised it on what it would have to do to meet accepted standards.

FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick said the move against Continental was the first step in a program to obtain better compliance with bread standards and to prevent exaggerated claims for breads.

Hollywood Observer:

'Until They Sail' An Adult Love Story

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—Through the years, MGM Studio has earned a good reputation amongst artists and technicians and the public for the quality of its pictures. This is to report that the MGM production staff once again has created something beautiful and honest and sensitive in the new motion picture, "Until They Sail."

This is a story by James A. Michener of "South Pacific" fame—a story that most Michener fans never heard about until now.

It is an adult love story laid in New Zealand during World War II when all New Zealand men of marriageable age were away fighting in other lands. Into this country of women without men, the military authorities move the United States Marines, en route to Guadalcanal and other places of death and destruction. There follows the inevitable explosion between the sexes, motivated by loneliness and, of course, by sex itself.

"Until They Sail" is Michener's story of that explosion; more particularly, it's the story of the affairs of the four Leslie sisters—played with feeling and understanding by Jean Simmons, Joan Fontaine, Piper Laurie and Sandra Lee, a youngster of whom you should be hearing more as time goes on.

While the film deals to some extent with illicit love, the subject matter is handled with such good taste and delicacy that none should be offended.

All women and most men will enjoy the picture.

The love scenes between Miss Simmons and Paul Newman, portraying a major of the U.S. Marines whose job it is to investigate New Zealand girls engaged to Americans, are about the finest of their professional careers to date.

While every member of the cast turns in a polished performance, that of Miss Fontaine as one of the four Leslie sisters is especially interesting. This cool beauty is believably frigid in her disdain of the American troops—until she falls in love with a Marine captain well played by Charles Drake. Before U.S. military permission for their marriage is received, the captain is killed in action—never knowing that his intended bride is going to bear his child.

Credit also must go to the writer of the screenplay, Robert Anderson, whom you'll recall as the author of "Tea and Sympathy;" to the director, Robert Wise, who previously had done some pretty good work in "Somebody Up There Likes Me" and "This Could Be the Night," and to Charles Schnee, the producer for MGM.

JEAN SIMMONS AND PAUL NEWMAN display some of the romance that involves four sisters in "Until They Sail," a new MGM production.

Other actors in the cast who contribute their fair share to the success of the picture are Wally Cassell, Alan Napier, Ralph Votrain, John Wilder, Tige Andrews, Adam Kennedy and Mickey Shaughnessy.

★ ★ ★

ANIMAL ACTORS OUTNUMBER HUMANS 12 to one in Walt Disney's "Old Yeller," a drama of frontier days. In the human cast there are such competent actors as Dorothy McGuire, Fess Parker, Jeff York, Tommy Kirk, Jevub Corcoran, Beverly Washburn and Chuck Connors. There are also 84 animals including two dogs, three deer, three cows, 25 hogs, 14 quail, six buzzards, eight raccoon, two bears, a snake, a wolf and gosh only knows what other "critters."

★ ★ ★

HOLLYWOOD DEFINES A "STUFFED SHIRT" as a guy who hears the name Monroe and thinks of the Doctrine.

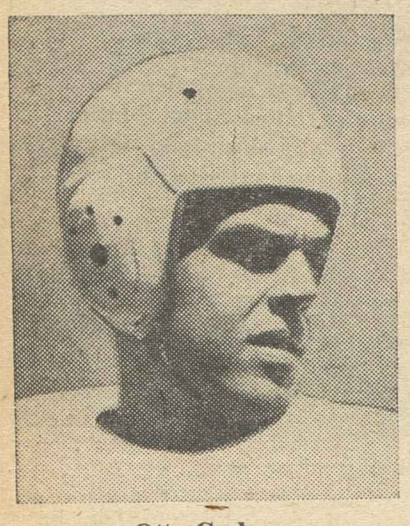
I'm Often Wrong:

Pro Quarterbacking No Longer a Cinch

By Joe Miller

BACK in the 'only yesterday' era of professional football, the quarterback was known as "the only guy on the field without dirty panties." Cleveland's Otto Graham, perhaps the greatest practitioner of the quarterbacking art in this time, used to call his job "the softest touch in pro football."

All this has ended. Today the average NFL quarterback—including tiny Eddie LeBaron of the Washington Redskins—is expected to run with the ball just like an ordinary halfback. No longer is he an 'untouchable' who merely drops back to pass or hands off to another back.



Otto Graham

The tightening of defenses is largely responsible for the quarterback's evolution. It has turned him into an all-around player who must run with the ball, block and otherwise be in the thick of the action.

Curiously enough, it was Otto Graham—who always kidded his "clean panties" role—who inspired the transition. Graham, when he was directing the Browns to championships, often ran with the ball—and with great success.

Otto's romps were spur-of-the-moment affairs, usually coming when he found himself with no receivers open and the defense spread out. Then he'd take off, running like a high-stepping halfback.

On other occasions, Graham would keep the ball himself after faking to his other backs and then slant into the line for good yardage.

Graham's success with these tactics soon inspired other NFL coaches to look around for quarterbacks who could run as well as throw the ball—rangy, fast fellows such as Baltimore's George Shaw and Pittsburgh's Earl Morrall.

"After all," points out Buddy Parker, the Pittsburgh coach, "it's much better to have four runners for the defense to worry about than the usual three."

With quarterbacks big enough to take the pounding, most coaches have included regular running plays for the quarterbacks in their offenses. This extra threat is opening up a new dimension to the attack. The quarterback, rolling out of the pocket, can run wide himself, pitch out to halfbacks who in turn can pitch passes, and generally confuse the defense.

This is, of course, a far cry from the 'old days' when Sammy Baugh, Sid Luckman and Bob Waterfield would simply drop back into the pocket and complete pass after pass.

Now the quarterback has to earn his bread and butter by grinding out those yards the hard way, too.

★ ★ ★

SPORTS-WHIRLING: Latest gag describes the Big Eight Conference as "Oklahoma and the Seven Dwarfs." And there was the Pittsburgh fan who kiddingly offered to bet the Oklahoma rooter "two oil wells" on the recent Pitt-O.U. game. The Sooner fan solemnly searched his pockets, then replied: "I'm sorry, son, but I have no small change on me."

Sport Magazine conducted a poll among big-league players, asking them who would make baseball's best "managers of tomorrow." Players who received the most votes, in this order, were the Dodgers' Pee Wee Reese, Cardinal Al Dark, Oriole George Kell, Washington's Eddie Yost, and the Yankee's Tommy Byrne.

Curiously enough, many star players weren't even mentioned. Ted Williams, Stan Musial, Early Wynn, Robin Roberts, Warren Spahn, Yogi Berra, Red Schoendienst and Duke Snider "never got a call," as they say at the race track.

Yale is circulating a recorded speech by its president, A. Whitney Griswold, who says that football definitely should be a part of college curriculum. He points out that football brings in $45 million a year in revenue, which is less than 2.5 percent of the total expenditure for education. Every college, he says, should be able to afford football and make it a compulsory part of academic life.

Pittsburgh is probably the most improved team in the National Football League, and observers credit the Steelers' resurgence almost entirely to new coach Buddy Parker. . . . That ex-manager of Sugar Ray Robinson, who sued him for $120,000 before the Basilio fight, also lost $5,000 betting on the Sugar Man.

The team that wins the World Series is certain to split up the second biggest pot in Series history. But it will fall short of the whopping $11,147 that went to each Giant in 1954. In 1918 the winning shares for each Boston Red Sox player only came to $1,102.50 apiece.

Soup to Nonsense:

If It Isn't One Thing—It's Another

By Jane Goodsell

SOME people wonder when something—anything—is going to happen. This restless feeling, however, is largely confined to those too young to take their own temperatures.

The rest of the population is waiting for life to settle down and get back to normal. This palmy day is just around the corner, which is exactly where it's always been.

Things are always just about to smooth out. Nerves are about to quiet down, meals are going to be on time, sleep will be regular and the telephone will stop ringing all the time.

Things are expected to calm down as soon as school is out. No more lunches to pack, no more homework, no more PTA meetings. After a couple of carefree vacation weeks, it becomes evident that life won't be normal until summer is over and the children are back in school.

Tomorrow or next week or next month things are going to be different. Father is going to spend more time with the family just as soon as inventory is completed down at the plant. Mother is going to relax and take things easier as soon as the weeds stop growing. Sister is going to stop feeling misunderstood when she sees the party dress Mother is making for her.

Everything is going to be calm and serene. Or is it?

Will Father really spend more time at home and get to know the family? Or will the inventory rush merely give way to the fall rush or a special report? Will Mother really relax when the gardening season ends or will she accept the chairmanship of the rummage sale?

Will Sister stop feeling misunderstood only to fall madly in love with a boy whom Father can't stand?

Perhaps none of these things will happen. But something will. Your mother-in-law will arrive for a visit or the children will get the measles or your wife will decide to redecorate the house.

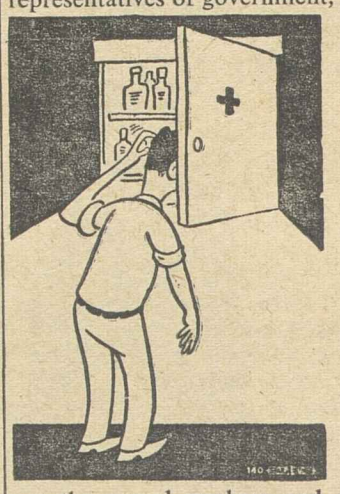
The only certainty is that, if it isn't one thing, it will be another.

For Your Health's Sake:

Shortage of Doctors in Holland

By Dr. Morris Brand

IN the Netherlands the compulsory medical benefit program was added to the existing basic social security laws in 1941. The Minister of Social Affairs and Public Health has the general supervisory authority and the National Social Insurance Council with representatives of government, employers and insured persons administrate the whole social security program.



All employed persons earning not more than 6,900 guilder (adjusted periodically as necessary) a year and their dependents must be covered. Dependents include wife (or husband), children under 16 and needy parents and grandparents who live in the same household. Excluded are the casual workers and permanent government workers.

Workers with incomes over 6,900 guilder may voluntarily join commercial insurance companies but most often the beneficiaries seek only hospital coverage. In 1956, out of a population of 11 million, nearly 6 million persons were covered by the compulsory and 2 million by voluntary medical and hospital insurance.

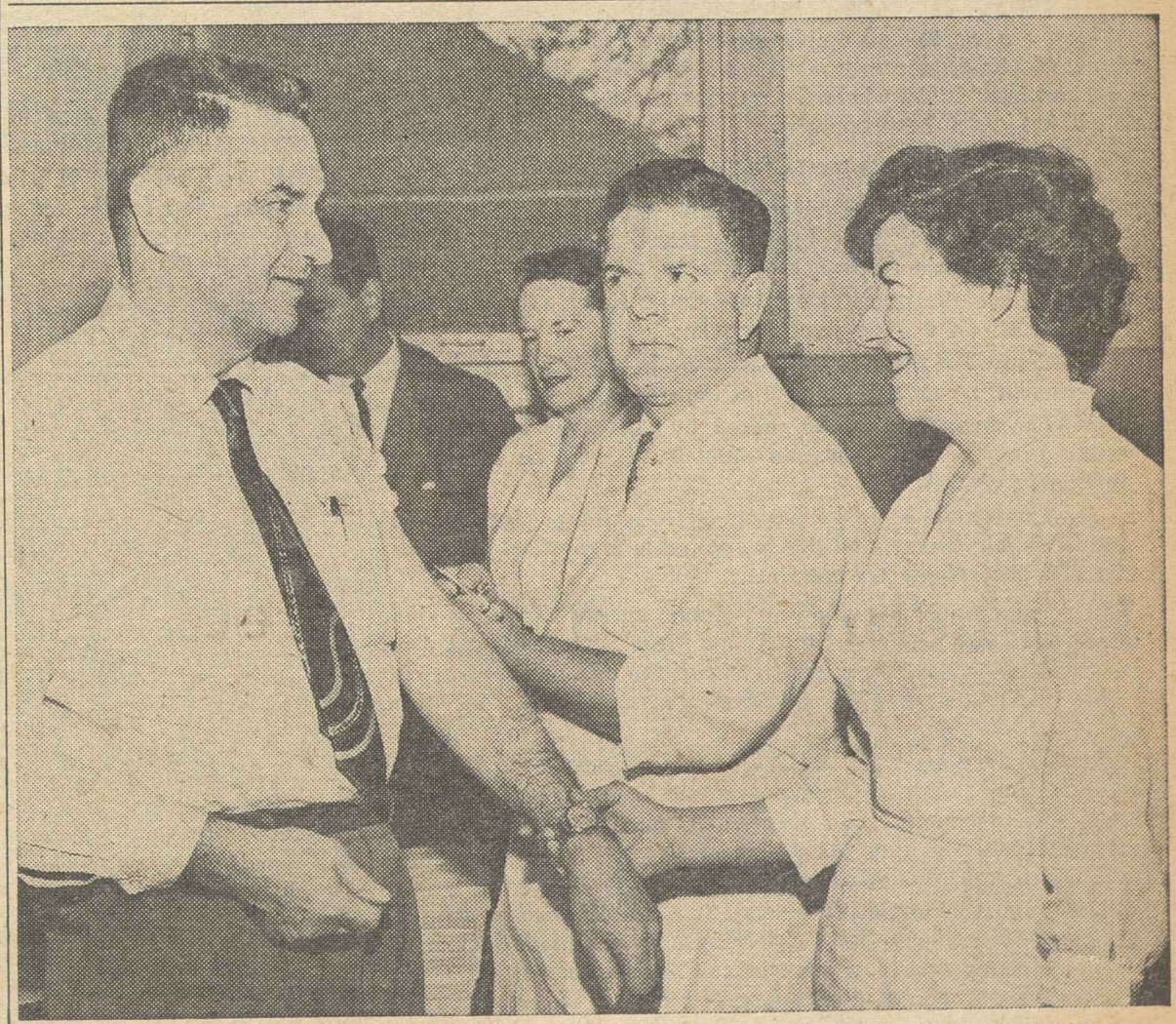
The employers and employees each contribute 2.1 percent of earnings to the Health (Equalization) Fund managed by a Sickness Fund Council. Premium contributions are adjusted periodically. The government does not contribute to the fund. Each employee selects one of the several private non-profit insurance companies as his insurance carrier.

After discussing the health program with workers and with labor's representatives in the Netherlands Trade Union Federation the following shortcomings appeared to need urgent attention:

1. All the voluntary plans should be federated into one organization. This would reduce the multiple administrative expenses that now exist.

2. There is a shortage of doctors (one general physician for about 3,000 persons and an overall average of one physician per 1,100 persons), nurses, technical personnel, hospital beds and dentists.

3. Persons in the upper income limits who have chronic disabling conditions necessitating costly medical services should be permitted to receive all or some services free.



SALK VACCINE inoculation against polio is given to Pres. William A. Bulwinkel of Machinists Lodge 751, representing 30,000 aircraft industry workers in the Seattle, Wash., area. Program is being backed strongly by AFL-CIO Community Services and the Seattle United Fund. The husband-wife team at left is Dr. and Mrs. John A. Culp, who donated their services for the drive against polio.

Banff Labor School Likened to UN at Work

Students Air Problems To Achieve Solidarity

Banff, Alberta—The international seminar co-sponsored by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Canadian Labor Congress was drawing to a close. One of the students looked about him reminiscently.

"It's a United Nations at work," he murmurred.

The seminar, attracting students from 35 countries and long planned by the ICFTU, was held in the Banff School of Fine Arts. The co-directors were Bill Kemsley, ICFTU representative at the UN, and CLC Education Dir. Max Swerdlow.

Succeed in Understanding Each Other

"Most of us have different backgrounds, speak different languages," the same student said after the last note had been taken and the final discussion closed. "But we have succeeded in setting forth our problems and ended up with a better understanding of each other.

"Most important, we have learned that the solutions to our problems as workers lie in recognizing our interdependence and common aspirations for a free and better world.

"This searching for how we can all work and cooperate with each other has built a spirit of solidarity that won't be broken even by the vast global differences that will separate us when we return to our homelands."

The seminar, conducted with simultaneous translations in English, Spanish and sometimes French, was devoted to panel discussions and work shop sessions.

Panels led off the seminar with summaries of the trade union situation on the various continents. These included a discussion by trade unionists in exile, who described efforts to keep contact with the labor movements in their homelands by sending a flow of information on conditions in the free world.

In an emotionally charged report from the floor, an Austrian trade unionist described the job he and other Austrian union members had accomplished, in cooperation with the ICFTU, in helping free their neighboring Hungarian brothers during the recent Communist attack.

Excusing himself for not being able to continue his report, the Austrian stated:

"The memories of the cold, brutal, onslaught our brothers suffered is still much too vivid. There were many we could help . . . but there were also many who died."

Reports on the trade union situation in many parts of the world revealed the hardships and sacrifices workers are undergoing to build their own unions.

"The only machinery workers have in fighting dictatorship," said one, reporting on the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean area, "is by organizing into a trade union movement. Otherwise, any fight for independence that we win is meaningless."

Many questions without answers were posed in discussions on automation and the long range effects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

"How are we to find employment for the millions of workers who would be displaced by machines?" was one question asked by a student from India, where the number of unemployed is so great that it has never been counted.

Ask Civil Control of Atomic Energy

The question was directed at students representing the United States, where a machine is displacing machines and the men who run them in the giant advance of automation.

In regard to the peaceful uses of atomic energy, the discussion group agreed on a three-point program:

1—Control of atomic energy must be in the hands of civilian government, never in the hands of the military.

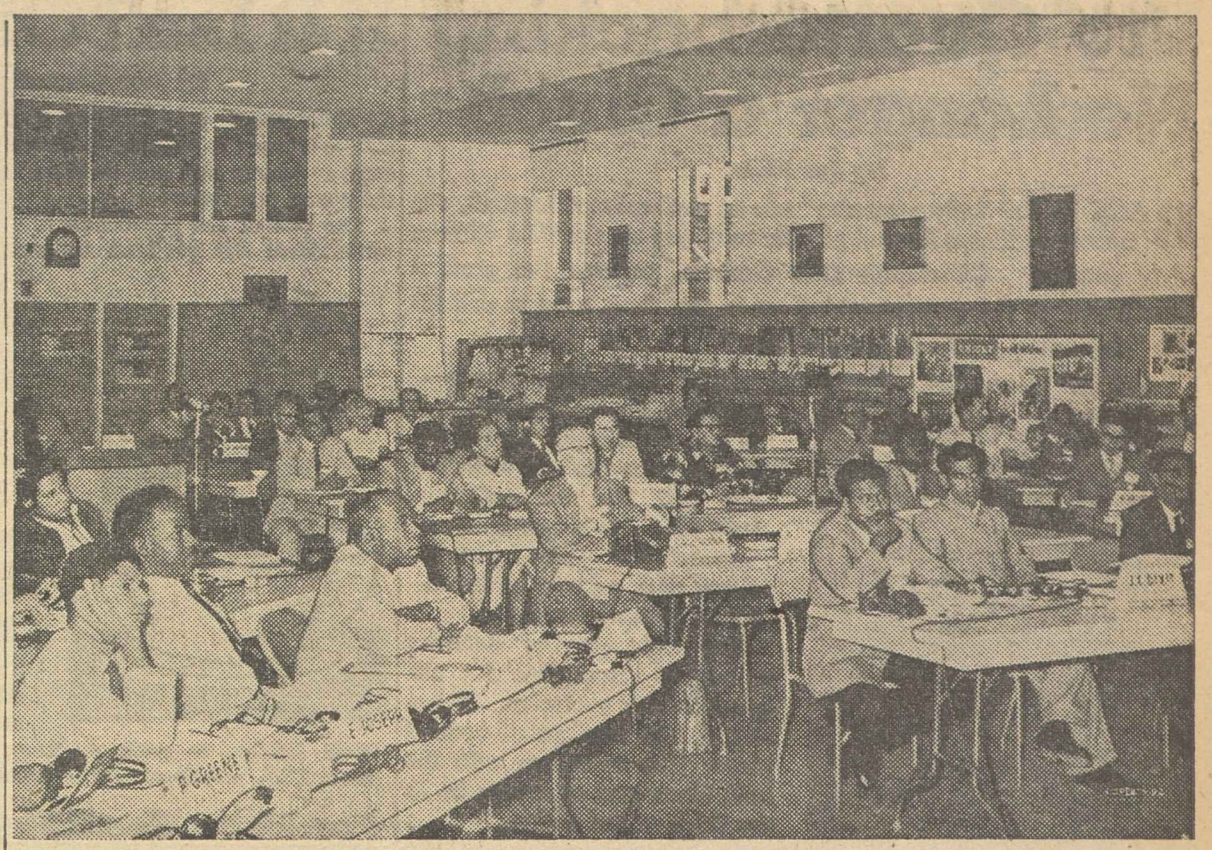
2—The benefits must be shared by all, never by a small, select group of the population—that is, it must be free from monopoly control.

3—There must be insistence on safety in the production and use of atomic energy, and this is applicable to workers, consumers and generations yet unborn.

"The impact of automation and atomic energy will bring about a four-day week within our generation," a U.S. student said, "and the trade union movement must take up the challenges of helping workers turn their new-found freedom to a fuller life for themselves and their families."

Some of the other topics tackled by the students in the discussion and workshop sessions were the economic needs of underdeveloped areas, United Nations' assistance and economic development programs, organizing the world's plantation workers, agricultural production, and distribution problems.

The staff, besides Kemsley and Swerdlow, included John D. Connors, educational director, AFL-CIO; G. Martinez-Cabanas, deputy director of the UN Technical Assistance Administration; Robert Rossborough, Field Services Div. of the Intl. Labor Organization; Philip Stuchen, economist, Canadian Dept. of Trade and Commerce; Charles Millard, ICFTU director of organization; Ken Sterling, general secretary of CADORIT; Nik Cavell, Canadian director of the Colombo Plan; Dick Jones, head of the graphic arts department, CREFAL, Patzcuraro, Mexico, and Auto Workers Rep. Ralph Showalter.



STUDENTS FROM 35 COUNTRIES who attended the trade union seminar at Banff, Alta., co-sponsored by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Canadian Labor Congress, are shown at one of the general sessions.

THERE WAS TIME FOR RECREATION, between discussions, lectures and workshops. Strumming a romantic guitar for the enjoyment of his fellow-students is Inigo Damian, a Mexican, one of many Latin Americans at the school.

"DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS" among the students were lacking, but this elected Student Council would have handled them had any arisen. It also made dormitory rules and planned the social program. Bill Kemsley, co-director of the seminar, isseated second from left. In the center, in the white shirt, is Julius Leibner, U.S. student from the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ANOTHER EFFORT IS BEING MADE by the Eisenhower Administration to knock down the responsibilities of the federal government and to do what is called "turning things back" to the states. All such programs should be regarded, by those with concern for the general welfare, as contrary to the interests of the great majority of citizens.

This new project involves a Chicago meeting, scheduled in advance to be run by Treasury Sec. Robert Anderson and by Gov. Lane Dwindell of New Hampshire, to try to find an area of agreement for "turning back programs" to the states while the federal government, in turn, would abandon certain tax revenues for the support of such programs.

The meeting was scheduled to make a small first step toward the basic objective of the "second" Hoover commission—the objective of knocking the federal government out of the welfare field.

For example, school lunch programs now financed by the federal government would be turned over to the states and certain tax fields now occupied by the federal government would also be turned over.

Later on the states might be asked to handle all public assistance programs—and again the federal government would have to abandon tax revenues to clear the way for the states.

It is certainly proper for former Pres. Herbert Hoover, as chairman of a commission studying the federal government's structure, to propose that the people reverse the trend of history and revert to his own idea that the federal government really has no business in the welfare business.

It would not be sensible for the people to buy the idea.

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THE PEOPLE WHO TALK ABOUT "states' rights" seldom bother to discuss the fact that the federal government has moved into many welfare fields simply because the nature of our interstate economy demanded it.

They seldom mention the fact that federal spending programs are substantially financed by income taxes that are progressive in nature, whereas all state programs are financed primarily by real estate and sales taxes that bear more harshly upon low-income and medium-income families.

They seldom acknowledge that the vast majority of people who live in large and medium-sized cities have more equitable representation in congress than they have in their state legislatures.

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THIS IS AN URBAN NATION, rather than a rural one, despite the fact we have a federal department devoted to helping farmers and no single department concentrating on the problems of cities. There are perhaps seven million farmers out of more than 70 million workers.

Many state legislatures are gerrymandered so as to give disproportionate power to rural counties. A certain element of gerrymandering gives non-city groups remarkable influence in the national congress, but the influence is not so dominant as in state legislatures, which are notoriously unfair in their handling of serious city problems.

The outcry about "states' rights," to the vast majority of our people, is simply meaningless.

The frequent Eisenhower quotation from Lincoln says that he favors having the government do whatever it can do best for the people and having the people do for themselves that which they can do.

A sound test of the meaning of this Lincoln statement might be that whatever the people have started doing through the federal government, across the years, they had better continue doing that way.

The Anderson-Dwindell meeting was set up to try to turn back the clock. It is a pity that in the fifth year of the Eisenhower Administration this fruitless and wrong-headed project should be able to command respectable administration sponsorship.

BUY UNION MADE APPLIANCES

THIS UNION LABEL OF THE STOVE MOUNTERS' Intl. Union is granted only to manufacturers who operate 100 percent union shops and is attached to the back of ranges and other appliances.

Morgan Says:

Little Rock Riots Planned Affair

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDST.)

THE citizens of Little Rock can salvage some solace and even self-respect from the fact that the mob at Central High School was not simply a spontaneous outburst of public indignation. It was incited and inflamed with the deliberation that an arsonist exercises in touching a lighted match to his oil rags.

Morgan

One of the names most frequently mentioned as figuring prominently in the mob outside Central High was that of James C. or Jimmy Karam, former athlete, former coach, now a confidant and almost constant companion of Gov. Orval Faubus, whose wife and Mrs. Karam are intimate friends.

A short, swarthy, muscular man of 42 with an easy voice and cold eyes of a gambler, Karam could be an intriguing study for a Damon Runyon or an Erle Stanley Gardner. He has let it be known that he was once an all-America football player but one newsman's check revealed he was a third-string halfback at Alabama Polytech in the '30s.

He organized the Arkansas Veterans Industrial Association. This, he says, was to protect a man's right to work, but organized labor knows him as a would-be union-buster.

In 1946 he was called in by the attorney-general of Florida to try to help enforce that state's so-called "right-to-work" law and was quoted by the Miami Herald as saying he and a squad of imported ex-athletes would use "strong-arm methods" if necessary. But Karam and the attorney-general had a bitter falling-out, the latter branding him as an "ordinary agitator."

Karam runs a clothing store in Little Rock and makes a point of the fact that he employs a Negro clerk. He says he is a member of the executive board of the Little Rock branch of the Urban League, a distinguished nationwide organization promoting interracial harmony. But Attorney Edwin Dunaway, chairman of the league in the Arkansas capital, says Karam was dropped from the board long ago, was even dropped from the advisory board a year ago "because of his lack of interest."

Karam has been described as a kind of bodyguard to the governor but he stresses that he is secretary of the State Athletic Commission at a salary of $200 a month. He has two children, a son 16, a daughter 15, both students in Central High. He said he was in the crowd because of concern for his children.

He told this reporter's office on the telephone that "I definitely favor integration." But correspondents covering the mob scene said his actions ranged from those of a leader to a field general. This Karam denies.

But it is clear that he made no appeal from his vantage point for law and order. A real general did. Bitter as his assignment was, Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, in command of all federal troops at Central High, spoke like a statesman as well as a soldier when he told the student body this morning that we were all subject to the laws whether we approve of them personally or not; that we must obey them; there can be no exceptions; otherwise we would not be a strong nation but a mere unruly mob.

Vandercook Says:

Reds Shrink from Full Publicity

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDST.)

NOT the least of the evils which result from such an outrage to our national conscience as the Little Rock anti-integration riots, stemming from the defiance of the law by a state governor, is that we lose our sense of proportion. The hysteria and blood-lust of perhaps 500 men, women and brats, of low intelligence and of still lower moral standards, become typical in the mind's eye of all Little Rock's more than 100,000 citizens.

Vandercook

In the opinion of a shocked world, and in the propaganda of our hypocritical enemies, the vision of these 500 inflamed mobsters becomes enlarged until they seem to be the face of a whole nation. With the return of sanity, if Gov. Faubus of Arkansas will permit sanity to return, we readjust our mental focus. Events fall back into their proper places.

In these recent weeks, most of us have had our attention so fixed on the ugly scene in Arkansas that we have almost completely overlooked the fact that we are meanwhile deeply engaged in one of the major struggles of the cold war.

Soviet Russia, having once more discarded all pretense of any "new look" and of any honest search for "peaceful co-existence," is campaigning for Communist control of the Middle East.

The Communist technique of "infiltration" prospers best when it is carried out in partial secrecy. Thanks to a habit of alertness which the diplomats of the democracies have at last developed, Russia's actions in Egypt, and now in Syria, have had to be carried out in the glare of full publicity.

Plainly, Moscow hasn't liked it. Still less has it enjoyed the frightening reaction which that widely advertised knowledge of what the Soviet Union is up to has now produced in the Middle East.

In the Middle East the battle is now joined. It is too soon to predict its outcome. But we need not be pessimistic. This thrust into the Middle East, we must remember, is the Soviet Union's third campaign. The first Muscovite drive was for the domination of Western Europe. Free men and liberal institutions proved too strong and the red tide ebbed.

The Russian push for the control of East Asia was stopped in Korea and in Indo-China. Now, the third thrust is on. If it too, can be halted, the Communist reach into the outer world may be crippled for all time.

As We See It:

Social Security Changes Needed

LABOR seeks in the next Congress to increase social security benefits 10 percent, to increase future benefits further through increasing the earnings base from $350 to $500 a month, and to provide hospital and surgical services for retired persons.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, declared over the American Broadcasting network that the present act needs such amendment.

Cruikshank, heard on "As We See It," AFL-CIO public service program, said the AFL-CIO proposals have been incorporated in a bill introduced at the close of the first session of the 85th Congress by Rep. Aime Forand (D-R. I.), member of the House Ways and Means Committee.

The labor spokesman said that benefits should be raised "very substantially, but we are putting in a recommendation that we consider moderate, that has some chance of passage, that is practical."

He estimated that increasing the wage base, for determining social security payments, from $350 to $500 a month would "make a new ceiling for retired couples of $227 a month benefit, for widows and children a ceiling of $303.60 a month, instead of the present ceiling of $200 a month."

"We propose," said Cruikshank, "that out of the social security trust fund all eligible beneficiaries would have a hospital bill paid up to 60 days each year, or nursing services paid up to 120 days a year, and any surgical services. We include in the hospital service not only the room and bed, but also the customary in-service benefits such as the doctor's service and nursing service in the hospital."

He said it is proposed that the beneficiaries have the "freedom to choose their own hospital or nursing home, or their own surgeon."

Cruikshank said that inclusion of hospital and surgical benefits for retired persons is important since "many of the private hospital insurance policies cancel when the insured person reaches 65, and many of the private group plans cover a person only so long as he is working." He added:

"So, when they come to retire, when they need such protection most, they do not have it."

The AFL-CIO representative reported that he had "found a generally encouraging response (to the proposed amendments) among the leaders in Congress with whom the proposals have been discussed." He urged people to talk with their senators and representatives on the subject during the congressional recess.

Railroad Trainmen's Union Born in a Little Red Caboose

By Eugene A. Kelley

A little red caboose—No. 10 of the Delaware & Hudson railroad—is enshrined under a canopy at Oneonta, N. Y., a monument to the vision and courage of eight men who met in it and founded the parent organization of the present Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen on Sept. 23, 1883.

An even more impressive monument is the 220,000 membership roster of the BRT which last month, 74 years and two days after the group was founded, joined with other affiliates of the AFL-CIO.

The eight men who met in Caboose No. 10 founded the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen. For guidance they sought the aid of Eugene V. Debs. This leader's influence and memory is honored to the present day by Oneonta Lodge 1 which bears his name.

By 1888 when Debs addressed the organization's convention in Columbus, O., the membership had swelled to 15,000.

Brakemen and switchmen thronged to the ranks of the new group despite the opposition of the railroad magnates. The railroads were callously indifferent to the safety and welfare of their employes. Wages were low, help was plentiful and a killed or maimed worker was quickly replaced.

The union was born out of necessity for self-protection. Insurance companies refused to write policies on switchmen and brakemen. Almost a third of the nation's brakemen were killed or crippled each year. The life expectancy of a brakeman was 10 years and 70 percent of all train crews could expect to be maimed within five years.

In 1889, the St. Paul, Minn., convention changed the name of the organization to the present title in recognition of the expansion of the union among railroaders and its increasing scope of activity.

Prior to the formation of the BRT railroad men passed the hat when one of their number met with an accident. From this custom developed the union's present strong insurance operations.

A wide variety of insurance plans is available to BRT members. Since the inception of the insurance department the BRT has paid out approximately $260 million to policyholders or their beneficiaries.

Fought for Legislation

The Brotherhood long ago recognized that the safety and working conditions of the members could be vastly improved through legislative efforts and thereby created its Legislative Dept. This operation has been instrumental in securing passage of the Railway Labor Act, the Railroad Retirement Act, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, the federal employers' liability act, an hours of service act, the Safety Appliance Act and many other pieces of beneficial legislation.

The 1922 convention set up the Tuberculosis Dept. which is maintained by an assessment of 25 cents per month on all except honorary members. The BRT has spent $10 million in providing hospital, sanatorium and home treatment for members afflicted with tuberculosis.

Other departments within the BRT include the legal, legal aid, public relations, education and research departments.

The BRT today has 1,100 lodges in every state and Canadian province. Conventions are held every four years.

Kennedy President

William P. Kennedy, head of the BRT since July 1949, is only the sixth president to serve the organization in its almost three generations of existence.

Kennedy was born in Huttonville, Ont., Apr. 3, 1892, and went to Chicago at the age of 10. At the age of 17 he worked as a news butcher on the Rock Island Railroad and became a freight brakeman in 1909.

He joined the BRT in 1910 at Grand Forks, N. D., and has held membership since. He became a trustee of the brotherhood in 1928 and was appointed a vice president in 1935.

At the 1946 convention Kennedy was elected general secretary and treasurer and was serving in that capacity when he was appointed president to succeed A. F. Whitney.

The BRT's headquarters are in Cleveland.

William P. Kennedy
Trainmen's President

Lithographers Adopt 8-Point Policy Guide

Chicago—James T. O'Connell, U.S. undersecretary of labor, paid tribute to the Amalgamated Lithographers of America as a model of democratic trade unionism. Speaking before the union's 75th anniversary convention in the Congress Hotel, O'Connell said:

"Yours is a magnificent lesson in democracy—75 years of rising standards, rising wage levels, increasing benefits."

Good Reputation

By embracing high ideals and sticking to them, the lithographers have won excellent material benefits, as well as a good reputation, he said.

He mentioned the 35-hour work week, employer-financed health and welfare plans, pension plan, liberal holiday provisions and high wages, all standard in Lithographers' contracts.

"The welfare of your members has been substantially increased coincidentally with an increase in the work and stability of your industry and in the economy as a whole," said O'Connell.

Adopt Program

The lithographers closed their convention with adoption of an eight-point statement of policy to guide affiliated locals in organizing and negotiations. It provides:

1—All lithographic workers, wherever they work, shall be organized into the Amalgamated.

2—The work week for first shift shall be 35 hours.

3—All lithographic workers shall be entitled to three weeks' vacation after one year's employment.

4—All recognized paid holidays shall be observed.

5—All members and their families must be protected against illness or accident by negotiated welfare plans.

6—Lithographic workers shall be provided with retirement protection by sound pension programs negotiated by the union.

7—Members are entitled to constantly improving wages and working conditions.

8—Locals shall cooperate with each other, including coordination of negotiations.

George Canary, of Chicago, president of the Amalgamated, was renominated without opposition. Election is by national referendum, with write-ins eligible.

DIAMOND JUBILEE of the Lithographers was marked at busy convention in Chicago. Pres. George Canary (right) presided at the sessions. With him at the speakers' table are, from left, Pres. Harry Spohnholtz of Chicago Local 4, the convention host, and Sec.-Treas. Donald W. Stone.

Cavender Rejects Professorship

Denver, Colo. — Pres. George Cavender of the Colorado Labor Council, a member of the Denver City Council, has turned down the University of Wisconsin's offer of a professorship in workers' education.

Explaining his "firm and final" rejection of a "most flattering and attractive offer," Cavender said he had weighed it "very seriously, largely out of consideration for my family."

"But I have been active in the labor movement for so many years that I decided I couldn't give it up voluntarily," he added. "My attachment to the people of Colorado who comprise it is too deep."

Cavender, a member of the Teachers, was president of the former Colorado Federation of Labor until the merger last tyear. His "appointment" to the university post was announced in Madison, Wis., about the time the official offer of the professorship was made.

Schnitzler Calls Price Probe a 'Must'

Congress can no longer sit by in the face of exposures of price gouging and do nothing, or "we'll lose the kind of life we have bragged about and enjoyed all these years," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the Capitol Religion-Labor Foundation meeting in Washington.

In the face of increasing price consciousness among consumers, he said, it is imperative that Congress undertake the price-wage-profit study the labor movement has been seeking to knock down charges that wages increases have boosted costs. The right kind of investigation, he maintained, "will enable us to put our finger on what's wrong and correct it."

Schnitzler also reiterated AFL-CIO support of the McClellan Committee investigating labor and management malpractices so long as it stays within its proper scope. When it "invades another congressional committee's jurisdiction" by talking about such things as a national "right-to-work" law, he said, "then we part company."

Midwest Labor Education Parley Oct. 16

The first AFL-CIO Midwest Education Conference will be held Oct. 16 to 18 in Davenport, Ia., according to an announcement by Dir. John D. Connors of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

The problems, resources and potential for expanded union education work in the central states will be explored by an expected 70 to 80 delegates from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Panels of AFL-CIO leaders in the Middle West will discuss general problems of labor education in the Midwest, education on so-called "right-to-work" laws and other current issues, and farmer-labor understanding through education.

Members of the staff of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education will explain the resources available from their department. One session will be open to university labor education specialists in the area, with the discussion on university-union cooperation.

Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D), of Michigan, has been invited to address the conference on political issues of 1958. Pres. Ralph S. Bradley of the Illinois Farmers Union will talk on his union's program.

Grieve Is Labor Head Of Safety Council

Chicago—G. G. Grieve, a member of the staff of the National Safety Council since 1929, has been named director of its labor division.

He has been serving as staff representative for the mining, coal mining, and cement and quarry mineral aggregates section. In his new post he will work closely with unions in promoting the safety of their members both on and off the job.

States Made Progress On Civil Rights Laws

New York—Considerable progress in the field of civil rights through legislation by state legislatures has been reported in a joint memorandum by the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League.

Two states, Colorado and Wisconsin, strengthened their Fair Employment Practices laws. Colorado extended the enforcement provisions of its laws to private employment, heretofore exempt from the provisions. Wisconsin added enforcement machinery to its existing educational-type FEP law.

Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oregon and Washington passed laws to prohibit discrimination in the sale or rental of publicly aided houses. All of these states vested jurisdiction over these anti-discrimination laws in their existing commissions.

Prohibit Discrimination

In addition, Oregon, Washington and Colorado strengthened their statutes prohibiting discrimination in places of public accommodation by vesting enforcement jurisdiction in their existing commissions against discrimination.

Minnesota, while failing to pass a bill which would have prohibited discrimination in publicly aided housing, enacted a bill which declared discrimination in housing to be contrary to public policy of the state and created a commission to study and investigate discrimination in the sale or rental of housing accommodations.

California, Illinois and New York passed laws to discourage discrimination in employment in certain narrow fields.

Illinois will require school districts to certify that they do not discriminate in employment of teachers as a condition of securing state aid.

Other States Act

California authorized the State Board of Education to establish a commission to assist and advise school districts relating to discrimination.

New York enacted a statute prohibiting discrimination in the apprenticeship training program under joint sponsorship of labor unions and management groups.

Vermont passed a law prohibiting racial or religious discrimination in places of public accommodation. Colorado and South Dakota repealed their statutory prohibitions on interracial marriages, while Missouri repealed its statute providing for segregated schools and eliminated color as a factor in computing school attendance. Missouri also established a state commission on human relations.

Wyoming enacted a statute which provides that "no person of good deportment shall be denied the right of life, liberty, pursuit of happiness or the necessities of life because of race, color, creed or national origin."

Flight Engineers:

Petty, 28, Youngest Union President

A Princeton graduate, George R. Petty, Jr., has become, at 28, the youngest president of an AFL-CIO international union.

Petty heads the 4,000-member Flight Engineers Intl. Association following the resignation for physical reasons of Pres. William D. Kent, the union's leader since 1950. FEIA, Petty told a press conference, has about 2,500 members on U.S. airlines and about 1,500 employed by foreign firms. "The flight engineer," he said, "is the third man in the plane's cockpit, the man responsible for the mechanical operation of the ship."

Taught Engineering

An English major in college, Petty became interested in the technical side of aviation following his graduation. Petty turned naturally to aviation; his father is a senior navigator for Trans-World Airlines. He became a service representative for Curtis-Wright and taught flight engineering before he ever signed on in that capacity for Pan American World Airlines.

He was elected a vice president of FEIA in February. Petty's home is now in Silver Spring, Md., although he spent most of his life in New Jersey.

The union's big problem as Petty sees it is to prepare the FEIA membership for the transition to the jet era. Government regulations call for employment of a flight engineer on all aircraft in excess of 80,000 pounds gross weight. Some of the new turboprop ships in this size and larger will go into use on domestic airlines next year. Pure jets will see service in 1959.

Vast new technologies are opening up for the flight engineer, Petty continued, and the job will call for even higher skills. To equip the membership with knowledge to meet the challenge FEIA has just concluded a correspondence course on turboprops and jets. The course was supplied without charge to any member who desired it.

Organizing Courses

In a short time another course, this one on electronics in the jet era, will be supplied.

Some FEIA chapters are organizing courses at recognized colleges where competent instructors are available and where engineers from aircraft firms may lecture.

While the jet is still in comparative infancy, engineers are looking forward to the age of atomic-powered aircraft. When this day arrives, Petty predicts, FEIA which was chartered by the AFL in 1948, will be in position to supply the flight engineers for the crew.

Racketeers Flouting T-H, Leedom Says

Kansas City, Mo.—Union racketeers and unscrupulous employers alike may run afoul of the Taft-Hartley Act, warned NLRB Chairman Boyd Leedom.

Properly utilized, Leedom said, the board can and does protect job rights which are threatened or diminished by the acts of employer or union, regardless of whether they are taken separately or in collusion.

Leedom told the labor law institute of the Missouri Bar Association that neither the Taft-Hartley Act nor any other law can attempt to legislate morality. The board, however, can apply the law's provisions according to their true intent to eliminate the uncovered evils.

"Beyond this," Leedom declared, "the good sense of the American people should prevail to legislate anew and precisely only in those areas which clearly require legislation. And . . . each of us should concern himself with changing the temper and moral quality of our time so that apathy can be stricken from those law enforcement agencies, management and union officials who up to now have failed to act because of fear of reprisals or personal advantage.

"The long range answer to evil practices in labor-management relations," Leedom went on, "is the same as the answer to all other evils in society. It lies, of course, in the hearts of men. When, in industry, these ideas are truly dominant—that employes' welfare is of more importance than increasing profits to management, and a union member's individual rights mean much more to the union leader than his own income and power in the union—then and only then will labor-management relations be on a truly satisfactory basis."

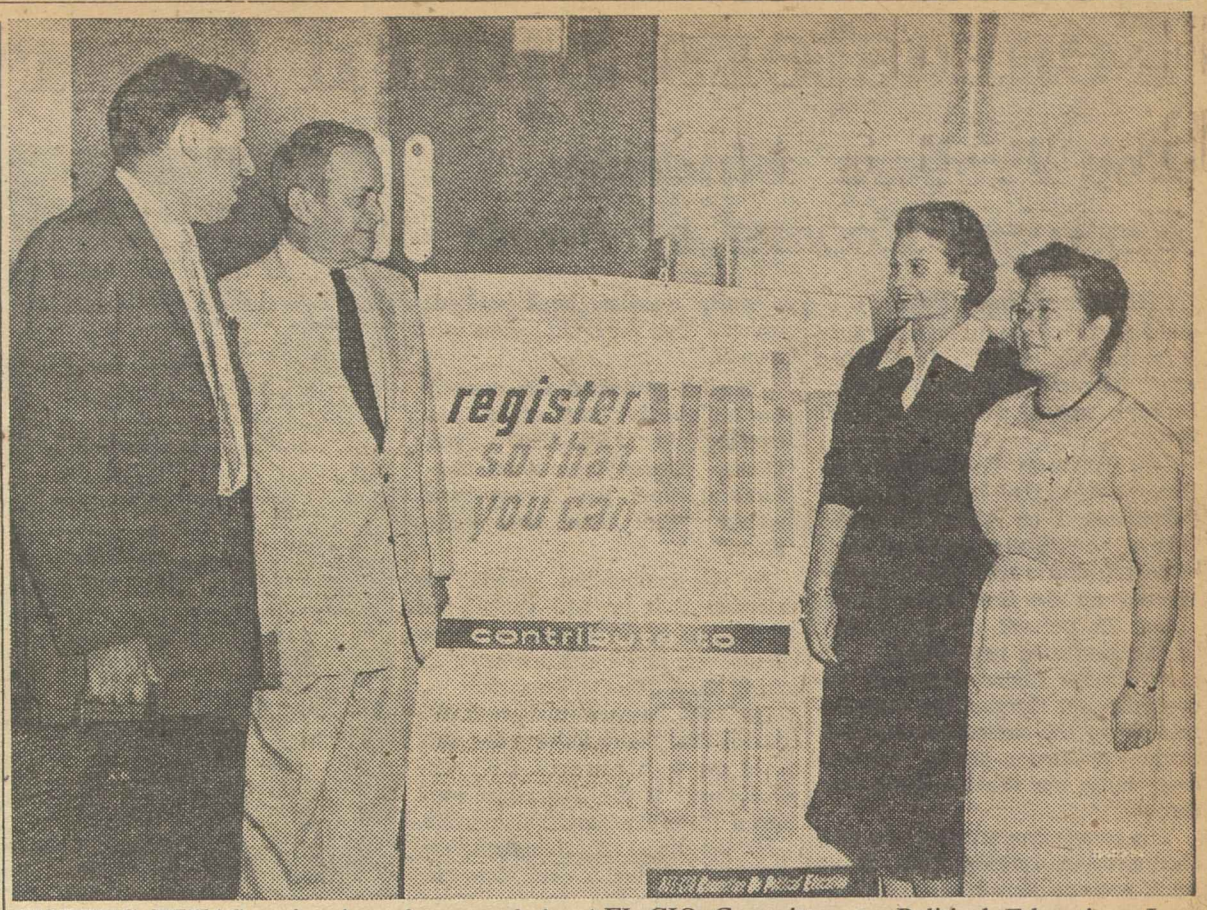
Taft-Hartley, Leedom continued, "can deal with some of the crooks, the honest labor movement will take care of a great many more, and whatever new legislation Congress decides to pass should widen the nets for a still greater catch."

Lohmann Succeeds Awner on Advocate

Denver, Colo. — Max Awner has resigned as editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate. Awner had been with the Advocate since 1946 and has served as its editor since 1952. During his tenure of office, the paper won many awards for editorial and typographical excellence. He spent the last academic year on leave in Denmark under a Fulbright fellowship in workers' education.

He plans to join the staff of the Colorado Survival Plan Commission, a state agency working out plans for survival and rescue in case of military or natural disaster.

Named to succeed him was Henry Lohmann, a member of the staff since 1952 who became assistant editor a few months later, acting editor when Awner went to Denmark, and associate editor upon his return.



VISITING TEXAS regional conference of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, Japanese trade unionist Fumiko Iwase (right) is given a few pointers by COPE officials who addressed the meeting. From left, they are Deputy COPE Dir. Al Barkan, COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt and Margaret Thornburgh, western director of COPE's women's activities division. Some 400 union leaders from throughout the state attended the conference.

Meany Puts Race Issue Before World Leaders at UN Assembly

(Continued from Page 1)

topic of recurring conversation in the delegates' lounge and corridors here particularly among countries from Asia to Africa.

Meany Takes Issue

A major theme of the Meany speech was the importance of "voluntary organizations through which citizens can exercise their own initiative, without government supervision or control, in advancing humanitarian objectives."

The report of the UN Economic and Social Council said that the role which such organizations could play in implementing UN objectives "should not be overlooked."

Meany took issue with this formulation by saying it is not enough to "avoid overlooking, but we must emphasize the positive role of voluntary organizations." In this statement, Meany made it clear that totalitarian governments prevent voluntary groups — trade unions, church groups, civic associations uncontrolled by government — from functioning.

"We find as too rigid and untenable," he said, "the dogma that everywhere and under all conditions 'the primary factor in social progress must be government action, financed by the state.' The dogma that 'the efforts of the people themselves could be successful only in so far as they were supported by the state' can and does hold true only in states which are totalitarian dictatorships, only in states which in practice, deny their people the fundamental rights proclaimed in the charter of the United Nations.

Organizations a Force

"Voluntary organizations are a most vital force for the pursuit and attainment of those rights and aims. Thus, the extent to which any society is truly humanitarian—democratic rather than paternalistic—depends in very large measure on the initiative and energy displayed by the voluntary organizations in the community—on the extent to which the people themselves, through organizations of their own choice and direction, mold the domestic and foreign policies of their country."

By one of those alphabetical coincidences, seated one seat away from Meany were spokesman from the USSR and the Ukrainian Socialistic Soviet Republic, ostensibly independent of Moscow but actually enslaved to the Kremlin.

The two Communist officials listened via earphones to the translation of the Meany speech showing no visible reaction although it is taken for granted that Meany's speech will be answered by Moscow.

The AFL-CIO president told the delegates that American labor, affiliated to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, is "based on the idea that human brotherhood is a practical ideal and the only lasting basis for human relations."

He pointed out that it was American labor which initiated the international movement for the eight-hour day and that Samuel Gompers, first president of the American Federation of Labor, was among the prime movers for the organization of the Intl. Labor Organization, the first time in history, said Meany, that "the rights, interests and welfare of workers received specific recognition in an international peace treaty."

American labor, he said, set the pace in helping victims of Nazi oppression and after World War II, tried to re-establish free trade unions "among the vanquished and victorious people alike." American labor, he said, had first placed the problem of slave labor before the UN and had supported policies to help human well-being.

Tells of Labor's Help

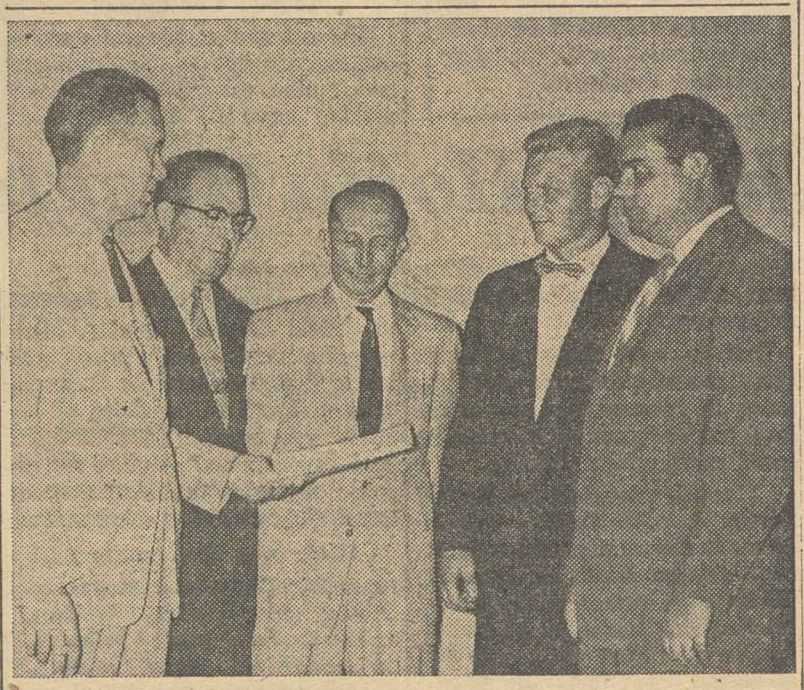
"Only recently, we set up a special fund," he said, "for helping the workers of Africa develop their own trained trade union leaders. Through delegations and publications in various languages, we have actively sought to promote better understanding and firm friendship among the workers and people of different lands."

Citing American free trade unions as "the largest voluntary form of organization," Meany said that three unions in New York City — the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers and Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers — had built housing developments "that compare favorably with any government housing project."

To supplement government social insurance, American labor has negotiated and secured pension plans covering more than 7.5 million members and that a total of 23 million American workers are covered by pension plans set up by employers.

"Social progress among countries is necessarily relative," he said, "differing because of historical, economic, institutional and other factors. Each nation must choose its own path to progress, a path adapted to its own tradition and circumstances.

"We in the United States have found free institutions to be a powerful force for cultural, social and economic progress."



NEW DISTRICT COPE in North Carolina's 10th congressional district is formed at Charlotte meeting by, from left, Pres. Millard Barbee of the State AFL-CIO; H. E. Surles, district COPE vice chairman; J. C. James, chairman; John F. Kluttz, secretary-treasurer, and State COPE Dir. J. W. Holder. Similar district COPE groups are being set up by the State AFL-CIO in each of 12 congressional districts.

Pocketbook Workers Win Pay Increase

New York—Members of Pocketbook Workers Local 1 will get a 5-cent hourly increase effective Nov. 11 under the terms of an award by Theodore W. Kheel, impartial chairman for disputes between the union and the handbag manufacturers association.

Teamsters Spurn Corruption Reports

Boo Probers' Findings, Expunge Record of Facts

(Continued from Page 1)

good name" of the union and "keep it in the AFL-CIO." The "surest way" of serving these objectives, he said, was to pull out in Lee's favor.

Spokesmen for Hoffa, acknowledging that he was a principal target of AFL-CIO criticisms, confidently predicted that the Detroiter would win the presidency on the first ballot by at least 75 percent of the 1,754 delegates finally accredited.

A curious undercurrent of uncertainty ran through the sessions, moved by the consciousness that, as one spokesman put it, "the federal courts are looking down our throats."

The convention erupted into wild cheers when retiring Pres. Dave Beck, soon to face trial on federal income tax charges, announced on Oct. 1 that Chief Justice Earl Warren had refused to enjoin the vote.

But Beck himself, as presiding officer, frequently warned the delegates that the actions of the convention were under the scrutiny of the courts.

Expects Challenge

Beck told reporters that he "expected" actions of the delegates to be challenged in judicial proceedings.

Chief Justice Warren, in refusing to enjoin the election, left standing a Court of Appeals order warning the convention not to allow delegates to be seated who had been elected in an irregular manner or in defiance of the union's own constitution.

Beck said that the union's lawyers—"eight or 10 of them"—had advised that the courts might apply a "rule of reason" to interpretation of the requirements of the constitution. But he also carefully sent "back to committee" any proposed constitutional change attacked from the floor until after the final report of the credentials committee was submitted and approved.

An extraordinary number of delegates were charged with being present illegally. The named delegates of more than 180 locals from the Teamsters' total of 800-plus were challenged.

A final credentials committee report stated that 50 persons seeking credentials had "withdrawn" their applications and that 25 other delegates had not "checked in." On the committee's recommendation an additional 63 were "not seated."

Haggerty's Local 753 protested the committee report and warned that the "burden of proof" was on the committee. A spokesman replied that the committee hoped "with God's help to defend the report in any court of justice."

The spokesman stated that had the constitutional provision governing selection of delegates by locals been "read as literally as some desired, there would be no convention."

The Hoffa forces, with Harold Gibbons of St. Louis as the driving force for the Detroiter's bandwagon, treated this reduction in their potential voting strength with contempt.

Gibbons, slated to become a vice president under Hoffa and executive assistant in direct charge of the international headquarters in Washington, never wavered in predicting a "first ballot victory."

English Backs Down

Sec.-Treas. John F. English, elected only a few months ago to the AFL-CIO Executive Council to replace the ousted Beck, flashed a green light for Hoffa the first day of the convention when he both pointedly assailed Beck and denounced the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

English promised the council on his election last spring, according to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a news conference, that the Teamsters would "wash their own dirty linen."

At this convention he told the delegates that he had spoken for 45 minutes at the Executive Council meeting in New York Sept. 25 asking delay for the Teamsters.

He said he had also told the council that "they knew what they could do with his AFL-CIO vice presidency" if the Teamsters were ousted from the parent federation.

He paralleled this statement with a complaint that it had done no good for him to try to "save $100,000" for the union when in other ways "$1 million was being rolled down the gutter." He said he was making this statement "to the face" of those before and behind him.

Dave Beck was sitting just behind him on the platform.

Said English: AFL-CIO leaders could "all go straight to hell" if the parent organization moved against the Teamsters.

Will Go Before Council

Leading Hoffa figures stated openly that the Teamsters would appear before the Executive Council at the scheduled Oct. 24 special meeting at which a reply to findings of "corrupt influence" had been ordered.

The manner in which AFL-CIO charges were reported to the delegates, however, seemed to show a mood of no compromise. (The pro-Hoffa daily publicity sheet run by Gibbons, called "The Grass Rooter," quoted Hoffa himself as saying, "no crawling, no appeasement.")

Lee, the Chicago federation president, told reporters that Beck had rejected his (Lee's) suggestion that Meany be invited to address the convention regarding the Ethical Practices Committee report.

Beck himself told reporters earlier, that the AFL-CIO charges and findings would not be presented "in any special way" because the delegates "already knew all about them from the newspapers."

Report Is Read

Suddenly at the afternoon session on Oct. 2, third day of the convention, Beck ordered that the full Ethical Practices Committee report be read to the delegates.

He explained to reporters that the credentials committee had not yet completed its report and that in order to "avoid wasting two or three hours" of business time, the executive board and he felt the AFL-CIO charges should be read. Presentation of the charges had been intended all along, he said.

LOOKING TO VICTORY in his bid for the Teamsters' presidency, James R. Hoffa salutes the delegates who at his urging rejected AFL-CIO recommendations for ousting corrupt leaders from the union. Hoffa is shown against a gigantic blow-up of a photograph of Dave Beck who was ousted as an AFL-CIO vice president and did not seek re-election to the Teamsters' presidency.

The reading clerk droned out the text of the committee report and the findings of the Executive Council that the Teamsters union is "dominated, controlled or substantially influenced by corrupt influences" and ordering removal of officers "responsible for these abuses."

An anti-Hoffa delegate, Jeffery Cohelan, Local 302, Oakland, Calif., urged that the officers be asked to answer the charges to a committee to report back to the convention. His motion was overwhelmingly voted down.

A pro-Hoffa delegate, Weldon A. Mathis, Local 728, Atlanta, moved that the reading of the charges be expunged from the permanent convention record. This motion galloped through by a vote estimated as high as 4 or 5 to 1.

Hoffa presented a personal self-defense partly rejecting charges of protecting gangsters and racketeers and partly denying that welfare funds under his control had been extravagantly spent.

It was not immediately clear whether Hoffa's reply—and replies of a few others—would remain in "the record" after the AFL-CIO charges and findings had been "expunged."

Change Constitution

The convention adopted numerous amendments to the Teamsters constitution, the union's basic law, making most of them effective immediately instead of the following Dec. 1 as under the old rule.

These changes generally tightened up requirements for financial procedures and audits, gave constitutional power to the office of secretary-treasurer, and diminished the international president's powers slightly, while expanding those of the executive board.

Another amendment knocked out the power of the executive board to name a retiring general president as "president emeritus" with constitutional authority to be an "adviser" to the union.

Unite on Slate

The Hoffa forces united on a slate for the board that, if victorious, would knock off almost all of the Detroit figure's opponents and replace them with pro-Hoffa men.

Slated for the discard were Hickey and Lee, who ran against Hoffa, and Frank W. Brewster of Seattle, Western Conference chairman and vice president, who announced support of Lee.

Also absent from the ticket supported by Hoffa forces were Vice Pres. Sidney Brennan of Minneapolis, criticized by the Ethical Practices Committee, who nevertheless said he would run again. Vice Pres. Daniel J. Murphy of St. Louis was scheduled to "retire."

The Hoffa slate for the board included five hold-over members, plus close friends and allies as new members. These were: Gibbons; Southern Conference Chairman Murray (Dusty) Miller; Eastern Conference Chairman Thomas Flynn; Gordon Conklin of St. Paul; Owen (Bert) Brennan, president of Detroit Local 337; George E. Mock of Sacramento, Calif.; John Backhus of Philadelphia.

Einar O. Mohn, who has been assistant to the president during Beck's regime, was slated for retention as a vice president—but it was understood that he would no longer function in an administrative way in the international headquarters.

English, certain of re-election as secretary-treasurer, also would be a board member.

Mitchell Praises Labor Clean-up Job

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell declared that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and the Executive Council deserve the high praise of "every American and especially of every trade union member for their resolute action" in ordering the Teamsters and Bakery Workers to eliminate their corrupt influences.

"This and other recent actions make it perfectly clear that the AFL-CIO is determined to rid itself of those men who have abused their office and dishonored their unions," Mitchell added.

"I am confident that with the continued leadership of the AFL-CIO and the efforts of the rank and file union members, supported by men of good will everywhere, the American labor movement will fulfill the high trust which its millions of members have reposed in it," the labor secretary concluded.

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Probers Charge Hoffa 'Juggled' Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

Testimony before the committee linked Hoffa with underworld and gambling persons and with union officials whose interest in "labor" allegedly was in lining their pockets.

Front for Gang

Local 299, Hoffa's home local, lent $40,000 to one John Bitonti, a longtime gambler, for business purposes. Bitonti later complained that he was being charged "excessive interest" on the loan and got an acknowledgement that he had paid back the principal only after energetic efforts.

William Buffalino, self-described as "an attorney" but also once head of a juke box corporation and now president of Teamsters local 985, the "juke box local," was bluntly charged by committee chief counsel Robert F. Kennedy with being a "front man for one of the most notorious criminal gangs in the country."

Buffalino testified that at the age of 26, just after he came out of the army, he became president of the juke box corporation in ways he could not precisely describe.

Kennedy remarked that Buffalino's financial backers had a record of more than "60 arrests" on charges involving murder, kidnapping, armed robbery, extortion and possession of stolen property. "They put you in the business, didn't they?" he asked. "That's how you got into the business."

Defended Criminals

Hoffa was strongly indicted by the committee for spending large sums of union money to defend union officials accused of extortion and other crimes.

These sums included: $54,000 to defend Gerald Connelly, Minneapolis, now serving a prison sentence; $5,000 to defend a St. Louis Teamsters official convicted of income tax evasion; $115,000 in legal expenses and "salaries for no work" for four officials of Pontiac Local 614, convicted of extortion.

Hoffa was also accused of spending Teamsters' money to "hide" his brother, William, while the latter evaded police on a charge of armed robbery. Later, the committee alleged, an additional $7,000 in union money was spent to "find the runaway wife" of William, who was missing and whom William wanted back.

Owen (Bert) Brennan, president of Teamsters Local 337, Detroit, and one of Hoffa's closest associates, invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer any material questions beyond his name and address when called before the committee.

The committee introduced bank memoranda and other documents to prove that Hoffa and Brennan had an option to buy "at the original purchase price" 45 percent of a speculative Florida real estate promotion run by one Henry Lower, a Teamster official.

Hoffa was "slated," according to one of the interoffice bank memos, to be "elected president of the Teamsters" in 1962. Some $500,000 in funds of Hoffa's Local 299 were deposited in an Orlando, Fla., bank, and $1 million in welfare funds was promised.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II | Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. | Saturday, October 12, 1957 | No. 41

Fight on Corruption Tops AFL-CIO Convention Call

PROBLEMS OF THE WORLD are many and the United Nations is the place to solve most of them, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Irene Dunne, movie star, agree. Meany is a U.S. delegate to the current session of the UN General Assembly, Miss Dunne an alternate delegate.

UN Booby-Trap:

Meany Challenges Reds' Exchange Plan

By Arnold Beichman

United Nations, N. Y.—George Meany challenged the Soviet Union and its satellites to adopt a series of proposals which would ensure genuinely free cultural exchanges between governments and people.

Meany's UN address in the Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee where he represents the U.S., ripped the mask off the Soviet sweetness-and-light resolution sponsored by Czechoslovakia. It was a resolution which was full of booby-traps until the U.S. and other democracies did a little probing.

The Czech resolution invites "all states" to get into the cultural exchange business. "All states" would mean Communist China, a declared aggressor by the UN. Meany offered an amendment to the resolution to make it clear that by "all states" was meant only UN members. Communist China is not a member.

Meany's statement made it clear that while democracies welcomed genuine international exchange, there was great doubt that it could work successfully with totalitarian countries.

"Understanding and friendship between governments," said the AFL-CIO leader, "require neighborly association and full and free exchange of information between them. Un-

(Continued on Page 2)

Report Hits Kohler For Unfair Tactics

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has found the Kohler Co. guilty of a series of unfair labor practices in the 3½-year strike at the plumbing fixture firm's plant in Kohler, Wis.

Examiner George A. Downing found after extensive hearings that the practices engaged in by the company, which has a long record of anti-union activities, prolonged the strike waged by Local 833 of the United Auto Workers.

The examiner's findings now go to the full five-member NLRB for final action. The company has 20 days to appeal.

Teamsters Reply:

Hoffa Maps Drive To Stay in AFL-CIO

By Willard Shelton

Miami Beach, Fla.—James R. Hoffa, promoted to top command of the Teamsters by its convention here, closed out the sessions by mapping a hard fight to maintain his power against any and all critics.

Sure of prompt seating as Teamsters' chief executive by retiring Pres. Dave Beck's request for an almost immediate leave of absence, Hoffa made a closing convention motion that the union do everything it "honorably" could to maintain affiliation with the AFL-CIO.

He warned that if what he described as "a few ambitious men" succeed in "forcing" the Teamsters out of the AFL-CIO and "attempt to raid," the union would "defend ourselves with every ounce of strength." But he repeatedly said he would not "fire the first shot" or voluntarily "leave" the AFL-CIO.

Vetoes Beck Plan

He vetoed as "ridiculous" a proposal by Beck to set aside a special $10 million "defense fund" in anticipation of a "struggle." He said he would appear before the AFL-CIO Executive Council Oct. 24 to answer its finding that the union is "dominated, controlled or substantially influenced by corrupt influences."

The council will meet in Washington instead of New York as originally scheduled. Also on the list for hearings are reports from the Bakery Workers and United Textile Workers.

The AFL-CIO council severely criticized Hoffa himself and directed the union to report by Oct. 24 what it had done to "correct abuses" charged by the Ethical Practices Committee and "remove and bar" from office "those responsible for these abuses."

Ahead of Hoffa, in addition to his appearance before the Executive Council, are these items:

- **He faces federal trial on wiretapping charges and is also scheduled for arraignment on a latter indictment charging perjury before the grand jury that indicted him for the alleged wiretaps.**
- **Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) of the special Senate committee has said Hoffa will be recalled to answer questions involving alleged misuse of union funds for private profit and "collusion" with employers.**

The wiretap trial and perjury arraignment were scheduled in New York for Oct. 15 but Hoffa's attorneys said they would seek postponement on the claim that the atmosphere is "prejudiced."

They successfully protected Hoffa from appearing before the McClellan committee just before the

(Continued on Page 12)

Probe Hits Teamsters On Election

The McClellan special Senate committee, charging possible fraud in the Teamsters Union convention, subpenaed the records of the Credentials Committee—and then after getting "a box" of documents said "preliminary examination revealed a shocking situation."

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) said that much material was "missing" and much "inadequate," but that available records indicated that former Pres. Dave Beck had instructed the Credentials Committee in some cases to "disregard" the union's constitution.

He suggested that James R. Hoffa's election arose from such alleged irregularities.

McClellan, who earlier had punctuated the convention with telegrams challenging the "legality" of delegate selection, also spoke of possible new legislation arising from the actions he deemed improper and irregular.

A confused situation regarding Credentials Committee documents arose when the Senate committee was informed that material had been "thrown into an incinerator" by a Miami Beach hotel maid who

(Continued on Page 12)

Key Session Assembles On Dec. 5

The paramount issue of keeping the American trade union movement free from corruption will top the heavy agenda of the second constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO.

The convention will open in Atlantic City, Dec. 5, on the second anniversary of the historic session in New York City when the 20-year breach between the AFL and CIO was healed.

Pinpoints Key Issues

The official convention call issued by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declares:

"Upon the convention decisions rests, in great part, the future of the American labor movement as an integral force for good and morality in our nation."

The convention call pinpoints these other key issues to come before the delegates:

1—The battle to maintain workers' purchasing power against the growing inflationary forces.

2—The threat of hostile legislation, especially the so-called "right-to-work" laws.

3—The continuing threat to world peace and freedom posed by Soviet Russia.

The call's preamble declared "the trade union movement has made steady progress at the collective bargaining table, in the legislative hall, in the political arena and in the communities and states of our nation" since merger.

The greater strength and solidarity of the movement "which are the by-products of merger" account for much of this progress, the preamble continued.

Keeping the labor movement free

(Continued on Page 2)

Delaware Is 30th State to Merge Labor

Wilmington—Delaware became the 30th state to merge its AFL and CIO central bodies as the Delaware State Labor Council was formed at a unity convention of both groups. More than 260 delegates representing the 32,000 membership in the council's affiliates attended the merger meeting.

Clement J. Lemon, for four years president of the state federation of labor, was elected to head the new group.

James J. LaPenta, Jr., president of the state industrial union council, is the vice president. The group's secretary-treasurer is Charles X. Ryan.

The charter was presented by George D. Riley, AFL-CIO legislative representative.

Speakers included Sen. J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D-Del.), Rep. Harry G. Haskell, Jr. (R-Del.), a representative of the governor's office, state officials and Hugh J. Mullin of the Committee on Political Education field staff.

Fight on Corruption Tops Convention Call

(Continued from Page 1)

from corrupt elements seeking to infiltrate it was characterized as a continuing task "of paramount importance" to the delegates.

Decisions for Convention

During the past year, the preamble noted, "several instances of corruption have been charged, heard by the Ethical Practices Committee, and dealt with by the Executive Council."

"These determinations by the Executive Council to rid the labor movement of all corrupt influences, and the entire matter of labor's ethical standards will be before the Second Constitutional Convention," the call said. "Upon the convention decision rests, in great part, the future of the American labor movement as an integral force for good and morality in our nation."

Representation at the convention will be apportioned on the following basis:

National and international unions, one delegate for less than 4,000 members; two delegates for 4,000 or more; three delegates for 8,000 or more; four delegates for 12,000 or more; five delegates for 25,000 or more; six delegates for 50,000 or more; seven delegates for 75,000 or more; eight delegates for 125,000 or more; nine delegates for 175,000 or more, plus one additional delegate for each 75,000 members over 175,000.

Delegates Must Be Elected

Each directly affiliated local union, each national trade and industrial department, each state labor council and each local council is entitled to one delegate. With the approval of the president, directly affiliated local unions may combine with other such unions within a reasonable distance to elect a single delegate to represent these unions.

A charter must have been obtained at least one month prior to the convention in order to entitle an organization to representation. No person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is selected to represent.

Delegates must be elected or otherwise designated by an affiliate at least 30 days prior to the convention, except in cases where the convention of the affiliate meets within this 30-day period.

Delegates will not be seated unless the tax and assessments of their organization have been paid in full to Oct. 4.

Credentials have been forwarded to affiliates in duplicate. The original credential is retained by the delegate and should be presented at the secretary-treasurer's office at the Ambassador Hotel in Atlantic City, the convention headquarters. The duplicate credential should be mailed to Sec.-Treas. Schnitzler's office in Washington at the earliest possible moment.

It was stressed in the call that "the importance of our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates" to the sessions.

The AFL-CIO constitution required that all resolutions, petitions, memorials and appeals are to be received by the secretary-treasurer in Washington 30 days immediately prior to the opening of the convention.

An exception is made where such matters have been acted upon and approved at a regular convention of a national or international union, council or department held during the 30-day period, in which event such proposals shall be received up to the opening day of the convention.

Items submitted after the time limit or during the convention will be referred to the Executive Council for referral to the convention. Consideration is dependent upon unanimous consent of the convention.

Three copies of each resolution or proposal should be furnished.

Further information regarding the convention or arrangements for the convenience of delegates will be communicated, if necessary, either directly from headquarters or through the AFL-CIO News.

NEW COSTUMES, NEW SCALE are the reasons for the bright smiles on Nicki Moran (left) and Margie Hurwitz, waitresses at Washington's Sheraton Park Hotel. Changeover to the striking modified can-can costumes almost coincided with the new contract won by capital locals of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes with 24 major hotels. Increases of 5 percent and more each year for three years, reduction in the workweek and other benefits are provided in the new pact.

Meany Offers Soviet Free Exchange Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

derstanding and friendship between the various peoples can never be effectively advanced unless they enjoy the right of free exchange of ideas and information within their own respective countries.

Meany cited the position of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions on international visits stating that "this great world body of free labor, with affiliates in scores of countries in every part of the world, rejects, as a matter of principle, the idea of free labor sending delegations to any country which prohibits free trade unions, outlaws free trade union activities and penalizes workers for advocating free trade unionism."

Lists Proposals

"The ICFTU refuses to exchange delegations," he informed the UN Committee, "with any country which denies its people the right of freedom of association and its workers the right of genuine collective bargaining and the right to strike."

Meany offered a series of proposals for genuine international cultural cooperation:

1—Elimination of all internal censorship of press and publications; in other words, full freedom of the press in Iron Curtain countries.

2—Elimination of censorship of outgoing press dispatches. All stories datelined Moscow or any other Iron Curtain capital are subject to government censorship.

3—Information centers should be opened on a reciprocal basis in the various UN member states with no limitations on their use.

4—Elimination of barriers to free publication and circulation of official periodicals and unofficial publications with public sales permitted.

5—Exchange of uncensored broadcasts on world developments.

6—Discontinuance of all jamming of radio broadcasts which, of course, means Communist governments since they are the only ones who seek to make listening to foreign broadcasts technically impossible.

Meany cited, as an example of genuine international cooperation, American government policy whereby tens of thousands of foreign students, professors, teachers and researchers, physicians had been afforded opportunities to teach or study in the United States.

Last year alone, he pointed out, there were more than 40,000 foreign students in this country while almost 10,000 American students studied abroad.

P. O. Clerks Blast Ike On Pay Vetoes

The Post Office Clerks, one of the largest unions of federal workers, has accused the Eisenhower Administration of having a double standard of values—"one for its employes and one for its big business friends."

In an article in the October issue of its official journal, *Union Postal Clerk*, NFPOC Legislative Dir. E. C. Hallbeck said that the President's "alleged reasons" and "excuses" for vetoing the pay raise legislation passed by Congress were written "to support a previously conceived position, entirely without regard either to facts or justice."

"It is equally apparent in this, his third veto of a postal pay bill, that Pres. Eisenhower has no sympathy for postal and/or federal employes and their families, or for their legitimate aspirations to a recent standard of living," the article declared.

The President's argument that a pay increase for federal workers would contribute unnecessarily to inflationary pressures, Hallbeck said, "overlooks the fact that immediately after the President's plea to hold prices and wages steady, the cost of steel rose $6 per ton."

The article said that the pay raise was warranted because:

1. Postal workers have greatly increased their productivity, and are now handling 11 percent more mail since Eisenhower took office with only a 3 percent increase in average employment.

2. Wage increases in private industry for equal skills have been far greater, having gone up 188 to 275 percent since 1939, while postal pay has gone up only 103 percent in the same period.

3. One lone salary increase for postal workers since 1951 does not conform either to the pattern of private industry or to the treatment of those federal employes whose wages are geared to union scales in their fields.

Phil Pearl Resigns To Open PR Office

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has accepted "with extreme regret" the resignation of Philip Pearl, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations.

Pearl resigned to open his own public relations agency.

In accepting Pearl's resignation, Meany said:

"It is with extreme regret that I have accepted Phil Pearl's resignation. His association with the AFL and later with the AFL-CIO has been long and valuable. Personally and on behalf of the AFL-CIO, I extend to him warm best wishes on his new undertaking."

Pearl became director of public relations for the AFL in 1937, after a long newspaper career which included covering the White House for the old Universal Service.

Meany's UN Talk Commended by JLC

New York—The Jewish Labor Committee has commended AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for his UN statements on America's role in combatting racial discrimination.

"At this important juncture in the history of the world," the JLC wired Meany, "your statement gave clarity on an issue which has confused our friends and given ammunition to our enemies."

The telegram was signed by JLC National Chairman Adolph Held; Nathan Chanin, chairman of the group's administrative committee, and Charles S. Zimmerman, chairman of the JLC anti-discrimination department.

Text of Convention Call Preamble

"Exactly two years ago, on Dec. 5, 1955, the 20-year split in the ranks of American labor was healed through the historic merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. During that period, the trade union movement has made steady progress at the collective bargaining table, in the legislative halls, in the political arena and in the communities and states of our nation.

"Much of this progress can be traced to the greater strength and solidarity which are the by-products of merger. As we all knew, however, merger was not an automatic solution to the problems of America's organized workers. Merger merely created a better trade union instrumentality through which we can work to meet these problems and others that will arise in the future.

"Of paramount importance to the convention is the continuing task of keeping our movement free from corrupt elements seeking to infiltrate it. During the past year, several instances of corruption have been charged, heard by the Ethical Practices Committee, and dealt with by the Executive Council.

"These determinations by the Executive Council to rid the labor movement of all corrupt influences, and the entire matter of labor's ethical standards will be before the Second Constitutional Convention. Upon the convention decisions rests, in great part, the future of the American labor movement as an integral force for good and morality in our nation.

"We will be meeting at a tense and trying time for our nation, beset by the world's greatest threat to peace, freedom and individual dignity—Soviet Russia.

"The Kremlin's brutalities and inhumanity, dramatically demonstrated in the cruel and indecent crushing of the Freedom Fighters of Hungary, and its aggressive determination to fan the flames of war in the Middle East and the Arab world are well known to every trade unionist.

"On the domestic front, American labor faces other problems. Inflationary forces in our economy are depriving workers of their purchasing power. The growth of automation poses new problems which must be met if all America is to benefit from this new knowledge.

"In the congressional and legislative sessions ahead, labor faces the threat of hostile legislation. In a number of states, proponents of the vicious so-called "right-to-work" laws plan new assaults on labor and at the national level similar repressive legislation can be expected.

"A united labor movement, alert to the dangers and determined that labor's hard-won gains be not liquidated, can beat these attacks. At the same time, labor must continue to push forward for the achievement of necessary and long-overdue social welfare legislation on every front from aid to our schools to improvements in minimum wage coverage.

"During the coming months, many of our affiliated unions will be at the collective bargaining tables seeking just improvements in their contracts to protect workers and to strengthen the economy of the nation.

"In these efforts and in the legislative battles designed to buttress our economy and improve existing social welfare statutes of our nation, the united labor movement, dedicated to building our nation even stronger, can and will make a significant contribution.

"These and other important matters, which will be on the convention agenda, will make the Second Constitutional Convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations a session of transcendent importance to the millions of workers in the family of the AFL-CIO. Thus it is expected that every organization entitled to representation will send its full quota of delegates to the Atlantic City convention Dec. 5, 1957."

Mitchell Says:

States Lag on Laws To Help Workers

Boise, Ida.—Disappointment at the failure of the states to move fast enough and far enough in legislation benefitting workers was voiced by Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell at the convention of the Intl. Government Labor Officials here.

In a speech read for him by Assistant Sec. Newell Brown, he particularly cited unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, minimum wages, migratory labor and safety as areas in which not enough progress has been made.

"State labor departments are dynamic nuclei for all kinds of needed and progressive activity," he said. "In too many cases, however, the departments suffer from either lack of sufficient interest or lack of facilities."

On workmen's compensation, Mitchell pointed out that "an injured worker rarely is able to collect a benefit equal to the hoped-for two-thirds of his average weekly wage," although benefits have been increased in 30 jurisdictions in 1957.

There "are still only three states and one territory in which a worker can get a weekly benefit of $50 under unemployment compensation," he explained, although 22 jurisdictions have increased their payments this year.

Only one state established minimum wages this year, he went on, while bills in 13 other legislatures failed of passage. Mitchell took hope from the possibility that "the interest and support that created legislation will achieve success in coming years."

Another disappointment he expressed was due to "the lack of support by state labor departments of our legislation to provide grants-in-aid to states for improvement of safety programs."

"I welcome any suggestions for a better course," he said, "and I promise support for any improvements made in our approach."

He said he "cannot urge too strongly" that more states establish migratory labor coordinating committees along the lines of the President's committees. Only 16 states now have such bodies, he admitted.

Ohio Bell Strike Ends in Pay Boost

A three-week strike of 18,600 Communications Workers against Ohio Bell Telephone Co. ended with agreement on wage increases and other contract demands but employes returned to work under the old, unexpired contract because of last-minute company insistence on an unacceptable point.

The firm demanded a provision that would take away all service credit on vacations, sickness benefits and pensions from those on strike.

CWA Dir. Martin Hughes said he had "never seen such insincerity and dishonest trickery on the part of the company in all the years I have sat at the bargaining table." T. W. Robinson, a federal conciliator, told the firm that he had never seen any other employer insist on such a demand.

With the return-to-work order the union authorized the company to put the pay boosts and other contract improvements into effect but this had not been done more than a week later.

The new contract, for 15 months duration, raises basic wages from $2.50 to $5 weekly, upgrades a number of jobs in amounts up to $5 a week and contains other improvements.

UPWA Sets Sights On 30-Hour Week

Chicago — The 30-hour workweek will be a major target of the Packinghouse Workers in contract negotiations two years hence.

Approximately 400 delegates attending the five-day contract policy conference also voted to press for a severance pay fund based on pounds of meat produced.

"The 30-hour week is not a dream," a policy declaration emphasized, "it is a real and present necessity."

The same declaration instructed the union's leaders to "raise this question actively in the councils of the AFL-CIO and to seek to arouse the entire labor movement to a concerted drive on this issue."

One means of realizing the goals, it was stated, would be through an amendment to the Wage-Hour Act.

UPWA leaders said the 40-hour workweek "is economically obsolete."

The impact of automation on the industry and the accelerating pace of mechanization came in for serious consideration by delegates. Another policy declaration set a bargaining goal of a royalty fund based on meat poundage to ease the plight of workers affected by plant shutdowns.

Contracts with the major meat producers of the nation expire Sept. 1, 1959.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) told the conference the AFL-CIO was to be commended for its "clear and forthright" decisions on issues involving corruption in the labor movement.

Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., president of the Southern Christian Leaders Conference, told delegates his group would intensify education work and stress the importance of voter registration for Negroes in order that they may take a more active political role in the South.

N. J. Restaurant Workers Aided by Wage Floor Order

Trenton, N. J.—The efforts of the Meyner Administration to improve New Jersey's minimum wage law for hotel and restaurant workers have met with partial success after a long court battle.

The result, according to State Labor Commissioner Carl Holderman, is that some 30,000 restaurant workers are now entitled to back pay, since Feb. 19, 1956, for amounts up to 25 cents or more an hour. In some cases, this will run as high as $700 or $800, he estimated.

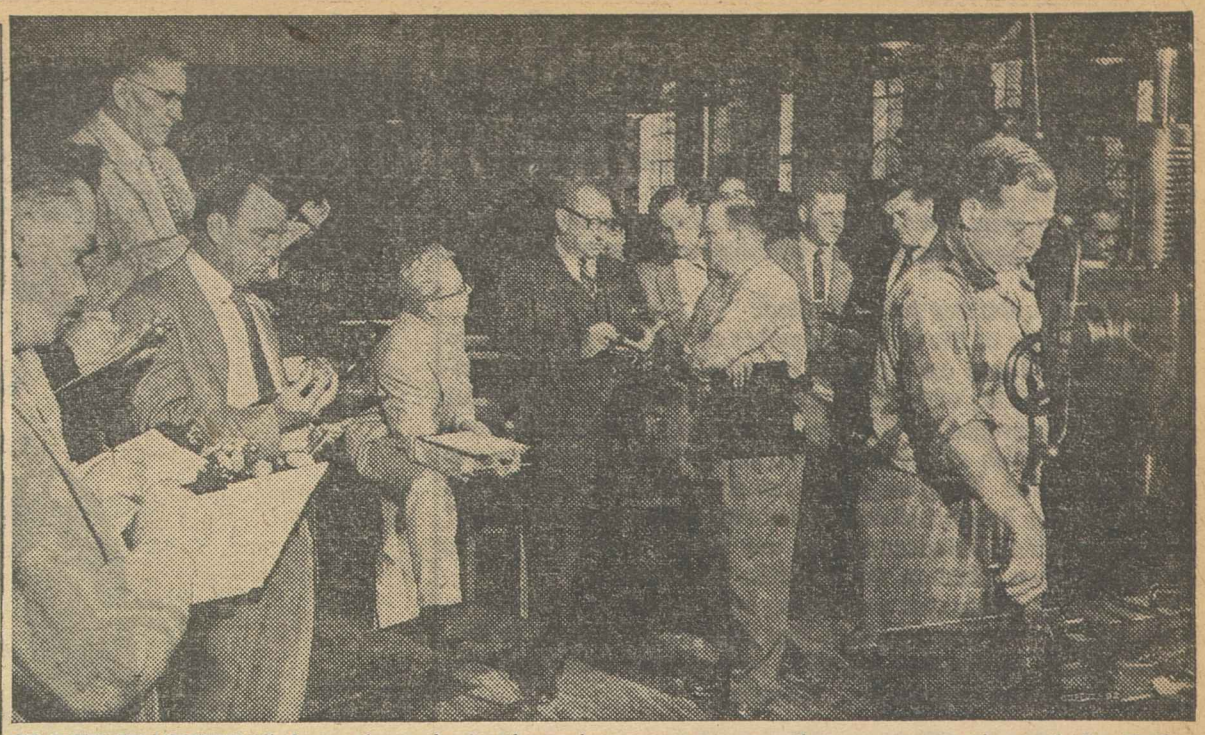
Hotel workers, excluded from the present minimum wage, lost out, however, in the court tests of the wage orders which Holderman signed on Aug. 22, 1955.

New Jersey's minimum wage law affords protection for women and minors only. At the time Gov. Robert Meyner (D.) took office, the minimums set for restaurant workers ranged from 26.5 to 53 cents an hour, varying according to provisions for meals and tips. Five sessions of the Republican-controlled State Legislature had failed to act on proposals for improvement.

Holderman, as one of his first actions as labor commissioner, set up a committee to hold hearings on the minimum wage situation in the state and in his 1955 wage orders boosted the minimums for restaurant workers to a range between 53 cents and $1 an hour. He also ordered that they be paid time and a half for overtime and reduced the hours of work from 48 to 40.

Employers' suits contesting the orders, however, have tied up enforcement until the recent rulings.

"We are now enforcing the orders," Holderman said. "At present we are sending out literature informing all restaurant workers involved of their rights under their new orders, including retroactivity for any pay which may be due them at the higher rate."



CLOCK WATCHING from the union's viewpoint was encouraged as representatives of the Boiler Makers and Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers rated a drill press job as part of their training during the institute conducted by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research in cooperation with the unions at the University of Wisconsin. Stop watches, clipboards were part of the group's equipment.

THEORETICAL SIDE of time study and job evaluation methods is explained to trade unionists by Bert Gottlieb, industrial engineer with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. The 24 attendants at the first time study institute divided their time between classrooms and industrial shops made available by the University of Wisconsin's school for workers in Madison.

Boiler Makers, Electrical Workers Combine in Time Study Institute

Madison, Wis.—The first time study institute held under the auspices of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and two affiliated international unions brought 24 officials to the University of Wisconsin's School for Workers. Business managers, district and international representatives and local union presidents from the Boiler Makers and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers made up the study group during the week-long sessions.

Bert Gottlieb, industrial engineer with the AFL-CIO, was in charge of the program. Cooperating with him were Richard Beman, IBEW research assistant, William Kuhl and Richard Humphreys of the school staff.

The three-part program gave the group a basic understanding of time study methods used in job evaluation and setting production standards. The shortcomings of the systems were explained.

Practical experience was gained by going to some of the university's shops in the engineering school where a drill press operation was timed by the group. Then the job was changed slightly from the accepted production standard and a grievance was written up by the unionists. The group then discussed the handling of time study grievance. A mock arbitration session was a feature of this phase.

There were also daily periods for studying the areas of contractual protection necessary where time study methods are in use. Actual cases were handled during these periods.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, in a letter welcoming the group, said the institute was one of the results of a recommendation from the Research Committee, which he heads, that an industrial engineer be added to the staff.

Council Endorses Legal Aid Aims

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has endorsed the aims of the National Legal Aid Association and has donated $1,000 "to further its very laudable and altruistic work of ensuring to the indigent, opportunity for justice before the law."

In a letter to Orison S. Marsden, Chicago, president of the association, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the body "serves an important humanitarian and social need and should have the wholehearted support of every citizen who believes in the dignity of man and his consequent natural right of opportunity for justice under the law."

'Beep-Beep, Beep-Beep'

THE LAUNCHING OF "sputnik" opens a breathtaking new era in the history of civilization. Mankind can well be proud that the first steps toward the conquering of space have been taken. Yet, we as Americans can only regret that America did not succeed in launching the first space missile.

Presumably, a great national debate and discussion may help to enlighten us average citizens on why we have so far come out second in the space race.

A number of questions come to mind:

Has the inability of the various branches of the armed services to work together delayed our progress on missiles? Has a businessman's administration, with its frequently expressed contempt for "eggheads," discouraged the full development of our scientific know-how? Has the fetish of "economy" seriously delayed our progress in the missile field? Have we become so security-conscious that we have tied our own hands and slowed our own ability to move ahead? Has the continuing deterioration of our school system begun to have a deleterious effect on the scientific laboratories?

These are questions that are coming into the minds of millions of Americans. We can only hope that through full debate, in the months ahead, we can find definitive answers and move quickly to correct apparent weaknesses. We must.

Helping The Handicapped

ORGANIZED LABOR is proud to play its big role in the 13th annual "National Employ The Physically Handicapped Week."

As AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany noted, the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, which coordinates the activities of government and private organizations, has performed "excellent services."

But so very much remains to be done that one week a year for special activity on this great problem is 51 weeks short of what we should be doing.

Full employment of the physically handicapped is a morale-builder of huge proportions for those who have been afflicted by crippling injury or illness.

But it is more than a matter of individual help; it is a matter of the nation, as a whole, using the talents and services of all its citizens.

Welcome, Trainmen

THE AFL-CIO WELCOMES a fine new affiliate, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The BRT is one of our nation's outstanding unions. It has made significant contributions to the welfare of railroaders in the United States and Canada.

In dropping its historic unaffiliated status, and in pledging its support of the principles of the AFL-CIO constitution, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen takes its rightful place in the family of the AFL-CIO.

We know that every union member will welcome this new affiliate, and that in the AFL-CIO the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen will find itself thoroughly "at home."

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II **October 12, 1957** **No. 41**

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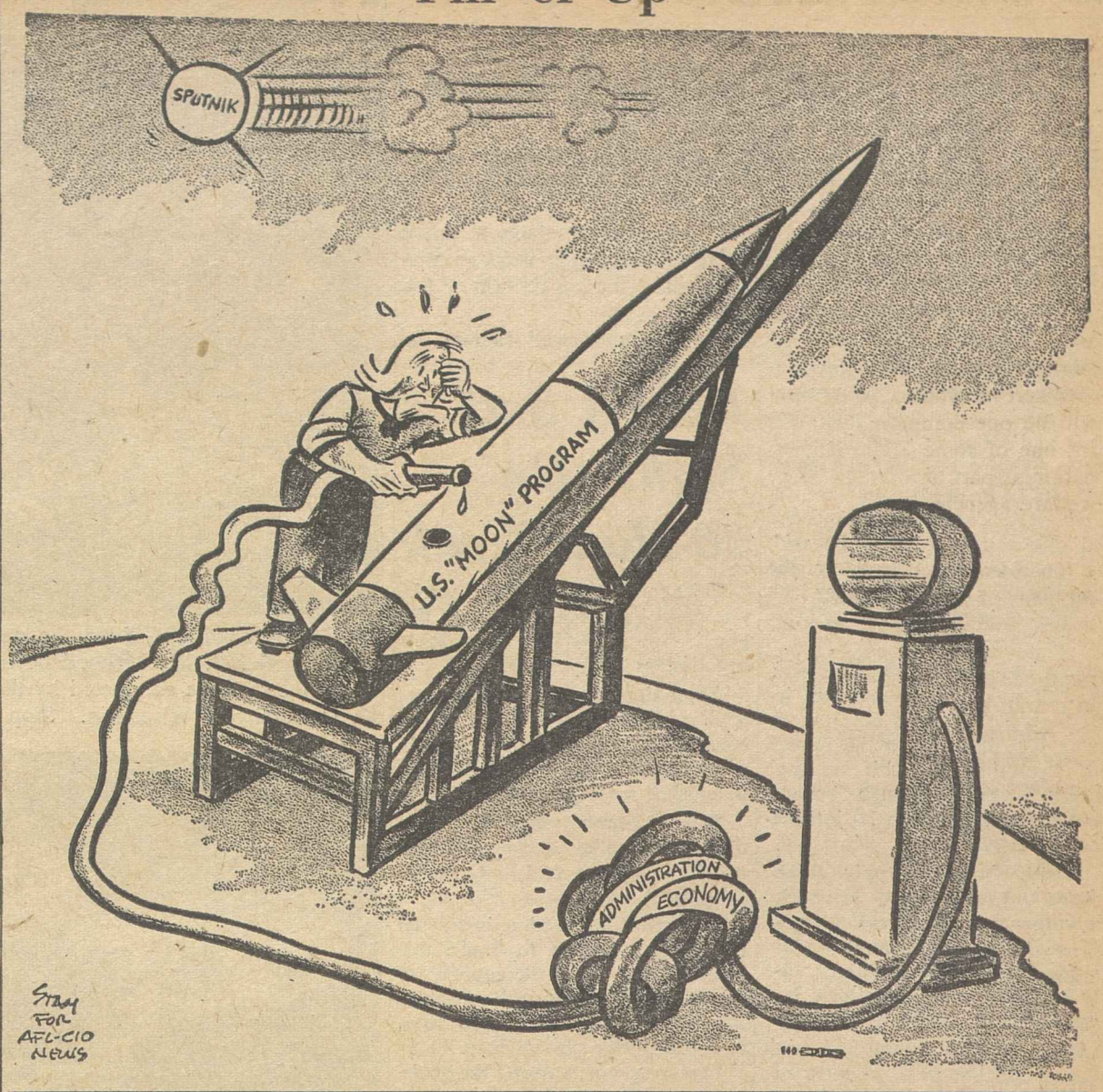
Fill 'er Up



Excerpts From Meany's Talk to UN Regarding Racial Discrimination

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, an American delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, made a comprehensive statement on the report on social progress from the UN's Economic and Social Council. Excerpts from his statement follow:

The United States is firmly committed to supporting international action under the United Nations to improve social conditions of people wherever possible. We learned by the bitter experience of World War II that the well-being of our own citizens is linked closely with the well-being of people everywhere.

After World War I, our trade unions helped the German workers overcome the ravages of inflation and to save their organizations. Before World War II, U.S. labor set the pace in helping the victims of the Nazi totalitarian dictatorship. During World War II, we did our best to help the needy and to reestablish the free trade unions among the vanquished and victorious people alike.

As you know, it was the trade unions of our country which first placed the problem of slave labor before the United Nations. We have initiated and supported policies for advancing and assisting social progress and human well-being among all people, regardless of race, color, or creed.

The trade union movement in the United States exists to promote the welfare of its members. We seek this objective through collective bargaining to insure for our members a fair share of the wealth produced by our economy. It is then up to each member to use the money and leisure he has earned as he sees fit. This is in keeping with the American tradition of each individual making his own choice to the maximum extent possible.

Social progress among countries is necessarily relative, differing because of historical, economic, institutional and other factors. Each nation must choose its own path of progress, a path adapted to its own tradition and circumstances. We in the United States have found free institutions to be a powerful force for cultural, social and economic progress.

We still have a number of basic and critical social problems to solve in the United States. Among these is the problem of uprooting and eliminating every vestige of racial discrimination.

Discrimination, intolerance, and bigoted social customs exist everywhere in some degree. They are the weight of past centuries which, to some extent, all peoples carry. The important issue is: does there exist a determination to recognize them openly, to face up to them and to make effective progress in combatting them.

In our trade unions, we have been fighting and shall continue to fight vigorously against race discrimination and other forms of social corrosion and moral corruption. And we have been getting results in eliminating such evil elements and anti-social practices. Let me assure you, we do not hide but fight these evils.

No statement on this problem would be adequate without reference to the present controversy over school integration in certain of our Southern states. This controversy shows there is still much to be done.

Nevertheless, to put the problem into perspective I would like to point out that 31 of our 48 states now have completely integrated school systems. In 10 other states integration is progressing and in most cases without difficulties. This progress has come about largely through the influence of millions of Americans acting either individually or through voluntary associations, such as their labor unions, church and other religious groups, universities, colleges and a host of others.

Even more important, is the fact that the people of the United States have an open and active national policy against race discrimination—regardless of the cover or label under which it may be hidden. That is the meaning of the Supreme Court decision on school segregation. That is the meaning of the federal government's action in Little Rock, Ark., protecting the rights of the individual under the decisions of the court.

You will find that in their essentials these views and ideals are shared by all the people of the United States:

1. There is an urgent need for continuing social and humanitarian progress.

2. Social and human progress must be understood in the widest possible practical terms—that is, in measures that better the everyday conditions of life and labor and raise the cultural level of the people.

3. Human and social progress can be effectively advanced through international cooperation.

4. The United Nations through the Economic and Social Council and its supporting commissions, and in conjunction with the specialized agencies, is advancing social progress.

5. The people and government of the United States are dedicated to the support, encouragement and further improvement of these United Nations activities.

6. Action by individuals and free, voluntary private organizations are of vital importance for social progress.

Finally, that the rate of social progress in the United States justifies our faith in and our dedication to free institutions.

Federated Fund-Raising Simplifies Giving

Labor Played Top Role In Streamlining Drives

Any day, now, you're going to be approached for a contribution.

It may be someone from your union's Community Services Committee who asks for a pledge in the shop or office where you work. Or it may be a neighbor who solicits funds at your home.

The cause may be identified as the Community Chest—or the United Fund—or the Red Feather Campaign—or some similar name.

Wherever you're asked, and whatever the cause is called, there will be one common denominator: Your support will be solicited for one of some 2,100 drives being conducted this fall across the nation as part of a federated effort to finance community health and welfare agencies.

Simplifies Complex Problem

The idea of federated fund-raising has simplified a once-complex problem of raising money to provide various kinds of specialized health, welfare and recreational services within the community.

Time was when each of the scores of local agencies—and the hundreds of national campaigns, as well—went directly to the public in search of funds with which to operate.

Adding further to the burden, each agency maintained a separate staff to raise funds. This meant that an alarmingly high percentage of the money being contributed for the important job of rendering service was, instead, being siphoned off into fund-raising activities.

Alarmed by the multiplicity of fund-raising drives, organized labor played a leading role in developing the system of federated giving—the combination of many drives into a single campaign. The purpose: To relieve the public of the repeated demands for money and at the same time to cut down campaign expenses.

As labor was active in the original formation of these federated campaigns, so it was in the forefront of the idea of having voluntary giving put under a payroll deduction plan. This innovation—growing in popularity each year—enables working people to pledge more to the voluntary social agencies through the medium of small but regular deductions from the pay envelope.

Trade Unionists Dug Deeply

Supporting the network of voluntary social agencies through "united giving" calls for the generosity of many neighbors. And members of the AFL-CIO have given a compelling demonstration of their role as "good neighbor" in the community. In 1956, for example, trade unionists dug down in their pockets to the tune of $125 million for federated fund-raising drives—some 38 percent of the total raised cross-country.

Labor's all-out enthusiasm for federated giving was spelled out by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as he endorsed this fall's campaign. "The AFL-CIO," he said, "is firmly committed to a policy of encouraging and supporting the raising of funds in a united way. These once-a-year, community-wide campaigns enable all groups in the community to support and plan local and national services in an economical and democratic way."

But labor's role—both for unions and individual members—doesn't end with fund-raising. It begins there. Its goal, Meany said, is the strengthening of the partnership that now exists between the trade union movement and social agencies.

Working to maintain and extend this labor-social agency partnership are more than 125 full-time labor representatives on the staffs of health and welfare agencies. Backing them up are some 75,000 trade unionists voluntarily serving as members of boards and committees of these agencies.

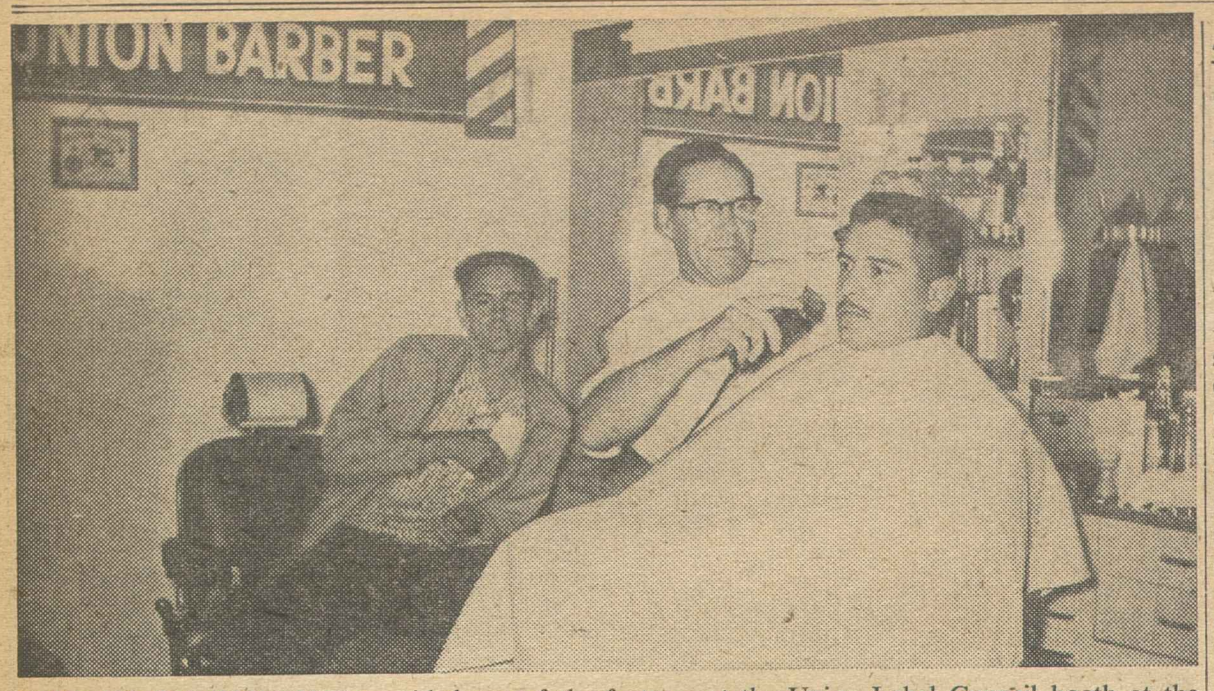
Giving further emphasis to this Community Services program are another 40,000 men and women from labor who have taken special courses so that they are trained to counsel other trade unionists on such subjects as health services, public assistance, child and family services, recreational facilities, and similar welfare services.

It is the sum total of some 25,000 community agencies—and the important program of labor's close partnership with them in citizenship action—which you will be supporting when you give that pledge at the office or shop, or when you make that contribution at home.

HOME SOLICITATIONS ARE AN IMPORTANT PART of the fund-raising activities conducted by the 2,100 United Funds and Community Chests throughout the United States. Even though the working member of the family gives generously on the job — usually through AFL-CIO-inspired payroll deductions—an added gift from the worker's wife often marks the difference between success or failure of the local drive.

The "United Way"

AFL-CIO News MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION



FREE UNION HAIRCUTS provided one of the features at the Union Label Council booth at the Santa Clara County Fair, San Jose, Calif. Here is Vice Pres. Frank Chirico of Barbers Local 252 giving a union trim to the locks of a young Marine, one of thousands of visitors to the booth.

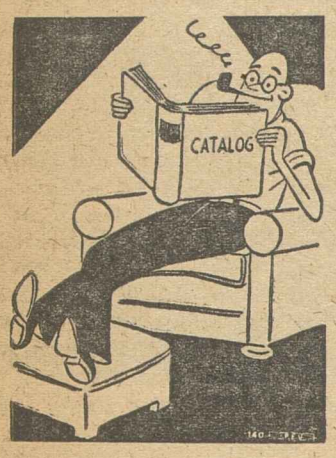
How to Buy:

Public Target of Hair 'Hoaxers'

By Sidney Margolius

PEOPLE have a lot of trouble with hair. Men often feel they don't have enough. Women worry about superfluous growth.

All this concern has made the public a target for television, radio and newspaper ads from hair "consultants" and sellers of tonics and dandruff removers, shampoos and other products.



Bald-headed men are special game. Scalp "specialists" sell them everything from expensive "treatments" to bottled lotions and shampoos for home use.

A whole string of hair-treatment firms, some with offices in a number of cities, recently have been charged by the Federal Trade Commission with exaggerated claims. Among them are Keele Hair and Scalp Specialists; Rogers Hair Experts; Bishop Hair Experts; Merrill Hair and Scalp Consultants; Kelvex Inc.; Collins Hair and Scalp Experts; Winston, Ltd.; and Loesch Hair Experts.

It is true that some preparations may cause a fuzz to grow on a bald scalp. This fuzz is known as "lanugo" or "puppy hair." But it is not hair and never grows to real hair. Also, such fuzz subsequently often drops off and is not replaced, the American Medical Association reports.

Most cases of baldness derive from three factors: heredity, hormonal balance and simply getting older. These types are what are called "male pattern baldness." There is really no known product or treatment that will prevent this common type of baldness, or grow hair.

There are a number of products useful for removing dandruff scales, although some merely contain alcohol which dissolves surface dandruff.

But the relief afforded by lotions and shampoos is only temporary. For example, the FTC has issued a complaint against the big Helene Curtis "Enden Shampoo." These showed a man scratching his head as a voice asked him: . . . "don't you know there's a new proven way to end your dandruff problems once and for all?"

The FTC complains this commercial is misleading because, it says, Enden will not cure dandruff or have any other lasting effect. The condition will return if the regular use of the products is discontinued.

Claims that a hair lotion or "tonic" will "nourish" the hair also should be viewed skeptically, the BBB's warn. The fact is hair gets its nourishment from the blood stream and you can't feed the roots from outside like fertilizing grass.

What is beneficial is the massage you give your scalp when you apply a hair tonic. This may stimulate a flow of blood to the scalp with possible benefit. You can massage without buying a tonic, of course. Many tonics do contain a counter-irritant which further helps stimulate a flow of blood.

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Unionist Turns Jazz Composer To Rock Brandeis Arts Festival

New York (PAI)—It was not long ago that George Russell, a member of Local 1199, Retail Drug Workers Union, affiliated with the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, was filling short orders behind the fountain of a Brooklyn pharmacy.

Today he is creating what leading music critics have hailed as "the most provocative modern jazz compositions in years."

Russell's rise to fame in a field which is rapidly developing mass audiences particularly in the colleges has also brought the name of Local 1199 to thousands of record fans. One of the 12 original compositions in his new RCA Victor LP album —George Russell: The Jazz Workshop—is called "Knights of the Steam Table," dedicated to the "countermen of Local 1199 . . . of which I am a member."

The fast-selling album has received rave notices from the critics and as a result, George Russell and his music are what is referred to in the trade as "a hot item."

In June, Russell was one of the three jazz composers commissioned to perform a new work at the Brandeis Festival of Creative Arts. An historic event in modern jazz, it marked the first time an American university had invited jazz composers to participate in a program of serious music.

An overflow audience of 1,000 heard Russell conduct his own piece, "All About Rosie." Based on a children's game, the New York Times reviewer termed it "exhilarating" while Father Norman J. O'Connor, Roman Catholic chaplain at Boston University and an eminent music critic, called it "the most successful of the material" presented at the festival.

Born and reared in Cincinnati, O., he played drums in the school band and won a music scholarship to Wilberforce University. At the age of 15 he was playing professionally with dance bands under the guidance of Jimmy Mundy, then orchestrating for Benny Goodman's band.

Picking up arranging by himself, he was soon scoring for Earl Hines, Benny Carter and other name bands. It was at this time that he developed his own approach to arranging which he published under the title, "The Lydian Concept of Tonal Organization."

New York music followers first became acquainted with his works when Dizzy Gillespie performed his "Cubana Be—Cubana Bop" at a Carnegie Hall concert in 1947. The composition was described by Leonard Feather, America's foremost jazz critic, as "the first major big band work successfully combining jazz and Afro-Cuban rhythms."

When top jazz vibraphonist Teddy Charles recorded his "Lydian M-1" album for Atlantic Records, quickly followed by the RCA Victor disc of one of his best known works, "The Day John Brown Was Hanged" featuring the Hal McKusick quartet, Russell was on his way up.

George Russell relies heavily on American blues and folk music themes for his compositions. A serious student of Bach and Bartok, he nevertheless believes that "modern jazz, although more complex than traditional jazz, can still convey a strong message when based on folk music."

Interviewed at union headquarters last month by his local union paper, Russell stated his belief that "a composer has a responsibility to communicate with people; to let them know what he is trying to say without lowering his own standards."

"What I try to do in my music is to produce emotion and swing; to carry the listener on a little adventure," he said.

Hollywood Observer:

Film Capital Marks 50th Anniversary

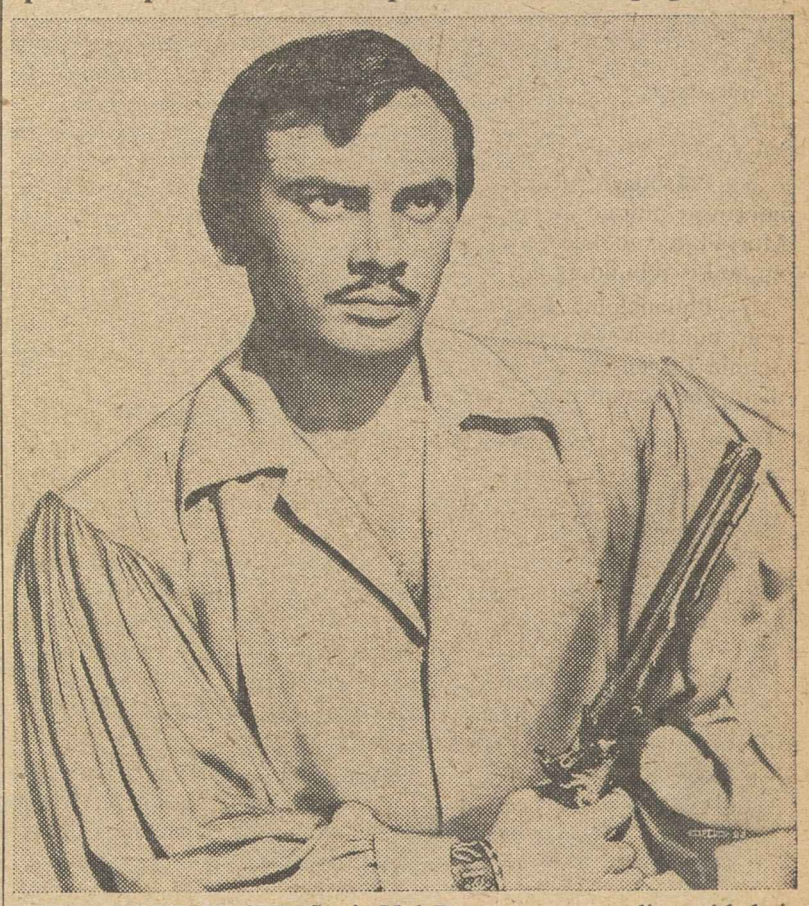
By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—In the beginning! Some 50 years ago a film company from Chicago, of all places, came to Los Angeles to shoot outdoor squences for a movie of "The Count of Monte Cristo" . . . Hobart Bosworth was starred and this was the first theatrical production photographed in Southern California . . . Col. Billy Selig, producer of the picture, was so impressed with California's salubrious weather in the fall of 1907 (it was snowing in the midwest) that shortly thereafter he moved his Polyscope company from Chicago and launched America's most glamorous industry . . . So Hollywood is now celebrating its 50th anniversary with a series of events including a Golden Jubilee tour of some 20 cities by stars, directors, producers and writers . . . But where would Hollywood be today if Selig had liked snow scenes?

★ ★ ★

AND SO TO WORK! Paramount threw a nifty little shindig on the set to mark the start of photography on the multi-million-dollar historical adventure film, "The Buccaneer," Tony Quinn directing . . . and your observer got an actual thimbleful of vintage 1816 muscatel from the cellars of Antoine's in New Orleans. Supposedly this was the wine favored by the pirate, Jean Lafitte, but what made my thimbleful especially tasty was that Claire Bloom poured it . . . She plays a pirate girl who's mighty, mighty pretty . . .

Yul Brynner told me the picture will not depict Lafitte's exploits as a pirate as much as his patriotic action in helping Andrew



HOW ABOUT IT GIRLS—is Yul Brynner as appealing with hair as without?

Jackson (Charleton Heston) win the Battle of New Orleans and save the American cause in the War of 1812. It was of Lafitte that Lord Byron wrote: "He left a corsair's name to other times, Link'd with one virtue and a thousand crimes."

Paramount Boss Man Barney Balaban said his company expects "The Buccaneer" to be a blockbuster. It's being made entirely in Hollywood at a cost of $3 or $4 million or more, and will give jobs to thousands of American workmen including an army of actors and extras. More about this picture in later columns.

★ ★ ★

NOW THEY TELL ME! Harry Belafonte is going to star in "End of the World" at MGM and the picture sets the year for the cataclysmic catastrophe as 1962 . . . It'll be filmed partly on location in New York, so don't say you weren't warned . . . Glenn Ford and Eleanor Powell celebrate their 14th wedding anniversary Oct. 23 . . . Eva Gabor flew in from Paris to finish her work in "Gigi" . . . One of our favorite persons, ever since we attended an AFL convention together in 1946, is Alexis Smith . . . who's just been signed by Universal for a starring role in "For Love Or Money" . . . based on F. Hugh Herbert's play.

★ ★ ★

HANG ON TO YOUR HATS, BOYS! Some punster says it's no wonder Jayne Mansfield's voice comes out so well—just look where it's been . . .

★ ★ ★

ONE FOR THE MONEY! If Rock Hudson's tuned in out there in Hawaii, he'll be interested to know that his Universal picture "Pylon," about which he wrote a guest column for us last summer, has had its title changed to "Tarnished Angel" . . . "Les Girls," MGM's brilliant and merry musical, rhymes with "play girls" and should draw plenty of customers to the boxoffice . . . Natalie Wood and Bob Wagner may tie the knot any day now . . . Jon Lindbergh, 25-year-old son of Charles A., will portray a naval officer in Ivan Tors' "Underwater Warrior" . . . Lily Lodge, daughter of U.S. Ambassador to Spain John Cabot Lodge, is playing a small part in Allied Artists' "Never Love a Stranger."

I'm Often Wrong:

Picking the Pros—But—Don't Bet on It

By Joe Miller

PICKING THE PROS: There is probably no more difficult forecasting job for a sportswriter than trying to pick the winners in the National Football League. For one thing, the much-berated draft system has distributed the player wealth almost evenly between the 12 teams. For another, injuries, breaks and scheduling are a much bigger factor than they are in, say college football or big league baseball.

All of which is a way of backing into this corner's picks for the way the races will end in the NFL this season. To wit:

EASTERN DIVISION

1—New York Giants. The champs have the best defensive team in the NFL, plus the offensive punch of Don Heinrich, Frank Gifford, Alex Webster and Kyle Rote. Main weakness: a lack of running depth. If they don't have any serious injuries, they should repeat.

2—Cleveland Browns. The Brownies still don't have a top-grade quarterback to replace Otto Graham, but they do have tremendous defensive and running power. And if Tommy O'Connell comes through at quarter, they could go all the way.

3—Washington Redskins. Eddie LeBaron has shown real signs of returning to his 1955 quarterbacking form and is getting effective help from Rudy Bukich. The 'Skins have their best rookie crop in years, and spirits are high.

4—Chicago Cardinals. Ollie Matson, Lamar McHan, Dave Mann and other good backs give the Cards plenty of scoring punch. But the way the 'Skins and other clubs have run through in the early going shows a serious defensive weakness.

5—Pittsburgh Steelers. New Coach Buddy Parker has greatly improved morale at the Iron City, and his new quarterback, Earl Morrall, has looked very good. But Parker—who tore the old club up and is rebuilding anew—is a year or so away.

6—Philadelphia Eagles. The Eagles were cellar dwellers last year, but their worst loss was 27-7 to the Los Angeles Rams. With Sonnie Jurgensen, a good rookie quarterback from Duke, to guide them, they could move up.

WESTERN DIVISION

1—Los Angeles Rams. The LA showboats, always a threat, appear to have the balance (defense and ground game) to go along with that gaudy passing attack. If they don't bog down early, they should go all the way.

2—Chicago Bears. The Midway Monsters are loaded with quarterbacks, from Ed Brown to Harvey Knox' unruly boy Ronnie. Add a sensational new runner in Willie Galimore, a tough line, and the Bears stack up as tough over the long season. But the pass defense—pitifully porous in last year's title playoff with the Giants—still is weak.

3—San Francisco 49ers. With John Brodie to give aging Y. A. Tittle a hand, the 49ers now have a more balanced attack. They should repeat last year's third place finish.

4—Detroit Lions. The Lions have the material to go all the way, but the loss of Coach Buddy Parker will hurt. George Wilson, his successor, is still feeling his way.

5—Baltimore Colts. Once a "good stop, no score" team, the situation now is reversed in Baltimore. With Johnny Unitas and Alan Ameche leading the offense, the Colts have punch. Off to a fast start, Coach Wee Eubank still is worried about his defense.

6—Green Bay Packers. If rookies like Ron Kramer and Paul Hornung live up to their early promise, the Packers could vault up near the top. But the line still leaves something to be desired.

Well, that's how it looks in early October. But I wouldn't bet a kopek that they'll end that way. In fact, the NFL is so balanced that the Eagles easily could end up playing the Packers for the title on Dec. 28. It's that kind of a race.

★ ★ ★

SPAHN MUFFED ONE: One of the better behind-the-scenes stories to come out of this World Series is how Warren Spahn almost became the highest-paid baseball player in history.

When Spahn was pitching for the Boston Braves in 1952 he made $40,000 and asked $45,000 for 1953. The Boston management refused to do it, but offered him 10 cents on every admission over 800,000. Since the Braves hadn't drawn much more than that in 1952, Spahn refused the offer.

The Braves went to spring training in 1953 as a Boston team and then moved to Milwaukee. And, as most fans remember, the Braves drew 1,826,397 people in 1953.

Had Spahn agreed to the 10 cents over 800,000, his bonus would have been $102,639.70 in 1953!

Jack Dempsey has slowed his own fast pace since the fatal heart attack of Max Waxman, his long-time business manager, and has put his affairs in charge of a Chicago office known as Jack Dempsey Enterprises. . . . The major-league ball player who hits a golf ball the farthest is the Giants' Hank Sauer who will turn pro when his baseball career ends. . . . Bill Veeck recently paid this quasi-tribute to Rogers Hornsby, the manager he fired: "No man knows as much about baseball and so little about people."

Although Mickey Mantle lost all the triple crown batting honors he won last year, his .365 batting average is still the highest figure for a Yankee since Joe DiMaggio hit .381 19 years ago.

Soup to Nonsense:

'Easy Fit' Giving Dames Fits

By Jane Goodsell

I goggled at a magazine
Devoted to the fashion scene.
The fashion scene was wild and weird,
And creepier than I had feared.

★ ★ ★

I gazed at gowns that looked like slips,
At waistlines down around the hips;
At clothes that fit like BVD's,
And gripped like vises at the knees.

★ ★ ★

I did not like "The Easy Fit"
One single, solitary bit.
A sacque, though spelled with Gallic "q"
Is still a sack, and a sad one, too.

★ ★ ★

I swore I'd sooner eat my hat
Than wear a goofy dress like THAT!
Why on earth should I spend money
Just to make myself look funny?

Clothes are meant to gild the lily,
Not to make the lily silly.
But, even as I swore, I knew
Just exactly what I'd do.

★ ★ ★

Some future day, alas, alack,
I would buy myself a sacque.
Do you wonder how I know?
Why, just because it's always so.

★ ★ ★

Why gradually, by hook or crook,
I learn to like the latest look.
However awful it may be,
It somehow sort of grows on me.

★ ★ ★

When first I looked upon a sheath
I moaned and raged and gnashed my teeth,
And swore that I would eat my hat
Before I'd wear a dress like THAT!

★ ★ ★

But in a month or maybe two,
What did I arise and do?
I went shopping for a dress.
Did I buy a sheath? Well, yes.

★ ★ ★

And though, right now, I firmly swear
That I will never, never wear
A sacque or any other dress so
Shapeless. Will I? Yes, I guess so.

For Your Health's Sake:

Norway Medical Services Good

By Dr. Morris Brand

A COMPULSORY medical and hospital care plan has existed in Norway for many years. All employed persons over 15 years of age regardless of earnings are covered. Dependents are also covered. The benefits include services by general physicians and specialists, maternity care, dental treatment, hospitalization without a time limit, physiotherapy and essential medicine.

Contributions for these benefits are based on earnings and the sickness risks within each income class vary with the fund of which the insured is a member. In general the insured persons pay six-tenths, employers and government each pay two-tenths. There is a slight variation for those voluntarily insured (self-employed).

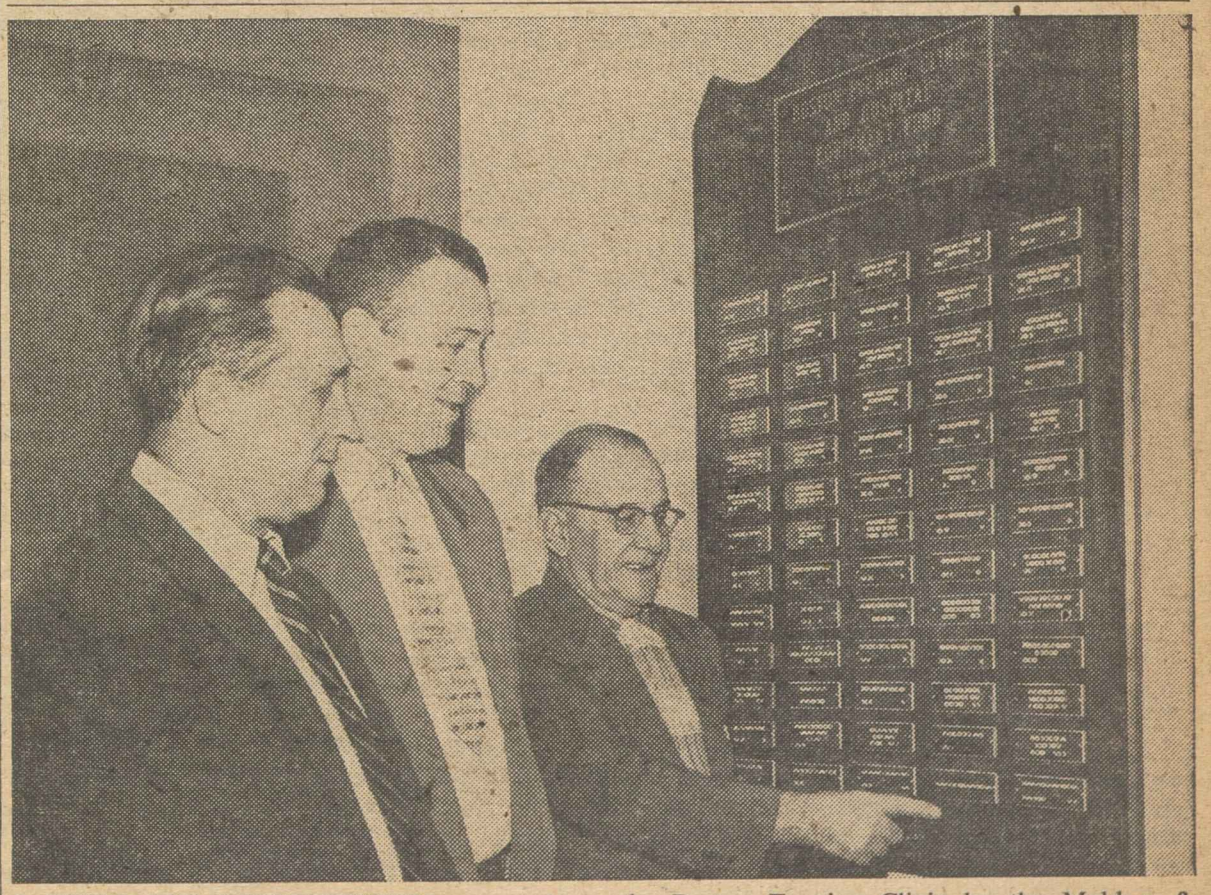
The plan is administered by the governmental Dept. of Social Affairs where the task is assigned to the State Insurance Institution which in turn supervises all the health insurance funds, approves contracts with doctors and is the final appeal body in controversies.

The local insurance funds are of three types: public funds; approved private funds; and approved substitute funds as found in industries. The public insurance funds are governed by boards including three insured persons, one employer and one employe of the municipal government of the city where the fund operates.

Insured persons have a completely free choice of family physicians and specialists for office and home care. The insured pays the physician the difference between his fee and the fund's scheduled repayment fee. The physician collects the scheduled fee from the fund on the basis of a certificate of service signed by the insured. When the insured visits a specialist he pays the full fee if not referred by a general physician, but pays only part of the fee when referred.

The comments made by Per Bratland, one of the editors of the Social Democratic paper in Oslo; the red-haired girl on the ferry boat plying between the beach in the Oslofjord and Oslo; the wife of a high school principal; the male office worker on an Oslo bus; and several other workers were that the medical services were good.

Criticisms of the plan and services were the lack of provision for periodic health examinations (industries do include this in their in-plant services) and the loss of immediate continuity of personal care by the referring physician when the insured is hospitalized (a hospital report is sent to the referring physician when the patient is discharged). This lack of continuity requires the development of a closer relationship between the family physicians and the hospital physicians.



A GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION was made to the Boston Evening Clinic by the Molders & Foundry Workers of Boston and Vicinity. Left to right: Michael Halloran of Somerville, Mass., Charles Anderson of Boston, and George Scanlon of Dorchester, Mass., look at their union's name plate which has been added to the labor plaque in foyer of the clinic.

Farm Labor Housing 'Unfit for Habitation'

Field Survey Reveals Need for Enforcement

The U.S. Section, Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee, has sent to Congress photographic documentation which, it said, "definitely proves the need for even greater enforcement of the terms of the international agreement between the U.S. and Mexico" on contract labor.

The photographs, taken by West Coast photographer Leonard Nadel while accompanying the group's representative in California on a recent field survey of housing, were published in a booklet which the committee is now distributing widely.

In a letter to all members of the House and Senate, Sec. Serafino Romualdi of the U.S. Section pointed out that "all branches of the democratic labor movements of the U.S. and Mexico represented by our Joint Committee differ sharply from the views" against stricter housing regulation which were expressed by the legislatures of Texas and California this year in memorials to Congress.

"In this connection," Romualdi said, "it is important to note that the action of the state legislative bodies was rushed through without, in our judgment, proper consideration in response to considerable pressure from local Farm Bureau and Associated Farmers agents."

The seven published photographs, selected from hundreds in the committee's files, show crowded housing conditions and lack of adequate sanitation. One, entitled "air conditioned housing," shows light coming through open slats of a structure near Stockton used to house the workers.

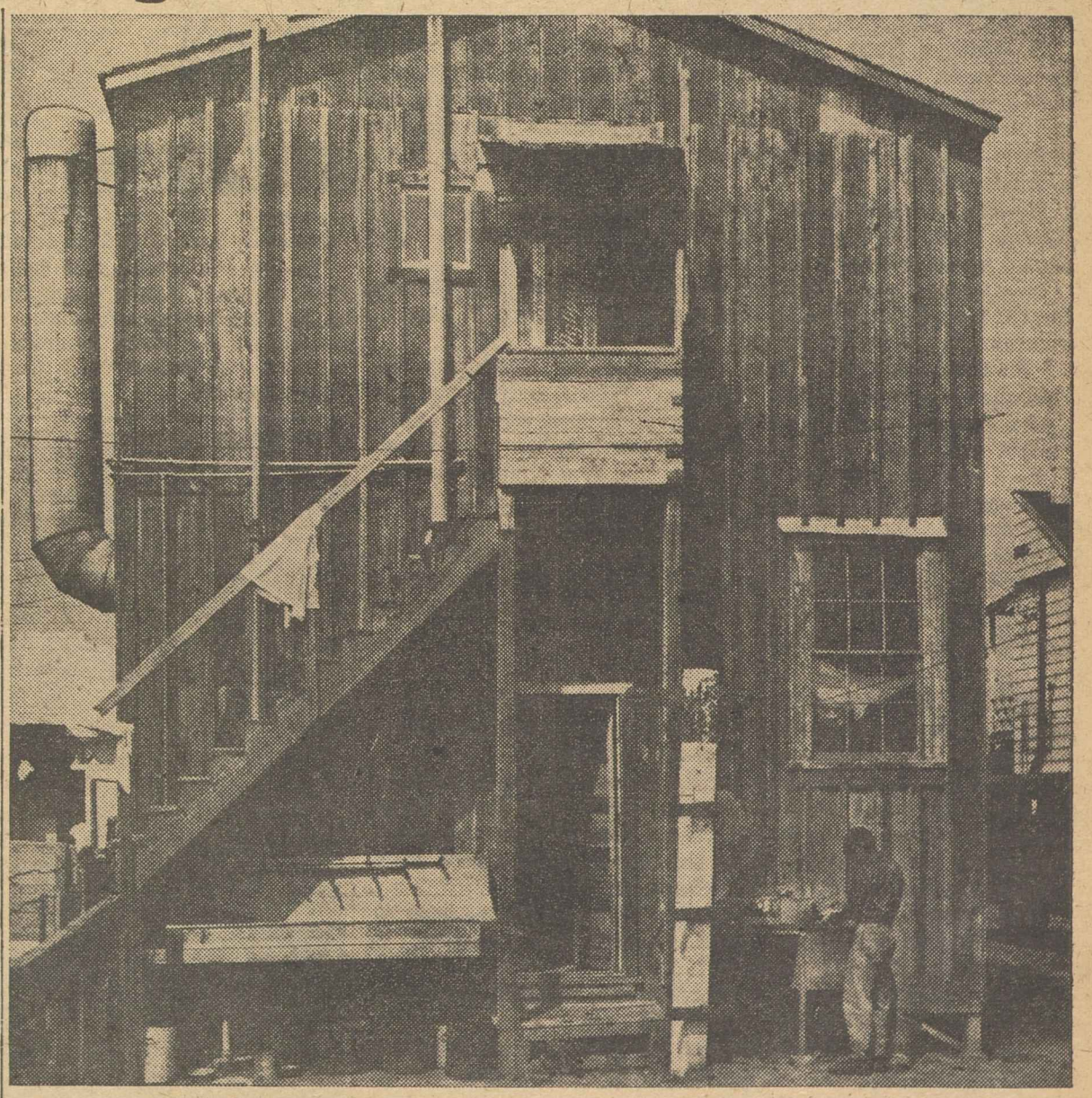
The publication quotes housing provisions of the international agreement with Mexico and the individual work contracts signed by each of the 45,000 employers who now import half a million Mexican farm workers a year.

It points out that in recent testimony before Congress, Dir. Robert C. Goodwin of the Bureau of Employment Security charged that some housing is "unfit for human habitation."

Declaring that the memorials from the Texas and California legislatures were "to the shame of these states," the publication said that the administrative branch of the government had "stood firm" behind the new housing regulations.

It charged, however, that the House, in acting on the Labor Dept. appropriations, "knuckled under before the farm lobby and denied the funds necessary to enforce housing standards." The Senate, it continued, "did not restore enough of the cut to provide adequate enforcement."

Romualdi's letter to Congress said that enforcement of the agreement with Mexico "is a solemn obligation of our government and must not be lightly cast aside in response to uninformed and selfish pressures from special interest groups."



"LAUNDRY" OF HIS "HOME" in Watsonville, Calif., is used by Mexican bracero in this cover-photo of the new booklet on "the shame of housing for Mexican contract workers" just published by the U.S. Section, Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee. Inside, the group charged, over-crowded "conditions were filthy, plumbing was broken and the water poured from the broken line in the toilet down through to the first floor where kitchen and dining rooms are located." The large picture above shows sleeping quarters in a camp near Tracy, Calif. The labor group said that "Mexican workers develop an unusually high incidence of respiratory diseases as a result of such overcrowding and close quarters."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE RUSSIAN SATELLITE has emphasized two American failings—human, of course, but perhaps more marked than in some other countries.

One is the tendency to disbelieve that anyone else can ever achieve anything bigger, better or faster than we, particularly in the gadget field.

The other is the tendency whenever some shock occurs to hunt for scapegoats instead of facing the hard truth that the event is always a national failure, not the blunder of a few.

★ ★ ★

THE ADMINISTRATION would be better advised if, instead of pretending the Russians haven't done very much and we could have done it first, it frankly admitted that defense and a lot of other programs have been hampered by "economy" restrictions.

The fatal promise of a $60 billion budget—that campaign oratory agreed on by Pres. Eisenhower and the late Sen. Taft in 1952—has always made it difficult for the Administration to think in terms of what we need, not how we can save money.

Democrats criticized the President in 1953 for starting cutbacks in aircraft procurement and planning; Charley Wilson, a well-liked man here when he finished out his Defense Dept. term, nevertheless mocked the idea of spending for pure research.

Trevor Gardner, once responsible for Air Force missile development, put his protests against inter-service rivalries and against false economy into the public domain. It cost him his job, but he did it even if he didn't get his way.

Nevertheless, whatever failure is represented by the delays of our scientists and experimenters is a national failure—not something for which to hunt scapegoats as we did at the time of Pearl Harbor.

The people voted for those who promised a $60 billion budget. They were tired of what they called "crises," tired of the Korean war, tired of taxes.

They didn't listen to Trevor Gardner when he warned about the need for urgency in the missile field. They were careless of clear warnings that Soviet military science was producing great numbers of long-range bombers, great numbers of submarines, and making substantial progress in missiles.

One would think that by now most people would have learned that when the Soviets say they have some new gadget, they have it—or will have it very soon. But there has been little observable sense of urgency in the Pentagon—and that seems to reflect some complacency in the people.

The news has come that even our scientists goofed when they failed to heed Soviet hints that their satellite, when launched, would broadcast on certain bands. Our scanning equipment was planned otherwise—so our scientists preferred to ignore what the Russians said.

★ ★ ★

THE PRESIDENT has a direct and immediate responsibility, of course. His news conference tried to draw a distinction between earth satellites and launching devices or missiles. But the Russians claim—and seem to have achieved—substantial success in both.

When he was asked whether we would spend more money for rocket programs and he would give "new instructions" to those in charge, he testily said he had already provided money "to the limit of my ability" and that the missile people "know more about it than I do."

This is abdication. The only person responsible for decisions—about the programs, the amount of money, the scope of effort—is the President himself. He has to propose some things to Congress, but he can do a great deal by himself, and a President who acts decisively usually finds that Congress will come along.

To say this is different from a search for devils to "blame" for whatever goes wrong. It is suggesting that the President examine his conscience and tell the people what he honestly thinks is required of them.

THE UNION LABEL of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America is registered in every state and is designed to mark work done by members of the union. A similar union label, carrying the words "Sign and Pictorial Local No." has been adopted for use in localities where such local unions are organized.

Vandercook Says:

Reds Capitalizing on 'Sputnik'

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDST.)

THE Russians are taking full advantage of the human tendency to believe that if a nation can produce one miraculous invention—like the preposterously named Sputnik, or "Red Moon"—there's no limit to its talents.

A Soviet scientist with an improbable five-syllable name has announced over the Moscow radio that "not far off" will be the launching from Communist territory of a permanent space station. It would be manned (obviously by supermen who couldn't care less how long they were away from Russia) and it would, right up there from the midst of nowhere, be able to launch other space ships.

Vandercook

But, under the circumstances, who can now dare say that's nonsense?

As for 'lil ole Sputnik itself, avid U.S. listeners to its plaintive "beep-beep"—varied, one understands, to a Bronx cheer as it passes over Washington—report that apparently the batteries of the littlest Soviet satellite are wearing out. The 184-pound globe, however, continues its hurtling progress around the globe, completing each circuit in just over 96 minutes.

Blunt Sec. of Defense Wilson explains in a few words why we didn't get there first: "I wouldn't say," says he, "this country is doing all it could (to develop missiles and satellites), if it wanted to do more. But it would be pretty unpopular to increase taxes."

A number of senators, though, do not take a light view of the Russians' victory over us in the technological race. Former Air Force secretary, now Sen. Symington of Missouri has urged Pres. Eisenhower to call a special session of Congress to inquire into the reasons for our failure to keep at least abreast of the USSR astronauts.

Sec. of State Dulles, after a talk with the President, has let it be known that the U.S. is now ready to discuss with Russia the international control of space missiles; a discussion, unfortunately, in which our voice, just now, wouldn't sound very loud.

Soviet Defense Minister Zhukov has boasted that the Red Army is already being equipped with intercontinental guided missiles.

Morgan Says:

Citizenry Must Help Enforce Laws

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDST.)

PRES. EISENHOWER is being needled that the integration issue would never have come to such a vicious head as in the Little Rock impasse if he had exerted his leadership far earlier in the controversy.

This is an intriguing point and it may fascinate the historians for some time but more important than what might have been is what is going to be.

Morgan

The looming fact is that the President is exercising his leadership now and he betrayed no inclination at his last news conference to back down. The full impact of this reality apparently has not yet hit Gov. Faubus, but it will providing the Eisenhower Administration not only sustains but builds up the pressure so that every element of society is conscious of the issue and of public responsibility in supporting the authority of law over the clever deviousness of a demagogue, even a governor.

"The courts must be sustained," said the President with measured emphasis, "or it's not America."

How?—since, manifestly, troops can't sustain them beyond emergency?

"It is the very core of my political thinking," Eisenhower said, ". . . that it has got to be the . . . good will, the good sense of the whole citizenry that enforces the law."

Several responsible elements of the citizenry have already been appealed to. One of these is the clergy. The President, who in the past has perhaps blunted his own effectiveness by couching his approach to problems too readily in terms of broad moral principles, was quite pointed in emphasizing the peculiar responsibility of religious leaders.

But performance does not automatically follow prayer and there is another element of the community which has a responsibility in this matter—the economic element. Business and labor have an enormous stake in the outcome of this conflict. There are indications that they are beginning to sense this in Little Rock.

Twenty-four Little Rock businessmen signed a statement endorsing peaceful compliance with the law and one of them, Dr. Charles H. Carpenter, a consulting engineer for industries seeking plants in Arkansas, said that Gov. Faubus' actions already had cost the state thousands of jobs.

Though some workers, individually and in groups, have taken the extreme segregationist line, organized labor at the top level is flatly committed to integration and an end of racial prejudice. The Rev. Clarence Jordan said the other day that in his fight against race extremists in Americus, Ga., he and his Koinonia Farm had received, sad commentary though it was, more support from labor unions in Georgia than from the churches. AFL-CIO leaders in such states as Tennessee are pressing "education campaigns" against racial discrimination within the rank and file.

As We See It:

Industry Blamed for High Prices

THE nation's sprawling key industries are mainly responsible for the record-breaking high prices according to Nat Goldfinger, economist, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Commenting on the consumers' price index reaching a new high for the twelfth month in succession, Goldfinger said these key industries are not competitive, not affected by the law of supply and demand.

"In these industries," he said on As We See It, public service program, presented by the AFL-CIO on the American Broadcasting network, "prices are set; they are pretty much rigged by the big companies, by the key leading companies in each of these industries. For instance, U.S. Steel pretty much determines what the price of steel is going to be in the United States."

Goldfinger said that, "We don't, as consumers, buy a ton of steel. But when steel prices increase, as they have three times in the past year, we get increases in the prices of appliances, the price of housing. This even affects state taxes because steel goes into bridges and roads. The same is true with oil; the same with autos, cement, aluminum and other key industries."

The AFL-CIO representative made the point that the price increases were not necessary.

"In the first three months of 1957, according to U.S. government estimates, the giant manufacturing corporations with assets of a billion dollars and over made profits after taxes of 16 percent on investment. Now that's an extraordinary high rate of return. At that rate, at 16 percent, you can regain the value of the investment in about six years," Goldfinger asserted.

"Another interesting aspect of this situation is that these giant corporations made a little less than 15 percent return in the first three months of '56, and it went up to 16 percent for the first three months of '57."

Goldfinger called on the Congress, in the name of the AFL-CIO, to "examine the wage-price-profit-investment policies in the key companies in strategic industries."

"We want the facts laid on the table," he said. "We want the spotlight of public attention on these facts."

ROLE OF ORGANIZED LABOR in case of enemy attack was discussed by the Labor Advisory Committee to the Federal Civil Defense Administration at a meeting in Washington. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who presided, here confers with former Gov. Leo A. Hoegh (center) of Iowa, CD administrator, and William M. Price (right). Price and William Welsh (not shown) are co-directors of CD's Office of Labor Participation.

Joint Meeting of Labor Advisory Groups Urged on Civil Defense

By Gervase Love

A recommendation that all labor advisory committees to government agencies dealing with manpower hold a joint meeting to discuss the role of workers in case of attack or natural disaster was approved by the Labor Advisory Committee to the Federal Civil Defense Administration at a meeting in Washington.

Chaired by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, the meeting also heard an outline of a long-range, over-all civil defense plan by former Gov. Leo A. Hoegh (R.) of Iowa, CD administrator, and members of his staff.

The plan, still in the process of development, would be spread over the next decade. Hoegh called it "simple, practical and effective."

"This will give direction to coordinated civil defense action," he said, "defining the part the states and cities would perform as a part of the whole. We hope to establish channels of coordination down through which direction will be given and up through which requests for assistance will be submitted.

"The survival of this nation will depend on the ability of the federal, state and local governments to function during an emergency. Necessarily, all of the people, including the members of the labor movement, must contribute by active preparation and participation."

The committee also recommended a two-part program aimed at utilizing organized labor's skills, personnel and facilities to prepare for meeting an emergency growing out of a mass attack or a great natural disaster.

Propose Pilot Study

One phase proposed a pilot study of available manpower in Grand Rapids, Mich., CD headquarters, to catalogue the skills which would be at hand for civil defense.

The results would be shared with other labor advisory committees in such agencies as the Dept. of Labor and the Office of Defense Mobilization before the study would be extended. The hope is that it will show civilian defense "teams" can be set up on which the skills of members will be utilized in emergencies much as they are in normal times.

The second phase included the use of union facilities for CD training; the designation of at least one person from organized labor, familiar with labor education, to assist the CDA in preparing training programs, as they are developed, to fit them into labor's training programs, and the training of labor educators so they can teach CD techniques.

Schnitzler pointed out that the need for civil defense training programs was pointed up, just before the committee meeting, by Russia's launching of her artificial moon.

"This seems like the jumping-off point to another phase of the work assigned to this committee," he observed.

The necessity of blueprinting all the protections organized labor thinks should be extended to civil defense workers was stressed.

Handicapped Workers Hold More Jobs in '57

A new record in the employment of disabled persons was a highlight of the 13th annual observance of the National-Employ-the-Physically-Handicapped Week. The 1957 record was 71,570 persons rehabilitated, or more than 5,000 over the 1956 record.

Organized labor was given warm praise by officials of the program for the vital part unions have played in aiding the work of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped. They said that labor deserves "great credit" for its cooperation in helping get a record number of disabled people back to work.

Labor Reaffirms Support

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in reaffirming labor's support of the program said in a letter to the committee's chairman, Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas: "We are proud to associate ourselves with the President's committee and the many organizations which are lending their support to the advancement of employment opportunities for the physically handicapped.

"As firm believers in this humanitarian program, we feel assured that the overall cause of the handicapped will be much improved through our combined efforts and activities."

Meany urged all members of organized labor "to help in the national program to give the physically handicapped equal job opportunities."

Walter Mason, AFL-CIO legislative representative, who has served for 10 years as one of labor's representatives on the committee, commenting on this year's NEPH week, said that the program the AFL-CIO has developed in this field "has not been designed with any feeling that these handicapped need to be coddled by our society."

Use Own Resources

"On the contrary," he said, "the program is based upon the principle that if given adequate rehabilitation services, and an opportunity for a decent job, the handicapped individual himself will eagerly utilize his own resources to become an active productive worker."

Mason has just returned from a trip to Germany where he directed a display of a special labor exhibit in behalf of the physically handicapped, shown in September at the 1957 Industrial Fair in Berlin.

Officials of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, credited labor with a substantial part of the progress made in getting an increasing number of disabled people back to work. They said that the employment program for the physically handicapped also depends greatly on the year-round push that labor unions throughout the country have given it.

Figures released by the agency showed that 41 of the 52 states and territories showed increases in the number of rehabilitated people. Pennsylvania led the nation for the first time, setting a new all-time record for one state in one year—6,204. Georgia, which had led for the previous three years, this year came second, with a new record of 5,326 rehabilitated.

Little Rock Crisis Hits Fund Drive

New York—Despite the vigorous protest of a spokesman for the AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, the school integration crisis spilled over into Little Rock's Community Chest campaign, forcing withdrawal of the Urban League.

The disaffiliation had been announced by Ed Dunaway, president of the Little Rock Urban League, on the grounds of "tension and racial ill-will" culminating in an "organized boycott" against the Community Chest.

Draws Criticism

The Chest's decision to accept the Urban League's withdrawal drew the criticism of Leo Perlis, director of Community Service Activities for the AFL-CIO, who laid the blame on "pressures of an irresponsible minority."

In a telegram to the president of the Little Rock Community Chest Perlis expressed doubts that any boycott could prove successful adding:

"But whether a boycott succeeds or fails is not what is involved here. What is at stake is whether or not the Community Chest—keeps faith with itself, keeps faith with the people and keeps faith with the moral principles for which it stands."

He termed the disaffiliation of the Urban League "a tragic step backward from the area of goodwill" that has existed in Little Rock since 1940 when the Urban League first became a member agency of the Chest.

Perlis cited the action of the AFL-CIO Executive Council which on Aug. 28, 1956, adopted a policy statement on financing of health and welfare agencies "in keeping with Judeo-Christian tradition and consistent with the moral principles underlying our American society and the field of social welfare."

Fights Restrictions

In the resolution the council said:

"Organized labor is opposed to any restriction in the provision of health and welfare services on the basis of race, creed or color.

"Specifically, pressures to restrict inclusion of agencies from chests and funds because of issues of race, creed and color are inconsistent with the principles above enunciated.

"Cooperative effort by management, labor, professional and civic leadership should be mobilized to insure the provision of services in accordance with these principles."

The CSA director reminded the Little Rock Community Chest that it should function "as the conscience of the community" adding that "especially today it would be disastrous if the Chest should abandon its role of moral leadership and be a partner to the rending asunder of the fabric of responsible citizenship."

Perlis said the Community Services Committee deplored the "emotional turmoil" in Little Rock but expressed confidence that the majority of the people in the Arkansas capital would "realize the responsibility they have to support the network of health and welfare agencies."

He called on the Community Chest to "stand up and be counted on the side of moral and ethical standards which are more enduring than the monetary consideration of the success or failure of a single fund-raising campaign."

Blood Wins ILPA Award To Columbia

New York—The Intl. Labor Press Association's award for study at the Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia University has been granted Richard J. Blood, New Milford, N. J., Dean Edward J. Barrett announced.

Blood was selected by the School of Journalism faculty with the advice or representatives of ILPA, which is composed of editors and publicists associated with the AFL-CIO and its affiliates. It is headed by Gordon H. Cole, editor of *The Machinist*, official newspaper of the union.

Blood, 28, is a graduate of Boston University, where he majored in journalism. He was on the staff of the campus newspaper, and later worked as a reporter on the Rutland, Vt., *Herald* and as a copy-reader on the *Bergen Evening Record*, Hackensack, N. J.

The ILPA award carries a stipend of $1,500 and covers complete tuition charges for a year, as well as a part of the student's living expenses.

The winner is selected on the basis of his interest in labor reporting, industrial relations and economics.

NPA Urges New Atom Policies

Federal workmen's compensation standards in the nuclear field and greater public and private investment in demonstration reactor construction were recommended as basic policies in atomic energy in a new report by the National Planning Association.

The proposals were among a series of policy suggestions for the United States growing out of the association's research project on Productive Uses of Nuclear Energy. They are summarized in a new NPA booklet, "Summary of Findings—Policy Suggestions for the Future."

The recommendation that federal workmen's compensation standards be enacted was based on the researchers' conclusion that "most states have not taken steps to meet the need." Also suggested in this area as a basic necessity was an expanded program of education and guidance in the workmen's compensation field to be conducted for the states by the U.S. Labor Dept.

Heavier private and public investment in demonstration reactors was urged "to overcome the substantial technical obstacles to achieving full-scale and economic nuclear power reactors, and to fulfill the commitments of the atoms-for-peace program."

The Intl. Atomic Energy Agency was held out as the "most immediate means" of assuring that nuclear materials earmarked for peaceful uses will not be diverted to military ends. The report urged that the U.S. fully support its establishment and operation.

The research was carried on under the guidance of a committee on which labor was represented by Pres. J. A. Brownlow of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; Leo Goodman of the Auto Workers; Marion H. Hedges, former research director of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; AFL-CIO Assistant Research Dir. Peter Henle and Administrative Vice Pres. Elwood D. Swisher of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Maritime Union Suggests 'No-Raid' as Part of Codes

By Milton Plumb

New York—The 11th convention of the National Maritime Union here has called on the AFL-CIO Executive Council to make labor's no-raiding agreement part of the basic, mandatory codes of ethical practices for AFL-CIO affiliates.

The action came in a unanimous vote approving a resolution on ethical practices which backed AFL-CIO actions and commended the council and the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee for "the excellent job they have done to date."

The resolution also asked for new codes of ethics "to prevent labor unions from engaging in activities harmful to the labor movement and other unions, such as strikebreaking, using the National Labor Relations Board against other unions, and vilifying other unions, their leaders or membership."

Curran Backs Resolution

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran, who is a member of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, urged adoption of the resolution. He warned that "hysteria against labor" stemming from the McClellan committee's investigations would be used by labor's enemies to push bills banning political contributions, preventing strike aid and limiting unions' freedom of action in other matters.

He declared that those "making noise" over exposure of corruption are "not interested in the same ethics or in strengthening the labor movement as we are."

"We believe that the house of labor can handle this situation," Curran said. "The labor movement should be left to clean up its own house and it will clean house faster than the NAM or Chamber of Commerce will clean up their house."

Curran said that labor is prepared to accept "legitimate investigation" by congressional committees, "but we will fight against movements to smear and destroy the labor movement."

Delegates Back Officers

It would be "a sorry day," he declared, if a labor union were expelled solely on the basis of a Senate investigation, but he made clear that he deems it necessary for labor "when it finds real racketeering" to discipline or expel a union found guilty of violating labor's ethical practices codes.

Meeting in an atmosphere of harmony in sharp contrast with some earlier stormy sessions when internal dissension marred previous NMU conventions, the 550 delegates—504 of whom came directly from ships' crews—have made clear that they are now standing almost solidly behind Curran and the other "administration" officers.

Floor actions have several times backed by near-unanimous votes the position taken by Curran and other NMU officers in disputes over policy and jurisdiction among some of the maritime unions.

A vote of 325 to 5, for example, approved a resolution "wholeheartedly" endorsing Curran's action in the controversial longshore situation as "being in the best interests of the working longshoremen and the labor movement."

The resolution called on the Intl. Longshoremen's Association to take steps to clean out racketeers and corrupt influences that infiltrated the union and led to its expulsion from the AFL so that the ILA may once again become a part of the merged labor movement.

The only serious disagreement voiced during the opening days of the five-day convention came over a constitutional amendment recommended by the NMU's executive council that would replace the present biennial convention with one every three years. This was upheld by a vote of 271 to 220 and, under NMU rules which require a referendun of the entire membership on all constitutional changes, will go to the members for a vote.

Other amendments approved for referendum would set up a building program and provide for the erection of NMU halls in 30 ports. To finance this program, another amendment would increase dues from $60 to $80 a year, with all of the increase earmarked for the buildings.

New York Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Jr., welcomed the delegates, and in turn was notified by Curran that the NMU local for the Port of New York had just voted to endorse him for re-election in this year's mayorality race.

Another highlight was an address by Omar Becu, general-secretary of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation, who warned that the continuing transfer of runaway ships to "phony" flags of Panama, Liberia, Honduras and Costa Rica is "a scandal of the worst order which must be stopped."

Meany Tells NMU To Battle Foes

New York—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a telegram to the National Maritime Union convention, said that "exposure of corrupt elements in labor's ranks is being used by our enemies to besmirch the good name of all labor."

"It is up to all of us," Meany added, "to prove to the public that labor is idealistic, dedicated, determined to rid itself of those few corrupt individuals who have infiltrated our ranks.

"In this task the NMU can play a major role, as it has in labor's previous battles to create a better life for our members, their families and all our fellow citizens."

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF AFL-CIO News published weekly at Washington, D. C. for September, 1957.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: **Publisher, AFL-CIO, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C.; Editor, Henry C. Fleisher, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C.; Managing Editor, Saul Miller, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C.; Business Manager, none.**

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5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.) 133,077.

Henry C. Fleisher,
Editor and Director of Publications.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of September, 1957.

(Seal) **Josephine M. Carney,**
Notary Public.

My commission expires July 31, 1958.

ICFTU Files New Protest On Algeria

Brussels — The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has filed another protest with the Intl. Labor Organization against a new wave of mistreatment of Algerian union members by the French.

Members of the General Federation of Algerian Workers (UGTA) have been arrested, manhandled, tortured and imprisoned on the pretext that they belonged to the National Liberation Front, ICFTU Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek told the ILO on the basis of a joint report from the UGTA, the General Union of Workers of Tunisia (UGTT) and the Moroccan Union of Labor (UMT).

Oldenbroek asked ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse to take determined and speedy steps to secure the release of the Algerian union members and the establishment of full trade union freedom in that country.

Mazey Charges NAM Aims To Stifle Workers, Unions

Detroit—The National Association of Manufacturers is using two propaganda "sputniks" to arouse the public—"inflation, which is real, and alleged trade union bossism, which is unreal," Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers charged.

The NAM campaign, Mazey said, is aimed at workers and their unions.

"It's all aimed at turning back the pages of history to the days of the open shop—making one large shape-up to govern all employment—in other words, to restoring the crown of emperor or dictator to industry to wear as it did for centuries," he said.

Mazey flayed the call by NAM Pres. Ernest G. Swigert for the auto industry to wage a strike against its workers to thwart the union's demand for a shorter workweek. Swigert had told the Detroit Economic Club to face a strike rather than yield to the UAW demand and placed the blame for today's high prices on labor.

The UAW official scored the NAM role in opposing every social change and denied the UAW position on the shorter workweek was to provide greater overtime opportunity.

"A shorter workweek is one of the practical steps that our nation can take in meeting the challenge of automation without reducing the living standards of our people, without the suffering of heavy unemployment," Mazey said.

"The history of the industrial revolution in America has clearly shown that when the workweek was reduced from 72 to 60 to 40, that it created a greater abundance of goods and services and that it raised the living standard of all of the people, while at the same time, it gave a greater opportunity for leisure and cultural attainment."

GLOWING TRIBUTES were paid memory of Fiorello LaGuardia, longtime labor friend, as public housing development was named for him in New York where he served as mayor from 1934 to 1945. Admiring bust of LaGuardia are his widow and Newbold Morris, former president of New York City Council and associate of the doughty "Little Flower."

Meat Cutters President, Earl Jimerson, Dies

East St. Louis, Ill.—Pres. Earl W. Jimerson, head of the Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen since 1942, died Oct. 5 in St. Mary's Hospital after an illness of several weeks. He was 68 years old.

A native of this city, he went to work in a hide cellar at 14 for a wage of 7.5 cents an hour. Later he learned the butcher's trade, entered the retail end of the business and organized the butchers here in 1914 as Local 534.

Built Up Membership

With Patrick E. Gorman, who preceded him as president and served with him as secretary-treasurer, Jimerson was half of a team which built the union to a membership of 350,000 from the 5,000 who survived a strike in 1921. Under their leadership the union has become the 12th largest in the AFL-CIO.

Jimerson represented the AFL-CIO at meetings of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Europe in 1955.

A $6 million low-income housing project now under construction in New York City will bear Jimerson's name.

Earl W. Jimerson
President of Meat Cutters

His successor as president of the union was Thomas J. (Jack) Lloyd of Chicago, the first vice president.

Labor Mourns Death

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a message to Gorman said: "We were shocked and saddened at the death of Pres. Jimerson. He was a devoted and dedicated trade unionist, a staunch American, a good friend. His entire lifetime was spent bringing God's sunshine into the homes of workers. Thousands of men, women and little children today know a better life because of his efforts. Please extend to your fellow officers and the members of (the union) our sincere condolences. All of us will miss Earl Jimerson. We will never forget him."

In a message to Mrs. Jimerson, Meany and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared: "Earl was a staunch trade unionist and he was our good friend. We shall miss him greatly. During this hour of grief you must find solace in the knowledge that his years on earth brought happiness and a better lifetime to thousands of his fellow workers, who join you in mourning."

McSpedon, 55, Dies At His Home in N. Y.

New York—Howard McSpedon, 55, president of the Building & Construction Trades Council of Greater New York, died at his home in The Bronx.

He entered the trade union movement 40 years ago as a member of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Local 3. He was a business agent for the local from 1928 to 1943.

A year ago he was elected president of the New York State Building & Construction Trades Council and was also chairman of the finance committee and a director of the New York Building Congress.

He served three times, by presidential appointment, as a delegate to the Geneva conference of the Intl. Labor Organization.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler sent an official message of regret to Sec. John Brennan of the Greater New York building and construction trades council. McSpedon, they said, "proved beyond doubt that mature and honorable leaders on both sides of the bargaining table can produce responsible, peaceful and mutually beneficial labor-management relations. . . . We shall miss his sound judgment, his wise counsel, his warm friendship."

Hoffa Vows Fight to Stay in AFL-CIO

Will Go Before Council To Challenge Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

Teamsters' convention by saying they could not properly advise him on his rights until they had learned the details of the latest perjury indictment. Their request for delay was granted.

Faces New Challenge

Hoffa also appeared to face a challenge to the legality of the convention that elected him. The convention met under a federal appellate court warning not to seat delegates chosen illegally under the union's constitution, and counsel for 13 New York "rank-and-file" revolters planned new action to upset the results.

The McClellan committee also subpenaed the records of the Credentials Committee headed by Roy Williams of Kansas City, Mo.

Against these forces Hoffa massed his own demonstrated strength as the dominant figure in the Teamster union.

He was armed with a telegram congratulating him on his election from Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters, an AFL-CIO vice president.

Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers Intl. Union, said in New York that a fraternal message sent to the Teamsters from three Seafarers West Coast aides did not represent a "departure from SIU's consistent support of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and the policies of the federation."

Totally backed by Sec.-Treas. John F. English, who was elected to the AFL-CIO Executive Council only last spring, Hoffa maintained complete control from the opening of the convention.

His chief lieutenant and "brain truster," Harold Gibbons of St. Louis, previously not a board member, was jumped up the ladder to first vice president of the IBT. Gibbons is slated for appointment as executive assistant to the president.

Purges Vice Presidents

Elected to the presidency by the vote of 73 percent of the 1,661 delegates voting (1,754 were finally "accredited" after challenges, "withdrawals" and "no shows" knocked out 138 claimants), Hoffa swung even heavier voting strength in "purging" vice presidents who had opposed him.

William A. Lee of Chicago, who ran second for the presidency, did not seek re-election to a vice presidency. Frank W. Brewster of Seattle, Western Conference chairman as well as a vice president, withdrew during a roll call.

Lee and Brewster sacrificed $6,000 a year pensions as a result of losing their vice presidencies. Lee was within six months of his required 30-year service, Brewster within about two years.

Hoffa's candidate, John O'Rourke of New York, Joint Council 16 president, defeated veteran Vice Pres. Thomas L. Hickey, who had backed Lee for the presidency, by a 1,005-to-133 roll call vote.

Only Joseph Diviny of San Francisco, among vice presidents opposing Hoffa, retained office. Eight new pro-Hoffa officials were promoted to vice presidencies.

Included among the vice-presidents-elect were two who recently invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions before the Senate committee.

One was O'Rourke, accused of engineering, through Hoffa, the "chartering" of seven "bogus" locals in 1955-56 to influence a Joint Council 16 vote. The other was Owen (Bert) Brennan, president of Local 337, Detroit, whose wife and Mrs. Hoffa have operated trucking businesses under their maiden names.

Pledges Model Union

In his acceptance speech Hoffa promised that the union under his leadership would be a "model of trade unionism," fighting for "the justice and dignity of workers." It would "practice democracy in the fullest form" and he would "fight to keep the name of Jimmy Hoffa as a symbol of good trade unionism and devotion to labor."

He compared himself to Samuel Gompers, Dan Tobin, William Green and Phil Murray who, he said, were "investigated and persecuted" but "kept fighting." He had no desire to "obstruct a true and honest" McClellan committee investigation, he said, but complained of "personal attack."

He said that "within labor's ranks" he saw "men who would betray principle to get a better headline." He urged rank-and-file messages to get the AFL-CIO to withdraw its "hasty threats of expulsion."

The leaders of the AFL-CIO "should be emphasizing the good things in the labor movement" instead of allowing "bad advice" to cause them to condemn "so-called labor corruption more often than the union haters," he declared.

Retiring Vice Pres. Lee, defeated by Hoffa for the presidency, congratulated the Detroit labor figure and said he hoped the "men you select" for the board will devote their time to "constructive things, to negotiating with the AFL-CIO and keep the union in the great labor body."

Thomas J. Haggerty of Chicago, another Hoffa rival, said he would "continue to fight for the things I believe in but I'll fight inside the ranks" of Teamsters.

Teamsters Pass Up Ethical Codes

Miami Beach, Fla.—There was an apparent contradiction between one paragraph in Teamsters Pres.-elect James R. Hoffa's acceptance speech and the facts of the convention.

Said Hoffa: "We have taken action at this convention to comply fully with proper ethical demands of the AFL-CIO. We have repeatedly stated that this action would be taken."

In fact, the convention never discussed or adopted, as such, any of the AFL-CIO ethical practices codes. They were unmentioned in proposed constitution changes, the convention resolutions or the president's report.

The convention simply listened to the reading of the Executive Council and Ethical Practices Committee reports on the Teamsters and voted overwhelmingly to "expunge" them as "one-sided." The codes themselves never came up.

KEY FIGURES shown on the Teamsters Convention platform at Miami Beach are (left to right): Gen. Sec.-Treas. John F. English, Roy Williams of Kansas City, Mo., chairman of the Credentials Committee, and Pres.-elect James R. Hoffa.

McClellan Charges Teamster Election Data 'Inadequate'

(Continued from Page 1)

promptly "died of a heart attack."

The material has been "partly rescued," McClellan said the committee was informed — and further confusion arose when Hoffa himself was quoted from Miami Beach as saying no records were in fact destroyed.

On Oct. 9, five days after the subpena was served, Credentials Committee Sec. Joseph Konowe turned over the "box" to the committee.

See Stricter Laws

Chairman McClellan said that Hoffa's election as Teamsters' president had "greatly accentuated the need for federal legislation" to drive out "disreputable, corrupt and criminal elements."

McClellan has previously confined himself to suggesting laws to tighten up financial reporting, compel treatment of union money as "trust money" and check "collusion" between crooked employers and labor racketeers.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, who also has urged merely a law to protect employe welfare and pension plans and union dues money, said election of Hoffa might lead to "public demand for more stringent legislation."

Pres. Eisenhower at his Oct. 3 news conference refused to commit himself regarding any legislation not previously recommended.

The next round of McClellan committee public hearings will center on the activities of the Chicago "labor consultant," Nathan W. Shefferman.

Shefferman testified during hearings on Dave Beck that without realizing it, he had been repaid in union checks for more than $80,000 worth of purchases for Beck and his family.

The committee is expected to ventilate the manner in which Shefferman operated, with union connections, to serve the interests of scores of department stores and other retailer clients facing the possibility of union organization and contract demands.

10-12-57

The Arkansas Traveler

Steelworkers Sue On SUB Question

Youngstown, Ohio—The Steelworkers have filed suit against four major steel firms, the administrator of the state bureau of unemployment compensation and three key officials of the bureau.

The suit is aimed at speedy settlement of the supplemental unemployment benefit (SUB) question in Ohio where more than 100,000 laid-off workers already have been denied their rights under SUB clauses in union contracts through rulings by- BUC Administrator James Tichenor.

SUB contract clauses became effective Sept. 1. The firms named in the suit are U.S. Steel, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet and Tube and Jones & Laughlin. These companies employ 60,000 in the Youngstown - Mahoning County area.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, October 19, 1957

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No. 42

Knowland Leads New GOP Drive For Anti-Union Laws

Employment Uneasy:

Economists Watch Jobs Trend Closely

By Gervase N. Love

Spurred by September employment and unemployment statistics economists are taking a long look at the figures for the last year or so—and what they see makes them a little uneasy.

They find that the number of unemployed in 1957 consistently has been a somewhat larger percentage of the labor force than in the comparable months of last year, and that more people were jobless last month than in September 1956—sharply more in some geographic areas which have been hit hard by layoffs in specific industries.

Employment Falls

They are not alarmed, but they feel the figures in the coming months bear close watch because of their possible implications — especially in view of the Eisenhower Administration's tight money policy, the cutbacks in defense production and the steady replacement of workers by automated machines which can produce but not consume.

Employment nationally fell 700,000 between August and September, according to the joint monthly report of the Labor and Commerce departments. The drop came on top of a decline of 800,000 between July and August, with the sag in both reports attributed principally to the return to classrooms of students who held summer jobs.

But the farm work force, which usually expands at this time of year for the fall harvesting, declined because of bad weather.

And the number of employes on factory payrolls, instead of registering the usual September increase, showed a drop of 51,000 to 16,917,000, while there was a drop of

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Rips Soviet Pose On Unions

By Arnold Beichman

United Nations, N. Y. — The surface calm of the United Nations was broken sharply by an acrimonious debate between AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and a spokesman for the Soviet Union over the issue of free trade unionism and the role which organized labor plays in American life.

It brought to the surface the issue of democracy versus totalitarianism, which despite diplomatic politeness, colors the deliberations of the world organization.

Meany Replies Sharply

Earlier in the meeting of the 82-nation Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee, Meany, sitting as the delegate of the United States government, emphasized that the value of cultural exchange programs, proposed by Communist-controlled Czechoslovakia, could only be minimal so long as totali-

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CLEAR TRACK for AFL-CIO affiliation is signaled by presentation of its charter to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and its 220,000 members. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (right) poses with BRT Pres. William P. Kennedy at the historic moment in the 74-year-old rail union.

Council Set to Act On Clean-up Reports

By Henry C. Fleisher

The AFL-CIO Executive Council gathers in Washington Oct. 24-25 for a momentous meeting, at which three affiliated unions are scheduled to appear to report on progress toward cleaning up corruption.

The unions—Teamsters, Bakery Workers, United Textile Workers—had been given 30 days to take steps to "correct the abuses" listed in Ethical Practices Committee reports on each of the three organizations.

In addition, they received directives from the council to "eliminate corrupt influences . . . and remove and bar from any position or office, either appointive or elective, in the international union or in any of its subordinate bodies, those who are responsible for these abuses."

Dogged by Legal Moves

Since the council acted last month, the 1.4 million-member Teamsters Union has conducted one of the most highly publicized conventions in American labor history.

Its president, Dave Beck—who had been severely criticized in the ethical practices report — did not run for reelection and is due to retire Dec. 1 or earlier. Two vice presidents cited in the report did

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Old Guard Plans Curbs In Key Area

By Willard Shelton

Right-wing Republicans led by Sen. William F. Knowland (Cal.) have launched a legislative drive to push through drastic federal anti-union legislation next year in the guise of "reform."

Knowland, who is also running for governor of California next year on a union-curbing platform, was joined by two other right-wing GOP senators—Carl Curtis (Neb.) and John Marshall Butler (Md.)—in announcing plans for a major assault on the security and freedoms of labor.

Knowland Leader

Curtis and Butler proposed more sensational changes in federal law than the California senator, but Knowland's position as Senate Republican leader seems to assure a major effort by GOP conservatives to put over a program exploiting disclosure of individual abuses by a few union officials to hamstring legitimate labor activities.

Knowland's program, expressed so far only in general terms, would intrude the power of the federal government into the daily operations of all unions.

It does not include a federal open-shop "right - to - work" law such as he champions on the state level, in his campaign for the California Republican gubernatorial nomination. Neither does it spell out a proposal to put unions under the conspiracy sections of the federal anti-trust laws.

His demand for national legislation, however, followed a California campaign speech deploring the "power" of unions to "strangle the economic life of 168 million Americans" and comparing alleged labor "power" to the industry monopolies that led to the anti-trust laws.

His specific principles, which he

(Continued on Page 2)

Screws of Taft-Hartley Tightened On Rubber Workers at O'Sullivan

By Eugene A. Kelley

Winchester, Va.—The screws of Taft-Hartley were turned a little tighter on striking union members here when the National Labor Relations Board conducted an election aimed at crushing the Rubber Workers' 17-month-old strike against the O'Sullivan rubber heel company. It was one of the most dramatic examples in the 11-year history of Taft-Hartley of the provision which bars economic strikers from voting in an election. Ballots go only to the strikebreakers inside the plant.

Results of the voting were not available as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Taft-Hartley has many anti-union provisions but few have been assailed by labor as so manifestly unfair as Section 9 (c) (3). Its language is simple, clear:

"Employes on strike who are not entitled to reinstatement shall not be eligible to vote."

Four hundred members of Rubber Workers Local 511 went on strike May 13, 1956, for a decent contract that bore some resemblance to others in their industry. O'Sullivan, owner of the "America's No. 1 Heel" slogan, refused to bargain and recruited strikebreakers from the adjacent countryside and from neighboring states.

Only these scabs were permitted to vote on the two days set by the NLRB in response to petitions filed jointly by the company and the strikebreakers. The plant gates were closed on voting day to the URW members, some of them with seniority dating back to the establishment of the plant 30 years ago.

Even the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio) recognized the injustice of Section 9(c)(3) and proposed its elimination in 1953.

He conceded that the provision's

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany on ABC Radio In Hungary Tribute

AFL - CIO Pres. George Meany will join in paying tribute to Hungary's freedom fighters on Oct. 23, the first anniversary of the uprising of workers and students which was put down by Soviet Russia's tanks and artillery.

He will speak on "All They Wanted Was Freedom" over the American Broadcasting radio network, between 9:30 and 9:55 p.m.

Boo!

Knowland Leads Right-Wing GOP Drive for New Anti-Union Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

said would furnish "protections" of rank-and-file membership, would embody laws requiring a secret ballot in local unions for election of officers, recall of officers and proposed strikes.

Restrictions on Unions

Other laws, he said, would require financial reports from labor groups not now required to report, would "protect" welfare and pension funds, allow "minority" groups the safeguards now allowed to "minority" stockholders in corporations, and abolish or restrict union practices providing for trusteeships of locals.

Knowland told reporters he assumed that "most" union officials would oppose "most" of his proposals but indicated he expected support from "rank - and - file" members, who he apparently thinks also favor the Taft-Hartley Act he played a part in passing in 1947.

Knowland did not deal with the question of whether his proposed new legislation, overriding constitutional provisions developed by scores of international unions for self-government, would punish the vast majority of honestly conducted labor organizations for the offenses of a handful of corruptionists.

He did not acknowledge that the AFL-CIO has repeatedly endorsed federal legislation to protect all funds under welfare and pension plans and to impose strict accountability in dues money.

Curtis Openly Hostile

Curtis of Nebraska, a Republican who succeeded the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy on the McClellan special Senate committee, openly advocated application of the anti-trust laws to restrict unions.

He also demanded a "strengthening" of Taft-Hartley Act provisions against secondary boycotts and a law to prohibit the transportation of "hoodlums" across state lines in labor disputes.

Butler of Maryland also advocated amendment of the anti-trust laws to eliminate the historic exemption of unions. He charged that unions now exercise such "power" that "special treatment" is unjustified.

Butler made his proposal in a speech to an investment bankers' group largely devoted to assailing Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther for allegedly wanting to "destroy competitive capitalism."

Knowland Candidacy Attacked By Haggerty

San Francisco—Sen. William F. Knowland's choice of an anti-labor platform for his campaign for governor of California was met with an immediate counter-attack from C. J. Haggerty, executive secretary-treasurer of the state Federation of Labor.

Noting Knowland's advocacy of a so-called state "right-to-work" law, Haggerty issued a blistering statement denouncing the senator's selection of a "negative and destructive program."

Knowland "doesn't know his own state" and has "spent too much time out of California and not enough in it," Haggerty said.

Charges Ignorance

"Only a man ignorant of the state's magnificent industrial progress" and its hopes of "economic and industrial expansion" would seek the governorship by promising to "destroy responsible labor-management relations developed through decades of mutual patience," the federation leader stated.

"Only a man without administrative experience in government would loan himself to narrow, provocative pronouncements" affecting 1.5 million California union members, he said.

Haggerty said that Knowland had "demonstrated a certain facility for partisan political action" in the Senate but has had "no background in working with people" and is "not qualified to serve as governor of all the people" of the state—"of labor and management alike."

Wants Both Jobs

Knowland recently announced for the governorship after it was widely speculated that his previous decision not to seek re-election the Senate next year was openly interpreted as meaning he would launch a new drive to be elected governor and seek the Republican presidential nomination in 1960.

The apparent accuracy of these speculations was underscored when he announced his state anti-labor program and served notice that he would try to wrest the GOP gubernatorial nomination from incumbent Gov. Goodwin J. Knight.

Thought taunted by Knight with a charge that he was seeking both the governorship in 1958 and the presidential nomination in 1960, Knowland refused to commit himself to serve out a full four-year term if elected to state office next year.

Asked by reporters whether he would absolutely remove himself as a candidate for the presidency, he answered, "No."

CWA Negotiates Hike For 6,500 Workers

Lawrence, Mass. — Wage increases ranging from 6 to 14 cents an hour have been negotiated by the Communications Workers for 6,500 workers at Western Electric employes here and in nearby North Andover and Haverhill. The three-year pact has two wage reopeners with the right to strike on wages or vacations and also provides for negotiations at any time on fringe benefits.

Political Spark:

COPE Conferences Highly Successful

Durham, N. C.—Heightened political interest among rank and file unionists was evident as the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education wound up its series of 11 area general conferences with about 400 delegates in attendance from five states.

Two days earlier a similar conference was held in Nashville, Tenn., with another 400 representatives of union members in four states and with the same encouraging signs of stimulated activity.

The Durham conference brought these delegates: Florida, 16; Georgia, 39; South Carolina, 35; Virginia, 91; North Carolina, 195.

In Nashville, the following numbers registered: Tennessee, 223; Alabama, 91; Louisiana, 43; Mississippi, 20.

Every Area Covered

COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt observed at the conclusion of the local conference that every area of the nation had been covered in the 11 meetings and that each one reflected closer attention than ever before to the undramatic but rewarding side of the political education picture.

The work of breaking down ward and precinct lists to get union members registered is being undertaken on a wider scale, McDevitt reported. State and local COPE committees are becoming more active and widening their ranks, he said, and women's activities have been expanded.

At the two concluding conferences McDevitt outlined the COPE program and the purposes of the meetings.

Deputy COPE Dir. Al Barkan stressed the need for financial cooperation with the committee and the need for voluntary dollars to meet the threat of anti-union legislation.

He cited the instance of Senate minority leader William Knowland (R) "campaigning on an open, shameless 'right-to-work' platform" for the governor's seat in California.

Outlines Techniques

The techniques of registration drives and the importance of having every union member a registered voter was given emphasis by William McSorley, Jr., assistant COPE director.

Conceding that the job of organizing in the South is "very difficult today," Franz Daniel, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, declared "The Number One job of labor in the South today is COPE."

Phil Weightman, director of minorities groups for COPE, told the conferences that coalitions of minorities would wield potent influence on the national political scene. He called for an end to prejudice and discrimination to work for a common goal.

The increasingly important work of women's committees was explained by Mrs. Esther Murray, eastern director of women's activities for COPE.

Other speakers included Daniel A. Powell and Ernest R. Williamson, COPE area directors; AFL-CIO Reg. VIII Dir. Paul R. Christopher and representatives of the various states who reported on COPE activities in their jurisdictions.

Burdette, Pearson Famous Unionists

A member of the American Newspaper Guild has won the Nobel Peace Prize for 1957 and a former member of the Textile Workers Union is credited with bringing World Series victory to the Milwaukee Braves.

Lester B. Pearson, former foreign minister of Canada, joined the ANG recently when he became a syndicated newspaper columnist. Announcement of his honor was made from Oslo by the Norwegian Nobel Committee.

Lew Burdette's pitching arm developed some of its mighty skill and accuracy when he played for the American Viscose Corp. team in Nitro, W. Va., his home town. While employed by the firm he was a member of TWUA Local 7. His father, Selva Burdette, a yard maintenance foreman at the same plant, has been a TWUA member for many years.

High Court Will Rule On 'Hot Cargo' Clauses

The National Labor Relations Board's contention that "hot cargo" clauses in union contracts are not enforceable will be examined by the U.S. Supreme Court during its current term. The court has agreed to rule on the legality and enforcibility of clauses in labor-management contracts under which union members refuse to handle goods turned out under non-union or strike conditions.

To Hear Appeals

The high court agreed to hear appeals in three cases. In two of these the lower courts had upheld the enforcibility of the clauses; in the third the lower court held that the union was violating the secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The NLRB maintains that the clauses contained in union contracts are legal but cannot be enforced because of the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The court also agreed to review two cases lost by the NLRB in the lower courts dealing with discriminatory application of the no-solicitation rule and whether the board may delegate to hearing officers power to pass on petitions to revoke subpenaes.

Other Court Action

The Supreme Court in other actions in effect ruled:

The secretary of labor has the power to determine a single, industry-wide prevailing minimum wage for work on government contracts.

Employer contributions to union welfare funds are not "wages" entitled to priority of payment in bankruptcy cases.

Companies and unions cannot be forced to arbitrate disputes over labor contract renewal terms.

Back pay ordered by the NLRB for workers unlawfully dismissed can be cut under certain conditions.

UAW Says NLRB Findings Offer Basis for Kohler Peace

Compliance with the "findings and directives" of a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner would end the strike which began Apr. 5, 1954, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther advised Herbert V. Kohler, head of the Sheboygan, Wis., plumbingware firm.

Kohler's immediate reply: "No comment."

A 137-page report by Examiner George A. Downing laid responsibility for one of the oldest and most bitter strikes in U.S. labor history at the doorstep of the company. Downing's interim report distilled more than two years of hearings and 22,000 pages of testimony which will be considered by the full NLRB after a study conservatively estimated to take six months.

Union Willing to Accept

Reuther said that while the UAW took exceptions to some of the findings, it was "nevertheless willing to accept the recommendations as a basis for settlement."

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey called the report "100 percent confirmation of the union's position that this company (Kohler) was and is engaged in unfair labor practices in violation of the law of the land." He indicated that the union will appeal the examiner's finding that 43 strikers, including 13 leaders of Local 833's strike committee, were discharged "lawfully" for "serious strike misconduct."

The chief Kohler spokesman and mastermind of the firm's anti-union strategy, Lyman C. Conger, said Kohler's exceptions were being prepared and would be filed before the Nov. 1 deadline.

Chief Recommendations

These were the chief recommendations made by the examiner:

- **Immediate resumption of negotiations between company and union.**
- **Kohler to cease discouraging union membership; cease threatening and promising benefits in grievance handling.**
- **Kohler to furnish the UAW with wage information it requested.**
- **Kohler to offer jobs and back pay to some strikers discharged since Nov. 22, 1954.**
- **Kohler to offer full re-employment to almost all strikers at the end of the strike and pay them from five days after they apply for reinstatement.**
- **Kohler to fire the strikebreakers except for 43 replacements for 43 strikers "lawfully discharged."**

The examiner found that the strike began as an economic one over a new contract but that Kohler converted it into an unfair labor practice strike in June 1954 by its actions in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

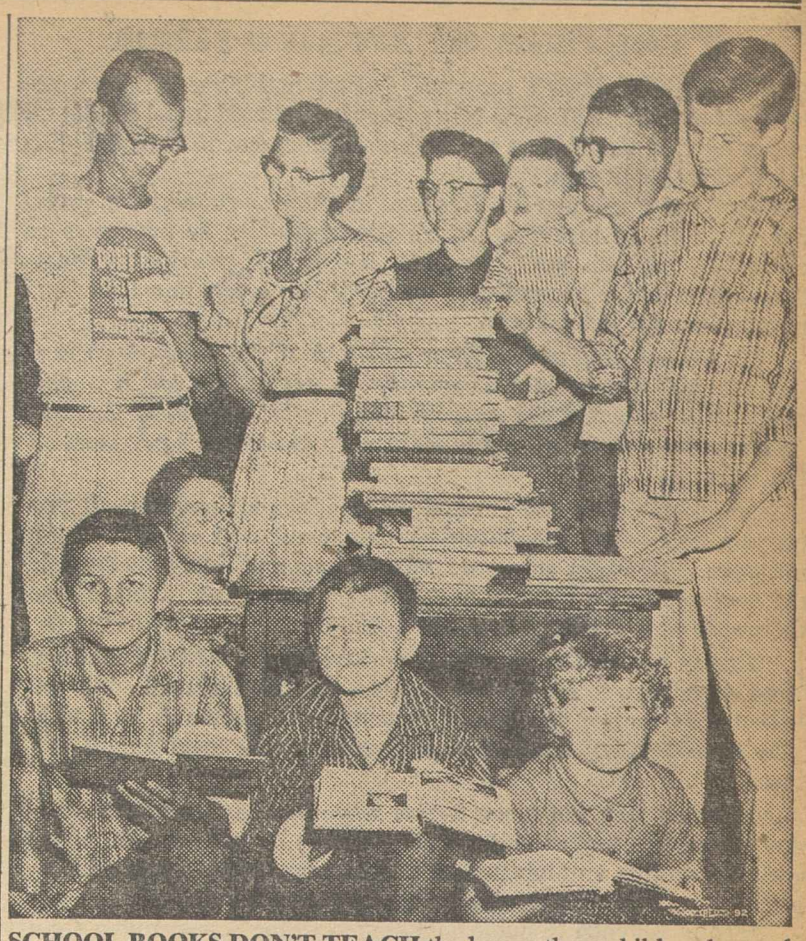
As reasons for this he cited:

- **Granting two wage increases without consulting the UAW.**
- **The discharge of 53 strikers in one department July 1, 1954.**
- **Illegally refusing to bargain with the union about these discharged and the firing of 90 other strikers on Mar. 1, 1955, and other matters of work.**
- **Forcing eight strikers to move from a company-owned hotel and evicting strikers from company-owned homes.**

Among the most damning indictments of Kohler's labor policies in Downing's long report was a section dealing with "futile" negotiations during the strike. It said in part:

"What the evidence showed was that the futility was due to the respondent's (Kohler) deliberate contriving; that respondent was bargaining not to reach, but to avoid agreement; that it was seeking the union's complete capitulation, not simply for a normal contract term, but that pursuant to its announced intention to teach the union a lesson, it envisioned a settlement giving 20 years of labor peace, as had the 1934 strike (against a former AFL union.) Thus, as charged by the union at one point during the September meetings, respondent was seeking to bargain for posterity, not for the terms of a contract.

"Instead of bargaining in good faith with intent to reach an agreement, respondent was intent on penalizing the union for having started the strike; and the penalty was not to be simple capitulation on contract terms but the reduction of the union to impotency as an effective bargaining representative of their employes."



SCHOOL BOOKS DON'T TEACH the lesson these children learned as they saw the Taft-Hartley Act used to try and crush the Rubber Workers at O'Sullivan rubber heel plant in Winchester, Va., through a decertification election. E. E. Newlin (left), on strike for 17 months, holds check for $70.75 provided by strikers' auxiliary to buy school books for his children, an annual requirement under Virginia law. With Newlin, from left, are Auxiliary Treas. Bertha Muse, Mrs. Newlin and URW Local 511 Pres. M. M. Miller.

Economists Watching Jobs Picture Closely

(Continued from Page 1)

46,000 in contract construction employment to 3,248,000.

However, total non-farm employment increased by 249,000 to 53,169,000, thanks largely to an increase of 242,000 in the number of jobs in federal, state and local governments.

Trend Interrupted

Total employment, in the year since September 1956, has increased by 506,000. But drops have been registered in manufacturing, 200,000; mining, 16,000, and construction, 94,000.

The number of factory production and maintenance workers decreased by 300,000 while the number of white collar employes in manufacturing increased by 100,000. In the recent past, rising white collar employment in industry has served to offset declining production and maintenance jobs, but that trend now seems interrupted if not ended.

Employment in the auto industry showed the usual seasonal decline in September as manufacturers began to tool up for new models. But "hard" drops were registered in other important industries—lumber, primary metals, machinery, food processing (contrary to seasonal expectations for the third consecutive month), textiles and aircraft.

But while the number of unemployed showed a 47,000 drop between August and September, initial claims for unemployment compensation in the last week of the month were 51,400 higher than in the comparable August week. At 241,542, they were up 78,564 from the comparable week in September 1956.

The number of those receiving benefits stood at 1,181,900, an increase of 42,100 in a month and of 237,380 in a year.

Coast States Hit

The Pacific Coast states were perhaps hardest hit by the rise in unemployment. In California alone, initial claims were nearly twice as many as in the last week of September 1956, while the number receiving benefits was up about 60 percent. The most important factor was layoffs in aircraft plants.

Oregon and Washington also were badly hit, the former by reason of fewer jobs in lumbering, the latter because of declines in lumbering and planes.

Among other more seriously affected states were New York, with job declines in miscellaneous industries; Massachusetts, automobiles; New Jersey, food processing, textiles and summer resorts; and Ohio, autos and metal fabricating. In Michigan there is substantial unemployment outside the auto industry.

Further employment cuts are in prospect because of defense cutbacks. The Boeing Airplane Co., Seattle, Wash., is dropping 1,250 non-production workers this month and expects to lay off 6,000 to 8,000 production workers by Jan. 1. Republican Aircraft, Farmingdale, L. I., is laying off about 3,000. In Cleveland, Thompson Products is dropping 1,500 workers, and in Camden, N. J., RCA is laying off 700.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, which furloughed 1,600 workers in April, is laying off an additional 4,000. In Rochester, N. Y., the New York Central is dropping 400 in its freight car shop.

Miss Anna Neary Dies in Baltimore

Miss Anna Neary, a general organizer for the former AFL for 37 years prior to her retirement a few years ago, died at her home in Baltimore after a long illness. She was 76.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, in a telegram of condolence to her sister, Mrs. Eleanor Counselman, mourned Miss Neary as "a devoted trade unionist who brought happiness and a better livelihood to countless workers during her years as an AFL organizer."

"She well and truly served the trade union movement," he added, "and we mourn with you at her death."

O'Sullivan Workers Hit By Unfairness of T-H

(Continued from Page 1)

effect would be to enable employers to smash unions.

Pres. Eisenhower, campaigning for his first term in 1952, paid special attention to the provision in a speech calculated to woo the votes of trade union members.

"I know the law might be used to break unions," Eisenhower said. "That must be changed. America wants no law licensing union busting and neither do I."

That was the President's final word or nod in the direction of elimination of Section 9(c)(3).

When Taft-Hartley revisions were considered in 1953 it was the position of organized labor that this section should be repealed and the law should also provide that strikebreakers shall not have the right to determine whether or not workers shall be represented by a union of their own choice. Labor argued this would be in accordance with the economic realities and the promotion of full and free collective bargaining.

URW Local 511 won bargaining rights in April 1956 through an NLRB election in which only two votes were cast against the union.

The old contract expired and was extended to permit negotiations for a new agreement in which the union sought to raise wages 15 cents an hour in a plant where rates were about 50 cents an hour below the rest of the rubber heel industry.

O'Sullivan offered an absurd five-year contract with no wage increase the first year and only two cents a year thereafter.

Since the strike was called—again with only two dissenting votes—negotiations were held infrequently, with the company merely going through the motions, biding their time to let Section 9(c)(3) do the job.

Steelworkers Win SUB Coverage in 2 States

The first break-through to provide supplemental pay to jobless workers in states barring such benefits came with an arbitration award to the United Steelworkers covering their members in Indiana and Virginia. About 75,000 USWA members in Indiana are affected by the award issued by Harry H. Platt of Detroit, Mich., and Ralph T. Seward of Washington, D. C.

A plan especially tailored to fit the Indiana situation was evolved to offset legislation by that state blocking payment under the supplemental unemployment benefit plan (SUB) negotiated last year by the USWA and basic steel.

Approval of SUB has been obtained in 40 jurisdictions including the District of Columbia and Hawaii. Only Ohio and North Carolina bar such payments in addition to the two states named in the latest award; and in Ohio the validity of an administrative ruling against SUB is being challenged in the courts by the union.

The two-stage plan involved in the arbitration award is completely divorced from the state unemployment compensation system. In the plan's first stage a laid-off worker will not apply for state benefits but will receive from a special fund established by the companies an amount equal to 65 percent of his after-taxes weekly wage.

The SUB agreement puts a limitation on the extra cost involved to the companies. Contributions to the Indiana fund are computed on a nation-wide basis. Whenever the extra cost involved is 2 percent of the national total the contributory payments will cease and the second stage of the plan will start.

This stage involves the individual company and the number of employes it has in Indiana. U.S. Steel Corp., for example, has one-sixth of its work force in that state.

Instead of weekly benefits from the fund in the second stage, a worker will get a benefit from the fund only every fourth week of his layoff. In the intervening weeks he may collect his benefit from the state fund or secure other employment.

His fourth week payment however will be figured to have the same total cost to the firms as though supplementation were permitted in the state. A special table of rates has been established and is subject to revision when costs to the firms are determined.

The firms involved in the arbitration: U.S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Inland Steel, Jones & Laughlin Steel, Wheeling Steel and National Steel.

Jobless Pay Due Strikers in Penna.

Harrisburg, Pa. — Some 23,000 workers in East Pittsburgh, Sharon and Philadelphia who took part in the 156-day strike against Westinghouse last year are entitled to jobless pay, the state unemployment compensation board of review ruled.

The strikers, members of Locals 601, 617 and 111 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, will receive about $5 million as a result of the decision which reverses a previous referee's ruling barring payment during the weeks from Dec. 27, 1955, through Feb. 20, 1956.

Program of Destruction

SEN. KNOWLAND'S proposed federal anti-labor program, reported in the AFL-CIO News this week, should impel his liberal and moderate Republican colleagues in Congress to start building a backfire against him.

Knowland is running for President in 1960 by running for governor of California in 1958. In his state campaign he advocates an open-shop "right-to-work" law. He is using his position as Senate Republican leader to maneuver his party into a separate Knowland program on the federal level.

His federal program for labor may look to the uninformed like an attempt to "guarantee democracy" in unions. In fact it would embody a gross and unwarranted intrusion by the federal government in the collective bargaining process and the self-government of unions.

It would wipe out the internal union grievance and appeals procedures established voluntarily for democratic and self-disciplinary purposes. It would substitute unworkable machinery dictated by the government for machinery carefully planned and tested to meet the needs of free unions in a free society.

This is not modest "reform," devised on the basis of wisdom and experience to meet a few isolated, undenied abuses. It is an attempt to destroy the honest representative processes by which the overwhelming number of international and local unions are run.

Knowland may not mean it that way—but his ignorance of the realities of free unions and their function is no excuse. He apparently thinks that anti-labor pitch will be popular next year and he's hellbent, as usual, on driving things through his way.

More enlightened Republican members of the Senate Labor Committee such as Ives of New York, Purtell of Connecticut and Cooper of Kentucky have a minimum obligation to make it clear that while Knowland may be running for governor and president, he isn't running official Senate Republican labor policy.

Time for Statesmanship

DOES THE MANAGEMENT of the Kohler Co., against which the United Auto Workers has been striking for over three years, really want industrial peace—or does it prefer to maintain a propaganda bogey-man by prolonging the strike?

The question is squarely raised by the report of a Labor Board trial examiner, who after studying the transcript of two years of hearings, found Kohler's illegal labor practices has prolonged the strike.

The NLRB official has ordered Kohler to stop its unfair labor practices, to stop discouraging membership in the union, and to re-hire most of the strikers.

The UAW, through Pres. Walter Reuther, has taken some exceptions to the report—but it is willing to accept the recommendations as a basis for settlement.

Here is a golden opportunity for the Kohler management to bring this long dispute to an honorable end through fair collective bargaining. All those who believe in fair play and good labor management relations will hope that Kohler will take this step. Now it's up to Kohler.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II October 19, 1957 No. 42

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Symbol of Peace

British Unionists Play Key Role As Labor Party Changes Course

By Robert Cooney

Brighton, England—The trade union movement played a key role here as the British Labor Party changed course in what is called the most momentous labor conference in 22 years.

In 1935, the grip of pacifism was broken; this year, doctrine and dogma were shed for flexibility and realism.

This is a Labor Party on the threshold of power, and the sense of victory did much to submerge and resolve differences. Yet, after the opening war whoops against Tory policies, the delegates settled down to hard and often fierce debate which day by day wrought a "modern socialism."

If the general electorate was offered an end to inflationary policies, job stability, rent control, more public housing and better schools, it was even more obvious that rigid thinking on the big issues was being discarded.

On the H-bomb, pensions, public ownership and colonialism, the new Labor Party sharply analyzed and accepted the present facts of life and took it from there. The decisive bloc voting power of the big unions defeated the sentimental support for doctrinaire solutions.

The nature and import of the change was put best by its architect, Hugh Gaitskell:

"We are a democratic party. We must proceed gradually. We are evolutionary and not revolutionary."

Labor must win and hold the support of over one-half the population, he reminded the delegates. Labor must convince the marginal voters and "the ordinary, decent people who don't think a great deal about politics" and yet are in basic sympathy with Labor's ideals.

This is how the new policies emerged:

1—THE H-BOMB—Aneurin Bevan needed all his famed oratorical skill to defend his own and the national executive's position in favor of keeping the H-bomb. Britain, he said, must mediate and moderate Soviet-American policies.

"If you carry this resolution to unilaterally abolish the H-bomb," he stressed, "you will send Britain's foreign secretary naked into the conference chamber."

Suspense hung over the meeting during a frenzied lunch hour. The one million votes of the big Transport Union apparently had been put behind the resolution by Frank Cousins before Bevan spoke. The Transport delegates caucused and voted 16-14 against the motion, thus heavily insuring the 7 to 1 margin against renunciation. The same margin carried resolutions binding Labor to provide leadership by unilaterally suspending H-bomb tests while seeking a ban and destruction of bomb stocks through the United Nations.

2—PENSIONS — Up for decision was Labor's "revolutionary" superannuation plan. Two years in the drafting by experts, it aimed to provide half-pay pensions at 65, raising funds partly by worker contributions and tying benefits to earnings.

Old-time Socialists protested this abandoned the principle of "to each according to need." Pensions should be paid out of tax revenue, they argued.

R. H. S. Crossman, Labor member of Parliament and member of the national executive, answered the criticism and explained the new system and its philosophy in a speech of masterful simplicity.

The present flat-rate system of $5.60 per week, with $3.50 extra for a wife, resulted in minimum benefits for everyone. Labor would boost this by 50 percent, to a basic $8.40 a week, and build in protection against inflation.

He said poverty in old age was today's "great social challenge and disgrace" and workers must pay the bill to wipe it out. The new plan was overwhelmingly approved.

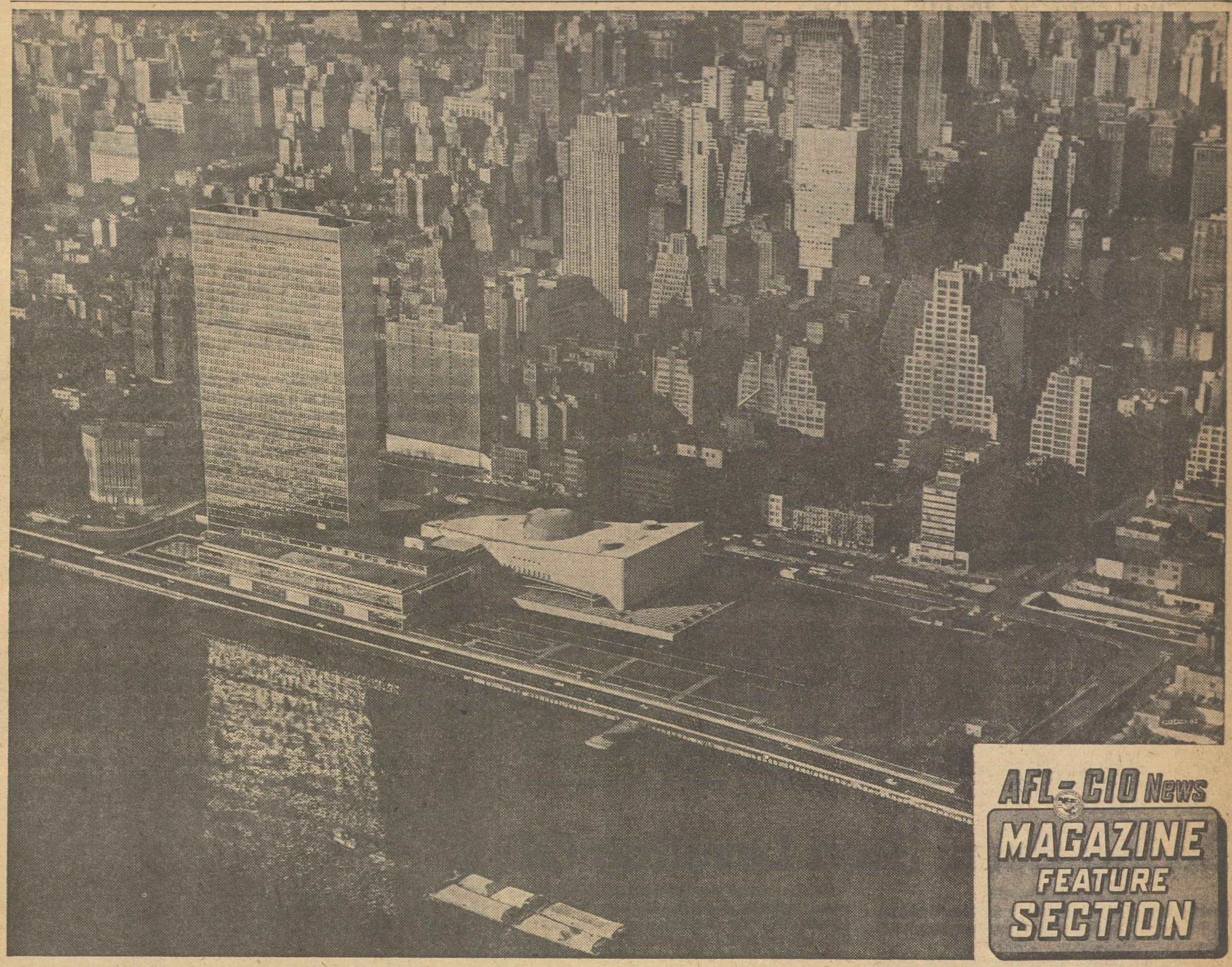
3—PUBLIC OWNERSHIP—Under heavy attack was the executive's policy document, "Industry and Society." It committed a Labor government investing public pension funds in the nation's biggest firms and accepting shares in lieu of death duty payments. It called for the re-nationalization of steel, long-distance road transport and the remainder of water supply.

The Trades Union Congress meeting a month before approved the "shares-in-industry" approach as "an adjunct" to direct nationalization.

The vocal opposition agreed with the document's analysis that 512 large corporations control over one-half the nation's economy and indirectly influence the remainder. But they attacked the document's prescription as vague, declared it deviated from Socialist principles and looked toward a vested interest in capitalism. They demanded a "shopping list" of industries to be nationalized.

Gaitskell took this one on. In the most crucial speech of his career, he urged delegates to modernize their thinking; to accept a mixed economy indefinitely; to make economic power accountable; to proceed gradually and with a program understood and backed by the general electorate. The policy document was approved by a 4 to 1 margin.

4—COLONIAL TERRITORIES — Delegates defeated motions calling for the nationalization of firms with colonial holdings and the control of private capital. They approved policy documents pledging an average of one percent of the national income each year to aid less developed countries and backed SUNFED, the proposed UN agency.



AFL-CIO News
MAGAZINE
FEATURE
SECTION

Labor Links to UN Stressed on Anniversary

The relationship between American workers and the United Nations and their strong support for the UN will be stressed once again this year with the observance of United Nations Day on Oct. 24.

To underscore this close relationship the AFL-CIO News is reprinting here an editorial from a local labor paper entitled "UN and Union." It was written by Martin Morand, editor of The Garment Worker published by a number of locals of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union in Pennsylvania.

The editorial was awarded first prize in a contest on "Labor and the UN" sponsored by American Labor Services for the UN.

Did you ever notice how a group of people can start out talking about one thing and wind up talking about something that seems completely unconnected with the first thing.

This happened to us recently at a shop meeting—we started on piece rates and wound up on the United Nations. Later we tried to figure out, step by step, how we got from one to the other. Here are some of the points that were made and some of the answers that were given.

Piece rates—high rates don't always mean high wages because of small bundles, short lots, etc.

High wages don't always do much good because of high taxes.

Taxes are high because the government spends money on things like the United Nations.

But the United Nations only costs each American 10 cents a day.

It would be worth it if it would do any good—but the UN can't work, it's just a dream.

That's what they said about unions not too many years ago—just a dream.

Well, but the UN isn't like a union—there are all these different countries, they don't even speak the same language.

And in the ILG we still publish Justice, Gerechtekeit, Justicia and Giustizia for our Jewish, Spanish, Italian as well as English-speaking members.

But all the races and religions in the world will never get along—look at the Middle East.

Forty years ago they said the same thing about the Lower East—the Lower East Side of New York that is. Sure it was harder to organize a union with people who didn't speak the same language, and who went to different churches. But it was done.

Its harder to organize in the South today because white and black workers are kept apart by fear of each other—but we are organizing. There are loyal and devoted union members in our district today, members of certain churches who were very much opposed to the union 10 years ago because they thought we stood for violence.

But as they learned that the union stands for the same principles of brotherhood that their religion believes in, they became more active in the union.

The UN is good for the small and poor countries—it helps them. But all they want from us is our wealth.

Fifty years ago the cutters were the only well organized group in the industry. They were the aristocrats who couldn't be bothered with the poor operators. Then they learned that the weakness of the rest of the workers gave the bosses strength—strength which was used to help defeat cutters too.

This same lesson had to be learned by the Cloakmakers who were men and looked down on the female waistmakers as unstable and unorganizable. But it was the uprising of the 20,000 women blouse makers in 1909 which prepared the way for the great revolt of 50,000 cloakmakers in 1910.

At least in the union the workers have the same problems—they all need more money; and have the same desires—to be sure of a job in a decent place to work.

All the people in the world want a better standard of living, security for themselves and their children. And there is one common enemy threatening to prevent all of us from having these things—uncontrolled nuclear warfare.

Yes, but we are dealing with Communist governments in the UN. How do we keep them from starting a war?

We and other free nations in the UN must remain strong. Then the Communists will be fearful of starting war and will be willing to negotiate differences. This is as true in the UN as it is in settling union problems with an anti-union employer. If the union and its members are strong and the employer knows it, he doesn't want to fight. He, like the Communists, will only fight someone who is weak.

The union and employers negotiate across a bargaining table. The UN is the place where nations negotiate. As long as we settle our differences across a bargaining table—we don't have a strike. As long as we settle our international differences in the UN—we don't have a war and we move toward peace.

That's the story of how we moved from piece rates to the United Nations. They aren't so far apart after all, are they?

Meany Calls on Unionists To Help Mark UN Day

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on trade union members throughout the nation to cooperate fully with community groups in the observance of United Nations Day on October 24.

Meany, currently serving as a U.S. delegate to the UN, declared:

"Over the years, we have steadfastly held to our American way of life. We have opposed communism and Soviet imperialism from its inception. Likewise fascism, nazism, falangism, peronism and every other form of dictatorship has met with our strong disapproval and opposition.

"We believe that the machinations of these forces can best be met through our combined efforts in the United Nations.

"We will continue as heretofore to give our full support to the efforts and purposes of the United Nations to maintain peace throughout the world."

A SHOT IN THE ARM FOR PHILADELPHIA'S UNITED FUND campaign has come from the unions affiliated with that city's AFL Medical Center. Concerned about the danger of an Asian flu epidemic, Isidor Melamed, executive director of the Medical Center, made arrangement to immunize the staff and clerical personnel of the United Fund, now in the midst of its annual campaign. At right, Edward Rapp, director of the labor and industry department of the United Fund gets his flu vaccine from Dr. Heller of the AFL Medical Center staff.

How to Buy:

Living Costs Seen Leveling Off

By Sidney Margolius

THIS is a good month to buy 1957 cars and refrigerators, women's and children's coats, poultry and pork.

Living costs actually are leveling off after an almost steadly rise of 19 months. The third major inflation since the end of World War II boosted your cost of living almost 6 percent from March 1956 to October 1957.

The inflation finally has been slowed down, at least for a while, by lower food prices and lower raw-material prices in some industries hit by recession as moderate-income families were priced out of the market.

A recent drop of 3 percent in the Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index forecasts the lower food prices due this winter and already appearing in stores.

Especially notable are lower tags on pork products and coffee, with some lower-grade beef cuts also tumbling from their recent lofty levels.

But be warned that the halt in inflation by no means indicates your living costs are going down significantly. The price cuts are irregular, and may only last the winter of relatively low food prices. Several basic costs including housing and medical care are still rising. Medical care has risen more than any other cost-of-living item and has become a major cost-of-living problem. Overall hospital costs have increased 132 percent since 1946. The average hospital bill has gone up from $88.85 to $181.13 in this period.

Here are some recommendations for November buying opportunities:

CARS: Dealers again are snowed under this November with over 800,000 unsold 1957-model cars, even as the 1958 models are beginning to move out. Dealers in some areas are offering 1957 models at $50 over their invoice costs. But beware of inflated charges for accessories and financing by which some dealers increase their real profit on low advertised offers.

FOOD: Besides pork, this is the month to feature poultry dishes in your main menus. Big supplies of fryers and roasters have forced down prices. Another good value this month is stewing chickens. They cost more per pound than broilers, but provide more meat in relation to bone. Stewers are suitable for fricassees, casseroles, a la king and other main dishes.

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Armand D'Angelo, of IBEW, Sworn as N. Y. Commissioner

New York—A man from the ranks of organized labor, a veteran trade unionist, at the early age of 44, has been named Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—one of the most important posts in New York City's municipal government.

He is Armand D'Angelo, a member for nearly 25 years of Local 3 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who was promoted to his new post by Mayor Robert F. Wagner after serving as deputy commissioner since 1955.

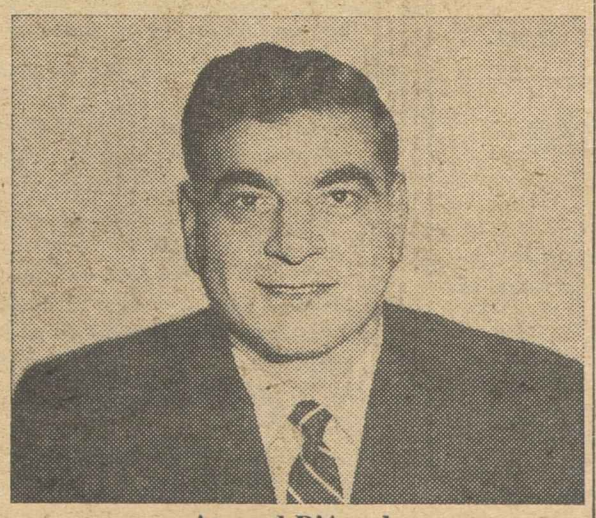
D'Angelo was sworn in at a ceremony in City Hall attended by some 300 members of Local 3, other labor leaders, city and industry officials and civic leaders.

Wagner hailed him as a man who would do "an outstanding job" because of "his character, integrity and industry."

"On this day," said the Mayor, "the people of the City of New York are getting a fine commissioner."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent "congratulations and all good wishes in your new assignment."

"I am sure the organized labor movement is happy to see you receive this important appointment," Meany wired, "and confident you will discharge your duties in a way which will bring credit to organized labor."



Armand D'Angelo

Hollywood Observer:

'Raintree Country' Monumental Epic

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—It took Ross Lockridge, Jr. 13 years to write the monumental novel "Raintree County."

It took me a week to read its 1,060 pages—and I enjoyed every page.

At a press preview a few days ago, I saw the new MGM motion picture "Raintree County," based on Lockridge's novel. It runs for three hours and five minutes—and I enjoyed every second of it.

MGM says this is the costliest domestic production in the long history of the company. After viewing this great picture, one understands why.

The story of "Raintree County" is painted on such a broad canvas that no few remarks in a column can do justice to it.

In a nutshell, this is the story of an idealistic youth growing up in the United States during the mid-nineteenth century, the story of his ambitions, his dreams and his loves—all told against an historical background dealing with some of our country's growing pains such as slavery, segregation, the Civil War and President Lincoln's assassination.

There are many reasons why "Raintree County" should be an outstanding success. One is the magnificent performance of Elizabeth Taylor as the southern beauty with a murky family background who steals the young idealist, Montgomery Clift, from his Indiana hometown sweetheart, played by Eva Marie Saint.

If anybody ever questioned Miss Taylor's ability as an actress, her portrayal in this picture of a young woman gradually going insane dispels such unworthy thought for all time.

While Montgomery Clift and Miss Saint are adequate in their roles, next to Miss Taylor it is Nigel Patrick, as the "perfesser" who loves the ladies and gets into a spate of trouble thereby, who steals almost every scene he's in. Patrick is an English actor and this is his first appearance in an American film.

Another outstanding performance is that of Lee Marvin as "Flash Perkins" who "kin run like a horse, fight like a barrel of wildcats and make love like a bull," plus being one of the best two-fisted drinkers you ever encountered.

MONTGOMERY CLIFT AND ELIZABETH TAYLOR, as John Shawnessy and Susanna Drake, romantic lovers of MGM's "Raintree County."

Actors' actors always, Agnes Moorehead and Walter Abel are superb in their roles as the parents of the young Hoosier idealist and one wishes that their parts in the picture might have been larger. Among others performing capably are Rod Taylor, Jarma Lewis, Tom Drake, Rhys Williams, Russell Collins, Myrna Hansen and DeForrest Kelley. There are 119 speaking parts in the film.

The picture was shot in MGM's new 65 mm. camera process and the extraordinary quality of the color photography does justice to the scope of the story.

Edward Dmytryk directed "Raintree County"; David Lewis was the producer for MGM and the screen play was written by Millard Kaufman. All who read the original, massive book, on seeing the picture will appreciate what a tremendous job Kaufman did.

One might have thought that Ross Lockridge, Jr. had found his Raintree. But this young and idealistic Indiana school teacher, who spent so many years writing in "Raintree County" about a young and idealistic school teacher of an earlier day, died by his own hand fairly after his significant work won an MGM $150,000 prize novel contest and became a best seller—and, of course, long before its appearance as a most powerful and entertaining motion picture.

I'm Often Wrong:

Good Scouting Cause Of Major Grid Upsets

By Joe Miller

IN the early days of football, studying another team's plays was considered unethical. Today it is a respected part of the game. Visiting "spies" are given a special section in the press box. Every week, assistant coaches and professional scouts, well supplied with charts, diagrams and even tape-recorders, try to find out what makes next Saturday's opponent click.

Most fans have little idea of the time and work that go into football scouting. Bernie Bierman, former Minnesota coach, once said that 60 different things interest a coach about his opponent. Len Casanova, University of Oregon coach, estimates that it takes at least 12 to 15 hours of solid work to write up a good report. The report is usually made out the Sunday following the game, while everybody else is still talking about Saturday's touchdowns.

Emphasis placed by football men on scouting can be judged by the large share of the budget allotted for it. At Washington State, where the football budget is relatively small, scouts travel about 30,000 miles to check on other teams. The professional Los Angeles Rams spend a whopping $75,000 a season on all forms of scouting.

"Going into a game without a good scouting report," says Herman Hickman, the former Yale coach, "would be like going to a formal dance in your dungarees."

Every scout has his own method of assembling his welter of information. The mechanized age has even come into the picture. Some scouts take along a tape recorder, dictating their observations for later transcription.

An increasing number of schools use electronic "brains." The scout codes his information on cards, and feeds the cards to a computer. The machine returns exact information as to the percentage of times the opponent used this play on that down at such and such a place on the field. It also shows the average effectiveness of each maneuver. A team armed with this advice knows pretty much what to expect during the game.

The ultimate refinement of this electronic process was demonstrated at the start of this season when an IBM Univac machine was fed a mountain of information about both the Oklahoma and Pittsburgh teams. Its prediction: a 12-6 victory for the Sooners. They won 26-0.

All this gridiron automation is a far cry from the earlier days when coaches often casually exchanged information. During the 1920's Pop Warner's Pittsburgh team traveled to Syracuse to meet the Orange, coached by Chick Meehan. The two coaches had breakfast together on Saturday morning.

"I didn't get a chance to scout you this season," said Chick over the ham and eggs. "You have anything new—anything I don't know about?"

"Not a thing, lad," replied Pop. "We'll use about five plays—two reverses, an off tackle, a trap play or two and perhaps a pass. I promise not to use anything else, but I won't tell you in what order I'll use them."

"That's OK with me," replied Chick.

Pop stuck to his promise as Pitt and Syracuse tied 7-7.

Curiously, the return of one-platoon football a few years ago has made scouting actually harder, say the scouts. "In unlimited substitution, usually one man played offense and one defense at each position," said one. "And they were usually competent at their specialties. Now we have two or three playing both ways at each post and each will normally have a weakness on either offense or defense. Our job is to spot it, if we can."

Credit Union Day Wins Plaudits of Ike, Meany

Nearly half a million members of AFL-CIO unions joined 11 million other persons in the western hemisphere to celebrate Intl. Credit Union Day this week.

Among those who hailed the occasion were Pres. Eisenhower and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"By providing materials, guidance, and training in credit techniques to groups in many countries," said Eisenhower, "much progress is being made in the wise management of money, in the promotion of self-reliant economies, and in helpful understanding between peoples. I hope the celebration of Credit Union Day will become increasingly meaningful to a wide community around the world."

About 1,100 unions have established credit unions, some 950 of them affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

"American trade unions have long given active support to the organization of credit unions on behalf of their members," said Meany.

"By providing a reliable source of inexpensive credit and a valuable depository for savings, credit union members contribute materially to the well-being of workers. Millions of dollars have been saved that otherwise would have been paid out in extortionate interest rates to small loan companies.

"As one of the leading users and sponsors of credit union facilities, we in the AFL-CIO pledge our renewed support to the expansion and continued success of the credit union movement."

Soup to Nonsense:

Attic Treasure Hunt Yields Little

By Jane Goodsell

MY daughter Katie, who is 9 years old, has one consuming ambition in life. She wants to be very, very rich. As a matter of fact, she wants to be the richest person in the whole world.

Katie has thought a lot about this, and she has very clearly in mind exactly what she wants. Her tastes run to red velvet, diamonds by the bucketful and a scale of living comparable to the Aga Khan's.

When she first began talking about gold swimming pools and canopied beds encrusted with emeralds and palaces filled with hundreds of servants, I tried to direct her thoughts to a higher plane.

I made insincere little speeches about money not buying happiness, which Katie considered too silly to bother answering. After one particularly impassioned sermon, in which I told her the story of the Midas touch and ended by denouncing money as the root of all evil, she remarked that she would like her bedroom ceiling completely covered with emeralds and rubies. She wanted to lie in bed and watch them sparkle.

The first stage—deciding what to do with all her money—lasted quite a while. Then Katie began figuring out how she would acquire her fortune. She toyed briefly with the idea of marrying it, but decided she didn't want to wait that long. Earning it herself? Much too hard work.

Then she hit upon the idea of finding it.

"How do you know," she asked me, "that there isn't money hidden somewhere in this house? Or jewels? Or something? Maybe a treasure chest?"

"Don't be silly, Katie," I said.

"But how do you know?" Katie insisted. "I read a book about some children who found a treasure chest in their attic. And we have that attic we've never even seen. . . ."

We did, indeed, have that attic. It is one of those trap-door-in-the-ceiling affairs that you need a ladder to get into. Our house is old, and we had heard rumors about the first owner, a maiden lady who hid things . . . well, the truth was that we didn't know. And I had heard a story about some people who knew some people who had found a chest of silver in their attic. . . ."

"Don't be silly," my husband told me. "Of all the crazy ideas!"

"But how do you know?" I insisted. "It wouldn't cost anything to look."

It didn't cost anything, but it was a lot of trouble. We had to borrow a ladder, and we scraped some paint off the ceiling, but my husband finally pried the trap door open and directed the beam of his flashlight around the attic.

Katie and I watched from below. She was very red in the face, and I held my breath.

"Ummmm," said my husband, sounding pleased. "You should see all this rock wool. This house is better insulated than I'd thought."

"Just insulation? That's all? Nothing else at all?"

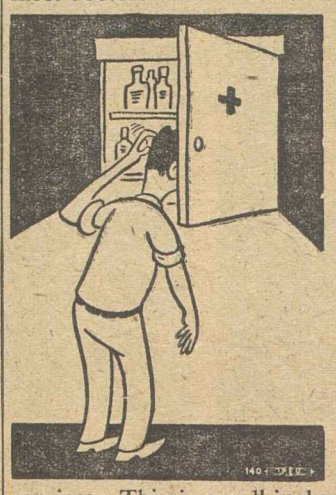
"Not even a mouse."

For Your Health's Sake:

Sweden's Health Plan Liked

By Dr. Morris Brand

SWEDEN first established a voluntary medical care reimbursement plan in 1947 but made it compulsory in January 1955. This amendment met with strong resistance when a small number of doctors objected to the compulsory plan but, as in Great Britain, most doctors were in favor of this change.



The Labor government then in power considered the new program as the most essential one of its achievements and strengthened its claim as one of Sweden's greatest reform administrations.

Today all resident citizens aged 16 years and over, registered non-citizen residents, non-working wives and children under 16 are eligible for medical services. This is as all-inclusive as are the national health acts in Great Britain and New Zealand.

Contributions which cover both medical care and sickness insurance are made by employer, government and insured. The employer pays 1.1 percent of wages and salaries paid subject to individual employe earnings of a maximum of 15,000 crowns a year.

The insured pays his contribution once a year with taxes. No contributions are made by those with taxable incomes of less than 1,200 crowns a year but those in this category are entitled to medical benefits only. The government subsidies meet approximately 30 percent of the program's costs.

Hospitalization is free as are the physicians' services in them. The Swedish hospital system is in a high state of development and the people have nothing but praise for the services they receive.

Of the many working persons interviewed the comments by T. Noren, international secretary of the Swedish Metal Workers Union, presents in essence the opinions of all. He said the addition of the compulsory medical plan to the Swedish social security program was a reform recommended by the Labor Party but was accepted by the other political parties. No party would consider rescinding this benefit.

Noren said that the people prefer this system to the previous one even though the taxes are higher. They are glad to have medical care available when needed and not in accordance with their ability to pay.

THE AFL-CIO'S PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED EXHIBIT was displayed at the Industrial Fair in Berlin, Germany, under direction of AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Walter Mason (second from right), talking with U.S. Ambassador David K. Bruce. At left is David Montenegro, labor aide of the U.S. Embassy in Berlin, and at far right, Sec.-Treas. Jacob J. Friedrick of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee.

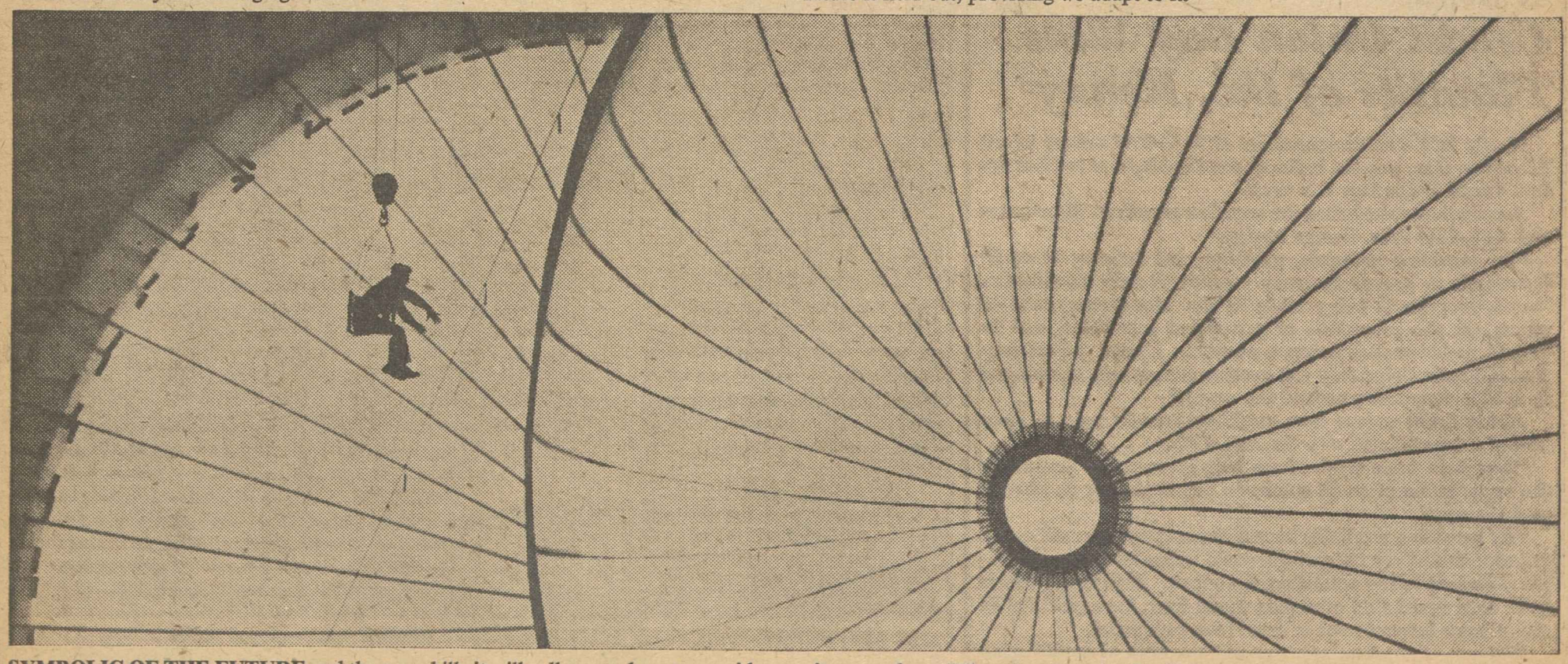
Labor Dept. Reports on America's Progress

THE YEARS SINCE THE HALF-CENTURY have been a time of dramatic growth for the United States, with a future of great promise holding a great challenge. Both are recounted in "They Are America," a report to the people by the Labor Dept. which records advances of the last six years and examines the dramatic possibilities that critical years ahead hold for Americans.

THE PROMISE OF THE FUTURE lies in the good things free American labor and management can achieve; the challenge lies in the totalitarian threat to all free people, "They Are America" shows. Workers, from the oil field "roughneck" at left to the women checking machine gun parts above, must find new fields for their skills if the bright promise is to become reality.

A CONSTRUCTION RIG over the skyline of New York is regarded as a symbol of progress. "They Are America" examines four aspects of challenge if progress is to be maintained—the skilled worker shortage, problems of older workers, the tragic waste of prejudice, and the difficulties of young people. It also looks at the state of security in a changing world.

THE STATE OF THE NATION in 1956 also is analyzed in "They Are America," and was found to be satisfactory despite its economic problems. Many workers, including this logger in California's Sierras, felt the pinch of the construction drop growing out of tight money; everybody was hurt by rising prices. An even better future is held out, providing we adapt to it.



SYMBOLIC OF THE FUTURE and the new skills it will call on workers to provide is this photo showing a man in a boatswain's chair checking seams on a paraballoon, an inflatable radar screen for emergency use. Like the other pictures on this page, it comes from "They Are America," which was published recently. Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE BAFFLING THING about the Eisenhower Administration is that it still is impossible to tell who is running it. In regard to the Soviet satellite we have had soothing syrup and contradictions.

The President began with a news conference statement that the Russians had done very well with their satellite and then proceeded to draw a distinction between the satellite and the development of military missiles. But few can accept the easy notion that the Russians haven't really shown anything about missile development when they have thrown a heavy object 500 miles into space.

Sherman Adams, who rejoices in the name of Eisenhower's "assistant," was even more bland about recent events when he spoke to a money-raising Republican dinner in San Francisco. He cheerfully told the GOP audience that fiscal integrity was still important, along with military strength.

Yet in the same city, 24 hours later, Vice Pres. Nixon earnestly warned an industrial conference that the Soviet achievement must not be "brushed off." The satellite proves that the Russians have developed "a scientific and industrial capacity of great magnitude," he said, and we would have to make every conceivable sacrifice, including financial, to maintain our security.

★ ★ ★

THESE TOTALLY CONTRADICTORY declarations—denying each other in spirit and tone even more than in words—leave Nixon, as usual, seeming to be trying to assert some kind of initiative which from his position he cannot possibly exert.

Four years ago last April, barely three months after the Eisenhower Administration took office, Nixon made an earlier drastic speech, warning of potential sacrifices.

Speaking to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the Vice President then talked about the danger of the fall of Vietnam. He boldly suggested—perhaps as a trial balloon—that if necessary to save Southeast Asia the United States might have "no choice" but to send in military forces.

The public reaction was bad and probably the idea itself was bad. But the Vice President is a poor person to have making sweeping policy proposals that the Administration fails to carry through.

Now in 1957 Nixon again takes a position challenging that of Adams. The "sacrifices" he speaks of this year are measurable in in money rather than in immediate bloodshed—but still it would be nice to know who is speaking for the Administration.

★ ★ ★

TREVOR GARDNER, who resigned as assistant secretary of the Air Force two years ago as a protest against a lagging missile program, thinks that Pres. Eisenhower's lack of "apprehension" (the President's own word) is the dangerous thing.

As of his Oct. 9 news conference statements, Gardner says, Eisenhower apparently "didn't realize we had a problem."

A nation doesn't win a "military technological competition" by the techniques of the "commercial" businessman, but only by "administrative techniques and decisions" suitable to a government with command and national-security responsibilities, Gardner stated.

Nixon makes a lot more sense than Adams, even if a Vice President shouldn't be thrust forward to call for "sacrifices" unless his chieftain in the White House means to follow through. Gardner makes a great deal of sense—and the threat of fierce congressional investigations should not be needed to spur the Administration into coherent action.

THESE UNION HOUSE AND BAR CARDS signify that management hires members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Bartenders Intl. Union. The organization also issues union working buttons which are worn by bartenders, cooks, waiters and waitresses, kitchen workers, hotel service workers and dining car workers.

Morgan Says:

Ike Had 'Sputnik' Data Months Ago

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDST.)

CONTRARY to published reports, the United States was not only forewarned that Soviet Russia was getting to the point of launching an earth satellite, this intelligence came through months ago—more than six months ago in fact—and in some detail. But there is no evidence at hand that the Administration used the interval to forearm us for the huge impact, propaganda-wise and otherwise, the satellite was sure to make.

Morgan

A sad if not shocking irony emerges from this situation. The intelligence arms of the government have been criticized in the past—sharply and often—for being inadequate, misleading or even uninformed. Such barbs are easy to throw, are frequently unjustified and are difficult for the respective agencies to answer in public under any circumstances.

But this time not only the CIA, the Central Intelligence Agency, but the "whole intelligence community of the government," as one source put it, was aware of the impending birth of Sputnik, months ago. The question is, what use was made of the information?

A reporter asked Pres. Eisenhower at his press conference whether he had any advance information that a Russian satellite launching was "imminent."

"Not imminent," the President replied. "For a number of months different scientists have told me, or different people—I don't know whether it was ever told to me officially—that they were working on it, that they were doing something about it, . . . (but) there didn't seem to be a reason for just trying to grow hysterical about it."

* * *

THIS reply was enough to cause several important persons in the government to drop their jaws in astonishment.

Last March, this reporter was informed on most responsible authority, the National Security Council was given a major series of intelligence documents containing "hard information" to the effect that Soviet Russia had the capabilities of orbiting a satellite during 1957, that it could be loaded with a number of instruments and that the whole project had military implications.

This information did not come from some vodka-drinking sleuth in the bar scene of a Hollywood B-movie. It was gathered from a number of sources and carefully evaluated in advance of the NSC meeting, over which Pres. Eisenhower himself traditionally presides, evaluated by the Intelligence Advisory committee, headed by CIA Dir. Allen Dulles and including representatives from the Atomic Energy Commission, the Army, Navy and Air Force, the State Department and the FBI.

Then it was correlated by the Office of National Estimates under Dr. Sherman Kent, former history professor at Yale who has been doing intelligence work for the government since World War II, and passed on up to the President at the NSC.

No wonder if a number of officials privately registered astonishment and chagrin when the President said he didn't know whether news of the satellite "was ever told to me officially."

Vandercook Says:

U. S. Economic Policies Backfiring

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDST.)

AT first glance the Russians' brilliant accomplishment in launching the first man-made moon and the prolonged, disturbing decline in security values on the U.S. stock exchanges would seem to have no conceivable connection.

There is, though, substantial reason to believe that both of those phenomena may stem from precisely the same cause, from what is beginning to look to all eyes like the grossly mistaken economic policies of the Republican Administration.

Vandercook

The official stand of the President and his advisors is to deprecate the importance both of the ascent of the Soviets' "Sputnik" and what has been, for three months, the almost equally sharp descent in the value of the common stocks of American business. Neither can be laughed off.

What is so hugely significant about the incredible satellite which has been set revolving about our planet is not so much the miraculous metal ball itself as the proof it provides that the Russians possess a rocket of such gigantic power, and of such accuracy that it was able to roar 600 miles aloft and set the Red Moon precisely on its course. The inference is as inescapable as death and taxes, two very closely related subjects, that if Moscow has a rocket for that purpose it must also have operational rockets which are probably capable of lofting atomic warheads upon our forward airbases.

Why didn't we get there first, why haven't we even managed to keep abreast of the Russian technologists? The President's explanation that we aren't engaged in a satellite race has an obviously hollow ring. We have fallen close to peril point behind the Russians simply because we have been unwilling to spend money enough. The one temporary advantage of a dictatorship is that if a dictator wants something he can command that sufficient funds and energy be set to work to provide it.

As the need for an ever-increasing money supply rises, Washington is reducing the supply of money. Cutdowns in defense and other spending, though both are proper, in a country which should enjoy an ever-expanding economy, and in a world where the danger of war is still great and is growing greater, have given the Communists an advantage in military strength, and have set stock prices tumbling.

Neither circumstance can be long endured. Caught between the Scylla of the rising Soviet threat and the Charybdis of a possibly approaching depression, the American people require not inaction and soft words, but action and hard thinking. Unfortunately, just now, both in Washington seem to be in short supply.

The Leading Question:

'Wreck' Laws Called Immoral

"I think they ('right-to-work') laws are immoral," Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.) declared on the Columbia Broadcasting Co. radio network program, "The Leading Question." He added:

"I think they are unnecessary. And I think that the greatest disservice that could be done nationwide to organized labor would be for more states to pass 'right-to-work' laws."

Both Thompson and Rep. Carroll Kearns (R-Pa.), members of the House Committee on Education and Labor, warned against those who may seek to get anti-labor laws enacted because of the effect of the McClellan committee hearings.

"We cannot in a time of stress like this write legislation that would in any way be punitive and hurt the fine labor unions that try to operate for the best interests of the rank and file of their members," Kearns declared.

Thompson pointed out that "the attention focused on the activities of Mr. Beck and Mr. Hoffa have distracted from the fact that the overwhelming majority of members and leaders of organized labor are honest, hard-working and conscientious."

The New Jersey congressman, talking about amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act, said it is incumbent on Congress to eliminate Section 14-b of the law which permits state law to prevail in the case of so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Kearns noted that this provision of the law is liable to result in "a lot of conflict of state versus national laws. We're going to get involved in conflicts that are really unnecessary. I can see where there is going to be a lot of trouble, and probably complications that are going to be hard to solve under it."

Thompson took occasion to say that Congress should not delay longer in enacting the Douglas-Thompson bill which would require public disclosure of all financial details concerning heath, welfare and pension plans whether operated by unions, by management, or jointly.

"Certainly those people (the administrators of the funds) are in a fiduciary relationship to those whose money they are administering and must be held to account to the owners of these funds," he said.

NO-RAIDING AGREEMENTS should be made a part of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes in the opinion of Pres. Joseph Curran shown presiding at the 11th convention of the Maritime Union in New York City. All but a comparative handful of the 550 delegates came from ship's crews.

Maritime Union Urges 'Workable' Plan for Seamen's Cooperation

New York—Delegates to the twentieth anniversary convention of the National Maritime Union have instructed their officers to "continue every honorable means of achieving working and organic unity with other maritime unions." A resolution on maritime unity approved overwhelmingly by the convention declared that the present internal struggle in maritime labor is "as dangerous for seamen as any we have faced." The NMU is currently engaged in a dispute with the Seafarers Intl. Union over the manning of jobs in the new American Coal Shipping Co. fleet.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran urged the convention to try to find a way to achieve working unity with the other maritime unions "on a constructive and honorable basis."

The unity resolution said that "every possible step should be explored" for merger of the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee and the Maritime Trades Dept. It also said that in working for unity, the NMU officers should "vigorously carry forward a program to require all maritime unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO and their officials to comply with the AFL-CIO ethical practices codes, the no-raiding agreement, and other basic trade union principles, which include the proposition that all disputes between maritime unions be settled within the house of labor."

Marking his 20 years of leadership of the NMU, Curran was honored at a banquet in the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn, attended by representatives of industry, government and other labor unions. Gen. John M. Franklin, head of the U.S. Lines, spoke for employers, recalling some of the incidents connected with Curran's famous trip on the S.S. California in 1936 which led to the formation of the NMU.

Another feature was a "This Is Your Life" narration of Curran's career with Herman Cooper, NMU attorney, serving as Ralph Edwards' counterpart. A convention resolution passed later designated May 3, the founding day of the union, as "Joe Curran Day," to be observed in "honoring not only the man but the principles for which he has always fought."

Accepting the first of NMU's new 20-year service pins, Curran declared that "the NMU was built by men, not by a man." He referred to the representatives of industry present and said their presence proved that "cooperation is what it takes to build a strong industry."

A convention resolution praised the benefits of labor-management cooperation through this committee, while others dealing with the Military Sea Transportation Service and U.S. Marine Hospitals asked the committee to join the union in support of these agencies and their services to seamen.

In his concluding remarks to the convention, Curran praised the delegates for the actions they had taken in proposing constitutional reforms "to extend democracy still further to the ranks of the union." He said that he felt that time has arrived when it is no longer necessary to conduct elections in terms of "slates" of candidates pledged to support the administration's position and declared that, henceforth, all officers would have to run "on their own merits" since he would not join in endorsements.

NMU elections are held by secret referendum ballot of the entire membership. Curran and his supporters have entered a slate pledged to support his policies every year since 1948, when the union engaged in its successful internal struggle to clean out communist influences.

In announcing that he was abandoning this policy, Curran said that it is clear that the union has reached the point of internal democracy where it should begin to pick its officers in terms of the abilities of the candidates.

UAW's Don Montgomery Is Dead in Washington

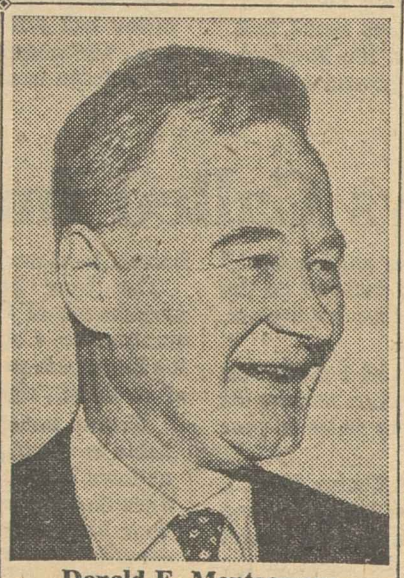
Donald E. Montgomery, director of the Auto Workers Washington office and consumer counsel in the Dept. of Agriculture during the New Deal, died last week at the age of 61. Montgomery shot himself at his home less than two months after his wife had died of a brain tumor after a long illness. Friends attributed his action to a state of deep depression resulting from his wife's death. He had taken a leave of absence from his UAW post during her illness.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said Montgomery's death "brought to an untimely end a life of devotion and dedication to the service of his fellow man. First in government, then in the UAW, Don Montgomery had always worked vigorously and effectively to protect and extend the rights of all citizens and to improve their economic and social well being."

Reuther added that he had "performed yeoman service in the broad legislative field and in protecting the interests of all American consumers against inflationary and unjustified price increases.

"All of us in the UAW who knew, admired and loved Don are stricken with grief."

Mrs. Montgomery was director of the Div. of Reports in the Children's Bureau of the Health, Education & Welfare Dept.



Donald E. Montgomery
UAW Official Dies

Montgomery, a native of Asbury Park, N. J., was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Prior to heading the UAW's Washington office, he was the union's special consultant on consumer problems. He is survived by two sons and a daughter by a former marriage; his mother and a sister.

Chemical Workers Ask Unified Bargaining

Detroit—A strong appeal for a united collective bargaining front in upcoming contract negotiations with the chemical industry was voiced by Pres. Walter L. Mitchell at the Intl. Chemical Workers Union's 14th annual convention here.

Mitchell called upon the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, District 50 of the United Mine Workers and other unions in the field to join forces to set a definite bargaining program with minimum objectives.

Suggests Conference

"A collective bargaining conference of our unions is the least that should be done," he told the ICWU's 450 delegates representing 85,000 members in the U.S. and Canada.

Declaring that the AFL-CIO merger "has been a great success" and "a big help to us," Mitchell indicated that unity in the chemical field would bring greater gains and more rapid growth.

A program of unity was given a stamp of approval by Pres. O. A. Knight, of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. He said it was "logical that all people in one industry be in one union. I am looking forward to the day when that comes," he added, "and that day can't come too soon."

Mitchell warned the convention that automation, with its attendant displacement of production workers by white collar workers, posed one of the most serious problems facing the union.

He urged the delegates to approve a 50-cent monthly assessment to build a strike fund to strengthen the union in the coming round of contract negotiations. Pointing out that this proposal was unanimously approved by the union's executive board, Mitchell happily hailed the "working unity" that has been achieved since last year's convention.

Williams Speaker

Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams warned the convention that because of the atmosphere created by the McClellan committee hearings "labor faces the most determined attacks since the Taft-Hartley Act was written."

"On the propaganda front," the governor said, "a gigantic campaign is in progress—backed by all the facilities of the modern Madison Avenue brain-washers — to blame labor for the continuing increase in the cost of living.

"On the legislative front, we can anticipate proposals for labor-busting laws in the congress. And perhaps more dangerous, we know that there will be renewed attempts to pass 'right-to-work' — or more accurately 'right-to-wreck'—laws in the state legislatures."

Emphasizing that he was speaking as "a long-time friend of labor," Williams said:

Those who have been making a racket of their trust as union leaders should be thrown out "firmly and promptly so that the American public will have no doubts as to labor's good intentions and ability to act."

Horowitz, 70, Labor Veteran, Dies in N. Y.

New York—Israel Horowitz, a veteran of the historic waistmakers' general strike of 1909 who rose to the post of general manager of the Eastern-Out-of-Town Dept. of the Ladies Garment Workers Union and a vice president of the union, died here Oct. 6 after a heart attack. He was 70.

Born in Poland, he came to the United States in 1900 and started working as a dressmaker in New York City's sweatshops of that period. After the historic strike he held a succession of union posts culminating in the general managership of the 40,000-member EOT department. He was elected an ILGWU vice president in 1953.

Horowitz was a member also of the administrative committee of the American Labor Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT) and a vice president of the Jewish Labor Committee.

He is survived by his widow Esther, a son, daughter, two grandchildren and a brother and two sisters.

Carpenters to Poll Members On Capital Headquarters

Indianapolis—The United Brotherhood of Carpenters may be the next big union to move its headquarters to Washington.

A referendum vote of the union's membership will soon be held on the question of the transfer, which has the support of the Carpenters' general executive board.

Pointing out that the union has made great progress in the past 15 years, the board endorsed the proposed move in order to place the union "close to the seat of the federal government and the bureaus and boards which influence labor-management relations."

"The influence of the federal government in labor-management affairs has grown greatly," the union points out in its official publication, The Carpenter.

"Legislation has become more and more important in labor matters. More and more union actions have to be cleared through boards and agencies."

Other questions will appear on the membership referendum.

One will be a proposal that the executive board have the power to determine the appropriate number of its own members, and from what areas of the U. S. and Canada they should come from. Population shifts, the board found, have unbalanced the union's present seven geographical districts.

Would End Referendum

Another proposal will be to end a system of referendum ballots on all matters decided by the union's conventions, which are held every four years.

Such a procedure has proven to be both cumbersome and costly, the union board found, and studies have shown that the referendum method is less representative than the convention itself.

A survey of the union's 1954 convention, for instance, found that delegates represented 60 percent of the members. But only 20 percent of the members voted in the referendum to ratify the convention's decisions.

The Carpenters, headed by Pres. Maurice Hutcheson, have maintained their headquarters in Indianapolis for many decades. The union celebrated its 75th anniversary last year.

Meany Cites Soviet Record on Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

tarian governments suppressed internal freedom, jammed foreign broadcasts, refused to permit free circulation of books and magazines and imposed a party line on artists and intellectuals.

For his address, he was rewarded by the usual Kremlin denunication from the Soviet spokesman, Mrs. Z. V. Mironova, who said that the U.S. denied freedom to the American people, that American labor really represented the "ruling circles" of American finance capital rather than workers, that the press slandered "peace-loving nations," Negroes were discriminated against and there was no real freedom of press or of expression.

Meany took the floor to reply on a question of personal privilege since, as he put it, "in a sense it was an attack on me personally as well as the American trade union movement while the so-called unions of the people's democracies were defended as champions of workers' rights."

The AFL-CIO president submitted that American trade unions are not under the control of any political party, that they criticize the government "whenever we feel constrained to do so."

Meany quoted the constitution of the Soviet Union which declares: "Soviet trade unions carry on all activities under the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The trade unions of the USSR rally the factory and office workers around the party."

Reminiscent of Nazi

"How reminiscent this is of the Nazi labor front," said Meany. "How reminiscent this is of what we call company unions. Take the question of strikers—the workers of America, through their trade union movement, carry on strikes freely without restriction and they strike when they're right and, perhaps, they strike when they're wrong.

"They're free to build up their conditions by withholding their labor and they're free to make mistakes and they do make mistakes. But the point is that they are free under this government to strike.

"We're told, of course, that there are no strikes in the Soviet Union because of the fact that workers are so deliriously happy over the conditions under which they live, in that worker's paradise. Again this is reminiscent of Dr. Ley's labor front under Hitler."

Meany cited the decision of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, speaking for 54 million workers, to refuse to exchange worker delegations with the Soviet Union on the simple premise that the so-called unions in Russia do not represent workers but their government and that anyone who leaves the Soviet Union in any capacity leaves as a representative of the government.

Workers Led Revolts

"Influencing the decision of the ICFTU," he said, "in refusing to exchange labor delegations is the stark, naked fact that all of the revolts in the iron curtain countries in recent years have been led by workers in these countries who are denied the benefits and opportunities to pursue their destiny under a system of free trade unions."

Meany ended his rebuttal with a pungent reference to the fact that in his formal address, he had not mentioned the Soviet Union or its satellites but had referred to the obstacles which stood in the way of genuine cultural exchanges and had pointed out that these obstacles resulted from the policies of totalitarian countries.

"The Soviet delegate," he asserted, "has accepted the designation, 'totalitarian state' on behalf of her country and also on behalf of the satellite countries, the so-called peoples' democracies. I thank her very much for agreeing with me and for accepting this designation and also thank her, to this extent at least, for making a contribution to international understanding."

Brennan Elected To McSpedon Post

New York—Peter J. Brennan, for the past six years head of the maintenance division of the Building & Construction Trades Council of Greater New York, has been elected president to succeed the late Howard McSpedon, who died recently.

Brennan, 39, was the unanimous choice of the 200 delegates to the council. He endorsed the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes and pledged himself to do everything within his power to preserve "an honest and responsible organization in the best interests of the members, the building industry and the public."

A former business agent of Local 1456 of the Painters & Decorators, Brennan also had been serving as executive secretary to McSpedon.

Tennessee Labor Council Plans COPE Conventions

Nashville, Tenn.—Biennial conventions will be the rule for the Tennessee State Labor Council AFL-CIO as the result of a constitutional amendment adopted by delegates during a three-day convention.

The off-year sessions will be state conventions of the Committee on Political Education and will draw more delegates than the regular parleys.

TSLC Pres. Stanton E. Smith, re-elected without opposition, explained there was an increasing need for political education work and a convention in alternate years would not impose a too-heavy burden on affiliates and the council.

Re-elected with Smith were Sec. Matthew Lynch, Treas. Charles M. Houk and First Vice Pres. Leonard Evans.

Among resolutions acted upon by the convention were:

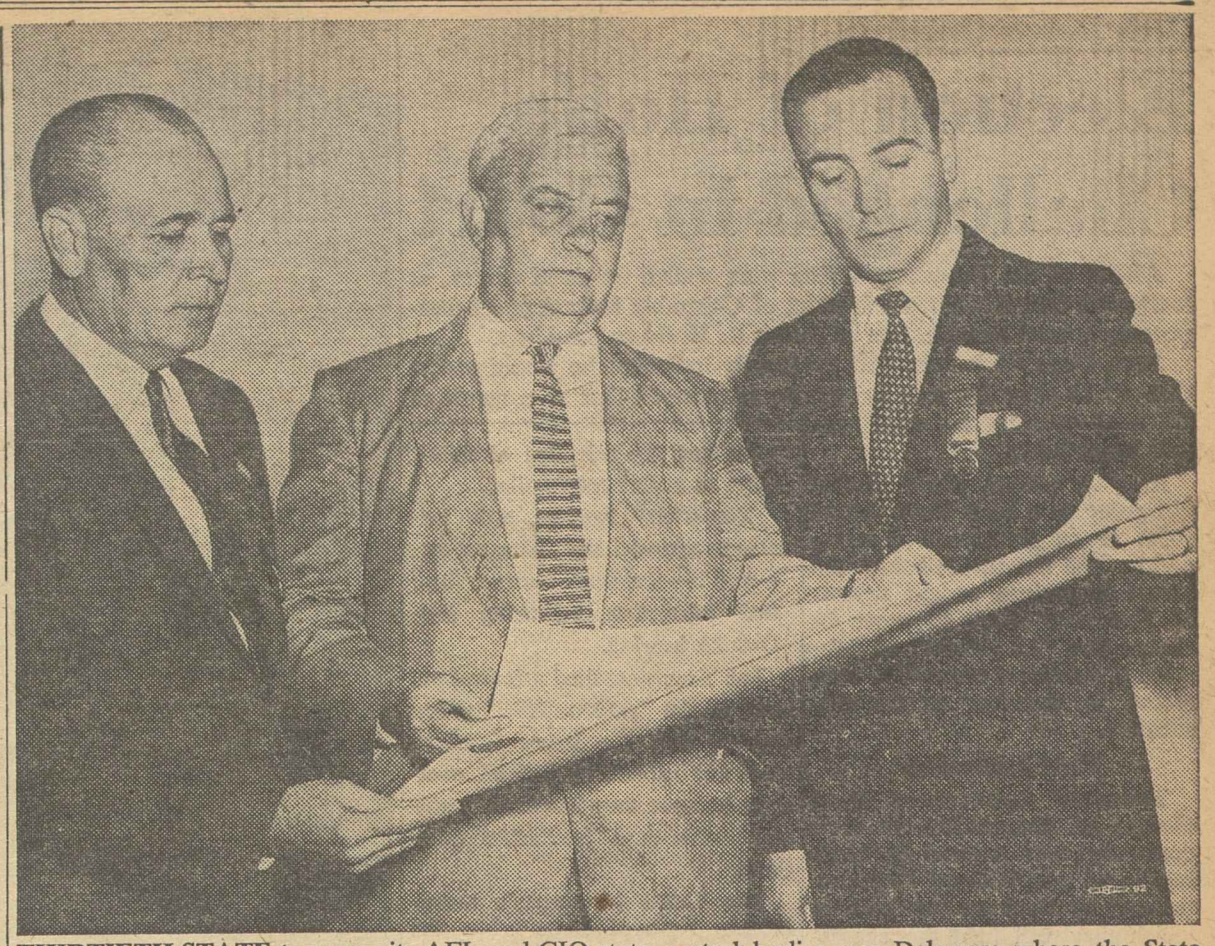
Opposition to Pres. Eisenhower's appointment of Carl A. Jones to the board of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Support for the labor press with further efforts to get a labor paper into every member's home.

Commendation for the program of State Labor Commissioner William H. Parham and other officials.

Established a standing committee on community services and responsibility of workers toward their community but rejected a proposal to earmark one-half cent of council funds to finance the committee's work as too inflexible.

Among the major convention speakers were: AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William C. Birthright, head of the Barbers & Cosmetologists; Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Under Sec. of Labor James T. O'Connell; COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt; Ralph Wright, labor counselor of the Intl. Labor Organization; AFL-CIO Reg. VIII Dir. Paul Christopher; Assistant Organizing Dir. Franz Daniel and Esther Murray, eastern director of COPE women's activities.



THIRTIETH STATE to merge its AFL and CIO state central bodies was Delaware where the State Labor Council was formed during a two-day convention in Wilmington. AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley (center) presented the charter to the group. With him are Pres. Clement J. Lemon (left) and Vice Pres. James J. LaPenta.

New Institute To Aid Labor Education

Madison, Wis.—Formation of a National Institute of Labor Education, to foster experimentation in the field of labor education was announced here by Ralph N. Campbell, its president.

The idea of the institute was endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at a meeting in Washington in May. Six members of the board of directors were nominated by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Institute Chartered

They are Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers; Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists; AFL-CIO Education Dir. John D. Connors; Jules Pagano, education director of the Communications Workers; Otto Pragan, Chemical Workers' research and education director, and Brendan Sexton, education director of the Auto Workers.

The new institute has been chartered as a non-profit educational organization under the laws of Illinois. Its headquarters here are temporary, according to Campbell, who is professor of industrial and labor relations at Cornell University and former chairman of the board of directors of the Inter-University Labor Education Committee.

Connors and former U.S. Sen. Frank P. Graham, (D-N. C.), United Nations representative to India and Kashmir and former president of the University of North Carolina, are vice presidents. Pres. George N. Shuster of Hunter College is treasurer, and Joseph Mire, formerly education director of the State, County & Municipal employes, is executive director, a post he also had filled with the Inter-University Committee.

Can Help Labor

The institute is the outgrowth of a recommendation by the committee made public in a study by Mire, "Needs, Programs and Approaches in Labor Education," which was published in 1956.

Typical of the institute's fields of interest, he said, are membership participation in union affairs, community participation, cultural use of leisure time, fundamental education, civil liberties, mental health, inter-group relations, technological change and international affairs.

More Technical Aid Urged on Free Nations

San Francisco—American labor believes that both the government and private capital have important roles to play in supplying technical assistance and economic help to underdeveloped nations, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a speech to the Intl. Industrial Development Conference here.

"We also are in favor of joint efforts with other democracies and, when occasion requires it, channelling these efforts through United Nations' agencies," he said.

"Obviously, we should not go into partnership with Moscow in launching technical projects in the underdeveloped countries. Moscow and our country have completely different aims in giving technical assistance. When Moscow gives aid in the Middle East, for example, it does so for the purpose of transforming that area into a war base and into an integral part of the Soviet orbit. America gives aid in order to promote human well-being, freedom and peace."

Policy Has Values

Meany also maintained this country should not "play down our idealism in helping others."

"We have no reason to hide the fact that we are humanitarian in our attitude," he asserted. "We should be glad that our national policy does have certain values. Our people are a generous people."

American labor is prepared to contribute to the integration of the free world in association with world free labor in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, he said.

Must Combine Strength

"But, let us have no illusions about American omnipotence in world affairs. Let us face the situation soberly. We have a tough, reckless and ruthless enemy in Soviet imperialism and world communism. We have to combine all our sources of strength and all the varied resources of our country and of every other liberty-loving people in order to save the peace of the world, to preserve and promote human freedom and well-being.

"We must combine judiciously, with readjustment at different times, our economic, technical, moral and military forces and resources to make the world free from the perils of poverty, tyranny and war."

Meany re-emphasized American labor's conviction that the workers in countries receiving technical aid should be encouraged to form their own free unions, and that they be drawn into planning and project programs.

Dues Exemption Voted For Underpaid Workers

New York—Exemption of dues payments for about 1,000 of its members earning less than $1.25 an hour has been voted by Local 3 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Most of these workers are Puerto Ricans in newly organized shops producing lampshades and wired devices. They will continue to receive standard union benefits including insurance and full representation in grievance and wage negotiations while exempted from paying dues.

The no-dues decision was made by a 10-man committee named two months ago by Pres. Jeremiah P. Sullivan and Business Manager Harry Van Arsdale and was approved by a membership meeting. The local has been working with other AFL-CIO groups to halt exploitation of Puerto Rican workers by unscrupulous employers and racket unions.

"If we condemn the boss for paying low wages," Van Arsdale said, "why should we take part of that worker's low wage?"

Local 3 refuses to sign any contracts that fail to provide a $1.25 minimum but in some cases shop committees permit hiring of new employes at rates below this standard.

Beck Delays Quitting:

Election of Hoffa Challenged in Court

Affairs of the Teamsters Union were stalled on dead center, at least until Oct. 21, when a District of Columbia federal court temporarily barred inauguration of James R. Hoffa as president.

Pres. Dave Beck, who had previously indicated he would resign Oct. 15 to clear the way for Hoffa, announced that as a result of the legal situation he would not quit immediately.

In other actions, Hoffa pleaded not guilty in a New York federal court to an indictment charging perjury and the McClellan special Senate committee sought records of Teamsters' locals to prove its charge that "75 percent" of delegates to the recent convention were seated "in violation" of the constitution.

Fight Accusations

Teamsters' spokesmen deny charges of irregularities in their convention and pointed to "findings" and constitutional "interpretations" by Beck on the basis of which they will fight the accusations.

Hoffa's New York attorney, Sol Gelb, charged that the McClellan committee is "in hot pursuit" of Hoffa and that there is a "concerted effort to destroy" the Detroit union figure.

Gelb asked Judge William B. Herlands to postpone trial of Hoffa and his associates on either perjury or wiretapping charges for the present on grounds of "prejudice."

Jurors who could try Hoffa and his colleagues fairly would have had to be "insulated from life for three or four months," Gelb said in seeking a long postponement.

Judge Herlands indicated he would rule on Gelb's request or set a trial date on Oct. 25.

In the District of Columbia action, Judge F. Dickinson Letts, who was overruled by the higher courts in an attempt to bar the Teamsters' election in advance, granted his new restrainer on application of the same 13 New York "rank-and-file" members who had entered his court originally.

Show Cause Order

Letts' drastic order directed the Teamsters to appear Oct. 21 and show cause why a temporary injunction should not be issued continuing the bar on Hoffa until after a trial of the plaintiffs' charges on their merits.

He also ordered them to show cause why the convention proceedings should not be voided and a "master" be named by the court to supervise both expenditures and the selection of delegates to a new convention.

Teamsters' lawyers will be able to appeal Letts' orders when —and if—the court issues a formal injunction following the Oct. 21 hearing.

The Teamsters filed a formal answer to the "rank-and-file" action arguing that the issues involved were not subject to judicial oversight because they involved "political" rather than "justiciable" questions.

The Court of Appeals unanimously reversed Letts when the district judge sought to enjoin the convention in advance and this ruling was upheld by Chief Justice Warren of the Supreme Court.

Barred for technical reasons from appealing the new restraining order, Teamsters attorney Martin F. O'Donoghue demanded a speedy trial on the merits.

Godfrey P. Schmidt, counsel for the New York plaintiffs, retorted that he wanted a swift trial and would call both Beck and Hoffa as witnesses.

Schmidt charged that the convention seated delegates selected improperly in violation of a Court of Appeals warning. He also said he would ask the use of records being sought by the McClellan committee from the Teamsters' locals in an effort to prove his case.

In a separate action Beck named Nicholas P. Morrissey of Boston, an international organizer, as trustee in charge of six alleged "bogus" Teamster locals in New York.

These locals, according to testimony before the McClellan committee, were suddenly chartered outside normal procedures in advance of a New York Joint Council election in 1956. John T. O'Rourke, a Hoffa supporter recently elected a union vice president, was supposed to be the beneficiary of their votes.

A union investigating committee headed by David Kaplan of New York is reported to have found that the locals were run by racketeers who engaged in exploitation. The Kaplan report, submitted to Beck just before the Miami Beach convention, has not been made public.

HOFFA ENTERS COURT: Teamsters Pres.-elect James R. Hoffa, temporarily blocked from assuming the presidency, enters federal court in New York for arraignment on a perjury indictment. A uniformed guard bars others from the courtroom. Hoffa pleaded innocent to the indictment.

Sims Petitions Bakers For Reinstatement

Curtis R. Sims, ousted secretary-treasurer of the Bakery Workers, has filed a formal petition asking the union's executive board to reconsider his dismissal.

Sims made the move when his federal court suit for an order directing the board to reinstate him was dismissed on the ground that he had not exhausted his "administrative remedies" before appealing to the court.

Aired Charges

Under the union constitution, Sims had 10 days in which to ask for a re-hearing after the board dismissed him on Sept. 16. He was accused of bringing the union into disrepute by publicly airing charges that Pres. James G. Cross had misused union funds and borrowed money from an employer, instead of filing the charges with the executive board.

The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee has found the union to be "dominated, controlled or substantially influenced" by corrupt elements. The AFL-CIO Executive Council adopted the committee's report, directing the Bakers "to correct the abuses" it set forth and to report back on Oct. 24.

Federal Judge Alexander Holtzoff ruled that since Sims had failed to ask the executive board for the re-hearing, he was not entitled to a day in court. Byron N. Scott, his counsel, told the judge the 10-day period had expired, and that under the constitution Sims might not be able to apply for a rehearing until the next convention five years in the future.

Sims Wins Backing

Meantime, Sims was given the formal backing of an "Integrity Committee" within the Bakers headed by Vice Pres. Daniel E. Conway, one of four international officers directing the fight of a reform group.

Conway said that in addition to seeking the resignation of Cross, the 80 large locals backing the committee are demanding Sims' reinstatement.

He added that the 80 locals represent a "substantial majority" of the union's 160,000 members. They are scattered throughout 19 states, the District of Columbia and British Columbia, he added.

Council Slated to Act On Clean-up Reports

(Continued from Page 1)

not seek reelection. On the other hand, Vice Pres. James Hoffa, a target of severe criticism by the Ethical Practices Committee, was elected president by a heavy majority.

A series of legal moves has dogged Hoffa's path, however. A federal judge in New York has postponed for 10 days—until Oct. 25—decision on a motion by Hoffa's lawyers to postpone indefinitely a trial on charges of violation of federal wire-tapping laws.

In Washington, Federal Judge Letts issued a temporary restraining order to prevent Hoffa from being sworn in as president at this time.

Judge Letts acted on a plea from counsel for 13 New York rank-and-file teamsters, who have challenged the actions of the Teamster convention on the basis that a majority of the delegates were alleged to have been selected illegally, in a manner not conforming to provisions of the union's convention.

10-19-57

A request for a formal injunction against the proceedings of the Teamster convention will be argued in federal court on Oct. 21. However the judge rules, the issue is apt to be appealed, and thus it may be in the courts for some time.

Complex Circumstances

Thus a highly complex set of circumstances will face the council when it meets to consider the Teamster case.

In both the Bakery and United Textile cases, there has been less legal activity, but in both unions various groups of locals have been vocal in urging compliance with the Executive Council orders.

Several formal alternatives are available to the AFL-CIO Executive Council in each of the three cases.

The council can, by two-thirds vote, suspend any or all of the three unions on a finding of failure to comply with its orders. It can find that clean-up actions have been taken, and drop the case from its agenda. It can place the union on "probation," as it has done in some previous cases, with a warning that suspension may follow a failure to continue a clean-up drive.

But what the council will do will be known only when the council makes public its decisions in the three cases.

ILGWU Wins 15-Cent Raise For 50,000

New York—Fifty thousand workers in the women's cloak and suit industry won wage increases averaging 15 cents an hour in new contract terms between the Ladies Garment Workers cloak joint board and apparel manufacturers.

The boost is based on a 6.6 percent rise in the consumer price index since the last contract scale was negotiated in 1953. Sol Rosenblatt, impartial chairman of the industry, made the wage award under an escalator provision in the contract which runs until May 31, 1959.

Joint Board Manager Isidore Nagler estimated the average wage in the industry when the new rates become effective Dec. 15 would be $2.88. Most workers are paid on a piece-rate basis.

Rosenblatt's decision took note of employers' complaints that the industry is in dire straits and that there are 8,000 fewer employes in the industry than four years ago.

The higher wage pattern is expected to spread throughout the 200,000 other members of the ILGWU covered by contracts soon to expire or which allow cost-of-living wage reopenings. Some 80,000 dressmakers in the metropolitan area are included in this figure.

NAM 'Secret' Report Lists Labor Targets in South

So secret that its recipients were advised to "destroy after reading," a report of the National Association of Manufacturers on its activities in the South has come into the hands of trade unionists.

Labor, weekly publication of 16 railroad labor groups, obtained the secret report which lists these three NAM targets in Dixie: to hamstring organized labor; to slash taxes, chiefly for the rich and the corporations; to curb federal spending, especially for welfare purposes.

It covers NAM propaganda activities directed from the Atlanta office April-June period. In this interval, 171,851 propaganda "pieces" were sent out which got 18,136 column inches in daily and weekly newspapers, 3,807 of which were on NAM labor views.

In the three months covered by the confidential memo, there were 6,724 showings of NAM propaganda films. Nor were the schools ignored, since 31,316 "educational" pamphlets were mailed and 17,316 "educational aids" were distributed to Dixie schools.

The big weapon in the current NAM arsenal is a pamphlet titled "Monopoly Power As Exercised by Labor Unions."

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, October 26, 1957

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No. 43

Teamsters Are Suspended, Deadline Set for 2 Unions

HISTORIC MEETING of the AFL-CIO Executive Council which suspended the Teamsters for failing to take steps to clean out corrupt elements is pictured as it opened deliberations. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (center, far side of table) later told reporters that only four votes were cast against the action. The council set clean-up deadlines for the United Textile and Bakery Workers.

Textile and Bakers Must Act by Nov. 15

By Henry C. Fleisher

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, moving to enforce the anti-corruption provisions of the constitution, moved sternly this week against three affiliated unions.

The council voted an immediate suspension for the Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The United Textile Workers will stand suspended on Nov. 15 unless they have taken stringent clean-up steps.

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers were ordered by Nov. 15 to reinstate their suspended secretary-treasurer and call a special convention within ninety days, for the purpose of removing officers named as being a corrupt influence. Failure of the Bakery Workers to act will result in suspension of the union.

A Dec. 4 pre-convention meeting of the Executive Council will decide whether to recommend expulsion of the Bakery and UTW to the AFL-CIO convention opening Dec. 5. The council voted to recommend expulsion of the Teamsters if they fail "promptly to consent" to the council's orders.

1—The Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters was ordered immediately suspended by a 25-4 vote of the Council. The union was told the suspension would be lifted if it agreed to appointment of a special committee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to direct such actions as the committee feels are needed to eliminate corruption in the IBT and to bring about compliance with the AFL-CIO constitution, the Ethical Practices Codes and directives of the Executive Council. (Resolution Text Page 2.)

2—The United Textile Workers was ordered suspended as of Nov. 15, unless, by then, it has agreed to bar from office those responsible for abuses. The union was directed to call a special convention for further clean-up activity and to cancel a financial deal for the payment of $104,000 to recently-retired Sec.-Treas. Lloyd Klenert. The Executive Council vote was unanimous, with two members abstaining. (Resolution Text Page 2.)

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany described as "adding insult to injury" the arrangement under which Klenert will receive $104,000 over a twenty-year period.

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Vows Labor Will Fight All Efforts to Weaken Unions

The AFL-CIO will fight every effort to "weaken unions" and "frustrate their legitimate activities and objectives," Pres. George Meany declared.

Taking notice that some members of the McClellan special Senate committee are proposing drastic union-curbing measures that "have little relevance to the committee hearings," Meany warned that these "unholy and infamous" proposals will be met with vigorous opposition.

Awarded Doctorate

Speaking at St. John's University in Brooklyn, which awarded him an honorary doctorate of laws, Meany said bluntly:

"It is one thing to eliminate traitors to true trade unionism and make it more difficult for would-be traitors to carry on their work of despoliation. It is another to seek to destroy the trade union movement."

"Our eye is not so dimmed and our hearing so impaired," he said, "that we cannot tell the hands of Esau or recognize the voice of Jacob."

"We welcome honest and sincere help" in removing "our few traitors," he declared. "I will oppose every measure that seeks to weaken or hamstring or destroy honestly led, legitimate unions.

"To successfully combat racketeers, and for that matter unscrupulous employers, unions need to be stronger—not weaker."

Hits Mundt Proposals

Meany pointed specifically to proposals of Sen. Karl Mundt (R-S. D.), a McClellan committee member, urging legislation on political expenditures by unions and on secondary boycotts.

He observed that such subjects have scarcely been touched by the committee but that "the reactionary employer lobby, typified by the NAM and its allies," had long advocated such measures and is "now seeking to exploit" what it thinks is an opportunity.

His speech came at a moment when other committee members and sundry congressional figures had begun a drumfire of speeches openly proposing anti-union measures or suggesting them for discussion at least, in what seemed to be "trial balloon" tactics.

Chairman John L. McClellan

(Continued on Page 15)

Labor Joins Tribute To Hungarian Fighters

By Gervase N. Love

The free world paid tribute to the freedom fighters of Hungary this week on the first anniversary of the uprising that rocked the Soviet empire to its blood-drenched foundation. In Budapest, rain fell on the streets where a year earlier unorganized workers, students and intellectuals burst through years of frustration, repression and poverty to a glorious, if brief, triumph over the tyranny of communism, a victory, that was turned into utter defeat by the tanks, planes and artillery of Russian invaders.

Meany In Salute

This year, the only weapons were in the ready hands of the police. They were on every corner, and people moved about normally—even past Kerepesi Cemetery, where chained gates mutely demonstrated the Communist fear that even now the spirit of freedom is not buried within its graves but still lives outside its grim walls.

In this country, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany joined other Americans in a heartfelt salute to the Hungarians in a special American Broadcasting Network program, "All They Wanted Was Freedom."

No other nation's fight for freedom in our century, he said, aroused

(Continued on Page 14)

Shefferman Described As Top Union-Buster

By Willard Shelton

The McClellan special Senate committee heard testimony that blue-ribbon corporations ran their industrial relations through union-busting or union-manipulating activities of the Chicago labor consultant firm of Nathan W. Shefferman.

Shefferman, who testified earlier as a "close friend" of Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck and a man who took payment for Beck's personal bills in Teamsters' checks, until recently had some 300 employer clients, the committee was told.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) said that Shefferman's firm "apparently (was) dedicated to the proposition that no employer need deal with a labor union unfriendly to his interests."

The hearings are designed to disclose whether the Taft-Hartley Act is "sufficient to cope with the practices of anti-union employers" and whether new laws are needed to cope with "the growing number of middlemen" in the labor-management field, McClellan stated.

Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy charged that corporation executives had "lied" to staff investigators more flagrantly than any other group during the McClellan inquiry.

The origin of the Shefferman

(Continued on Page 16)

DOCTOR OF LAWS DEGREE was bestowed on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (left) by St. John's University, Brooklyn, at a symposium on the National Labor Relations Act. Honorary degrees also were given Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York and former Atty. Gen. James P. McGranery by Very Rev. John A. Flynn, C.M. (right), president of the university.

Council Resolution On Int'l Bakery Union

On Sept. 25, 1957, the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, having given full consideration to the report of the Ethical Practices Committee regarding the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Intl. Union of America, found and concluded that the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Intl. Union of America is dominated, controlled or substantially influenced in the conduct of its affairs by corrupt influences, in violation of the Constitution of the AFL-CIO.

The council, in accordance with the powers vested in it in such cases by Article VIII, Section 7, of the AFL-CIO Constitution, directed the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Intl. Union of America to correct the abuses set forth in the report of the Ethical Practices Committee, to eliminate corrupt influences from the union and to remove and bar from any position or office, either appointive or elective, in the international union, or any of its subordinate bodies, those who are responsible for these abuses.

At the present meeting of the Executive Council the officers of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Intl. Union of America reported to the council the steps taken by that organization to comply with the directives of the council. The council notes the actions taken by the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Intl. Union but is not satisfied that the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Intl. Union of America has fully complied with the council's directives and has satisfactorily cleaned house.

In accordance with the power vested in it by Article VIII, Section 7 of the Constitution, the Executive Council therefore directs that the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Intl. Union of America shall agree by Nov. 15th to:

(a) By appropriate action of its executive board promptly to restore the status quo by reinstating Curtis Sims to the office of secretary-treasurer of the union so that his case can be passed on if and when he runs for office in the special convention hereinafter directed.

(b) Convene a special convention of the union within ninety (90) days at which all international officers shall stand for election, provided that those named in the Sept. 25th directive of the Executive Council and the report of the Ethical Practices Committee as being responsible for the abuses referred to in that report shall be ineligible to run and shall be barred from office in the international union. The special convention shall take such further actions as may be appropriate to correct the abuses set forth in the report of the Ethical Practices Committee, to eliminate all other corrupt influences from the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Intl. Union of America and to ensure compliance by the international union with the AFL-CIO Constitution, the Codes of Ethical Practices adopted by the Executive Council and the directives of the Executive Council in this matter.

In the event the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Intl. Union of America fails to agree to and fully to comply with the foregoing directives, the international union shall stand suspended from the AFL-CIO.

Monitor Calls Meeting Of Distillery Workers

Officers and executive board members of the Distillery, Rectifying & Wine Workers Intl. Union have been directed to attend a meeting in Cleveland, O., Oct. 30 to set a special convention date and site and "to dispel all the confusion" created by board actions in recent weeks.

Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, ordered the meeting in his capacity as monitor of the union which is under one-year probation imposed by the AFL-CIO executive council when it was found guilty of being under corrupt influences.

McGavin said he will try to have the convention held late in November.

Six members of the board have voted to move the union's headquarters to Chicago and six others voted to keep it in Union City, N. J. Business is being conducted from both offices as the intra-union dispute progresses.

AFL-CIO Council Resolution On Suspending Teamsters

On Sept. 25, 1957, the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, having given full consideration to the report of the Ethical Practices Committee regarding the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, found and concluded that the Intl. Brotherhood is dominated, controlled or substantially influenced in the conduct of its affairs by corrupt influences, in violation of the constitution of the AFL-CIO.

The Council, in accordance with the powers vested in it in such cases by Article VIII, Section 7, of the AFL-CIO Constitution, directed the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters to correct the abuses set forth in the report of the Ethical Practices Committee, to eliminate corrupt influences from the union and to remove and bar from any position or office, either appointive or elective, in the Intl. Union, or any of its subordinate bodies, those who are responsible for these abuses.

In its Sept. 25 resolution, the Council noted the statement from the Teamsters Union to Pres. George Meany that this entire matter would be submitted to the union's forthcoming convention and directed the Intl. Brotherhood to report to the Executive Council on Oct. 24, 1957, as to the steps taken to comply with its directions.

The Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters held a convention in the week of Sept. 30, 1957, at Miami Beach. The Council notes that at that convention, according to published reports, certain actions were taken. Among those actions were the following:

1. The Report of the Ethical Practices Committee was read to the convention but, immediately thereafter, was expunged from its minutes.

2. A motion from the floor of the convention that the union undertake its own investigations of the matters referred to in the findings of the Ethical Practices Committee was rejected.

3. An investigation was apparently ordered with respect to the so-called "paper locals" in the New York area, but no investigation and no proceedings were begun with respect to officials of the Teamsters Union, including Pres. Dave Beck and Vice Presidents Sidney Brennan and Frank Brewster, who were found by the Ethical Practices Committee to have engaged in corrupt practices.

4. Other officials of the Teamsters Union who were involved in the matters set forth in the report of the Ethical Practices Committee were not only retained in office but were promoted. Among these were Vice Pres. James Hoffa, who was found by the Ethical Practices Committee to have engaged in corrupt activities and was elected president of the Intl. Brotherhood; John O'Rourke, who as president of Joint Council No. 16 invoked the Fifth Amendment with respect to questions of improper activities and was elected as a vice president, and Owen Brennan, who was a partner of Hoffa's in many of the activities found by the Ethical Practices Committee to be improper and recently invoked the Fifth Amendment before the McClellan committee, and who was also named as a vice president by the Intl. Brotherhood.

5. The convention did not take any action to amend the constitution of the Teamsters Union to accord with the principles set forth in the ethical practices codes adopted by the Executive Council with respect to union democratic practices.

The actions of the convention of the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters constitute without question a rejection of the "basic principle" set forth in Article VIII, Section 7, of the AFL-CIO Constitution of this federation "that it must be and remain free from any and all corrupt influences," as well as a defiance of the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO. Taken as a whole, the actions of the convention imply an adherence to the principles of corrupt rather than the principles of free and honest trade unionism.

In accordance with the power vested in it by Article VIII, Section 7, of the Constitution, the Executive Council therefore directs that the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America shall stand immediately suspended from the AFL-CIO. Such suspension shall be lifted if and when the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters shall agree:

(a) To remove and bar from office in the Intl. Union those named by this Executive Council in its Sept. 25 report as being responsible for the abuses referred to in that report.

(b) That a special committee appointed by the Executive Council, and assisted by such representatives as may be appointed by the president, shall be given authority to direct such actions as the committee deems appropriate to correct the abuses set forth in the report of the Ethical Practices Committee, to eliminate all other corrupt influences from the Intl. Brotherhood and to insure compliance by the Intl. Brotherhood with the AFL-CIO Constitution, the Codes of Ethical Practices adopted by the Executive Council, and the directives of the Executive Council in this matter.

In the event the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters fails promptly to consent to the conditions set forth above, the Executive Council will recommend to the forthcoming convention of the AFL-CIO that the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters be expelled from the AFL-CIO.

We exceedingly regret the necessity for this action. We acutely recognize that it is no light matter to suspend from affiliation America's largest trade union. However, we are sworn to uphold the AFL-CIO Constitution. The Constitution requires and the 1,400,000 members of the Teamsters Union are entitled to have a clean union.

This action of the Executive Council puts the ultimate fate of the Teamsters Union squarely in the hands of the leadership of that Union. The suspension can be lifted at any time that the union complies with the council's directive to eliminate corrupt influences from positions of leadership.

Council Action on Textile Union

On Sept. 24, 1957, the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, having given full consideration to the report of the Ethical Practices Committee regarding the United Textile Workers of America, found and concluded that the United Textile Workers of America is dominated, controlled or substantially influenced in the conduct of its affairs by corrupt influences, in violation of the Constitution of the AFL-CIO.

The council, in accordance with the powers vested in it in such cases by Article VIII, Section 7, of the AFL-CIO Constitution, directed the United Textile Workers of America to correct the abuses set forth in the report of the Ethical Practices Committee, to eliminate corrupt influences from the Union and to remove and bar from any position or office, either appointive or elective, in the international union, or any of its subordinate bodies, those who are responsible for these abuses.

At the present meeting of the Executive Council the officers of the United Textile Workers of America reported to the council the steps taken by that organization to comply with the directives of the council. The council notes the actions taken by the United Textile Workers of America but is not satisfied that the United Textile Workers of America has fully complied with the council's directives and has satisfactorily cleaned house.

In accordance with the powers vested in it by Article VIII, Section 7 of the Constitution, the Executive Council therefore directs that the United Textile Workers of America shall stand suspended as of Nov. 15, 1957 from the AFL-CIO, unless the United Textile Workers of America shall agree before that date:

(a) To remove and bar from office in the international union those named by the Executive Council in its Sept. 24 report as being responsible for the abuses referred to in that report;

(b) That a special representative appointed by the president shall be given authority to direct such further actions, including the calling of a special convention, the cancellation of the financial arrangement calling for the payment of $104,000 to former Secy.-Treas. Klenert, and such other actions and steps as may be appropriate to correct the abuses set forth in the report of the Ethical Practices Committee to eliminate all other corrupt influences from the United Textile Workers of America and to ensure compliance by the international union with the AFL-CIO Constitution, the Codes of Ethical Practices adopted by the Executive Council, and the directives of the Executive Council in this matter.

In the event the United Textile Workers of America fails to consent to the conditions set forth above, the Executive Council will recommend to the forthcoming convention of the AFL-CIO that the United Textile Workers of America be expelled from the AFL-CIO.

Council Cracks Down on Three Unions

Suspends Teamsters; 2 Get Nov. 15 Deadline

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany revealed that UTW Pres. Valente had admitted no services would be required from Klenert in return for the $100-a-week payments over the next twenty years.

The permanent removal of both Klenert and Valente, Meany indicated strongly, would be necessary to show the union had acted in good faith in eliminating "all . . . corrupt influences" from the union as directed by the Executive Council.

The vote in the UTW case was 22 in favor, with two abstentions.

3—The order to the Bakery Workers directed the unions executive board "promptly to restore the status quo" by reinstating Sec.-Treas. Curtis Sims to his post "so that his case can be passed on if and when he runs for office" in the special convention which the Council asked of the union. (Resolution Text Page 2.)

The union was told that it must, if it wishes to clear its name in the AFL-CIO, convene a special convention within 90 days.

It stipulated that all the international officers shall stand for election — with a proviso that those named in the recent Ethical Practices Committee report and Executive Council order of Sept. 25 as "responsible for abuses" shall be "ineligible to run . . . and barred from office" in the union. It called upon the special convention to take appropriate action to correct abuses cited by the Ethical Practices Committee and the Executive Council.

The Council directed the union to agree to these steps by Nov. 15 and added that if it fails to comply with the directives, it will "stand suspended."

The vote in the Bakery case was 24 in favor, one opposed, one abstention.

AIW Shows Progress

At the same time, the council freed the Allied Industrial Workers from the probationary status in which it was placed last May. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the AIW had made substantial progress toward removing corrupt influences from its leadership. A special convention of the union some time ago elected new officers, the union has taken legal steps seeking to recover a pay-off to former Sec.-Treas. Anthony Doria and the union has taken numerous actions to place its operations on an ethical basis.

The Distillery Workers Union, also on probation since May, has not made satisfactory progress toward cleaning up corrupt influences, Meany asserted, but the situation is highly confused.

Peter McGavin, assistant to Meany and "monitor" of the union's clean-up campaign, has ordered a special convention within the next six weeks. On the outcome of the convention, it is apparent, will hinge the union's future status in the AFL-CIO.

Meany differentiated between the Council's action in the Teamster case, where the Council ordered immediate suspension, and the Bakery and United Textile cases, where the Council gave the unions "one more chance."

Meany pointed out that the Teamsters had had a convention since the last Executive Council meeting and that the convention gave the AFL-CIO its answers.

"There is no point telling them to hold another convention," Meany said.

"In the other two union cases, the situation was different. The answers they have given us are not satisfactory. We're giving them an opportunity to hold special conventions."

No immediate reaction came from leaders of the Teamsters after Pres. Meany read the council's decision to them in the eighth floor meeting room at AFL-CIO headquarters.

Teamster Union headquarters announced its executive board would meet Oct. 31 in Washington.

Meany made clear the feeling of the Council that the recent convention of the Teamsters had failed to clean up the union.

The council statement said, we "exceedingly regret" the necessity for suspension, and "recognize it is no light matter to suspend from affiliation America's largest trade union.

"However, we are sworn to uphold the AFL-CIO constitution," the council said. It added that the "ultimate faith of the IBT now rests squarely in the hands of the leadership of that union.

"The suspension can be lifted at any time that the union complies with the council's directive to eliminate corrupt influences from positions of leadership."

Meany announced the next meeting of the Council would be held in Atlantic City on Dec. 4, the day before the convention opens.

Public Relations Proposal

He said the Council meeting had adopted a proposal for a public relations program for 1958. Asked about the status of the AFL-CIO's sponsored radio programs, he said that the Council had decided in September to drop both the Morgan and Vandercook shows at the end of the year.

But, he continued, the matter is still open for reconsideration; there has been "some talk" about the matter, but nothing has been definitely decided.

The Executive Council based its suspension on a finding that the actions of the Teamster convention implied "adherence to the principles of corrupt, rather than the principles of free and honest, trade unionism."

In ordering suspension of the union, the council said the suspension would be lifted "if and when" the Teamsters' union agrees:

1—"To remove and bar from office in the international union" those named by the Executive Council on Sept. 25 "as being responsible for the abuses. . . ."

2—To accept authority from a special committee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to direct such actions as it "deems appropriate" to correct the abuses, eliminate corrupt influences and secure adherence to the AFL-CIO constitution, the Ethical Practices Codes and Executive Council directives.

4 Officers Mentioned

The four officers of the Teamsters principally mentioned in the Executive Council order of Sept. 25 were Beck and vice presidents Hoffa, Frank Brewster and Sidney Brennan. Of these, only Hoffa was maintained in office by the Teamster convention.

Meany was asked at the press conference if Hoffa would have to give up his official post in the Teamsters as part of the union's clean-up.

A GRIM-FACED James R. Hoffa leaves the elevator of the AFL-CIO Building after learning of the decision which suspended the Teamsters from the AFL-CIO.

"Exactly," Meany replied. He noted also that two newly elected vice presidents of the Teamsters—John O'Rourke of New York and Owen Brennan of Hoffa's home local in Detroit—had used the Fifth Amendment before the McClellan Committee.

Under AFL-CIO policy on the use of the Fifth Amendment in corruption cases Meany said, the Teamsters will have to "investigate" to determine why these two men used the Fifth Amendment.

The AFL-CIO policy statement declares that "if a trade union official decides to invoke the Fifth Amendment for his personal protection and to avoid scrutiny by proper legislative committees, law enforcement agencies or other public bodies into alleged corruption on his part, he has no right to continue to hold office in his union."

Throughout the press conference, Meany made clear that the next move was up to the Teamsters if they wished to return to a status of good standing in the federation.

Teamsters Can Appeal

Meany noted that even if the Teamsters decline to accept the authority of a council committee, they will be able to appeal the council's action at the December AFL-CIO convention—but he noted that the Teamsters, if they are still suspended, will not be able to cast votes or participate in debate on the action.

Asked if he would recommend expulsion of the Teamsters to the convention in the event no steps are taken by the Teamsters to institute a clean-up, Meany said: "Yes, sir. I certainly would."

Newspapermen raised the question of participation by members of the Teamsters in state and city central bodies throughout the country. Representatives of the Teamsters, he pointed out, are not eligible to hold offices in central bodies once an official notice of the action against the Teamsters is sent out from AFL-CIO headquarters.

But, he said, there is no need for "precipitate action" and added that, "certainly, these notices won't be sent out at once."

Queried about mutual assistance pacts of various unions with the Teamsters, Meany suggested that they could legally continue for the present, but they would be out of order if the Teamsters would be expelled.

Meany said there had been no discussion in the Executive Council about creating any new union in the Teamsters' jurisdiction or of any new joint organizing campaigns in that area.

9 Teamsters Appear

He added that while he had heard that representatives of the Teamsters had approached many union officials, in the days immediately following the recent Teamster convention, "nobody from the IBT got in touch with me."

As to the Teamsters' appearance before the Executive Council, Meany commented that "Hoffa made the kind of case he wanted to."

Hoffa and 8 other members of the old Executive Board of the Teamsters entered the Executive Council room about 2:15 in the afternoon on Oct. 24. Beck, Vice Pres. Thomas L. Hickey and Vice Pres. John J. Conlin, it was explained, were unable to be present.

In the Teamster group were vice presidents Mohn, Sidney Brennan, O'Brien, Diviny, Murphy, Tevis, Lee and Brewster—in addition to Hoffa.

The Teamster group was in the council room for about an hour and 20 minutes.

They were called in again from an outside reception room at 5:20 to hear the AFL-CIO suspension order.

They left the council room without further discussion and moved quickly through the AFL-CIO headquarters lobby without talking with reporters.

Teamsters' Statement

The Teamsters' statement, which was read to the council and issued to newspapermen, insisted that the Teamster union "does meet the standards for ethical union practices" set forth by the AFL-CIO. It noted that the final report of the Ethical Practices Committee in the Teamster case had been read to the delegates at the recent Miami Beach convention, but the statement did not allude to the fact that the Hoffa-dominated convention had expunged the whole report from the minutes.

The Teamster statement recalled that the convention had changed its constitution to meet the problem of "bogus" locals, given greater control over the union's affairs to the Executive Board, provided "more democratic procedures" in the handling of trusteeships over locals and provided more legal control and stricter auditing procedures in the handling of the union's finances.

On this basis, the Teamsters' statement claimed that the union has "demonstrated its good faith." The statement noted that the union's affairs are in considerable confusion as a result of a court case initiated by 13 members. But it promised that the new administration, after it takes office, would move ahead with reforms during the course of the next year.

The AFL-CIO Council, however, noted that in addition to expunging the report of the Ethical Practices Committee, the convention had refused to undertake its own investigation of the matters referred to in the AFL-CIO findings nor had it sought further to probe into the facts about corruption in the various offices.

Council Lifts AIW Probation On Basis of Clean-Up Report

The one-year probationary period imposed on the Allied Industrial Workers last May was lifted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council when it was reported that satisfactory steps had been taken to comply with clean-up orders. The council's vote was unanimous following receipt of a report of the affirmative actions taken to rid the union of undesirable elements.

Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, submitted the report in his capacity as monitor of the AIW to which he was named May 23.

The report concluded ". . . that the officers of this international union since May 1957 have diligently tried to adhere to the codes of the Ethical Practices Committee of the AFL-CIO and have also endeavored to do everything possible to insure full compliance with the report of the Ethical Practices Committee and the directives of the Executive Council."

A special convention of the AIW was held Aug. 5-9 in St. Louis at which 99 percent of the local unions were represented by delegates. All of the officers resigned their posts before the convention to stand for re-election. Pres. Earl Heaton resigned but did not seek any new office.

A copy of the Ethical Practices Committee report was read into the convention report and these affirmative actions resulted:

- **Further payments to former Sec.-Treas. Anthony Doria were ordered withheld and efforts were begun to regain $25,000 already paid to Doria.**
- Union headquarters will be moved from Hollywood, Calif., to the Midwest and a site selected by the executive board.
- The Ethical Practices Codes were adopted.
- AIW charter applications requirements were altered to carry the names of 18 eligible workers in a plant.
- A closer check will be maintained on the finances of local unions. Representatives will be trained in all regions to audit the books and make periodic reports to the international unions.
- All union officials and representatives have been supplied with a copy of the Ethical Practices Codes and violations will be cause for expulsion.
- Local union insurance plans were checked and found to comply with the Taft-Hartley Act and the AFL-CIO codes.
- **The constitution of the AIW was amended to bar any international officer from receiving extra compensation from local unions or other subordinate bodies.**
- The new president, Karl Griepentrog, instituted an investigation of the AIW locals in California.
- An administrator was appointed for Local 976 when it was found that "many things were not in good order." The membership was not informed of the local's activities and there were numerous other violations of the constitution. The officers of this local had been closely allied with Doria and were expelled from the AIW.
- The officers have expanded the education, research and public relations departments of the union and this is expected to "give additional help and assistance to the members. . . ."

FIRST IN SERIES of Pentagon industrial relations luncheons finds AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler deep in conversation with Stephen S. Jackson, assistant secretary of defense for manpower, personnel and reserve. The luncheons bring military and civilian officials together to orient Defense personnel in industrial relations.

5 AFL-CIO Units Will Meet Prior to Dec. 5 Convention

Five departments of the AFL-CIO will hold conventions in advance of the parent body's sessions which open Dec. 5 in Atlantic City.

First to meet will be the Industrial Union Dept. whose second constitutional convention will be held Oct. 31-Nov. 1 in Washington.

The other departments will meet in Atlantic City just prior to the start of the AFL-CIO conclave. These are: Building and Construction Trades Dept., Metal Trades Dept., Union Label and Service Trades Dept., Maritime Trades Dept. The Intl. Labor Press Association will also meet in Atlantic City before the AFL-CIO convention.

IUD CONVENTION

Four hundred delegates representing the 71 unions affiliated with the Industrial Union Dept. are expected for the two-day sessions in Washington's Hotel Statler.

Reports will be given by IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Dir. Albert Whitehouse. The convention will act on a number of resolutions and hear a report on the IUD's efforts to work out problems of jurisdictional areas and boycotts affecting its affiliates. Officers will be elected for the ensuing two years.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will address the convention Nov. 1. Speakers to be heard on the first day include Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) on the topic "The Outlook for Labor and Social Legislation" and Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) on "Outlook for America."

The IUD executive board will meet Oct. 30 and the executive committee will convene Oct. 29.

BUILDING TRADES DEPT.

The Building & Construction Trades Dept. will hold its 50th anniversary convention at the Shelburn Hotel Dec. 2-4. More than 750 delegates from the 19 affiliated unions, state and local councils will be present when Pres. Richard J. Gray calls the session to order.

The list of speakers and details of convention activities was published earlier.

It will be the first department convention at which delegates will be seated from state and local building trades council in line with the constitutional amendments adopted at a special convention in June.

METAL TRADES DEPT.

Sessions of the 48th annual convention of the Metal Trades Dept. will be alternated with those of the Building Trades Dept. during the Dec. 2-4 period since so many of the delegates are accredited to both organizations.

The meetings will be conducted in the Rose Room of the Hotel Traymore with Pres. James A. Brownlow in charge. About 125 delegates from the 21 affiliated unions are expected to attend.

The list of convention speakers and other activities will be announced later.

UNION LABEL DEPT.

Approximately 200 delegates are expected at the 48th convention of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. The two-day session will open Dec. 3. There are 68 unions affiliated with the department.

Pres. John J. Mara of the Boot & Shoe Workers, head of the department, will preside. No elections are scheduled at this convention.

MARITIME TRADES DEPT.

The Ambassador Hotel will be the site of the Maritime Trades Dept. convention Dec. 3-4. About 40 delegates from the department's 11 affiliated unions will attend. Pres. Paul Hall will preside.

The 13 members of the executive board will meet Dec. 2. No election is scheduled this year.

INTL. LABOR PRESS ASSOCIATION

Sessions of the Intl. Labor Press Association will be held in the Ambassador Hotel Dec. 2-4. Sessions of the executive council will be held Nov. 30 and Dec. 1.

Pres. Gordon Cole will deliver his keynote address on the opening morning. The convention program includes committee reports, press conferences, a talk by AFL-CIO Pres. Meany, workshop sessions, the ILPA awards banquet and election of officers.

High Court Due to Act On Organizing Curbs

The Supreme Court is expected to consider during the current term the validity of a Baxley, Ga., ordinance that hits at union organizers and union activity. The ordinance is similar to those adopted in many areas of the South to curb union organizational attempts.

Rose Staub, an organizer for the Ladies Garment Workers, was convicted on violating Baxley's ordinance in 1954. The ordinance requires salaried employes who solicit membership in organizations which receive fees, dues or can levy assessments, to secure a permit from the city officials.

If the permit is granted, an annual fee of $2,000 is charged plus $500 for each member signed up.

The American Civil Liberties Union has submitted a friend-of-the-court brief in the ILGWU-Baxley matter, arguing that the ordinance seriously threatens the freedom of association of all organizations.

If the ordinance is upheld, the ACLU said in its brief, "we can see no constitutional basis for denying its extension to the organizer of any religious, charitable, humanitarian, cultural, social or political organization."

Few organizations, the ACLU contended, could stand the "twin burden" of the annual license fee and the $500 fee for each member obtained.

"If this ordinance is enforced according to its terms," the brief went on, "the city of Baxley will have legislated itself into social and political extinction. We believe that the First Amendment as incorporated into the Fourteenth Amendment forbids such total regulation, if not suppression, of the associational activities which lie at the heart of the effective freedom of expression . . . guaranteed by the First Amendment."

Typos Vote For $500,000 Strike Fund

Indianapolis — Members of the Typographical Union have approved a $500,000 strike benefit fund in a referendum vote.

The proposal had been defeated in May and previously a year ago in somewhat different form. The fund will be raised by assessment of 1 percent on the earnings of active members beginning next January for a period of three months. If the fund has not been built up to the required level in that time the assessment will be continued for another three months.

A union official said the assessments "will be turned on and off" to keep the fund at a half-million dollars. Payments will go to members involved in strikes, lockouts or affected by plant closings through strikes of other unions.

The official tally on the question was 36,729 to 36,342.

Another proposal would have raised the per capita tax from $1 to $1.50 a month for the headquarters and the printers' home in Colorado Springs, Colo. This was defeated for the third time, this time by a vote of 36,199 to 36,979.

California Labor Defeats 'Wreckers'

Woodland, Calif.—Efforts of anti-labor forces in California to impose "right-to-work" laws on organized labor through city and county ordinances have received another sharp set-back here.

The Yolo County Board of Supervisers has just voted down a proposed "wreck" ordinance by a vote of 4 to 1. The proposal was made by the Yolo County Farm Bureau which was following national Farm Bureau policy against the union shop as part of its fight against the organization of underpaid farm workers.

Ordinances of this type have been declared unconstitutional in two other California counties and in one city.

Cement Workers Win Seattle Strike

Seattle, Wash.—A 168-day strike at plants of the Lone Star Cement Corp. here and at Concrete was settled with Cement Workers Locals 25 and 47 retaining the union's right to hold established working conditions.

UCLGW Pres. Felix C. Jones said the settlement also includes the 1957 area-industry patterns for increases averaging 14 cents an hour, shift differentials of 8 and 12 cents, time and one-tenth for Sunday work and a fourth week of vacation after 25 years' service.

Kohler Co. Turns Down Proposal To End Strike

Sheboygan, Wis.—The Kohler Co. has rejected the proposal of Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther to end the 42-month strike against the plumbingware firm on the basis of recommendations by an NLRB trial examiner.

Herbert V. Kohler, head of the bitterly anti-union concern, replied that he would not meet with the UAW "under the conditions" Reuther stipulated. He indicated the company will appeal the findings of Trial Examiner George Downing before the Nov. 1 deadline.

Reuther expressed disappointment at Kohler's refusal and said it "is another demonstration of the company's irresponsibility. The Kohler strike resulted from the company's refusal to bargain in good faith, its refusal to mediate or arbitrate, and this latest refusal to meet illustrates again the company's unwillingness to meet its obligations at the bargaining table."

Downing's 137-page report, the result of two years of hearings and 22,000 pages of testimony, blamed the company for prolonging the strike through unfair labor practices. He recommended that the firm resume negotiations at once, rehire most of the discharged strikers and fire the strikebreakers.

Pearl Agency Will Serve Trade Unions

Philip Pearl, who resigned recently as director of public relations for the AFL-CIO, has announced the establishment of the Pearl Agency, a public relations service for trade unions.

Pearl, who served as public relations director of the AFL and AFL-CIO for 20 years, will have offices in the National Press Building.

COPE Appeals For Greater Participation

An appeal for further help to attain 100 percent participation by union members in the current fund raising drive of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education has been made by National COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt.

In a letter to presidents and secretary-treasurers of international unions and to secretaries of local unions, McDevitt said that if labor is to combat successfully the reactionary legislation now being pushed by industry in an effort to cripple organized labor, "it is very necessary that we have the support of each and every one of your members."

Some local unions which have collected voluntary contributions to COPE equivalent to at least $1 for each member are continuing their campaign in hopes of doubling or even tripling their present contributions, McDevitt said.

Although 1957 is an "off-year" with no regular congressional elections, McDevitt said that AFL-CIO members have shown a remarkable interest in political action. By mid-October, the number of unions in which 100 percent of the members have contributed to COPE reached a figure that was not attained last year until mid-December.

James J. McEntee, 74, Of Machinists, Dead

Jersey City, N. J.—James J. McEntee, one of the three vice presidents of the Machinists responsible for the sensational success of the Civilian Conservation Corps during the depression of the 1930s, died recently. He was 74.

McEntee joined the IAM while still an apprentice toolmaker here. He became a grand lodge representative, after holding a wide range of local offices, before his election as a vice president. He played a particularly active role in organizing on the railroads.

He served on federal industrial disputes boards during both world wars, with other government agencies, and for a time as secretary-treasurer of the AFL Metal Trades Dept. He was vice president of the New Jersey Council of Machinists at the time of his death.

Workers Income Drops— But Dividends Go Up

Total personal income dropped during September for the first time since December 1956, with workers in the commodity-producing sector of the economy showing the heaviest loss, according to the monthly report of the Commerce Dept.

Total income, which was running at an annual rate of $346.8 billion in August, dipped $300 million to $346.5 billion in September. The producers—workers in manufacturing, construction, mining, forestry, agriculture and fishing—saw their annual rate drop to $101.9 billion compared to $102.8 billion in August and $103 billion in July.

Wage and salary payments decreased for the first time since April, hitting an annual rate of $241.2 billion after reaching a record $241.7 billion in August. Proprietors and rental income sagged from $51.2 billion in August to $51.1 billion.

On the other hand, personal interest and dividends continued their upward climb. They rose to an annual rate of $31.7 billion, compared to $31.6 billion in August and $31.4 billion in July.

O'Sullivan Strikers Dealt Blow by T-H

Workers Disenfranchised As Strikebreakers Vote

By Eugene A. Kelley

Winchester, Va.—Here in the quiet Shenandoah Valley the Taft-Hartley Act has dealt a resounding defeat to active trade unionism.

The law, the agency that administers it and a vicious company management combined to decertify the Rubber Workers as bargaining agent at the O'Sullivan heel company after 17 months of strike against heavy odds.

An agent of the National Labor Relations Board announced the tally—288 for decertification, 5 for the union—after five hours of balloting in which only the strikebreakers were allowed to vote.

Seniority Ignored

Three hundred strikers, some of them with 30 years of seniority in the plant, were disenfranchised by the Taft-Hartley Act provision 9 (c)(3) which declares:

"Employes on strike who are not entitled to reinstatement shall not be eligible to vote."

With eyes averted from the strikers who served as union observers at the election the strikebreakers filed quickly into the booths set up in the plant cafeteria and marked their ballots the way they had been instructed during a long anti-union campaign waged inside the plant gates.

Thirty minutes after the voting was over the picket line was restored. Union officials said the boycott against O'Sullivan heels and soles will continue. Even with the taste of defeat still bitter in their mouths the strikers planned the next phase of what they have come to call "the fourth battle of Winchester"—an allusion to the previous times when opposing armies surged and ebbed across this countryside.

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster denounced the election as "a down-to-earth example of how the Taft-Hartley law can take away the bread and butter from a workingman's family. . . ."

"No group was more concerned with the outcome, but, ironically, it was this group which was denied the right of the ballot. The strikebreakers alone were allowed to vote.

Bread and Butter Issue

"This is not a high sounding, pie-in-the-sky attack on Taft-Hartley. This is truly a bread and butter issue and points up how a company can use this law to deny workers the right to have a union and bargain collectively for job security and fair wages and working conditions."

Buckmaster promised the labor movement "shall not forget the gallant O'Sullivan strikers."

The fate of the strike may now be up to the courts. The National Labor Relations Board now has before it a case involving a District of Columbia issue of picketing after decertification. The ruling in this case, expected within a short time, may well affect the future of the O'Sullivan strikers.

In a house trailer parked near the plant entrance the results of the voting were received with stony silence by a group of strikers. Only the most incurably optimistic had hoped for anything else but the announced results.

"A man hires out to take the job you've had for over 20 years, he's not going to learn the right thing overnight," one striker commented bitterly.

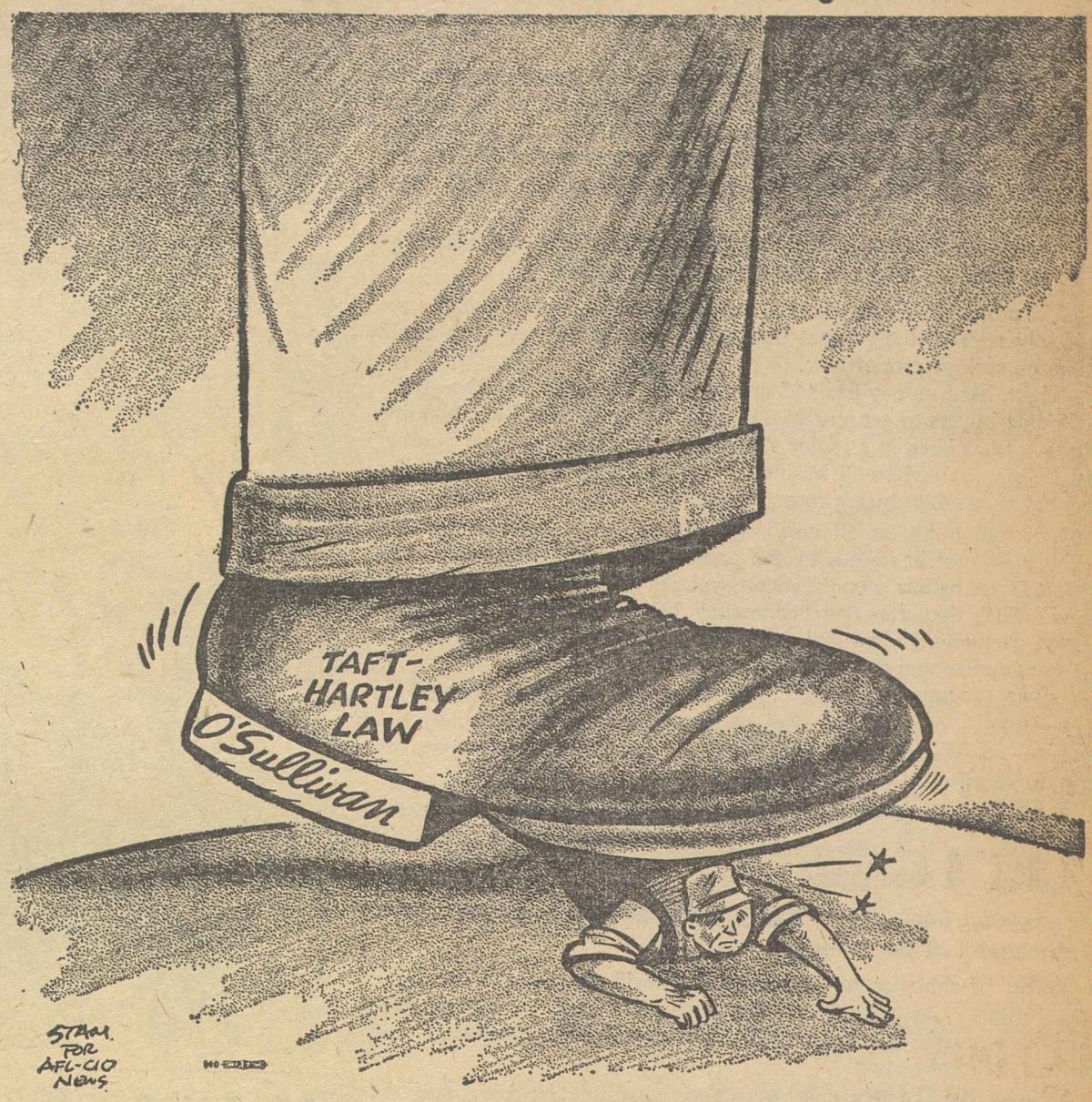
The picket line had been withdrawn during the voting hours as a courtesy to the union observers passing in and out of the plant. Most of the strikers heard the election results at their temporary jobs in the orchards and packing sheds, the major industry in this town that calls itself the "apple capital of the world."

Only a committee was on hand for the pre-election conference in a downtown hotel a few hours before balloting started. The union team was headed by John House, URW staff representative, and Local 511 Pres. Arthur Smith whose 31 years' seniority goes back to the plant's establishment.

Took Unionists Job

Across the table were ranged the company's personnel director, his secretary, and John Fitzpatrick of Frederick, Md., counsel for the firm and a ringleader in the attempt to push a "right-to-work" bill through his state's legislature.

With them, but on the surface not of them, was Mrs. Anna Louise Agnor of Stephens City, Va., who is listed by the NLRB as the employes' petitioner for decertification. A modishly dressed young woman, she left the union ranks to return to the plant two weeks after the strike started and took the job of a local union officer in the pressing department.



Of the 357 members of the local who walked out on strike May 13, 1956, 65 returned to work. Some of these have since quit and found other employment. Two committed suicide several months ago.

From the hotel the group moved to the plant cafeteria, a small building set in the center of a cluster of industrial buildings. Balloting was scheduled to begin at 10 p. m., for night shift workers. A dreary rain was falling as the union observers crossed the plant yard and noted with detached interest some of the changes made in the months since they were there last.

Louis Aronin, NLRB agent, announced 324 were eligible to vote. Union spokesmen protested that a count maintained by pickets indicated no more than 270 had gone into the plant for months but were unable to challenge the validity of the company's figures.

Aronin went through the mechanics of instructing the observers, of demonstrating the ballot box was empty. He pasted clean paper over an obscenity scrawled on a wall of one of the booths, judging it to be prejudicial to the union.

He took down from the wall a poster asking workers "What Creates Job Security?" If the strikebreakers didn't know, the answer was spelled out. "Jobs come from companies, when companies sell what they make."

The message on the poster was signed by Paul Terretta, latest in a succession of company presidents. Veteran employes remember Terretta's entry into the company as a maintenance man.

Counting Automatic

Voting concluded at midnight to resume for three hours the next morning. Thirty-one minutes after the polls were declared closed Aronin had completed the count. His movements as he sorted the "no" ballots became almost automatic. Only five times did his wrist flick a ballot onto the "yes" pile; once he ruled a ballot void when both squares were checked.

Union members watched the count from near Aronin's table. Company officials observed from the shelter of a doorway. Mrs. Agnor looked on, occasionally giving a wintry smile to some remark by the personnel director.

Aronin announced the official tabulation. Rosa Ruffner, 24 years seniority in the plant and 17 months service as a picket captain, signed the stipulation for the union. A secretary signed for the company. Mrs. Agnor signed for herself.

There was no shock as the union members filed from the plant but rather a realization of the inevitable like the implacable climax to a Greek tragedy.

They had learned at first hand the menace always just under the surface of Taft-Hartley. All they had wanted was a decent contract that paralleled the rest of their industry. Instead they became a new statistic in the 11-year record of a law devised to crush unions.

Three Unions Coordinate on Farm Chain

Chicago—Three AFL-CIO unions representing workers in the Oliver Corp. chain have formed the Joint Oliver Unions Coordinating Council.

The unions involved are the Machinists, the Allied Industrial Workers and the Auto Workers. Between them, they represent all workers in the farm implement chain.

The new council will coordinate preparations for the 1958 negotiations between the three unions and the corporation, and will provide mutual assistance for council-affiliated local unions.

The delegates elected the following officers: President, Ralph E. Davidson, UAW Local 296; vice president, Richard Evans, AIW Local 444; and secretary, Doug Shoaff, Jr., IAM Local 1633, Shelbyville. Delegates also agreed to select one member from each local to serve on a contracts analysis committee.

Goldberg Lists Six Basic Rights—Plus Responsibilities of Unionists

Chicago—Union members have at least six basic rights and five major responsibilities as a result of their membership in the American labor movement, the Conference on Freedom and Responsibility in the Industrial Community was told. AFL-CIO Special Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, speaking at Northwestern University Law School, declared that each union member is entitled to the following rights "vis-a-vis his union:"

1—The right to a democratic union.

2—The right to due process of law in union disciplinary proceedings.

3—The right to a clean, honest union.

4—The right to an effective union.

5—The right to a union free from discrimination because of race, creed or color.

6—The right to a responsible union—responsible not only to its members and employers, but to the community and to the nation as well.

"Union citizenship bears strong resemblances to United States citizenship of which it is indeed a part," Goldberg said. "There are rights and duties; there are privileges and responsibilities. In both the broad community of citizenship and in the more limited citizenship of the labor movement, there are bright spots and areas of deficiency."

Declaring that "the vast majority" of union officials endeavor honestly to safeguard the rights and forward the interests of their members, he added that "union members who fail to exercise and practice their responsibilities as union citizens likewise bear a high degree of accountability for abridgement of their rights."

"These rights," he continued, cannot be achieved by a union membership that does not exercise its responsibilities, a union membership that sits back, bored or smug, and challenges its officialdom to pull economic and ethical rabbits out of the union hat."

Each union member, Goldberg said, has an individual responsibility to participate in union affairs, to help set and enforce ethical standards, to respect civil rights, to serve the public interest and to be loyal to the union.

"When union members regard their unions as slot machines which may pay back a quarter for each nickel invested, or as an insurance policy that can be obtained at little cost, then, that union member is devaluating his union," he declared.

"A certain recipe for corruption in the leadership is lethargy of the membership."

Woodworkers Prove Firing Unjustified

Antigo, Wis.—Insistence by Woodworkers Local 12-215 on processing a discharge grievance won $1,854 for Raymond Roberts, fired Feb. 27 for "drinking on the job."

Roberts was an active member of the organizing committee at the Langlade Veneer Products Co. and had been warned his "activity" might get him into trouble.

A three-day hearing before an NLRB agent brought out that two company foremen had spied on Roberts for nearly a month before the discharge. Roberts was ordered reinstated with back pay and expenses incurred in hunting other work during his layoff.

Boom and Bust-nik

IT WASN'T ENOUGH that the Russians gave us something to worry about with sputnik. Now comes new cause for worry, an increasing number of straws in the wind, that an economic downturn is in the offing.

An economic downturn, let alone a serious recession, is something that America cannot afford at any time—and particularly in this period when, because of sputnik and Little Rock, our prestige has slipped throughout the world. A serious recession—which the Kremlin might call a bust-nik—would be disastrous for the free world.

And, worst of all, a recession bringing hardship and suffering in its wake would be in fact a needless recession.

Yet unless the Eisenhower Administration's economic policies are sharply altered, the present downward drift in the economy could take on serious proportions.

Tight, hard money has had a direct effect in impairing the ability of home-buyers to get mortgages—and as a result, the homebuilding industry has been in a major slump for many months. The number of failures among small businesses—hard hit by tight money—has mounted steadily during recent months.

The "economy at all cost" attitude of the Administration has played its part in producing the present economic uncertainty. Defense spending has been drastically cut. In the view of many military and missile experts, this "economy" has weakened our defenses. Most certainly, it has had profound and spreading effects on the American economic system.

Airplane industry employment is down; the steel industry is operating at only 79 per cent of capacity; even the normally optimistic automobile sales executives are trimming their guesses on future sales.

As a result of all these down-trends, personal income—take-home money—is falling; in September alone it declined at an annual rate of $300 million.

In other words, the average working family is beginning to feel the impact of the downturn.

Pres. Eisenhower has announced he will discuss the economic "uncertainty" in a forthcoming speech. We hope he will promise action to reverse the course of the tight-money, false-economy crowd in his Administration.

To let the country drift is to risk economic hardship and the type of "bust-nik" that the Russians would love us to suffer.

Danger—Taft-Hartley at Work

THE STRIKERS at the O'Sullivan Heel plant in Winchester, Va., have had a bitter lesson on the Taft-Hartley Act.

The strikers were prevented from voting in a Labor Board election, under the provisions of Taft-Hartley. The scabs were permitted to vote. They voted to drive out the Rubber Workers union.

The decertification election was a dramatic example of Taft-Hartley strikebreaking in action. Its lesson will not be forgotten.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II **October 26, 1957** **No. 43**

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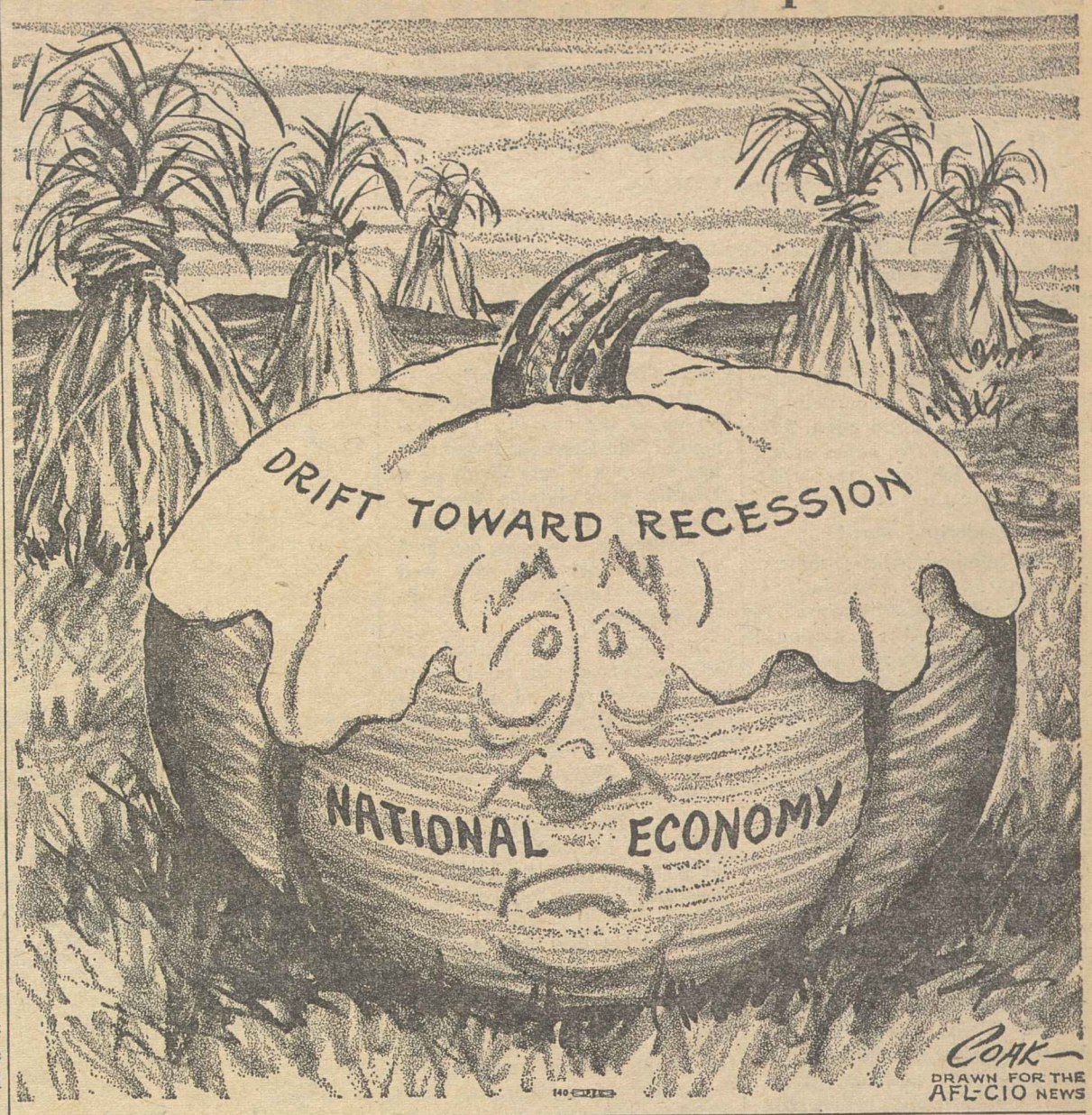
The Frost Is on the Pumpkin!



'Right-to-Work' Campaign Is Basis For Knowland's Anti-Union Drive

(The following analysis of the "right-to-work" law campaign by Father William J. Smith, S.J., director of St. Peter's Institute of Industrial Relations in Jersey City, is reprinted from the October issue of Work.)

SENATOR William Knowland of California is a very wise politician. Having announced that he will resign from the Senate, he is already actively campaigning for the governorship of California in 1958 and the presidency of the of the United States of America in 1960.

The significant part in his current activities is the fact that he is already pledged to an anti-union platform. Knowland, evidently, anticipated that the popular mood for the next few years will be one of marked anti-unionism.

The enactment of a federal "right-to-work" law will be the focal point for those who hope to make political profit of the present McClellan committee hearings.

Rallying Ground for Anti-Unionists

It will be the rallying ground for all the anti-union elements in the nation. They will concentrate on this particular anti-labor area for a number of simple reasons.

First, powerful and well-financed propaganda agencies have already conditioned the public to give a sympathetic ear to their utterances.

Secondly, the slogan, "right-to-work," has a ring of righteousness to it. The fact that the term is misleading, deceptive, and often hypocritically employed will be lost in the deluge of pious phrases which will sweep across the country.

Thirdly, the issue can be exploited for political purposes because the general public has been led to believe that a so-called "right-to-work" law will cure the evils exposed by the McClellan committee.

Everyone with even an ounce of social consciousness—pro-labor as well as anti-labor adherents—sincerely wants to get rid of the racketeers in the labor movement. The temptation will be to use the first instrument at hand to attempt to accomplish that objective.

A federal "right-to-work" law, however, will neither achieve that aim nor prevent subsequent evils which will follow from the adoption of such a law.

There have been and there still are abuses of the union shop. A dictatorial union boss can use it as a weapon of discrimination against workers who have fallen under his control. At the same time the union shop has contributed mightily to the stabilizing of employer-employe relations in thousands of plants in American industry.

It is one of those tools of present-day industrial society which can turn out to be good or bad depending upon its use.

We do not prohibit adults from striking matches because careless children will be harmed if they play with them.

We do not deprive adults of razor blades, because some irresponsible individual may attempt to use such an instrument for injury to himself or someone else.

The proper exercise of the right to a union shop, under necessary circumstances has the same moral basis as the use of matches, razor blades—or atomic energy.

Deprives Freedom

No one who subscribes to Catholic social teaching can defend the "right-to-work" laws on a principle of absolute individual freedom.

No one who subscribes to Catholic teaching, can defend "right-to-work" laws on the score that a man has an absolute right to any specific job unless he can claim it as a matter of contract.

A "right-to-work" law deprives both the employer and the union of freedom to include a union shop provision in their contract. The only valid reason for such a prohibition would be that the union shop is either evil in itself or evil in its use.

No Catholic authority can be found who has called the union shop evil in itself.

Wherever the union shop is misused, stringent measures should be taken to prevent the abuses. The complete, total and unjustified abolition of the union shop, however, cannot be justified. That is what a "right-to-work" law does. Six million American workers, by a better than 90 percent majority, chose the union shop in government sponsored elections.

No Catholic authority we know of has ever declared these six million workers to be victims of an immoral or illicit contract.

Outlaw the union shop universally in America and we return again to the days and the evils of the open shop. Resultant confusion, conflict and bitterness will make present-day conditions look like a game of touch football played by school boys.

The strongest, the most courageous, and the most effective groups battling the racketeers and evil elements in the labor movement today are the Executive Council and the Ethical Practices Committee of the AFL-CIO.

The McClellan Committee has repeatedly commended them for their co-operation. The group most dedicated to, the most experienced in, and most entitled to their convictions on the principle of the union shop is that same set of union officials of AFL-CIO.

Outlaw the union shop by a federal "right-to-work" law and you strike a blow at the decent and legitimate trade unions of America.

Weaken the sound unions and you strengthen the hand of the racketeers.

AFL-CIO News

MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

AFL-CIO NEWS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Saturday, October 26, 1957 Page Seven

A CHAIN REACTION BEGINS in the recent registration drive conducted in northern Virginia chain food stores by Retail Clerks Locals 639-A and 1501. Here, Store Captain Charlotte Shull, a member of Local 1501, informs Bill Crandall (center) and Lee Boyles, employes of the store where she works, of steps necessary to insure their eligibility to vote.

Active Ballot Clubs:

Clerks 'Selling' Political Action

Arlington, Va.—Long lines of people standing patiently in the rain outside the county registrar's office here last Oct. 5 were a tip-off that something unusual has happened in northern Virginia politics.

The crowds which turned out on the last day to become eligible to vote contrasted sharply with the few—if any—people who tried to meet the deadline in previous years. They also were testimony to the success of an intensive joint drive to register voters in north Virginia counties conducted by Retail Clerks Locals 639-A and 1501.

Spearheading the drive was a corps of 70 Clerks in food chains, who acted as store captains in the campaign. Food chains which cooperated in this non-partisan public service include Acme, A & P, Food Fair, Food Lane, Food Town, Giant and the Rochdale Co-op.

Over a quarter of a million handbills giving registration and voting information were distributed to the food stores' customers. They were placed in their shopping bags over a three-day period by RCIA members employed in the cooperating chain food stores.

Preliminary to the mass distribution of circulars, the store captains had conducted an intensive personal campaign to persuade all RCIA members working in their stores to register. They also set up Active Ballot Clubs of eligible voters.

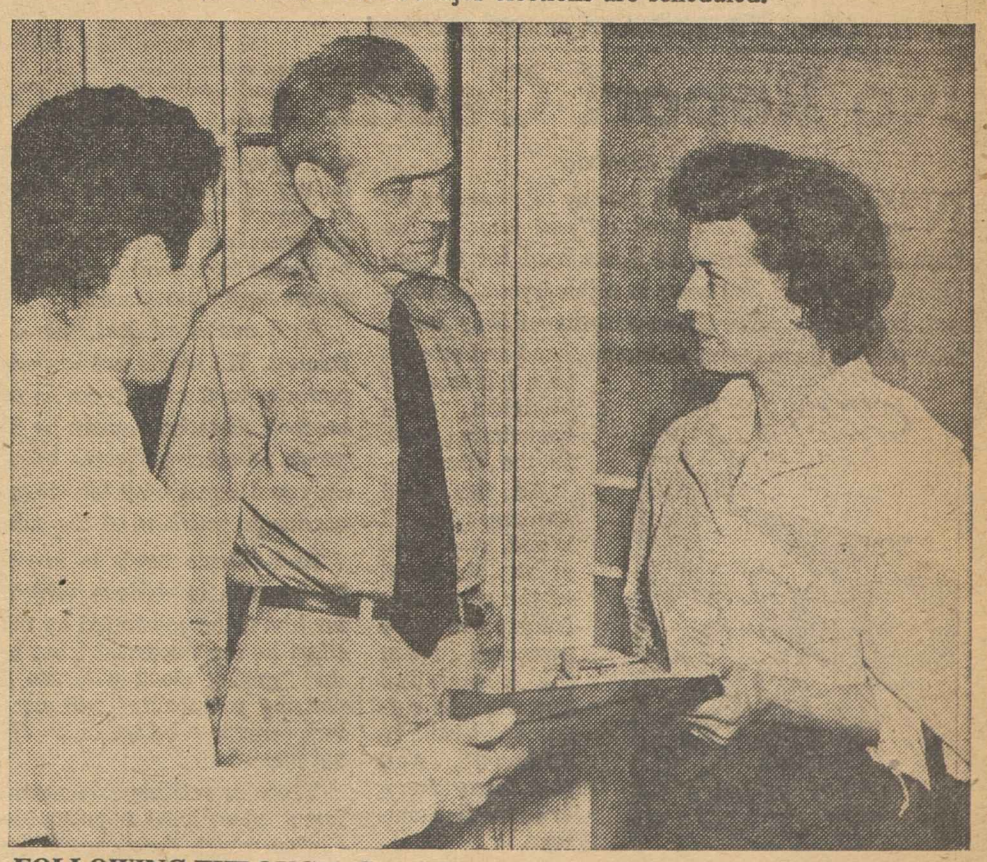
The drive among RCIA members, which laid the groundwork for the bigger public campaign, stressed that governmental actions affect the welfare of all citizens. The union mentors pointed out that "right-to-work" laws, unfair tax laws, higher interest rates, increased living costs caused by bad legislative or administrative policies can cancel out gains won by collective bargaining.

Following the distribution of circulars, RCIA members of the Active Ballot Clubs called on residents throughout the northern Virginia area urging them to register and vote.

The success of the Virginia pilot project—all the more remarkable in that percentage-wise Virginia's number of registered voters is 47th in the U.S.—has led the RCIA to plan similar programs in other states where major elections are scheduled.

PERSUADED, CRANDALL AGREES to register and accompanies his pretty mentor to the registrar's office in Arlington, Va. The camera snapped as they entered the building. More than 70 food clerks served as a nucleus of the registration campaign, acting as store captains in cooperating food chain stores throughout northern Virginia.

MADE READY TO VOTE, Crandall completes his registration application with the help of his RCIA adviser and Venie Ambrogi, assistant registrar of Arlington County (left). Before leaving, he had the intricacies of operating a voting machine explained to him on the counter model. The RCIA plans to conduct similar registration drives in other states.



FOLLOWING THROUGH, Crandall, now a registered voter, serves as a volunteer canvasser to help complete the job of registering the unregistered. Here, he joins RCIA Captain Shull in contacting Ellison Lee (center) at his home in Arlington to persuade him to do the same. The RCIA distributed over a quarter of a million handbills in the drive.

MISS AMERICA OF 1957, Marilyn Elaine Van Derbur, begins her current national and international tour under her newly won title by meeting local labor leaders at a special Delaware Valley United Fund campaign luncheon in Trenton, N. J. With Miss America, from left, are Pres. Walter B. Roberts of Mercer County Building Trades Council, Vice Pres. Walter Shelmet of the county's Central labor union, Mercer County CIO PAC Dir. Anthony Zuccarello, Pres. Edward J. Sweeney of Steelworkers Local 3335, Pres. Charles Kovacs of Central Jersey Industrial Union Council, Pres. Thomas J. Dunn of Mercer County Central Labor Union.

Deb Stars Introduced By Union at Film Ball

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—Make-Up Artists and Hair Stylists, Local No. 706, IATSE, has just introduced 15 Deb Stars for 1957 to an audience of 2,500 stars, executives and other celebrities of the entertainment world at the fifth annual Deb Star Ball in the Hollywood Palladium.

The 15 young actresses for whom the make-up artists predict stardom are Joan Blackman, Peggy Connelly, Patricia Craig, Vikki Dougan, Dolores Hart, Diane Jergens, Barbara Lang, Ruta Lee, Jana Lund, Carol Lynley, Erin O'Brien, Joan Tabor, Joyce Taylor, Rebecca Wells and Gloria Winters.

Erin O'Brien

Some of these young ladies will make the grade and some won't—but none of them ever will forget the thrill of the night they were crowned a deb star.

In a recent poll of exhibitors conducted by the trade publication, Motion Picture Herald, the following were selected as "Stars of Tomorrow": Anthony Perkins, Sophia Loren, Jayne Mansfield, Don Murray, Carroll Baker, Martha Hyer, Elvis Presley, Anita Ekberg, Paul Newman and John Kerr. In my book, several of these are stars right now.

The granddaddy of all the movie awards, Oscar himself, and by far the most important, will be presented March 26 next.

★ ★ ★

HALLELUJAH! HALLELUJAH! At last, the deal's been signed, sealed and delivered for Samuel Goldwyn to produce "Porgy and Bess," George Gershwin's and DuBose Heyward's great American music drama. I agree with Ira Gershwin that Goldwyn's production genius and artistic integrity should ensure something outstanding in the musical and dramatic history of the screen. . . . But I'm consumed with curiosity to know who will be starred. N. Richard Nash will write the screenplay.

★ ★ ★

I HEAR YOU CALLING! Many of Frank Sinatra's pals think he and Lauren Bacall will wed at some future date . . . but don't bet any money on it right now. The party at Villa Capri following the press preview of "Pal Joey" was quite a blowout, from all accounts. Sinatra's role in the film of the lousy rat who likes the "mice" (Joey's term for girls) has been considerably cleaned up and toned down from the original musical play of about 17 years ago but it's still racy enough to please the, shall we say, more sophisticated tastes. Columbia should have a smash boxoffice hit with this one.

★ ★ ★

SIGN OF THE TIMES! The first premiere of a motion picture ever held at an open-air theatre was staged by Paramount at the Victory Drive-In Theatre in San Fernando Valley for the picture "The Devil's Hairpin," starring Cornel Wilde and Jean Wallace and having sports car racing as its theme.

★ ★ ★

THE WAY THE BALL BOUNCES! Jackie Coogan, who made his debut as a motion picture actor at the age of 4 in "The Kid" but hasn't had it any too good in recent years, has a featured role in Paramount's "The Joker Is Wild" and may be on his way to the top of the heap again. Coogan's break came when Producer Martin Manulis cast him in a small part in television's "Playhouse 90." Coogan has just turned 43. Do you remember him in "Oliver Twist" and "Peck's Bad Boy"?

★ ★ ★

SHORT SHORTS! Gary Cooper and Deborah Kerr will be Australia-bound for Warner's "The Sundowners" after Producer-Director Fred Zinnemann completes "The Nun's Story" in Africa and Europe. . . . Columbia is going to roadshow its "River Kwai" made in Asia and starring Bill Holden. . . . Sure is a lot of overseas production these days. Congress needs to modify the tax structure to bring some of this work back home.

★ ★ ★

CELIA LOVSKY, top character actress who scored as James Cagney's deaf mute mother in "Man Of A Thousand Faces," has been signed by Universal for a key role in "Twilight For The Gods," Rock Hudson-Cyd Charisse starring vehicle to be shot in Hawaii.

★ ★ ★

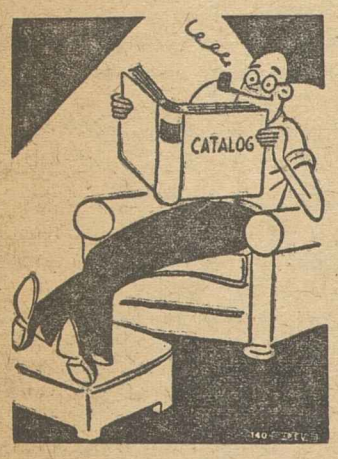
MARIA SCHELL, one of Europe's outstanding screen stars, is reported to be nothing short of sensational in MGM's "The Brothers Karamazov," in which she plays with Yul Brynner, Claire Bloom and Lee J. Cobb. The studio has signed Maria to a long-term contract calling for one picture yearly for five years.

How to Buy:

Check Prepayment Rebates

INSTALLMENT buyers often are mystified by the surprisingly small amount of refund they get when they pay their debts ahead of time.

A woman in Washington State reports she didn't get much refund when she paid ahead of time the balance on her car, and complained to the finance company. An official replied the company "used a standard refunding system used by all major finance companies," but ignored her request for a detailed statement of the credit charges.



The facts are, only 23 states regulate the amount of rebate the finance company must give you if you pay your debt ahead of time. In the other unregulated states, the charge can be whatever the dealer or finance company's conscience decides.

Assume that you owe $1,500 to be repaid in one year. At a typical charge for a new car of 6½ percent on the original balance, which is a true per-annum rate of about 12 percent, your finance charge on $1,500 for a year would be $97.50. But if you paid up the debt in six months, you wouldn't get $48.75. Even in the regulated states and among the most reputable lenders, you'll get back only $26.25. The lender keeps $71.25.

This bit of mathematical magic performed at your expense actually is correct. It's based on the fact that the sum of all the digits from 1 to 12 is 78. Thus the first month, the finance company earns 12/78ths of your fee. The second month it earns 11/78ths, third month, 10/78ths, and so on.

When you prepay your debt, the lender adds up the number of 78ths it has earned, and credits you with the rest. In our example of the 12-month debt paid in six months, the lender gets 57/78ths of the original finance charge.

States requiring the standard rebate include: Calif., Colo., Conn., Fla., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Maine, Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Nev., N. J., N. Y., N. Dak., Ohio, Ore., Penna., S. Dak., Utah, Wis. Some states also permit the finance company to charge you an additional $15 "acquisition" fee. Several, as California and Kentucky, permit this fee to be an unnecessarily excessive $25.

What these experiences show is that once you sign an installment contract you have incurred the biggest expense. It still pays to prepay when you get cash, except in cases of small balances where the $15 or $25 minimum acquisition fee would eat up most of the credit refund. But it pays even more to plan your buying so you accumulate the cash beforehand.

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Schools, Teachers and Kids:

No Report Cards Hamper Kids

By Lillian Herstein

NO one has ever accused Johnny of poor sportsmanship. On the sand lot and later in the high school gymnasium, he fights hard for the position he desires. But when in a fair tryout, he loses out, he acknowledges the superiority of Billy Smith who pitches them faster, shakes his hand and retreats to a less coveted position, and sometimes even to the bench.

All this good sportsmanship, it is said, evaporates at the threshold of the classroom. Johnny has to be protected from the knowledge that Georgie surpasses him in arithmetic, and that Mary Jones is better in grammar.

And so Johnny, and Georgie and Mary must be put in the same arithmetic class even if Johnny finds himself slipping and Georgie is bored by the rather low level of instruction.

The child's ego is also protected on his report card by a generalized mark of satisfactory or unsatisfactory or even, in some schools, by the issuance of no report cards. This lack of faith in Johnny's gameness is at the basis of the objection to groupings in classes in accordance with ability and of the "no report card" movement.

As a matter of fact, this does gross injustice to Johnny. He would acknowledge his classmate's superiority in the classroom as well as he does on the baseball diamond, secure in the knowledge that he excels in other subjects. Moreover, he participates on equal terms with his classmates in all the extra curricular activities of the school.

And Johnny needs to know quite explicitly how he qualifies in various subjects. It's all very well for him to be comforted by the appreciation of "the effort he has expended," but he needs to know also that "getting along with the group," or having "a pleasing personality" will not close the gap of an inch error in a bridge or render carbon tetrachloride harmless.

There is nothing undemocratic in providing different educational opportunities for children in accordance with their capabilities.

Nor can it be stated too often that many of the educational problems of our society could be solved in classes small enough so that the individual needs of each child can have the attention of a devoted, well qualified and resourceful teacher.

I'm Often Wrong:

L. A. Wrestling with New Name for 'Bums'

By Joe Miller

THE only college football team in the land that doesn't wear its proper colors is Notre Dame. They should be blue and gold. But the legendary Knute Rockne, perhaps the greatest Barnum that the gridiron game ever produced, was quick to capitalize on the "Fighting Irish" nickname. He put green jerseys on his players, and they've been green ever since.

Los Angeles sports writers are wrestling with a new name for the Dodgers. Unlike the San Francisco Giants, Walter O'Malley, the Dodger prexy, did not insist on keeping the traditional name. But the Los Angeles writers, a blase lot, aren't doing nip-ups over getting the Bums, the way the papers did in Bhagdad-by-the-Bay. As the nation's third largest metropolis, L. A. figured that a big-league club was only its proper due.

More proof that the electronics world should stick to Sputniks and color television is the revelation of the predictions made last March by "Bizmac." Bizmac is the Army's newest brain which keeps track of G.I. equipment, supplies, etc. throughout the world.

Just for fun, Bizmac was fed the five-year batting averages of several leading hitters. The machine predicted that Ted Williams would hit .322 for 1957. Other predictions were Mickey Mantle, .342; Yogi Berra, .297; Harvey Kuenn, .319, and Stan Musial, .305. Actually, Williams hit, .388; Mantle, .365; Berra, .251; Kuenn, .274, and Musial, .351.

If you think television has cut down interest in the sports page, take a look at these figures recently released by Western Union. W.U. reports that writers covering the World Series filed 3,798,-624 words—more than double they sent before games were televised. . . . And with the game on radio and TV, the New York Telephone Co. got 151,408 calls requesting the score of the seventh game alone. Calls for the seven games totaled 700,248.

My candidate for "Coach of the Year," Terry Brennan and his whole Notre Dame coaching staff religiously attend all the home games of the Chicago Bears. They don't go for a busman's holiday, but to be educated. The result was demonstrated against Army when the Irish borrowed the slot-back offensive formation that the Bears have been using so effectively with End Bill McColl dropping back to serve as a wingback. The Irish now are using it successfully as a passing formation. The Bears use it for everything.

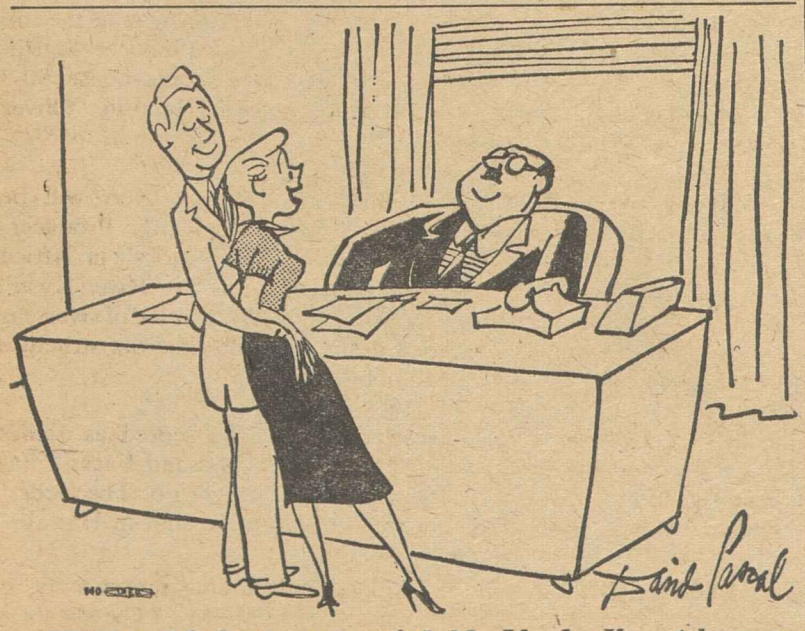
Speaking of Notre Dame, that growing chip-off-the-old-block, Bronko Nagurski, Jr., the Irish's 235-pound tackle, recently told reporters that he went to N.D. because "that's what I'd always dreamed about." His dad, legend has it, did it somewhat differently.

Up in the "Land of the Sky Blue Waters," veteran gridiron buffs will tell you that Doc Spears, then the Minnesota coach, became lost in the sprawling farm lands around International Falls, Minn., about 30 years ago. He asked for directions from the first Bronko, who was plowing a field—without horses. Nagurski pointed—with the plow.

But the Bronko confused the All-American pickers because he played tackle on defense and fullback on offense. Half named him as All-American tackle and the other half picked him as fullback. It was as a fullback that Nagurski became known as the greatest of them all when he played for the Chicago Bears.

Bronko, Jr., only 19, has a long way to grow before he comes close to filling Pop's shoes. But he's still growing.

What explains Milwaukee's unceasing passion for big-league baseball and the Braves? A psychiatrist in the Beer City labeled the celebration of Braves' fans as "deep instinctual herd impulses" and said the entire city had an inferiority complex. All in all, it's been quite a year for underdogs in Wisconsin. First, the smashing U.S. Senate victory of Democrat Bill Proxmire, a three-time loser. Then the Braves' triumph over baseball's Yankee oligarchy. And finally the NLRB examiner's findings against the Kohler Co. for perpetuating the longest and most unnecessary strike in U.S. labor history. Does justice triumph? It looks like it, in Wisconsin anyway.



"Keith and I plan to get married, Mr. Lloyd. If we take up an office collection and both get raises and receive something in the way of a remembrance from you, we think we can swing it."

Soup to Nonsense:

Things Are Really Mixed Up

By Jane Goodsell

THINGS have got so mixed up lately that it is no wonder so many people are holed up in mental hospitals, convinced they are Napoleon Bonaparte. Once people get confused about who they are, becoming Napoleon is an easy way out of their confusion.

Being people used to be comparatively simple. Before the 20th century age of the well-rounded existence, the world was divided into three kinds of people—men, women and children. Each of these groups was a distinctly different species, well-defined and unique.

Men were men, and they were as easily recognizable as the Father in a book of paper dolls. They wore three-piece suits with vests, and stiff collars, and they divided their time between home, work and some purely male hangout, such as the club, the corner poolroom or the tavern.

When they arrived home from work, they expected to (and did) find dinner ready on the dot, and the household quiet and peaceful. The younger children were fed, bathed and ready to receive a goodnight kiss.

Father had not been given a grocery list before leaving for work in the morning, and he arrived home either empty-handed or bearing a box of his favorite cigars. He did not change into Bermuda shorts and a print shirt that matched his wife's playsuit. He did not roll up his sleeves to give the baby her bath, and he did not get down on the floor to be a pal to his children. (He was not their pal. He was their Father.)

There was no question in his mind about who he was. He was a man, a father and head of his household. No teen-age daughter would have dared to borrow his shirts, and he would have flown into a rage at the suggestion that he should use an anti-perspirant, even if it was designed especially for men and called "Houndstooth."

The opposite sex was easily recognizable as women, although they preferred to be called "ladies." They spent most of their time in the home, with brief excursions outside to shop or visit other ladies. They didn't diet themselves into looking like kid brothers, and they didn't wear clothes that made them look like Spanish bullfighters or Chinese coolies or dirt farmers. They wore dresses.

The role of children was just as simple. They were supposed to do what they were told, and if they didn't—and got caught—they were punished.

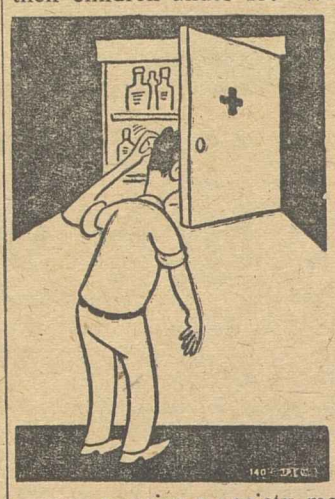
But nowadays everything is all mixed up. And if, occasionally, some aproned man or blue-jeaned woman gets confused to the point of going completely batty, can you blame them?

For Your Health's Sake:

Denmark Has 'Sick Clubs'

By Dr. Morris Brand

THE Danish health insurance act was first adopted in 1892 and amended in 1933. It provides for obligatory active membership for all employed persons, small farmers, craftsmen, tradesmen and similar groups aged 14 to 60 up to a certain income level and their children under 15. Wives must be insured in their own right.



Persons with higher incomes may be insured by voluntary non-profit sickness societies but to qualify for a pension they must become "passive" members of a society. Passive members must transfer to active membership when their income falls below the maximum.

After retirement, free medical care remains available if a person remains a society member paying his premium out of pension funds.

Specialists are paid by the society on a fee-for-service basis only when the patient is referred by the family doctor. Hospital ward (8 beds) care is paid by the club. Physician care in the hospitals is provided by full time doctors employed by the state.

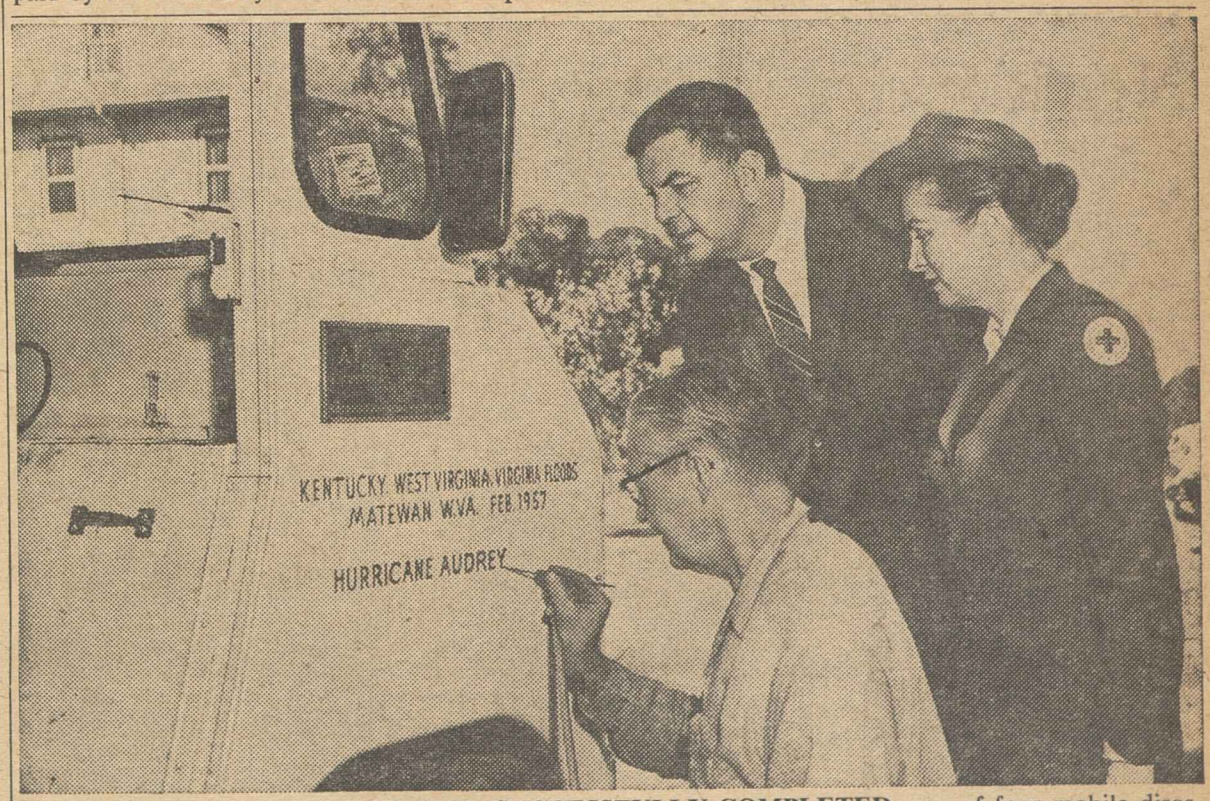
The plan is administered by the Ministry of Social Affairs, through a director of sick clubs who supervises government-approved local clubs. The Danish clubs are usually related to the trades rather than to any religious or political affiliation as is found in other countries, e.g., Holland and Belgium. Persons are free to select any club and may transfer. A wife may select her club and her physician.

The comments by the shipping clerk, the housewife, the electrical worker and his wife, the art teacher and H. Jensen, editor of the Danish Federation of Trade Unions newspaper dovetailed in many respects. They were of the opinion that the waiting time in doctors' offices seemed a little too long and in some instances the examinations seemed too short; that they were not treated as well by some panel specialists as compared to the services received when a fee was paid. Home visits were usually prompt.

Hospital care was considered excellent although there is a bed shortage.

Since the last war the government has considered the centralization of all clubs in order to reduce the multiple administrative costs.

Labor seems to be against this because the present system permits a choice of clubs and consumer influence in electing their governing bodies. Labor believes that the clubs should form a national association voluntarily as has been done on a municipal scale in Copenhagen where 32 clubs have established one administrative unit.



WITH ANOTHER MERCY MISSION SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED, one of four mobile disaster canteens presented by the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities to the American Red Cross has Hurricane Audrey added to the list of disaster operations in which it has taken part. Painting the operation's name on the side of the canteen is Edward Mason of Washington, D. C., Local 1129, Sign and Pictorial Painters. Looking on are Ken Kramer, Red Cross labor liaison with CSA, and Dorothy Boyce, a Red Cross disaster representative

Trick or Treat for All the World's Children

IT'S CHILDREN LIKE THIS, suffering from acute malnutrition in a hospital in a Djakarta, Indonesia, hospital, who will benefit when youngsters rap on the door on Hallowe'en and demand a "trick or treat . . . for all the world's children. . . ."

IT'S A LONG JUMP from Indonesia to Yugoslavia, but the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) makes it with the aid of the pennies U.S. children collect on Hallowe'en. This prematurely-born Yugoslav baby will live because of it.

IT'S THIS WEIGH, Nurse Alicia Aguirre explains to Donaldo as she sets him on scales in the Love and Faith Health Center, Managua, Nicaragua. The center grew out of a milk feeding program helped by UNICEF and supported by neighborhood mothers.

Sprites Will Ask for Pennies To Help UNICEF Programs

While the witches on their broomsticks scud about the skies on Hallowe'en, down here on earth millions of children will be knocking at doors and demanding the traditional "trick or treat."

But not all of these masqueraders as hobgoblins, elves and sprites will be asking something for themselves. Hundreds of thousands of them will be seeking, instead, a "trick or treat for all the world's children," for the undernourished, sickly and impoverished youngsters in the far corners of the earth whose main hope for a better life lies in the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

They only ask pennies. But the pennies they gather quickly become dimes and the dimes grow into dollars—750,000 of them last year which actually meant the difference between life and death to many less fortunate children in other less fortunate lands.

Last year's $750,000 was collected in some 7,500 communities in each of the 48 states, plus Alaska, the District of Columbia, Canal Zone, Hawaii, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Western Germany. In addition, Canada has its own program.

UNICEF is the UN agency which sends doctors and nurses and technicians into the remote places that hope has bypassed. It provides milk for children and nursing mothers who otherwise would go hungry.

UNICEF operates on every continent and in virtually every country where there is need. It is financed by appropriations from the UN and grants by governments and foundations but so great is the need that it never has enough.

There are always more hungry little mouths crying for food that isn't there. The germs and viruses that rack undernourished little bodies are so myriad that advance in the attack against them is always slow.

That's why some American kids, on Hallowe'en, forego one time-honored tradition in the interest of building a new and better one through UNICEF.

HERE'S HOW UNICEF PENNIES PAY OFF: In five years, infant deaths have been cut from one in five live births to one in 13 at Depok, Indonesia. Thanks to those pennies and other funds and contributions, UNICEF did it by setting up four maternal and child welfare centers. One of them is shown above, with mothers waiting their turn to have their babies vaccinated against smallpox.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

WHEN THE DEMOCRATIC ADVISORY COUNCIL laid down a militant program on economic and civil rights issues, on foreign policy and defense, it revealed both the strength and the weakness of the party's dominant liberal wing.

The council, an adjunct of the Democratic National Committee headed by Paul Butler, is composed of party statesmen such as Harry Truman, Adlai Stevenson, Dean Acheson, of progressive governors and local officials and a tiny congressional group.

It controls no votes in Congress. In the legislature, party "policy," if that is the word, is spelled out in the votes and interests of members elected by state and district. The southern Democrats hold the keys of power by virtue of their solid membership and possession of most committee chairmanships.

There is thus a vast gap between the policy pronouncements of the council—no compromise on school integration, stronger action on civil rights, a consistently liberal economic program—and the way Democratic majorities in Congress have voted and worked.

The council nevertheless is significant because what it says today clearly foretells what will be the official party policy in 1960 when a presidential nominee will be selected and a platform written.

Ever since 1928 northern and western liberals have dominated the Democratic nominating conventions. Southern conservatives have no such veto power over the convention as they maintain in Congress.

The council statements this year indicate that the big northern and western delegations will enter the 1960 convention determined to push forward with a liberal Democratic program.

This may lead to another Dixiecrat revolt comparable to that of 1948, when Strom Thurmond, then governor of South Carolina, took four southern states away from Harry S. Truman. Thurmond, now a senator, has tentatively proposed that the Dixiecrats try again.

The council policy declarations suggest that the majority of the Democratic Party couldn't care less.

★ ★ ★

ARTHUR LARSON HAD TO BE KICKED UPSTAIRS to the White House, and out of his responsible administrative job as head of the U.S. Information Agency, because his injudicious cracks about the "alien philosophy" of the New Deal infuriated Democratic congressmen and led to punitive cuts in the USIA budget.

Vengeance against a political opponent at the expense of a vital government program is not a pleasant thing. Nevertheless, Larson as an intellectual Republican—and he is—should have refrained from attempting to cloak his own plain partisanship in glib phrases attributing to Democrats some affinity to the totalitarianisms of Hitler and the Soviets.

He did this not only in his Hawaiian speeches last year, when the Democrats caught him at it, but even in 1956 in his slippery book, A Republican Looks at His Party. The book captivated Pres. Eisenhower, who learned some things he "stood for" that he probably never even suspected before, and Larson was promptly hailed as the philosopher of "modern" Republicanism and boosted from the Labor Dept. to USIA. It didn't last very long.

★ ★ ★

Members of the Senate are kindly making speeches all about how they think drastic union-curbing laws are, or may be, necessary. The funny thing is that they seem to choose forums for these speeches where their audiences don't care much for unions anyway.

Sen. McClellan (D-Ark.), in suggesting that sentiment in Congress for a national "right-to-work" law is "gaining strength," made his statement to the delighted Mississippi Manufacturers Assn.

Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.), a McClellan committee member, proposed anti-trust laws for unions—and he chose the Ohio Chamber of Commerce to hear the glad news. Sen. John Marshall Butler (R-Md.) hit the same theme as Curtis—and his speech was made to southeastern investment bankers.

THIS UNION LABEL of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada was created to identify work performed by United Association members away from the job site in shops supplying processed, prefabricated and assembled pipe.

Morgan Says:

Russia Making Most of Education

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDST.)

SEVERAL months ago an ex-senator who is the publisher of the Encyclopedia Britannica, William Benton, came back from the Soviet Union loaded with more statistics and other facts about Communist schools and education methods than perhaps any other American has collected at one time. His facts are still disturbingly valid. But as they say in television, a little mood music first to establish the theme.

Morgan

Come with Sen. Benton to the Leningrad library. "I found every desk occupied in the great science reading room," he said. "The silence was absolute; the concentrated zeal of the students was breathtaking. I asked by librarian guide, 'Are these university students?' He replied, 'Oh, no. . . . these are workers from the night shifts of the factories; we keep the library open at night for the day-shift workers.' "

Behind this picture are nothing but hard and sobering facts. Here are some of them. In less than 40 years, with a population 50 percent illiterate to begin with, the "Soviets have built a 7-year primary school system rivaling ours in universality, with nearly 100 percent enrollment."

By 1960, in spite of acute labor shortages, every Russian child between the ages of 7 and 17 will be in school, six days a week, 10 months a year. It is to be for the most part, compulsory, free education.

"The Soviet standard," Benton judged, "is far higher than that of even the best American high school (though with less emphasis on the humanities). It is perhaps comparable to a couple of years at a top college."

A stint of six years of foreign-language study is compulsory for every Russian boy and girl in the first 10 years of school, Benton testified on his return at a Congressional investigation of our shortage of scientific and engineering manpower. Other subjects required for young Russians before they finish our equivalent of high school are algebra, geometry, trigonometry, physics, chemistry, biology, astronomy and psychology.

Our universities boast of their physical plant. Moscow University spent roughly $150 million on its 33-story central tower; it contains, among other things, 1,900 laboratory rooms.

The term "egg head," often used as an epithet to poke fun at professorial types in the United States, Benton found as something of a compliment in the USSR. What a cutting irony that a monolithic society, albeit in its narrow way, pays more respect to the teacher, the intellectual, than we do.

The average professor in the Soviet Union, Benton discovered, earns perhaps 10 times what an ordinary worker gets. "Outstanding professors earn the equivalent of the annual salary of an American industrial corporation president."

Had enough? There's lots more where that, and Sputnik, came from.

Vandercook Says:

Reds Tab U. S. Second Class Power

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vadercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDST.)

WE are now witnessing a kind of gigantic Soviet advertising program. The product is Soviet prestige. The competitor on the world market is the influence of the United States. To increase, as the ad-men say, public acceptance of the Russian product, the rival American brand must be put into disrepute.

Vandercook

Moscow has chosen the moment well. The announcement of the successful firing of an ultra-long-range-ballistic missile, quickly followed by the launching of the marvelous red moon, has everywhere raised Russia's reputation to its highest point.

Sputnik, we must assume, is the visible proof that the USSR does have the intercontinental rocket. The next step, then, in the Soviet sales campaign is swiftly to convince the world's more hesitant peoples, Arabs, Indians, Africans and Indonesians, that, overnight, the Soviet Union has become invincible, that the U.S.A. has now become a second class power; one to which the uncommitted countries can no longer look for protection.

If that is the Communists' purpose, the synthetic crisis which they have created is certainly ingenious. For, in simple minds, this is how the Moscow sales-pitch is to be interpreted. The capitalistic United States, anxious to dominate the Arab world, Moscow shouts, is prodding its ally Turkey into overrunning Syria. Since Syria is weak and Turkey strong, everyone in the Middle East knows what would be the result of that aggression.

But, and this seems to be Russia's story-line, big neighbor Russia has the interests of her friends at heart! On the bright-lit stage of world affairs the brave Russian hero now takes the spotlight. Now that Ivan (he would have us think) at last is the best-armed warrior on earth, such imperialistic contrivings can no longer succeed.

Russia says, avast! Turkey does not attack Syria. Syria is safe. America has backed down. Russia has triumphed! That plot may be a transparent, even a silly one, to perceptive western eyes. But the Moscow propagandists are aiming at a non-perceptive audience.

The Soviet trick, it would appear, is to invent a war threat where none existed, then, to stop a war where there never would have been one. In Russia the art of fiction is not dead. We, somehow, must make the truth seem more attractive.

As We See It:

Federal Grants in Aid Vital

THE National Association of Manufacturers' proposal to end federal grants in aid to the states is actually an effort to kill the services completely or at least to transfer the tax burden from wealthy corporations and individuals to those least able to pay.

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO department of legislation, leveled the charge on "As We See It," AFL-CIO public service program, heard over the American Broadcasting Network.

"Without federal aid, many programs would suffer," Biemiller said. "Children would not be as well off through the school lunch program. Vocational schools would be greatly hampered. In many parts of the country, the indigent would go unfed, or would not have their proper treatment.

"Another illustration of the impact of federal aid has been the building of over a thousand hospitals in the past few years under the Hill-Burton Act, where the federal government has paid from one-third to two-thirds of the expenses for construction of these hospitals."

Frank Fernbach, AFL-CIO research staff member pointed out that the states cannot raise the money that is now obtained through federal grants in aid.

"The American people probably do not fully understand the substantial effort the states and localities have been making to meet the growing demands for public services in the states and localities," said Fernbach.

"For example: between 1948 and last year, 1956, tax collections of states and localities have increased over 100 percent. And few people are aware that much of the financing for schools and other purposes has been through a tremendous borrowing by states and localities. Debts of states and localities have increased 162 percent in the last six years, standing now at about $52 billion."

If the states could take over any of the tax burden for the services now covered by federal grants, Biemiller asserted, the revenue sources would have to be property or a sales tax, "both of which are regressive in their nature and tend to fall most heavily on those least able to pay."

INDUSTRY'S TROUBLE is that "its vision is blurred by dollar signs," Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right) told the convention of the Intl. Chemical Workers. Greeting Reuther is ICWU Pres. Walter L. Mitchell. Reuther rapped "the present big business Administration" for holding down the purchasing power of workers.

Chemical Union Hears Reuther Hit Inflation

Detroit—Higher wages and lower prices are the keys to full employment, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the Intl. Chemical Workers Union convention. America's basic industries are producing substantially below capacity, Reuther said, because both wage earners and consumers are being "short-changed" in the distribution of the gains of advancing technology.

Hits Price Rigging

"The only way we can reestablish dynamic balance between greater productive power and greater purchasing power," he asserted, "is to raise wages, lower prices and create enough consumers with money to buy the things they need."

Arbitrary rigging of high prices, Reuther told the ICWU's 450 convention delegates, has produced "a cockeyed situation where we have inflation not because there are more customers than there are things to be bought, but where we have fewer customers than the capacity of industry to satisfy the demand."

The UAW president predicted a tough fight for wage increases in 1958 bargaining negotiations in the basic industries because of "a concerted campaign of propaganda, distortion and misrepresentation being waged by American industry and by their reactionary political allies" to blame inflation on wages.

Lashes Out at NAM

Reuther also lashed out at the National Association of Manufacturers' propaganda campaign against a shorter workweek, accusing the NAM of slavishly adhering to only a one-point program: "They have been trying unsuccessfully to repeal the Twentieth Century."

Earlier, delegates heard a top industrialist declare that the nation's economy could not withstand continued demands for higher wages. He was K. C. Towe, chairman of the board of American Cyanamid Co.

"Increases in wages which are not compensated for by related increases in productivity somewhere along the line between the basic producer and the ultimate consumer," he said, "can only result in a corresponding decrease in purchasing power—that is to say, higher prices."

Pres. Walter L. Mitchell, who invited Towe to speak in keeping with the union tradition of inviting "somebody from the other side of the fence," said he did not agree with Towe's arithmetic.

Before adjourning, the convention approved a 25-cent monthly strike fund assessment to strengthen its hand in upcoming contract negotiations. A new schedule of strike and lockout benefits was also established, providing a top benefit of $10 per week per member payable to the local union for a maximum five-week period, with further payments based on need.

The convention unanimously adopted a resolution praising the AFL-CIO News for presenting "in readable form a report of all significant events affecting the interests of the members of all unions."

The resolution recommended the AFL-CIO News to the ICWU's membership and urged all local unions to secure subscriptions for their officers, committee members and shop stewards "so that these key officers may be at all times up to date on the pressing problems of the day and the labor point of view on these matters."

CAL. UNITY GROUP MEETS

San Francisco—The ninth meeting of the 20-member state AFL-CIO merger committee will be held Oct. 26-28 here, Sec.-Treas. C. J. Haggerty of the state federation of labor announced.

Pennsylvania Merger Terms Completed

Philadelphia—Basic understanding which makes possible merger of the AFL and CIO central bodies in Pennsylvania has been reached. Terms of the new agreement have not been announced formally. The site and date for the merger convention will be announced when arrangements are complete.

Pennsylvania will be the largest industrial state to merge its central bodies among the 30 states where unity has been achieved.

Peter M. McGavin and R. J. Thomas, assistants to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and Reg. III Dir. Henry McFarland who assisted merger negotiations issued the following statement:

"We congratulate Pennsylvania Federation of Labor Pres. Joseph A. McDonough and Pennsylvania CIO Council Pres. Harry Boyer and the members of their respective merger committees for their manifestation of their good will and good faith, without reservation, which has made possible the concrete results which we can report at this time."

IUE Starts Daily Radio Programs

The Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers will inaugurate a national daily radio program Nov. 4 covering 19 cities where IUE membership concentration is heavy.

The 30-minute program will be broadcast in the early morning hours five days a week when the workers are en route to their jobs. It will consist of news, views and music.

The program will be conducted by Jim Toughill, a veteran trade unionist who has been on the IUE publicity staff since January. Toughill has been a member of the American Newspaper Guild since 1936.

The 19 cities which will carry the program include Pittsfield, Lynn and Springfield, Mass., Schenectady, Syracuse and Buffalo, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Rome, Ga., Anniston, Ala., Cleveland, Trenton, Cleveland, Youngstown, Dayton, Fort Wayne, McKeesport, Pa., St. Louis, Louisville and Norwalk, Conn.

Tile Workers Adopt Ethical Practices Codes

Detroit—By a unanimous vote, the 237 delegates to the 14th triennial convention of the United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Association have approved and adopted the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes to govern the conduct of the international union and its 252 locals.

Sen. Patrick V. McNamara (D-Mich.) discussed the work of the McClellan Committee, of which he is a member, and expressed satisfaction that it is finally getting around to investigating improper and anti-union activities on the part of managements.

He told the delegates, representing 20,000 members, that the "labor relations" firm headed by Nathan Shefferman, now under investigation, represented 125 non-union companies in Michigan alone.

Thomas McNamara, secretary of the Detroit Building and Construction Trades Council, called for increased activity by local unions and individual union members in community affairs.

McNamara, a brother of the senator, cited the cooperation between AFL-CIO unions and Detroit's United Foundation Torch Drive as a shining example of what labor can do for the community.

Charles Aquadro, president of the association, said it is expected the convention will vote on a recommendation to increase the per capita tax from $1 to $1.50 a month. This per capita tax is paid to the international union by individual members in addition to local union dues. Aquadro said 10 cents of the additional 50 cents would be set aside for a special transportation fund which would allow greater participation in future conventions by the local unions.

The additional income would also be used to add more organizers to the union's staff, he said. Another proposal expected to come before the convention would reduce per capita payments for retired members.

Telegraphers' Head Sees 'Rougher Time'

Buffalo—Increased opposition to unions is likely to cause more difficulty in negotiating benefits for members, Pres. William L. Allen of the Commercial Telegraphers Union told the Western Union Div. meeting during the CTU convention.

"This organization is going to have a much rougher time in the future trying to secure for our members that part of progress to which they are entitled and should have because of their contributions," Allen said.

Mounting Hostility

He attributed mounting hostility to labor to the congressional inquiry into some unions, which revealed the failure of a few labor leaders to live up to their union obligations and ethics.

The division adopted unanimously the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes. It also voted support of its national bargaining committee in a strike vote if satisfactory agreement is not reached with Western Union when negotiations open next year.

The unaffiliated American Communications Association, which represents Western Union employes in the New York City area, was scored as a Communist-dominated group. A resolution called ACA a dangerous threat to the telegraph industry and the country. Remedial legislation, the resolution continued, should be sought "to decertify this phony union" and remove the "subversive influence of the ACA from the communications industry."

Joseph P. Molony, New York State director of the Steelworkers, warned "that we are approaching the time when we can no longer stand mute and permit our enemies—and I include Sen. McClellan—to use a few people whom we reject as a means and method to destroy all labor unions."

Molony declared it is time for those who corrupted these labor leaders to be brought before committees and exposed.

"I'm sorely afraid," he went on, "of the amorality so prevalent in every walk of life of our great nation. It will have to be cleared up and corrected in the political field, in industry, in commerce. If not, it will undermine the foundations of this great country."

Women on the March

Div. Pres. E. L. Hageman and Vice Pres. F. C. Poli were re-elected unanimously. T. T. Freeman defeated Kathryn Kahler of Washington for re-election as vice president.

All executive board members were re-elected but four of the five were opposed by women.

"The women in this union," Mrs. Ann Smith of Buffalo said, "are definitely on the march. Our contest for board membership was no light-hearted gesture. We aren't through yet, we were never more serious."

Anderson, of Railway Carmen, Dead at 52

El Paso, Tex.—Vice Pres. Joseph H. Anderson of the Railway Carmen died of a heart attack while driving near Alamagordo, N.M., en route from his home here to Colorado for a hunting trip. He was 52.

He joined the Carmen more than 25 years ago while working for the Southern Pacific, held local office, was elected to the system board and joined the grand lodge as a representative in 1937. He spent several years as a successful organizer, was named a grand lodge deputy, and in 1947 was elected a vice president, winning reelection at subsequent conventions.

Harry Read, AFL-CIO Aide, Dies at 65

Harry C. Read, assistant to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and for a decade before the merger executive aide to James B. Carey, then secretary-treasurer of the former CIO, died at his home

in Washington after a long illness. He was 65.

He was an almost legendary Chicago newspaperman who abandoned a distinguished career to devote himself to the labor movement after the Newspaper Guild strike against the Hearst papers there between 1938 and 1940.

His discharge as night city editor of the Herald & Examiner was one of the factors that led to the ANG strike.

Leader in Guild

A veteran ANG member who had helped organize it in Chicago, he became editor of the Michigan CIO News after the strike and joined Carey's staff in 1945.

At the time of his death, he was a member of the Washington Newspaper Guild, in which he had been a leader for several years; Delta Sigma Pi and the Authors League. He was a native of Chicago and was graduated from Northwestern University.

He is survived by his widow, the former Lucia Florence Jennings; two sons, Harry C. and John K. Read, and a daughter, Mrs. Mary Sue Grove. Funeral services were held in Washington, with burial in Arlington Cemetery.

Schnitzler, Carey and Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther sent messages of condolence to Mrs. Read in which they lauded his devotion to the trade union movement and joined in mourning him.

UAW Wins Raises In Fisher Body Div.

Detroit—Settlement of strikes in Mansfield, O., and Marion, Ind., brought wage rates as high as are paid by General Motors plants elsewhere for similar work and the best rules yet negotiated in the Fisher Body Div.

Auto Workers Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock said the eight-day strikes resulted in wage boosts of approximately 10 cents an hour in all classifications, both for skilled trades and production.

The UAW won bargaining rights at the two new plants last spring after NLRB elections.

Transport Workers Vote Fast Action on Corruption

New York—Action to strengthen the international constitution by providing greater authority to take immediate steps at the first sign of any unethical conduct marked the 10th biennial convention here of the Transport Workers.

The constitutional change is to permit an immediate audit of a local's books and accounts at the first hint of failure by the officers to maintain the highest ethical practices in the handling of union funds.

Pres. Michael J. Quill told the delegates:

"I think the thing to do is to stamp out corruption in its infancy.

Six hundred delegates representing the 130,000 members of TWU attended the five-day sessions, including a night session which was telecast in the New York area.

Union Is Stronger

They were told that the union was "at an all-time high numerically, organizationally and financially," and that since the prior convention more than 25 new locals had been added to the roster. They included a guided missile local, No. 525, with 1,200 members, employes of the Pan American Airways guided missile div. in Cocoa, Fla..

The convention voted approval and pledged support to the 25,000 members of 50 Pennsylvania Railroad locals, scheduled to strike in a 13-state area at midnight, Nov. 30. The non-operating employes engaged in equipment maintenance voted to strike because of "persistent violations" of their contracts and rejection by the road of all proposals for solving recurring "unjustified and unnecessary" layoffs and allocation of their members' work to others.

Similar backing was voted to Local 260, representing 1,000 bus drivers and mechanics of the Houston (Tex.) Transit Co., scheduled to strike on the same date, when their contract expires. The strike was voted on a "no contract-no work" basis.

Back 30-Hour Week

Top attention was given to the effects of automation already felt and the acceleration in job losses from this cause considered certain as soon as new equipment, now being built, is in operation. As a result, the delegates called for the 30-hour workweek to be given high priority in new contract talks.

Track-laying, ballast-tamping, spike ramming and other automatic machines in transit, it was reported, have already cut jobs by many thousands, and the 1958 advent of jet-powered planes with much reduced maintenance, shorter flight hours and quick turn-around, is expected to eliminate tens of thousands more jobs in the next several years.

In approving Quill's report to the convention, the delegates singled out and put special emphasis on his view that "it is of the greatest urgency that the organized working people of this country begin to think about building their own political party."

In his address opening the convention, Quill said:

"There is nothing wrong with the American labor movement striking out on its own and building a political party of all working people in this country."

Concerning the Democratic party, Quill said that it was "a pleasure to see labor working with men like our great ex-Sen. Lehman, Gov. Meyner, Gov. Leader, Bob Wagner, Gov. Harriman and Gov. Williams of Michigan.

"But I can see no place for labor in being tied to the political party of McClellan, of Eastland, of Gov. Faubus who has defied the U.S. Supreme Court, of Talmadge, of Byrd and Smith of Virginia."

In the fight of Local 100 to obtain a union shop election among the 32,000 hourly-paid employes of the New York Transit authority, TWU announced that it has engaged Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel for the Steelworkers and special counsel for the AFL-CIO, to argue its case at a special panel hearing.

Quill said Goldberg would present the union's case for a one-unit system-wide election and that he would be aided by Jack Barbash, retiring director of research and education of AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Dept., in preparation of the case.

Barbash is soon to take over the post of professor of labor education at the University of Wisconsin.

Ohio C of C to Drive For State 'Wreck' Law

Columbus—The state convention of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce has voted to work for adoption of union-busting "right-to-work" legislation in Ohio—provided a survey it will undertake shows one can be put over.

After listening to a parade of anti-labor speakers, delegates approved the following "wreck law" program:

1—Joining forces with all others "whenever and wherever they wish to work toward" such a law to outlaw the union shop.

2—Contacting other anti-labor groups to determine how much money and manpower is available for the campaign.

3—Hiring an independent research firm to sample voter opinion on the probable outcome of a vote at the polls on such legislation.

The program was proposed by the Ohio Chamber's board of directors. Officials of the organization told newsmen that "the most feasible" way to push through a "right-to-work" law was to put it on the ballot by initiative petition.

The use of the initiative was strongly condemned by the Chamber when the Ohio CIO Council used it recently in an effort to increase unemployment compensation.

If the Chamber, after studying the survey, decides to go ahead with the petition method, the "right-to-work" question might be on the ballot in next year's elections.

Commenting on the action, the Ohio CIO Council said merely that some of the Chamber's board of directors "like to say they favor trade unions but always seem to favor proposals to weaken or destroy unions."

The council noted that "right-to-work" laws have been denounced by prominent church leaders as morally, socially and economically wrong and added that such legislation is "an open invitation to 'free riders' to enjoy the benefits of a trade union without helping to support a union by paying dues."

Dr. Atwater, Community Services Advisor, Dead

Bronxville, N. Y.—Dr. Reginald M. Atwater, 65, a member of the National Advisory Council to the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, died of a heart attack here Oct. 18.

Dr. Atwater was executive secretary of the American Public Health Association. He had served on the CSC Advisory Council since its formation in 1956 to assist the labor movement in integrating trade unionists in the activities of voluntary and public health and welfare agencies.

'Solidarity', UAW Paper, To Bow Soon

Detroit—Publication of "Solidarity," a weekly newspaper which will be the official organ of the Auto Workers, will begin the first week in December.

The union's two monthly publications, "The Auto Worker" and "Ammunition," the latter formerly published by the UAW Education Dept., will be replaced by the new publication.

Last April's UAW convention approved the change of name of the publication and authorized the executive board to investigate and decide on a change in the frequency of publication of the official newspaper.

Ken Fiester, formerly editor and publicity director for the Textile Workers Union, will be editor of Solidarity and director of the UAW's newly organized Publications Dept.

The new weekly will be published in several geographical editions. An eight-page tabloid, its outside four pages will be devoted to regional coverage as well as the most important national and international news of interest to UAW members. The inside four pages will be largely a feature section.

TWU Executive Council Removes 2 Local Officers

Philadelphia—Two officers of Transport Workers Local 234 have been removed from office by the TWU executive council in advance of the union's convention.

Pres. Paul W. O'Rourke and Sec.-Treas. John Donnelly were suspended by unanimous vote after charges were brought by TWU Pres. Michael Quill. Council action is subject to convention review.

Quill charged the two local officials with conduct detrimental to the union and loose financial practices involving $52,000. O'Rourke was suspended "for an indefinite period" while Donnelly was ruled "forever ineligible to hold office" in TWU.

Local 234 with 7,000 members is the second largest in the union.

NOT FRIGHTENED by threats or charges of ingratitude, this trio stood up for the union during successful organizing drive of J. H. Winn Co., Winchester, Mass., by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Marie Corsetti (left) came here from Italy less than a year ago. Lazslo and Juliana Szyse, husband and wife, are Hungarian refugees. Workers at the 89-year-old firm voted 118 to 70 for IUE as their bargaining agent.

Cost of Medical Care Up Sharply Since '41

The cost of medical care, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, increased an average of 4 percent a year between 1941 and 1956, according to an article in the current issue of the Monthly Labor Review, published by the Labor Dept.

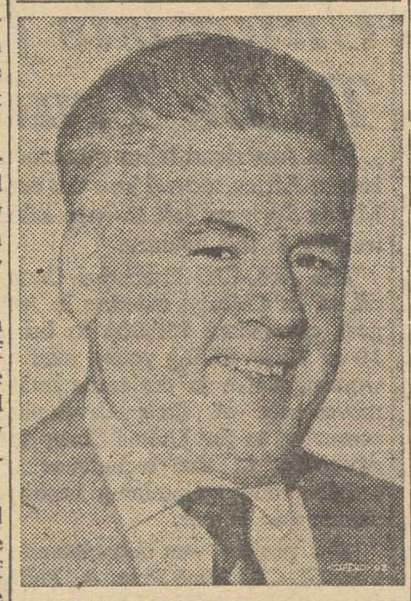
But some labor technicians in this area feel that the actual increase is greater than that shown in the figures prepared in the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. At least some of the components, they claim, are unrepresentative or outmoded, and in need of re-evaluation if they are to reflect more accurately what people actually pay.

The Labor Review article, "Medical Care in the Consumer Price Index, 1936-56," was written by Elizabeth A. Langford, of the BLS's Div. of Prices and Cost of Living.

It cites BLS statistics to show that the price of medical care was 85 percent higher in 1956 than in 1936. About two-thirds of the increase was registered in the last 10 years, an era in which union interest in costs expanded as more and more workers became covered by hospitalization and medical insurance.

Miss Langford wrote that medical costs generally followed the trend of increases in the costs of all services, which characteristically lag behind jumps in commodity prices.

The medical care component in the CPI accounts for 5.4 percent of the total. It stood at 71.6 in 1936; at 73.1 in 1941; at 87.7 in 1946 and at 132.6 in 1956.



NEW PRESIDENT of the Building & Construction Trades Council of Greater New York is Peter J. Brennan (above), who for the previous six years had been director of the council's maintenance division and executive assistant to his predecessor in the presidency, the late Howard McSpedon.

ICFTU Urges Full Speed on Tapping Atom

Brussels—Costs should not be the only factor in the national promotion of peacetime atomic energy projects, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions said in a statement to the general conference of the Intl. Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

"The worldwide problem of energy requirements, which are increasing by leaps and bounds, can only be solved if all existing conventional sources of energy are fully utilized," the statement said.

"In several countries, the additional opening up of atomic energy is indeed the precondition for further economic development. It should be borne in mind that the tremendous technical development in the field of the application of atomic energy allow the expectation that there will be a progressive reduction of costs."

The ICFTU welcomed the decision of the new agency to lay special stress on research and the training of staff personnel on nuclear projects. However, it urged that all nuclear workers, not only the specialists, engineers and technicians, be covered by the training program.

The ICFTU also called on the new agency to do its utmost to safeguard the health and safety of atomic energy workers and the population as a whole.

"The protection of the population cannot be confined within national borders," it explained, "since the dangers are universal in character. In the case of a disaster, the principle of international solidarity and joint relief measures is especially important. Appropriate arrangements should be made straight-away."

THE AFL-CIO PRESENTS
Monday Thru Friday
Morgan and Vandercook
ABC Network
WITH THE NEWS

Labor Joins Tribute To Hungarian Fighters

(Continued from Page 1)

greater worldwide sympathy, and the lovers of liberty were inspired to the greatest heights of hope by the brief triumph.

"One week after this historic revolt," he recalled, "Moscow assured the civilized world that it was withdrawing the Red Army of Occupation from Hungary. It opened negotiations towards effecting this withdrawal.

"But these moves were conceived in duplicity and consummated in treachery. The Soviet invaders seized the Hungarian negotiators. The brave Hungarian people were bludgeoned into submission by overwhelming Soviet military force."

Why such savagery in crushing the revolution, he asked.

"The Hungarian battle for freedom was not only a revolution—it was a revelation," he explained. "It revealed to the entire world the inhuman nature of the Soviet system. It exposed communism as a cruel hoax and utter fraud.

"The Soviet rulers dare not allow a single break for freedom from their slave orbit. The structures of the Soviet empire is such that if one brick falls out, the whole Communist edifice is endangered. Despite all its 'new looks' and technological success in mastering satellites, the Soviet empire is only a vast prison—and nowhere is there a higher value placed on freedom than in a prison."

Appeals for Support

Meany appealed especially to leaders of Asian and African countries which have recently gained their freedom to support a free Hungary.

"For the sake of their ideals and vital national interests," he said, "these newly independent countries should show their solidarity with the heroic Hungarian people.

"Let them take the lead in having the United Nations General Assembly unseat the Hungarian delegation — handpicked and handcuffed by Moscow. After the overwhelming adoption by the UN of its Special Committee report on Hungary, the seating of the Kadar delegation would inflict irreparable dishonor and damage on the UN."

The Workers Defense League, through AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph and Victor G. Reuther of the Auto Workers, on the anniversary date made public a list of 97 union leaders from all over the world, representing 19 labor bodies, who have signed the Intl. Freedom Petition for Hungary. Heading the list are Pres. Arne Geijer and Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The league initiated the petition, which calls for the withdrawal of Russian armed forces from Hungary.

In Brussels, the ICFTU mourned the heroic dead of the uprising and rejoiced that "the resistance and the revolutionary spirit of the Hungarian workers is not dead and forgotten." It urged every Hungarian worker to persist in his use of his "new weapon," passive resistance, "a weapon he is using with the same determination as his rifle during the battles in the streets of Budapest."

Darlington Liquidation Stay Asked

New York—The Textile Workers Union has called upon the National Labor Relations Board to apply for an injunction to restrain the Darlington (S. C.) Manufacturing Co. from distributing any more of its assets to stockholders.

Further distribution, according to TWUA General Counsel Ben Wyle, would leave the company without sufficient funds to satisfy a possible NLRB back pay order sought by the union.

The company liquidated its mill rather than bargain with TWUA after the union won a representation election a year ago. About 550 workers were thrown out of jobs. An NLRB trial examiner branded the mill closing an unfair labor practice but failed to recommend a remedy on the grounds the firm is no longer in existence. He refused to agree with the union that Roger Milliken and Deering, Milliken & Co. control the mill and should be held responsible for its closing.

The union proposed the workers be awarded one year's back pay or pay for time lost until the firm provides new jobs within reasonable distance of workers' homes, or until they secure other work.

Wyle called the board's attention to a second liquidating dividend of $1.9 million declared Oct. 11 by the company. With a first dividend, he said, it means the firm has given its stockholders almost $3.5 million and has left only $776,000 to meet its NLRB liability as well as taxes and dissolution costs.

Carpenters Pay For Vaccine Shots

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Some 3,000 members and their families of the Hudson Valley District Council of Carpenters will get free anti-Asiatic Flu vaccine inoculations under a program approved by the trustees of the council's welfare fund.

Pres. George E. Yerry, Jr., of the council said that the trustees had decided to provide a fully paid allowance covering each insured member's entire family to pay for inoculations obtained from local doctors of their own choice.

The council's welfare fund, covering members in nine counties, was set up in 1952 and is jointly administered by the union and employers. It provides a broad program of health insurance, including a $5,000 hospitalization coverage, life and accidental death insurance, and surgical, medical and disability allowances for members and their families.

WARM WELCOME TO AFL-CIO HEADQUARTERS was given by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (right) to 15 visiting building trades unionists from Sweden who paid their own expenses to visit this country, talk with its people and see how the construction industry operates. Here he is greeting (left to right) Eli Engberg of the Swedish Bricklayers Union; Arnold Palm, of the Painters, and Treas. Bertil Pettersson of the Building Workers Union.

Swedish Labor Officials Pay Own Costs to Study U. S. Techniques

Fifteen officials of Swedish building trades unions have come to this country to study construction techniques and to get better acquainted with their American counterparts.

The difference between this and other delegations of trade unionists which have come to the United States since the end of World War II is that they are paying their own expenses, and are not guests of the federal government.

"This is typical of the Swedes, who take pride in doing things for themselves," observed AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who welcomed them in the Executive Council meeting room, "and who come as one group of trade unionists to another.

Swedes Good Unionists

"I know that wherever you have Swedes in this country, you have a good union."

Cooperating in assuring that the visitors see everything they want to are the AFL-CIO, AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept., and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

Daniel Benedict, of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs, is accompanying them on a tour that will take them to New York, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis - St. Paul, Birmingham and the Tennessee Valley Authority area. Although many of them speak English, they also are accompanied by Mrs. Osa Glenn of New York as an interpreter.

Throughout the country, they will meet officials and members of local building trades councils and unions, and through them the employers. They are particularly interested in U.S. cold weather construction techniques, and will inspect building projects under way.

"The temperature drops pretty sharply in winter in Sweden," explained Per R. Eriksson, editor of the *Building Worker*, the publication of the building trades unions.

"Things have improved with the development of cement, for instance, which dries without freezing in cold weather, but we still have the over-all problem of erecting the shells of new buildings during the good weather and finishing the interiors in the winter.'

Welcomed By Schnitzler

Ericksson reported that the pace of the construction in Sweden is good, with unemployment sharply less than a year ago.

In welcoming the visitors, Schnitzler proudly cited the handsome Executive Council room as a prime example of what U.S. building trades workers can do.

He expressed deep satisfaction at the election of Pres. Arne Geiger, of the General Federation of Swedish Trade Unions (LO) as president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and predicted that "a lot will be heard of him in the future."

He outlined the structure and development of the American labor movement, later going into details in answer to questions. The visit of the Swedish delegation, he said, is symbolic of the support workers throughout the world can give each other.

"Our whole fight on the international level is to help each other," he explained. "We're carrying out our true philosophy when you come here and we learn from you as you are learning from us."

Bertil Pettersson, treasurer of the Building Workers Union, speaking in English, thanked Schnitzler for his welcome.

"We have come here," he said, "to see what work you are doing, how you do it, how your people live, and to know them. That's the way to understanding, and through understanding comes peace."

Others in the delegation from the Building Workers Union were Assistant Gen. Sec. Klas Erik Nyberg, a woodworker; Werner Skoglund, national organizer, of the laborers; Bertil Legrell, a joiner, and Bertil Lauron, a laborer, members of the LO executive committee; Johan Carlsson, a plumber, and Erik Lundgren, a carpenter, members of the executive board; Einar Kjellstrom, of the local union of laborers in Katrineholm, and Olof Torstensson, of the power station workers in Stugun.

The Electricians Union was represented by Pres. Gustav Johnsson and Sven Wennhult, a member of the executive committee; Painters, Arnold Palm, of the national office, and Bricklayers, Eli Engberg and Eric Lundstedt, of the national office.

While in Washington, the Swedes also met with Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio of the Building and Construction Trades Dept. and a delegation from the District of Columbia Building Trades Council led by Executive Sec. Eugene M. Wells and Pres. Clem Preller, of the Central Labor Union. They inspected several building projects, including union headquarters still under construction or recently completed.

Unionists from Africa To Be Trained in U. S.

The American labor movement's drive to bring free trade unionism to Africa moved into the action stage as AFL-CIO Special Rep. Maida Springer left to help select young African union leaders for training in this country.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its Chicago meeting in August, earmarked $50,000 to bring 10 or 12 promising young men or women, active in the trade union movements of their developing countries, to the United States for education in the techniques of building and maintaining healthy, democratic unions.

The project was recommended by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, who toured a large part of Africa after attending the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' African Regional Conference in Accra, Ghana, last January.

In announcing it, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the Executive Council is convinced that Africa has grown into "a most important part of the world" where the struggle between democracy and communism is becoming sharper.

Mrs. Springer is a staff member of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Dress and Waist Makers Joint Board in New York. She attended the Accra conference, and visited several African trade union movements before returning.

On this trip, she will investigate applications for the training scholarships in Tanganyika, Kenya, North and South Rhodesia, Nyassaland, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Ghana and Liberia.

When the successful applicants arrive in this country for their practical training in U.S. trade union operations, the accent will be on work in the field.

Under the tutelage of local union officials, they will go through a course designed to familiarize them with all phases of union administration, from organizing and negotiating to handling grievances and running local union meetings.

90 Attend Midwest Education Parley

Moline, Ill.—Ninety union leaders from a dozen states talked over the problems of labor education at the first AFL-CIO Midwest Education Conference here.

Representing state central bodies, the educational sections of international unions and some of the larger city central bodies, they exchanged experiences during group meetings and heard experts in various phases of the field outline some of their problems and the solutions to them.

The program included a broad discussion of midwestern labor education problems by a panel made up of Richard Kendziorski, of the Michigan Industrial Union Council Education Dept., and Adolph T. Tobler, chairman of the Education Committee of the Minnesota Federation of Labor, with John E. Cosgrove, AFL-CIO assistant education director, in the chair.

At another session, Cosgrove discussed the special problems of state central bodies, AFL-CIO Education Dir. John E. Connors those of local central groups, and Assistant Education Dir. George T. Guernsey those of international unions.

Steel Firms Set Prices For Profits—Not on Costs

By Milton Plumb

The nation's major steel corporations set the price of steel to preserve profits for the industry's most inefficient producers rather than basing them on actual costs, the chairman of the Senate Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee has charged.

Concluding hearings into the pricing policies of Bethlehem Steel, the industry's second largest producer, Chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) also read into the record a staff report indicating that recent reductions in the price of scrap would fully offset the company's own estimate of the cost of recent wage increases.

Kefauver, noting that none of this saving has been reflected in the price the public must pay for steel, said the philosophy of big steel management that the consumer should not share the benefits of cost savings and advancing technology was both "unusual economics" and a departure from American business traditions.

Consumer Loses Benefits

Throughout two days of testimony, Bethlehem Pres. A. B. Homer repeatedly rejected suggestions by Kefauver and Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) that because the corporation is the most efficient producer in the industry it should spur competition by reducing prices.

The hearings showed that, over the years, Bethlehem has followed U.S. Steel in raising prices despite having had a higher rate of return on stockholders investment. Several staff reports showed that prices set by the 10 leading steel companies in nearly every case match those set by U.S. Steel.

Kefauver put into the record identical "secret" bids made by Bethlehem and U. S. Steel on seven items the Navy needed, and asked Homer if it were merely coincidence and "guess work" that the two giant companies' bids were identical down to a "ten thousandth of a cent" per pound. Homer said "It just happened that way."

Offset Wage Increases

John Blair, the committee's staff director, suggested that the recent drop in scrap prices alone has already been great enough to offset completely Homer's own estimate that recent steel wage increases cost $4 per ton. The average cost of purchased scrap consumed dropped between 1956 and September 1957 from $12.56 to $8.69 per ton of finished steel produced by Bethlehem, Blair's figures indicated.

"You've been talking of a reduction in costs as a prerequisite to a price reduction," Kefauver told Homer. "When there is an increase in costs, such as wages, you act fast to boost prices, and we hope that when there's a decrease, you'll act just as fast to push prices downward."

Kefauver also criticized Bethlehem's high salary level for executives as inflationary to the price of steel "both in amount and in the psychological effect it has on stimulating labor to press higher wage demands."

He noted that 11 of the 18 highest paid officials of the industry are Bethlehem officials and called the average of $438,000 paid annually to the corporation's 15 officers and directors "excessive" and "out of line with other companies."

Peculiar Definition

O'Mahoney also told Homer that steel management's contention that it must "follow prices up to meet competition" struck him as "a peculiar definition."

"If that philosophy is carried out," he said, "it results in constantly putting prices up in order to meet the profits of a competitor. Clearly, unless we find a way to keep prices down, it's going to be bad for all of us."

O'Mahoney noted that some school boards have testified they had to give up plans for schools because of the high price of steel. He said that what the country needs is "a system of competitive pricing to bring prices down to the consumers' ability to pay—then we'd have an effective anti-inflationary weapon."

CHECK FOR $25,000—down payment on a total pledge of $50,000 to be contributed this year—is presented by Amalgamated Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky (right) to Francis DeW. Pratt, president of the American Institute of Men's and Boys' Wear, to promote the institute's "Dress Right" program. Last year, the ACW made an initial contribution of $100,000 to the AIMBW program of promoting the interests of the male apparel industry.

60,000 Rail Men Get Wage Boosts

Chicago—Seven cents an hour in wage boosts due Nov. 1 coupled with cost of living adjustments will bring increases totaling 12 cents hourly to 60,000 Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen on 140 railroads.

The BLFE general chairmen voted to defer a health security program until 1958 and apply the 1957 increase due under a three-year contract signed last year to wages.

BLFE Pres. H. E. Gilbert said the chairmen voted deferment of the health security plan in order to secure a comprehensive plan which would give the best possible coverage for members and their families, and include engineer members not working under firemen union contracts.

He outlined the proposed program as providing non-cancellable protection, full hospital coverage, expanded out-patient benefits and allowances for medical and surgical care. Gilbert said a subcommittee which has already met with railroad representatives on preliminary phases of the program will begin actual negotiations next week.

Booklet Lists Work Still Before Congress

Congress "has a long list of unfinished business awaiting its return on January 7, 1958," the AFL-CIO said today in a new 32-page pamphlet summarizing the legislative record of the first session of the 85th Congress.

The pamphlet was prepared by the AFL-CIO Legislative Dept.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a statement included in the pamphlet, said the first session of the 84th Congress "merits considerable praise as well as severe criticism."

Record Is 'Mixed'

He singled out the first civil rights bill in 82 years as meriting this Congress "a place in history." But, he added, the overall record was "a mixed one." Meany added: "Certainly Congress did not accomplish all that the public had a right to expect."

The AFL-CIO publication noted that the Congress "worked under some handicaps."

"The chief handicap has been the failure of the President to exert the kind of leadership our nation needs. His wavering on his own programs during 1957 cost him losses on civil rights, mutual security and defense appropriations, and school construction.

"The disposition of legislation necessary for the people's welfare in the 85th Congress will depend heavily on how well the President exercises his responsibilities in 1958."

Asks Speedy Work

The AFL-CIO called "upon the Congress to work vigorously and speedily to complete at least" a list of 17 items.

High on this list was passage of a pension and welfare plan disclosure law to protect the assets of millions of workers and their families "from abuses which result in loss of these funds."

The list included, among other items: Passage of the federal aid to school construction bill, extension of minimum wage protection, improvement in the social security system, improved housing legislation, a complete overhaul of Taft-Hartley law, adequate pay increases for federal workers and further improvements in civil rights legislation.

Entitled "Labor Looks at the 85th Congress, First Session," the report may be obtained from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications for 15 cents a copy. Quantity prices are 10 for $1 or 100 for $9.

Council of Churches Award Goes to Ramsay

John G. Ramsay, co-chairman of the Religion & Labor Foundation and Steelworkers international representative for community relations, has been presented with the annual layman's award of the Council of Churches National Capital Area.

Meany to Receive Interracial Award

New York—The James J. Hoey Award for Interracial Justice for 1957 will be presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and James W. Dorsey, Jr., Milwaukee lawyer, by the Catholic Interracial Council of New York on Oct. 27.

The award has been presented annually since 1942 to a white and a Negro Catholic layman in memory of the late collector of internal revenue in New York, and founder and first president of the interracial Council.

Hosiery Union Urges 'Don't Buy' Gotham

Philadelphia—A "don't-buy" campaign against products of Chadbourn Gotham, Inc., a hosiery firm, was urged by Pres. Andrew Janaske of the Hosiery Workers.

The most familiar brands marketed by the firm, Janaske said, were Gotham Gold Stripe, Gotham, Gold Stripe, and Larkwood.

The AFHW has been on strike at the Shenandoah (Va.) Knitting Mills, Inc., a firm operated by Chadbourn Gotham, since Apr. 22. An NLRB election at the plant July 25 resulted in a vote of 156 for the union, 44 against and 46 votes challenged. The firm, however, has refused to meet with the union.

The same company recently shut down and offered for sale the Shannon Hosiery Mills, Columbus, Ga., where the AFHW petitioned for an election.

Meany Vows Labor Will Fight 'Curbs'

(Continued from Page 1)

(D-Ark.) told a Mississippi manufacturers' group that he believed two "highly controversial" proposals probably would reach Congress: a move to put unions under the anti-trust laws and another to pass a national open-shop "right-to-work" statute.

Without predicting the decision of Congress or committing himself specifically, he nevertheless said the anti-union shop move "is gaining strength and support."

"I am persuaded that Congress will have the wisdom and courage to enact whatever legislation may be necessary to drive out crooks, racketeers and criminal elements," he added.

McClellan filed a "right-to-work" proposal as an amendment to a civil rights bill last session in the Senate Judiciary Committee. He did not, however, take the amendment to the floor and no such proposal was voted on by the Senate when it passed the moderate "right-to-vote" law.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), also a committee member, said he would file an amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act totally abolishing the union shop in interstate industry.

Ives Opposes 'Wreckers'

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.), vice chairman of the McClellan unit, told the Association of State Labor Relations Agencies that he was bitterly opposed to a "right-to-work" law as "disastrous" to decent unions but that he was "no longer confident" that such a proposal could be beaten.

In another area, both McClellan and Committee Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy suggested that one answer to "corruption" in unions might be cancellation of the tax-exemption privilege of those refusing to comply with legal "standards of accounting conduct and ethics."

The McClellan, Ives and Kennedy statements came after Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), Senate GOP floor leader, launched a campaign to lay down policies of restrictions on unions that he apparently seeks to make the official party program in Congress next year.

The Knowland proposals embody a sweeping set of "principles" which, if enacted into laws, would undermine the structure of unions as voluntary self-governing associations.

Pres. Eisenhower and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell have pointedly refused to endorse any such proposals and Mitchell has expressed flat opposition to both national and state "right-to-work" laws.

Vice Pres. Nixon in a conference with a newspaper editorial writers' group—supposed to be "off the record" but reported in a newspaper trade magazine—said the Administration would not recommend either anti-trust laws for unions or a "right-to-work" law.

He said that organizational picketing and secondary-boycott legislation, however, was under scrutiny.

Blasts Anti-Union Groups

Meany in his St. John's University speech pointed out that the NAM and other anti-union groups were seeking to repeat their success of 1947 in writing union-curbing laws that had nothing to do with specific events that caused "adverse publicity" about unions.

Strikes in 1946 "provided the occasion" for the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947, he observed, but the actual legislation was shaped by the skill of reactionary employers and their congressional allies in passing "miscellaneous anti-union measures they had been pushing for years."

There is "more justification for public resentment" at disclosures of racketeering by union officials today, he said, than for resentment at 1946 strikes. "We feel shamed by the presence in our movement of even a few" officials guilty of improper activities and within the framework of the AFL-CIO constitution "will do everything possible to eliminate them."

He called for elimination of the "union-busting provisions" of the Taft-Hartley Act, a law to require disclosure of the financial details of employe welfare and pension plans and "sound legislation to meet evils that cannot otherwise be dealt with adequately."

"But it might well be repeated that we intend to nurture the continued growth and strength of the labor movement and will not sit idly by while those who would impede it go about their unholy and infamous task," he declared.

Probe Hears of Business Union-Busting

McClellan Senate Group Airs Employer Connivance

(Continued from Page 1)

operation was traced back to his longtime labor-relations connection with Sears, Roebuck & Co., giant Chicago mail-order and retail-store operation.

John Patterson Currie, a New York labor consultant, testified that he helped Shefferman set up the firm, Labor Relations Associates, in 1940 after Shefferman complained that the burden of handling affairs for Sears suppliers and subsidiaries was too heavy.

Within less than a year, Currie said, he and two other top officers and the three top staff members resigned, leaving the operation totally to Shefferman, who was later joined by his son Shelton. The first retainer the firm received, he said, was $10,000 from Sears.

Shefferman 'Rescuer'

Pierre Salinger, a committee staff member, testified that in the last six years Shefferman and his son took out of the company $507,000 in salaries and expenses.

Testimony from Keith Binns, former general manager of the Morton Packing Co., Webster City, Ia., disclosed that Morton's top management had summoned Shefferman to the rescue when the Packinghouse Workers sought to organize Morton employes in 1955.

Shefferman sent an agent, one John Nevett, to Webster City, and Nevett organized a "We the Morton Workers" committee to fight the union, Binns conceded. The firm also engaged a local lawyer to "advise" the anti-union "committee," he said.

Anti-union tactics employed by Morton, Binns said, included the firing of some pro-union employes and the transfer of "40 or 50" others to "less desirable jobs" in the hope they would quit. Involved also was an elaborate "survey" of "employe morale"—a technique regularly used by Shefferman.

The payoff was that the Packinghouse Workers lost a National Labor Relations Board election by a 198 to 103 vote.

Next step was the sudden assignment of Shefferman to "undo" in 1956 the anti-union operation that agent John Nevett had executed in 1955.

Learn of 'Contract'

Morton was purchased late in 1955 by the Continental Baking Co., a firm that has contracts with the Bakery Workers in 79 of its 80 bakery plants. Bakery Workers organizers tried to sign up Morton employes but discovered that the Shefferman-Nevett operation had frightened them off any union.

Shefferman then assigned two different agents—Charles Bromley and James T. Neilson—to assure employes that management had "no objection" to their joining the Bakery Workers, and the employes suddenly learned that they had a "contract" with Continental, signed without their knowledge by Bakery Workers Vice Pres. George Stuart.

Binns, still general manager, acknowledged that he helped the Shefferman agents pass out Bakery Workers authorization cards.

Merle C. Smith, regional organizer for the Bakery Workers, testified that never before had he seen company agents help sign up union members.

No NLRB Election

Smith said that Bakery Workers Pres. James Cross advised him that the union did not need an NLRB election since the company was willing to accept union membership cards as decisive.

Cross, the union president, testified that he had no direct knowledge of the Morton situation and "never had any dealings with the Shefferman concern." Asked to explain a long-distance telephone call from Shefferman's office to his own (Cross') home the day before Bromley and Neilson went to the Morton plant, Cross said he had no recollection of the call.

George Faunce, Jr., a Continental Baking Co. vice president, strenuously rejected under committee questions a suggestion that his company was "friendly" toward the union in return for "favors."

He said that Continental inherited Shefferman as a spokesman for Morton and that he had no personal dealings with Shefferman except to advise that the proposed discharge of "about 85 pro-union workers" would not seem desirable to him.

Would Embarrass Cross

This testimony was contradicted under oath by Mervin Bachman, until recently a lawyer in Shefferman's employ. Bachman, a former labor board attorney, swore that Faunce in a meeting with Shefferman asked advice on how long the law required the company to wait after defeat of the Packinghouse Workers at Morton before recognizing the Bakery Workers as bargaining agent.

Faunce also conceded that he got bakeries to withhold action on alleged misuse of welfare fund money by Harvey Friedman, a Bakery Workers vice president supporting Cross in an intraunion fight pending a "rank-and-file" conference Friedman sponsored to strengthen Cross. The charges if made public would have "embarrassed" the union president, Faunce testified.

Another Shefferman operation was run through agent Louis Checov, a self-styled "industrial psychologist," at a Whirlpool Corp. plant in Marion, O., manufacturer of clothes driers for Sears, Roebuck and RCA Whirlpool.

According to Theodore Hufert, industrial relations director, and former general manager Glenn Evans, the Whirlpool management had no idea that Checov was running an anti-union campaign through an elaborate "employe morale" survey, aimed at discovering union attitudes of employes and job applicants, and a company-financed "Vote No" committee.

Hufert and Evans acknowledged paying some $28,000 for "services" and for "entertainment" for "the committee." They said, however, that they suspected a mere "swindlesheet game" and said Checov was "dismissed" by them after they got Shefferman's itemized bills.

Charles Litell, a former employe who was fired after first working with Checov on the "Vote No" committee and switching to the Auto Workers, swore in contradiction that he had frequently talked to Hufert about the committee. Hufert, Litell testified, "either had a short memory or was not telling the truth."

Litell was given back wages plus $2,000 in lieu of reinstatement, and Whirlpool signed through Bachman, the Shefferman lawyer, an agreement not to discriminate against union members. The Auto Workers and Machinists eventually lost an NLRB representation election.

10-26-57

SHEFFERMAN PATTERN of anti-union activities is disclosed at hearing on Morton Packing Co. Charles Bromley (left), a Shefferman agent, had a hard time organizing employes for Bakery Workers after an earlier Shefferman agent, John Nevett, had run an operation beating off the Packinghouse Workers. Mrs. Phyllis Ring, secretary to Morton general manager, testified she knew of firings and discrimination and was fired herself this year after talking to McClellan committee staff. Gary Long (right) helped lead the "We the Morton Workers" group set up to fight Packinghouse Workers when Shefferman agent Nevett ran campaign.

Teamsters Appeal Court Decision Barring Hoffa from Presidency

The Teamsters' Union, hit with a federal court injunction barring Pres.-elect James R. Hoffa from taking office, planned a swift appeal to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals asking for a stay of execution. The effect of the stay if granted by the appellate court would be to allow the inauguration of Hoffa and other officers elected at the recent Miami Beach convention pending a trial on the merits of "rank-and-file" charges that the convention was illegally "rigged."

Denial of the appeal by both the appellate court and the Supreme Court, if the case gets that far, would leave standing the preliminary injunction against Hoffa and his associates granted by Judge F. Dickinson Letts in the District of Columbia.

The case would then go to trial on the merits with Hoffa barred from assuming the presidency until conclusion of the case.

Either way a prolonged judicial battle seems in prospect. Whichever side loses on trial presumably would take further appeals to the higher courts.

Martin F. O'Donoghue, counsel for the Teamsters, offered a stipulation in Judge Letts' court that Hoffa would not seek to assume office before Nov. 24 if Letts, without granting an injunction, would order the case to early trial.

Letts turned down the proposal. He granted the preliminary injunction and directed attorneys to appear Oct. 28 to discuss the setting of a trial date on the "rank-and-file" request for an order permanently enjoining Hoffa from seeking to take office on the basis of actions of the Miami Beach convention.

In New York Hoffa lost a round in another legal battle when U.S. Judge William B. Herlands rejected his plea for a long delay in trial on criminal indictments charging wiretapping and perjury. Herlands ordered Hoffa to stand trial Nov. 4.

Godfrey P. Schmidt, counsel for 13 New York plaintiffs who tried and failed to prohibit the Teamsters' election in advance, charged in Letts' court that irreparable harm would occur unless Hoffa were barred from office pending trial.

Schmidt argued that records of locals and the convention Credentials Committee showed on their face that 289 "delegates" to the convention were "illegally" seated.

He also said the convention minutes showed that Pres. Dave Beck tried to cure irregularities by arbitrary "interpretations" that had the actual effect of "amending the Teamsters' constitution" illegally. He emphasized also a convention statement from Credentials Committee Sec. Joseph Konowe that had the constitution been interpreted "as literally as some" desired "there would have been no convention."

O'Donoghue bitterly assailed the McClellan special Senate committee for turning over to counsel for the plaintiffs, on subpena, records the committee had demanded of Teamsters' locals "for a legislative purpose."

He labeled one statement by Schmidt a "Schmidt-McClellan interpretation" of the union constitution.

Letts refused Schmidt's request that he appoint a master in equity, or "receiver," to control Teamsters affairs pending trial.

He granted the preliminary injunction temporarily barring Hoffa from assumption of office and also ordered Teamsters top officers to refrain from "threatening" or "visiting any reprisal" on plaintiffs or prospective witnesses in the case.

Letts in granting the preliminary injunction in effect agreed with plaintiffs' claim that the election was "rigged" and agreed that a restrainer was required to forestall irreparable harm. He ordered the plaintiffs to post bond of $100,000.

Kennedy Advises Labor Lawyers to Police-Up

Gainesville, Fla.—A call to lawyers to police their own profession against unethical practices in the labor field was made here by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), a member of the McClellan special Senate committee.

Kennedy told a University of Florida homecoming law group that the committee had uncovered a variety of questionable practices by attorneys functioning in the labor field. They included:

"Working for a union official" and "arranging, concealing or sharing in illicit profits" made by the official through use of union funds for private gain.

Payments from union funds of lawyers to "advise suspect officers against revealing" the facts when they are accused of misuse or theft of union money.

Conflict of interest in lawyers "who represent management in the morning and so-called unions or leaders in the afternoon" and "exploit" the workers.

Organization of "bogus locals, sham employers' associations, so-called independent unions and fake health and welfare plans to promote collusion" at the expense of labor and responsible management.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, November 2, 1957

No. 44

Union-Busting Campaigns Exposed by Racket Probers

Convention to Decide:

Teamsters to Make Suspension Appeal

The Teamsters Union lame-duck executive board voted Oct. 31 to take an appeal from its suspension by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to the convention meeting in Atlantic City Dec. 5.

Pres. Dave Beck said all members of the board attended and the vote was unanimous. No suggestion was made that Pres.-elect James R. Hoffa and other officers criticized by the Executive Council step aside, he told a news conference.

The Teamsters, Beck said, would argue that the alleged and overt acts of officers criticized by the AFL-CIO Executive Council "occurred, even if true, before adoption of the (AFL-CIO) Constitution in December 1955," upon which the suspension resolution was based.

Two other unions given Nov. 15 suspension deadlines by the Executive Council set meetings of their top boards to discuss the matter.

Bakery Board to Meet

The United Textile Workers board was to meet Nov. 2 in Washington. A meeting of the Bakery Workers board was called for Washington on Nov. 14-15.

Pres. James G. Cross of the Bakery Workers said any action by him would be guided by the "collective decision of the majority of the board."

Meanwhile, counsel for the Teamsters asked a District of Columbia appellate court to stay execution of a preliminary injunction restraining the union from installing officers chosen at the recent Miami Beach, Fla., convention.

Early Trial Asked

Martin O'Donoghue, in behalf of the Teamsters, said the union was willing to go to early trial on charges that the convention was "rigged" to produce the election of Hoffa. He asked that other parts of the injunction be set aside.

Beck said that the Teamsters would not "take the initiative" in withdrawing from AFL-CIO departments or mutual assistance pacts with other AFL-CIO unions.

In Chicago Hoffa opened negotiations for Central States Conference truck drivers with a declaration that the Teamsters, in or out of the AFL-CIO, would continue to offer support to other unions on strike.

(Continued on Page 2)

Meany Tells Reds Union Visits Out

By Arnold Beichman

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has informed the Soviet Union that "no believer in the basic principles of free trade unionism could today conceivably desecrate those principles by undertaking to visit a country whose tyrannical leadership has for the 40 years of its existence been the avowed and uncompromising enemy of all human rights."

The Meany statement was issued following opening of negotiations in Washington between the American and Soviet governments on expansion of cultural exchanges and delegations.

In a statement outlining the Soviet position, Soviet Ambassador Georgi N. Zaroubin said "the Soviet proposals provide for the establishing and developing contacts between various social organizations of the USSR and the USA—trade union, women, youth and others."

Text of Statement

The AFL-CIO president pointed out that "American labor believes in the value of cultural and trade union exchanges and visits, because

(Continued on Page 11)

FOUR WITNESSES tell story of how Sears, Roebuck beat off Retail Clerks drive to organize Sears stores in Boston through Nathan Shefferman's union-cracking service. Wallace Tudor (upper left), Sears vice president, said "mistakes" were "inexcusable, disgraceful." Edmund E. Wroblewski (upper right), a Shefferman agent, invoked Fifth Amendment and refused to answer questions. Angelo Giammasi (lower left) "coordinated" efforts of unaffilated Sears Employes Council sponsored by company. James R. Donoghue (lower right), Sears employe, allowed his automobile to be damaged to "blame" Retail Clerks, got it repaired free of charge by Sears.

Shefferman 'Plan' Used By Sears

By Willard Shelton

The McClellan special Senate committee has disclosed unchallenged evidence that Sears, Roebuck and Co. used Nathan W. Shefferman's Labor Relations Associates to disrupt union-organizing drives through labor spies, payoffs, intimidation and firings.

The pattern was substantially the same in a dozen Sears operations across the country—and also in Sears subsidiaries and suppliers which resorted to Shefferman when faced with the "threat" of unionization. **(See listing of Shefferman clients on Page 8.)**

Acknowledges Pressures

Wallace Tudor, employe relations vice president of Sears, acknowledged "pressure and coercion; discrimination, favoritism, intrigue and unfair labor practices" across a period of years in the Boston area.

These "inexcusable, unnecessary and disgraceful mistakes," Tudor

(Continued on Page 12)

Meany Reminds Ike Of Pledge on T-H

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has reminded Pres. Eisenhower of his 1952 campaign pledge to eliminate the union-busting provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

In a letter to the President, Meany documented the latest use of the act to break a strike at the O'Sullivan Rubber Corp. plant at Winchester, Va.

"You must agree," Meany wrote the President, "that the sort of union breaking I have related here should no longer be sanctioned, encouraged and invited to recur by our country's National Labor Relations Act."

Recalls Campaign Pledge

The letter recalls Eisenhower's 1952 speech to the AFL convention in New York in which candidate Eisenhower declared:

"I know how the law might be

(Continued on Page 3)

Living Costs at 13th Monthly Peak; BLS Holds Out Hope for 'Stability'

A faint hope that the cost of living will remain stable for the rest of the year and maybe even drop in January was held out as the Consumer Price Index climbed upward in September for the 13th consecutive monthly all-time high. The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported the CPI stood at 121.1, an increase of one-tenth of one percent in a month and 3.4 percent in a year.

September was the month the BLS had hoped would show a drop sparked by lower food prices as harvests hit the markets. However, while food did decline by a substantial eight-tenths of one percent, every other category in the index went up except transportation and miscellaneous goods and services,

(Continued on Page 2)

McClellan Asks Meany for Proposals

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has informed Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), chairman of the special Senate committee on improper activities in labor-management relations, that he will propose legislation "in the area" investigated by the committee after consulting with presidents of all AFL-CIO unions.

Meany's letter was in reply to a letter from McClellan requesting the "benefit of any suggestions" Meany might care to make.

"There are elements in labor-management relations that obviously neither observe or respect standards of common honesty and decency," McClellan said, and he wanted to propose "some legislative recommendations" when his committee files an interim report early in January 1958.

Meany said he was "soliciting the views" of all affiliated unions and after they have had an opportunity to reply "I shall respond to your request."

Council Sees U. S. Economy Headed for 'Rough Waters'

The country's economy may be heading for a general decline, the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned in a statement adopted at its meeting in Washington.

It cited "an increasing number of employment layoffs in many different industries and sections of the country in recent weeks," and "such factors as the leveling off of business spending for new plant and equipment, the failure of industrial production to rise and the continued low level of housing starts" as evidence that the economy may be headed for "rough waters."

Sagging Markets Spread

"There has been little if any growth in the volume of economic activities during the past year," the council explained.

"Since the summer months, sluggish or sagging markets have spread from one sector of the economy to another. Manufacturers' unfilled orders have dropped more than 10 percent since December.

"Exports have been declining since March, and the physical volume of total new construction is below the level of last year. Business investment in new plant and equipment, which leveled off at the start of 1957, is probably declining slightly at present.

"Although business and Administration leaders look to consumer spending to bolster economic activities, the buying power of consumer income shows no strength. Indeed, the purchasing power of per capita after-tax personal income has been slipping."

Two Major Problems

The plight of the economy was held out as only one of two major problems confronting the United States, although the two tie in closely. The second is that of "meeting the now proven Soviet scientific advances which obviously have specific application to military techniques." The AFL-CIO leadership said it is "both puzzled and alarmed" at the way the Administration is reacting to them.

"On the one hand," the council said, "there is still no sign that the Administration has recognized the possibility of a general downturn in the economy. On the other hand, budget and debt-limit considerations still seem to dominate America's defense program.

"In fact, recent cutbacks in military procurement have not only reduced America's defense posture, but have also aggravated the downward drift in the economy."

The AFL-CIO stands ready to cooperate fully with a national effort to meet defense and economic problems, the council made clear.

What the country needs, it declared, "is genuine recognition that the economic climate has changed, that such Administration policies as 'tight money' should be reversed and, above all else, that America's creative and productive genius must be fully harnessed to meet the Soviet challenge."

It maintained that security programming should be revised, where necessary, "regardless of budget and debt limit considerations."

"Even if defense expenditures are increased," it added, "the long run health of the economic system requires an improved relationship between the economy's ability to produce and its ability to consume."

DECISION OF AFL-CIO Executive Council directing the United Textile Workers and the Bakery & Confectionery Workers to take specific cleanup steps by Nov. 15 or face suspension was announced by Pres. George Meany at a press conference. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler may be seen in the background.

Teamsters to Appeal Suspension by Council

(*Continued from Page* 1)

"We would prefer to do business within the AFL-CIO," he said, but will "continue to be militant" in support of other AFL-CIO unions in strike situations even if the Teamsters are ousted.

Challengers Supported

In other developments, New York rank-and-file members who are challenging Hoffa's election in court said they were getting supporting affidavits from locals all over the country.

John Cunningham, chairman of the anti-Hoffa plaintiffs, said the committee had received sworn statements from 400 of the Teamsters' 891 locals charging illegality in the selection of delegates to the pro-Hoffa convention in Miami Beach, Fla.

He said James T. Lukens, president of Cincinnati Joint Council 26, might testify when and if the legal challenge to Hoffa is set for trial. Lukens has declared that "no single union" in the Central Conference selected delegates as provided by the constitution.

Backing in New York State

Upstate New York locals scheduled a meeting to protest the Hoffa election, according to Ernest DuMont, shop steward for Syracuse Local 317.

Gordon Cushing, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, said the AFL-CIO suspension of the Teamsters would have no "automatic effect" on the Teamsters' affiliation in Canada with the CLC.

There have been "no suggestions" of improper activities among Canadian Teamsters' officials and the Canadian membership should not be penalized "for something that is happening in the U. S."

Laurence Steinberg, president of Toledo Joint Council 44, sent messages of self-suspension to the Ohio Federation of Labor and the Toledo central labor body. Steinberg, too, pledged the Teamsters to "cooperate" with AFL-CIO unions.

The United Textile leadership ran into powerful evidences of rank-and-file revolt prior to its scheduled board meeting.

The South Virginia Joint Board, including the big Dan River Mills membership, voted "full support" of the AFL-CIO proposals to their union including the removal of Pres. Anthony Valente and the severance of all connections with Joseph Jacobs, hitherto general counsel and southern director of organization.

Local 2207, Elizabethton, Tenn., voted that it would withhold all dues and other payments from the international until satisfactory "assurances that no severance pay or bonuses will be paid to any international officer."

Sec.-Treas. Lloyd Klenert resigned with an arrangement, ruled out by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, calling for payment of $104,000 to him across 20 years as "severance pay."

William H. Howell, president of Local 2207, said the UTW board had shown "so little desire to protect the rank and file that we have no alternative but to publicly denounce" those voting in a way "detrimental to our organization."

Those 'Soft' Spots Not So Soft to Ike

The soft spots in the nation's economy are not soft enough to justify a White House meeting of labor and business leaders, Pres. Eisenhower told his press conference.

He said the economy has all sorts of mixed trends, both favorable and unfavorable, which indicate to him that it is taking a breather after an upsurge in prosperity.

The cost of living, which has gone up for 13 consecutive months to ever-higher peaks, seems to be steadying, he said. He gave credit to what he called his Administration's monetary and anti-inflation policies, but admitted they had not been completely successful.

NEWS OF THE LIFTING of the probation which the AFL-CIO Executive Council previously imposed on the Allied Industrial Workers was reported to the AIW's new top officers by Peter M. McGavin (left), special assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. Meany. The AIW leaders, in the usual order, are Sec.-Treas. Gilbert Jewell, Pres. Karl Griegentrop and Board Member-at-Large Frank Evans. McGavin served as monitor of the union during its probation.

N. H. and North Dakota Labor Forces Merged

New Hampshire and North Dakota have joined the ranks of the states with merged labor movements.

At Manchester, N. H., 400 delegates voted unanimously to form the New Hampshire State Labor Council representing approximately 40,000 AFL-CIO members in the state.

At Fargo, N. Dak., over 100 delegates set up the North Dakota AFL-CIO Federation of Labor representing about 18,000 AFL-CIO members in the state.

32 States Merged

The two mergers brings to 32 the number of state labor groups that have merged since the merger of the AFL-CIO in December 1955.

The New Hampshire constitution is believed to be the first containing a provision that delegates from local central bodies must be members in good standing of a local union affiliated with the state group and another which bars the seating of any delegate holding membership in a local which has been expelled or suspended by the AFL-CIO.

Thomas Pitarys, Textile Workers, head of the CIO industrial union council, heads the new organization. Joseph Moriarty, Laborers, president, and Robert Hobart, Postal Clerks, secretary-treasurer of the state federation of labor respectively, are the new executive vice president and secretary-treasurer.

Twenty-four executive board members including two legislative agents were also named.

Murrey President

Officers of the new North Dakota organization are Pres. W. W. Murrey, former state federation president; Sec.-Treas. Frank A. Gerke, who held that post in the federation; First Vice Pres. Norman Anderson of the Packinghouse Workers; Second Vice Pres. Harold Olsen of the Electrical Radio & Machine Workers; and Third Vice Pres. Horace J. Rairdon, former president of the state industrial union council.

District vice presidents include H. C. Maxwell, former secretary-treasurer of the state industrial union council; Alvin Ketterling, of the Oil Workers; Jacob Schock, Carpenters, and B. D. Keely, IBEW.

At the New Hampshire merger Manchester's veteran Mayor Josephat Benoit presented a key to the city to be given AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany whom he called "the most broad-minded and greatest labor leader in our country's history."

HCL Again Hits Peak; BLS Hopeful

(*Continued from Page* 1)

which were unchanged. These increases served to do more than offset the decline in food.

Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ewan Clague said the outlook was for "close stability" during the rest of the year, with an outside chance that prices may level off at their present heights. The August-September increase was less than normal, he explained, and there is the possibility of a price drop in January or even before then, "but I doubt it."

The drop in food costs was due mainly to price declines for fresh fruits and vegetables. It would have been even greater but for jumps in the price of milk, which went up in half of the cities surveyed, and of chicken and pork.

Medical Costs Up

The increase was large enough to give about one million railroad workers wage increases of 5 cents an hour under the escalator clauses in their union contracts. About 250,000 electrical workers, including those at General Electric and Sylvania, are due for hikes of one-half of one percent. Raises of 2 cents an hour go to 90,000 aircraft workers. Still another 100,000 workers, many of them in the chemical and transportation industries, will get increases of varying amounts.

The greatest increases in the CPI factors that went up were registered in the housing, apparel, and reading and recreation categories—seven-tenths of one percent in each. Medical care continued its long-range climb by tacking on another four-tenths of one percent.

In a separate report, it was shown that both the take-home pay and purchasing power of industrial workers increased in September.

In actual dollars, a worker with three dependents averaged $75.63 a week and one with no dependents got $68.22, an increase in both cases of about 32 cents. Buying power was three-tenths of one percent higher than in August, though still 2 percent under September 1956.

Primary Task:

Perlis Offers 3-Point Plan to Stem Layoffs

By Gene Zack

Hempstead, N. Y.—A three-pronged drive was proposed here to meet the threat of mounting unemployment on Long Island, as organized labor staged its first annual community services institute at Hofstra College.

Against the sobering backdrop of cutbacks and stretch-outs in the Defense Dept.'s aircraft procurement program, which has thrown 14,000 out of work in Nassau and Suffolk counties, Leo Perlis, national director of Community Service Activities for the AFL-CIO, outlined a program calling for:

1—Resumption of full defense production either in aircraft or guided missiles to utilize the available manpower in the two-county area.

2—Attraction of diversified industry to Long Island to ease dependence on defense production, with labor having a full voice in such a program.

3—Mobilization of all community resources—including public and voluntary health and welfare agencies—to bring security and stability to the 14,000 unemployed and their families.

"Don't let anyone tell you that this is a problem for labor to solve alone," Perlis told the 175 delegates from locals representing nearly a score of international unions. "With our community life imperiled by these layoffs, any solution calls for the combined efforts of all of our citizens, acting in concert as the sum total of the community at large."

The primary task facing the community, the CSA director said, is to put people back to work, adding that the unemployed "want work—not work relief."

He called on labor to join hands with management, community and state leaders in bringing "strong pressures" to bear on the Administration so that "our plants are not left idle, our skilled manpower is not allowed to stagnate in a pocket of deep economic depression."

Of equal importance, he said, were decisive community-wide steps "to stave off the demoralizing effects" of layoffs on the 14,000 families directly affected. Unemployment compensation, Perlis said, is not adequate and so must be supplemented by other sources.

"The responsibilities of society are clear in this regard" the CSA head declared. "The community must act to help people maintain a minimum standard of living during a critical period such as this."

Meany Writes Ike on Pledge To Alter T-H

(*Continued from Page* 1)

used to break unions. That must be changed. America wants no law licensing union-busting, and neither do I."

The reference, Meany wrote was to the section of Taft-Hartley which provides that if the labor board conducts an election during a strike, the strikebreakers may vote but the strikers may not.

Noting that this provision of the act has not been revised since the 1952 speech, the AFL-CIO president cited the O'Sullivan case as graphically demonstrating the results of "this inaction."

Meany wrote that in May 1956 the O'Sullivan workers, represented by Local 511 of the Rubber Workers, went on strike after months of unsuccessful efforts to persuade the company to agree to increases in the "exceeding low wage scales."

A few weeks after the strike started the company reopened the plant using strikebreakers. Then the company and the strikebreakers petitioned for an election to determine if the Rubber Workers still represented a majority of O'Sullivan workers. In the election only the strikebreakers voted. The results were 288 to 5 against the union.

This case, said Meany, is but the latest example of "how in practice the Taft-Hartley Act denied the rights it recognizes in theory—the rights of workers to form unions, bargain collectively with their employer, and if necessary strike."

"Taft-Hartley," Meany concluded, "suppresses strikes, and in doing so it also suppresses freedom."

AFL-CIO Flight Engineers Given Full Labor Support

The AFL-CIO is giving unqualified support to the Flight Engineers against an independent union's attempt to seize representation rights at United Air Lines. The independent, the United Flight Crew Members Association, has filed a petition with the National Mediation Board as a result of which a mail election is getting under way. Results will be known about Nov. 15.

Involved are 648 flight engineers for whom the AFL-CIO affiliate has bargained since 1951. Nationally, it represents about 90 percent of the skilled technicians required on flights of passenger planes of 80,000 lbs. or more.

FEIA Pres. George R. Petty, Jr., said the formation of the new union is interpreted as another evidence of United's long-standing opposition to the legitimate union.

"It is pretty much a paper organization," he said. "It has never held elections for officers; it took four weeks to come up with a constitution and bylaws, and then they consisted of two pages which give no protection to members but vest virtually all authority in an executive committee.

"It is being run by men with no trade union experience and is not grounded in trade union principles. Some of those organizing it tell flight engineers that after it wins recognition, it will get into the AFL-CIO by merging with another AFL-CIO union. This, of course, is impossible, as jurisdiction over flight engineers lies in our union."

Petty, who expressed confidence in the outcome of the election, said the timing of the election petition served to weaken the union as it entered into negotiations for a new contract.

The FEIA president, who assumed office only recently, pledged that regardless of the election, the union will represent vigorously the interests of all flight engineers, both professional and pilot-qualified.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the Hungarian revolt found this cross formed by lighted windows in international headquarters of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers—directly across historic 16th St. in Washington from the Russian Embassy. The inscription below the cross reads: "In Memoriam—25,000 Hungarian Freedom Fighters Murdered, 190,000 Hungarian Workers and Unionists Exiled."

NLRB Warns on Use Of Hate Propaganda

Employers who use race prejudice to turn their employes against unions have been warned use of such hate propaganda may be barred by the National Labor Relations Board. NLRB Chairman Boyd Leedom, in a decision in which he and the majority of the board ruled against the union on technical grounds, nevertheless made clear that he had no patience with employers who play upon race prejudices in their efforts to prevent unionization.

Implications Far Greater

"The consequence of injecting the racial issue where racial prejudices are likely to exist is to pit race against race and thereby destroy a clear expression of choice on the issue of unionism," Leedom said. "Clearly to draw the issue along these lines does not effectuate the policies of the (National Labor-Management Relations) Act.

"The implications are far greater, in my opinion, than the reaches of the act, for they bespeak an assault upon the spirit of our Constitution."

The board voted 3 to 2 to deny a motion filed by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers asking for reconsideration of its earlier decision against the union's objections to the conduct of an election held Dec. 14, 1956, in a Westinghouse meter plant in Raleigh, N. C. The majority found the motion "not timely."

Board members Stephen S. Bean and Abe Murdock, dissenting, made clear that they shared Leedom's views on the racial propaganda issue, while taking a different view on the technicality.

Bean's dissent, in which Murdock joined, noted that two of the 10 objections filed by the union "are expressly directed to the regional director's failure to recommend that Babcock's (the plant manager) repeated injection of the inflammatory racial issues into the pre-election campaign improperly influenced the outcome of the voting."

"It is thus clear that both the fact of the employer's statements and conduct relating to the racial prejudice as well as its effect upon the board's election processes were put in issue by the timely objections and exceptions," the minority held.

If the employer promised the continuation of a discriminatory advantage, or favored treatment, to one group of employes over another in return for votes against the union, "such conduct obviously requires the results of that election to be set aside," Bean wrote.

Implied Promise

He pointed out that the IUE's supporting papers indicated that the plant manager called the employes together and made "the implied promise that if the petitioner (union) was rejected by the employes the then current racial segregation practice would be retained."

At its recent economics conference, the IUE denounced the race hate campaign which the management of the Northern Electric Products Corp. at Bay Springs, Miss., used to defeat the union and voted to ask the NLRB for a policy declaration making such tactics an unfair labor practice that warrants setting aside an election.

While the present case did not deal directly with this issue, Leedom's statement, and the views expressed by Bean and Murdock, indicate that a majority of the board share the union's views concerning the use of race hate propaganda in representation elections conducted under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Hartford, Conn., Labor Bodies Merger

Hartford, Conn.—Merger of former AFL and CIO local central bodies has brought into being the Greater Hartford Labor Council AFL-CIO.

2 N. Y. Unions Fight to Save Unit System

New York—Two AFL-CIO unions have demanded that New York City's Transit Authority reject the efforts of a dozen unaffiliated splinter groups to break up the present single bargaining unit on the city's subway and bus systems.

Appearing before a three-man arbitration board, the Transport Workers and the Amalgamated Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes argued that chaos for the transit system and the riding public would result unless the present bargaining unit is preserved.

The Amalgamated represents bus drivers in Queens and Staten Island, while the TWU represents some 30,000 other workers throughout the system operated by the city-authority. The authority had asked the arbitrators to rule on whether the unit should be broken up, as some splinter groups, including the motormen, have sought.

Assailed by Quill

A statement by TWU Pres. Michael Quill, who was ill with the flu, assailed the authority's "divide and rule" tactics.

"The nature of the industry that we are engaged in, as well as the wishes of the employes, are best served by one bargaining unit and one unit," Quill declared. "Splinter groups have arisen, declined and fallen, but only the TWU, a union for all the workers on the transit system, has lived and grown."

The view that the present unions give the best form of representation to the workers was also voiced by Pres. Matt Guinan of TWU Local 100 and Eli Oliver, economic consultant to the Amalgamated.

Argues for Four Hours

Appearing as special counsel for the union, Attorney Arthur J. Goldberg made an argument of nearly four hours' duration on the historical and legal aspects of the TWU case.

"Progress and growing stability in labor-management relations in the Transit Authority . . . would be destroyed by any fragmentizing or splintering of the systemwide unit," Goldberg said.

The union affirmed the AFL-CIO constitutional doctrine that both craft and industrial unions are recognized as proper and effective forms of organization.

Presenting the case with Goldberg was John O'Donnell, general counsel of the TWU.

The arbitrators are David Cole, Dr. George Taylor and Aaron Horvitz.

Registration Drive Voted By Neb. Labor

Freemont, Neb.—Placing their main stress throughout the three-day meeting on labor's political action, 300 delegates to the second annual convention of the Nebraska State AFL-CIO have adopted a resolution calling for a registration drive in all local unions in the state.

Nebraska Gov. Victor E. Anderson (R) congratulated labor for the part it has played in legislative and civic activities, and said that his door always would be open to hear AFL-CIO views.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Gordon C. Preble, in his report on the first year, also pointed out that labor, while making progress, had soundly defeated all anti-labor measures introduced in the legislative during the last session.

The convention voted to establish a pension plan for the state AFL-CIO's paid officers and staff.

News Is What You Make It

THE McCLELLAN COMMITTEE has opened the door a crack on the sordid business of how American businessmen pour thousands of dollars down the rathole to prevent legitimate unionization of their workers.

But the nation's press apparently doesn't consider the use of phony anti-union committees, strikebreakers, agents provocateurs and other methods designed to block organization in the same news class as a handful of union officials who misused union funds.

The big, black headlines, the long, detailed stories, the columns of pictures that greeted the union story are noticeably absent in many of the nation's papers now that just a small glimpse of management corruption and improper activities is being exposed.

Tucked away in inside pages, the management corruption story is going for the most part unnoticed. But the righteous editorials about the need for legislation to "put labor in its place" are still in evidence.

But then it's too much to expect that the bias of the nation's press in handling labor-management problems would suddenly evaporate, that the press will chide a management representative for taking the Fifth Amendment or call editorially for legislation to curb anti-union abuses.

The President Isn't Worried

IT'S ABOUT TIME to supplement the old saw that the only certain things in this life are death and taxes—the continuing rise in the cost of living looks like a solid third starter.

For the 13th consecutive month the Labor Department's Consumer Price Index has moved upward amid predictions from assorted Administration spokesmen that next time it would level off.

The latest prediction is for "close stability" for the rest of the year and an even possible drop next January.

Could be. But the Administration's general apathy about the drift toward recession won't turn the trick.

Pres. Eisenhower at his latest press conference said while there may be some soft spots in the economy they're not soft enough to justify a White House conference of labor and business leaders.

The President admitted that the nation's economy is taking a breather. The economic indicators show that the economy is wheezing. But, said the President in about the same vein as he greeted the Russian sputnik, there's nothing to worry about.

Rising prices are inevitable in a free enterprise system, the President explained to reporters, and considering the upward trends in the economy he added it's a bit miraculous that prices are not even higher.

So, if the cost of living zooms upward again in the next few months further shrinking the worker's paycheck, just think, the President isn't worried.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II **November 2, 1957** **No. 44**

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

'. . . and Don't You Forget It'

Press of Nation Lauds Council's Swift Action Against Corruption

(The action of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in the cases involving the Teamsters, Bakery Workers and United Textile Workers has drawn wide editorial comment in the daily press. Below are excerpts from editorials in some of the country's leading papers.)

Washington Post

Union members all over the land must have experienced a swelling of pride over the forthright and courageous action of their central organization in handing an ultimatum to the corruptionists in the Teamsters Union.

There was neither indecision, nor compromise, nor pussy-footing when the AFL-CIO Executive Council met. After hearing James R. Hoffa's plea for postponement, it proceeded to lay down the law to Mr. Hoffa and his associates in no uncertain terms.

Its edict may well be the strongest blow that has been struck for clean unionism in the history of the labor movement.

It is also greatly to the credit of the AFL-CIO that this action was taken by an overwhelming majority of 25 to 4. This indicates a strong determination in the top command of labor to force a cleanup of the deplorable conditions brought to light by the McClellan Committee.

And the fact that this stern judgment was handed down to the largest union in the federation ought to be a warning to every other union that misuse of union funds, the creation of phony locals to enhance the power of favored bosses and similar practices will not be tolerated.

The penalties imposed on the Bakery Workers and the United Textile Workers were equally salutary.

The Executive Council is not, of course, trying to break up the Teamsters Union or to inflict arbitrary punishment on any individual. Rather, it is trying to uphold the standards of decency in union management that have been written into the AFL-CIO constitution.

The present federation is founded on a pledge "that it must be and remain free from any and all corrupt influences." At their recent convention in Miami the Teamsters contemptuously rejected the AFL-CIO demand that they purge their union of corruption which had become notorious.

The central body could not have bowed to this defiance without condoning the most flagrant abuses of power.

New York Times

The saga of the teamsters moves inexorably toward a climax that may record a serious blow to the IBT and to the entire labor movement.

Its central figure, of course, is James R. Hoffa. His overriding passion for power, fed until recently by its own success, has brought the teamsters to this pass.

The popular hero is George Meany, whose stubborn tenacity of purpose has buttressed the determination of the AFL-CIO to rid the teamsters' union, and other unions too, of corruption in high places.

Many others on both sides have been involved, but Mr. Hoffa's support is regimented by methods now well known to the public, while Mr. Meany's is free of such compulsions.

It is hard to see how the suspension of the IBT, voted by the Executive Council, can lead anywhere but to the union's expulsion in December.

Each side seems now too far committed for any voluntary settlement. It is unthinkable that Mr. Hoffa will give up the office he has worked for so long, as the federation demands, or that the other officers complained of will be removed or that the Hoffa-dominated union will consent to the dictates of a federation clean-up committee.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO has suspended the Teamsters—by the overwhelming vote of 25 to 4. Further, President George Meany says that the big union cannot hope for a lifting of the suspension unless it gets rid of James R. Hoffa and other recently elected officers.

Technically, the AFL-CIO convention next December will have the last word. The Council may suspend; only the convention can expel. But there is little doubt that the convention will back up the decision of Meany and the other chief officers of the national labor federation.

The suspension is important, of course, because it reflects organized labor's own opinion that the Teamsters' union has not purged itself of corruption. But it is even more important as a demonstration of the high standards, the determination and the courage of Meany and his associates.

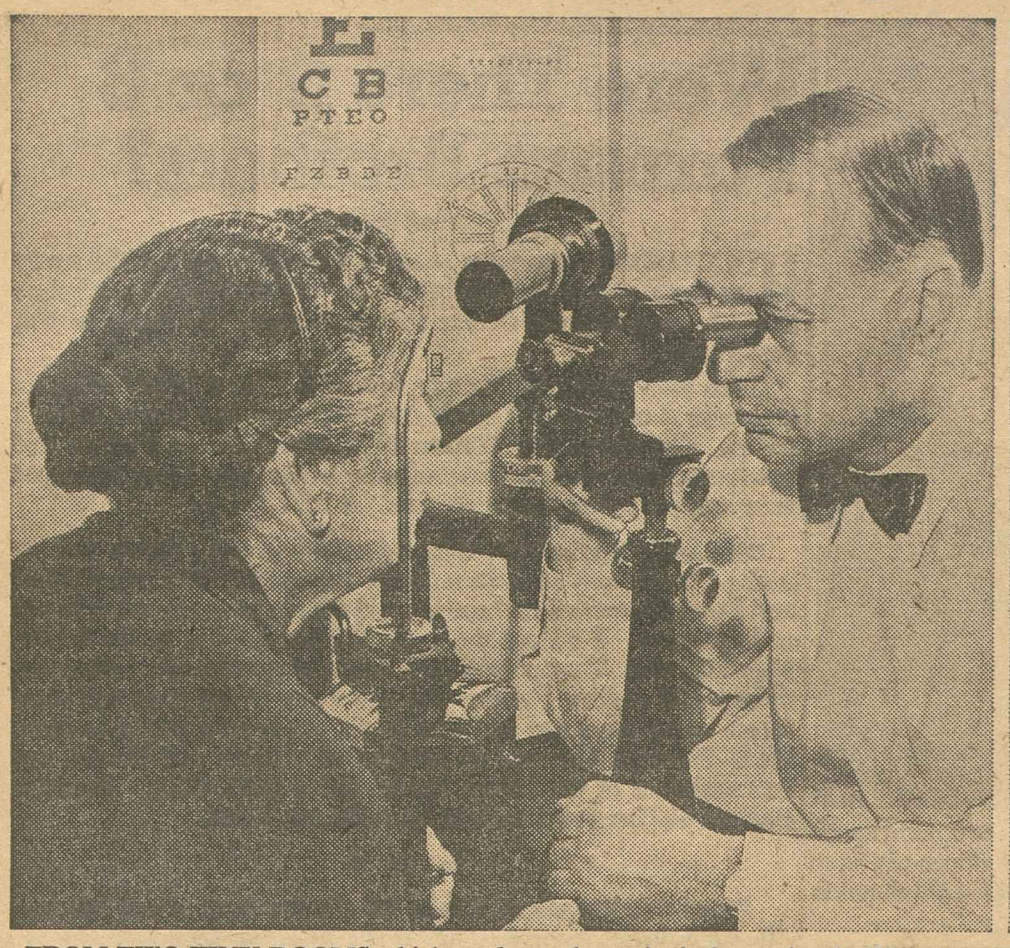
On occasion unions less strong than the Teamsters have intimidated federation officers because of their limited powers. But the stature of the present leadership—first suggested by the establishment of the Ethical Practices Committee—now is confirmed. It will not stand by while a few ambitious men act in a manner which threatens to bring the name of all unionists into disrepute.

New York Post

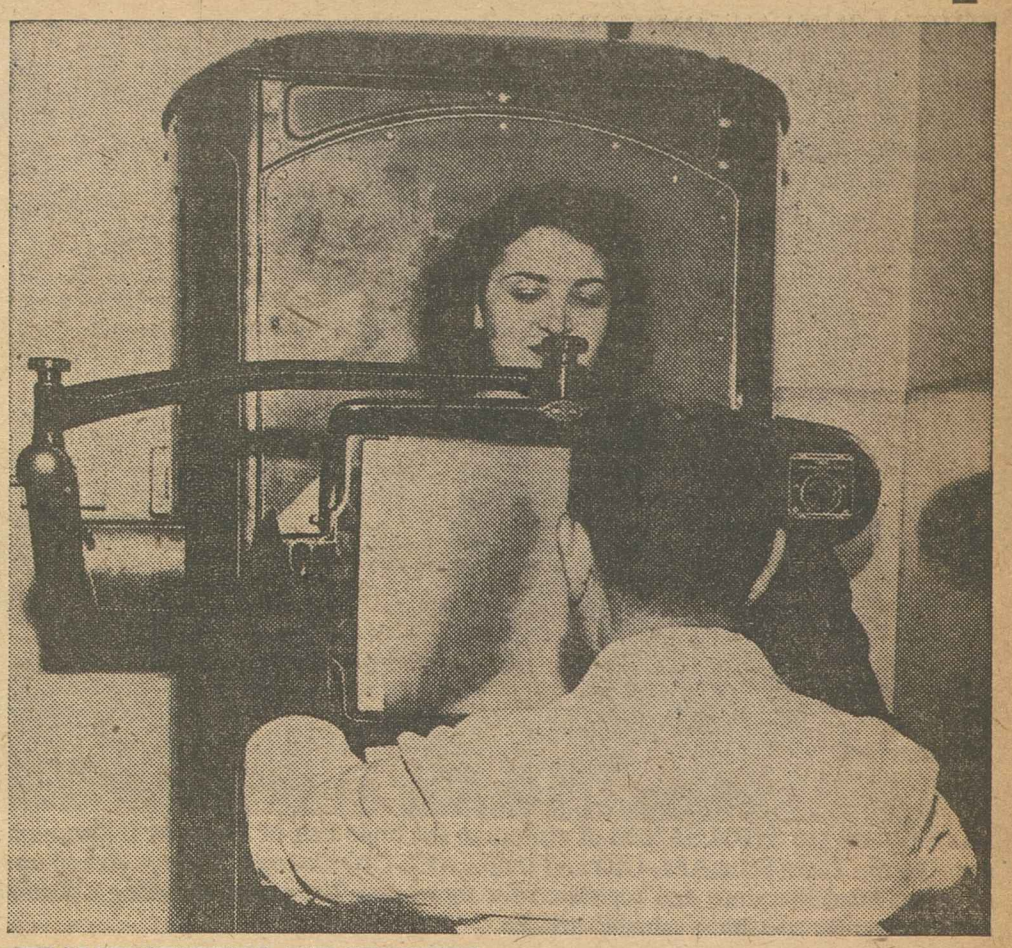
AFL-CIO President George Meany and his cohorts have hit hard and resolutely at Jimmy Hoffa. The temptation to equivocate must have been great; there are 1,400,000 members of the Teamsters Union and their union's suspension from the AFL-CIO may inaugurate a long period of storm and strife.

But Meany obviously meant business when he began his crusade for a new era of decency in labor's house, and the executive council's action may one day be remembered as an historic turning point in the annals of U. S. labor.

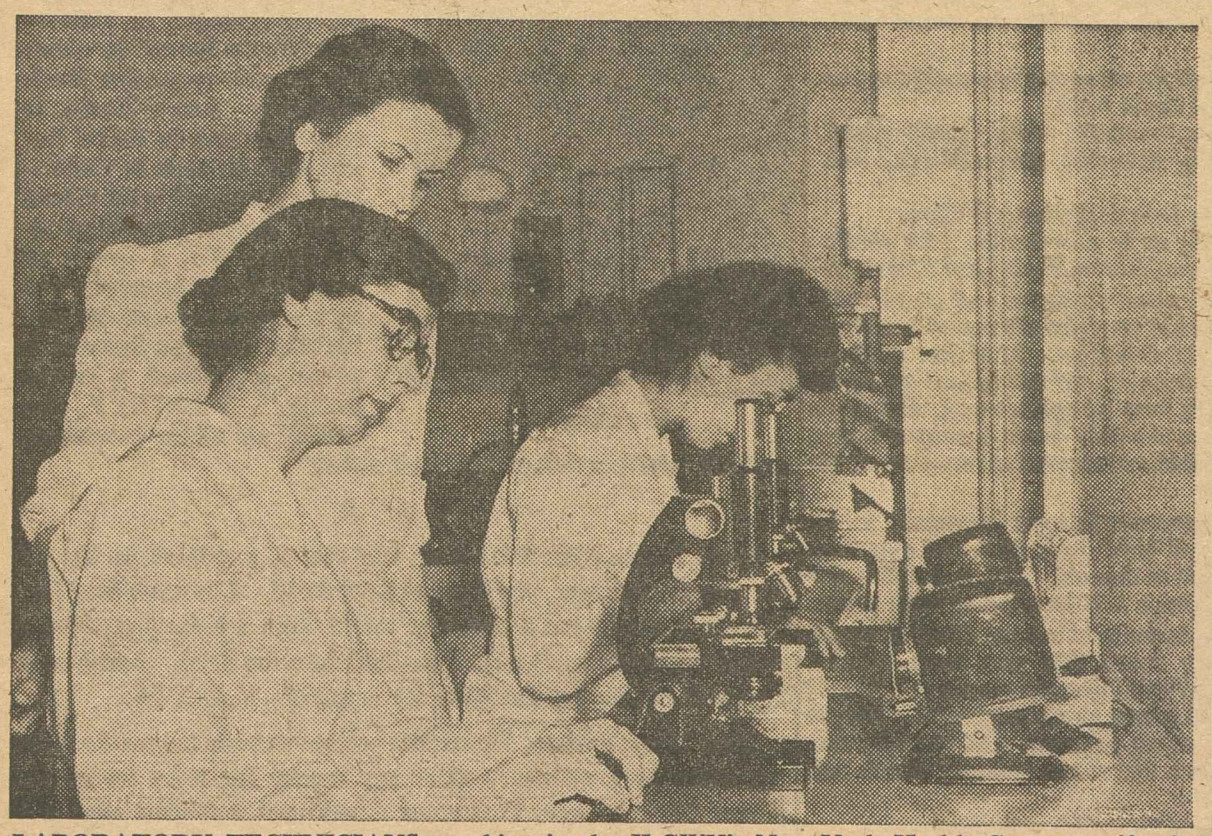
ILGWU Health Dept. Serves 100,000 Yearly



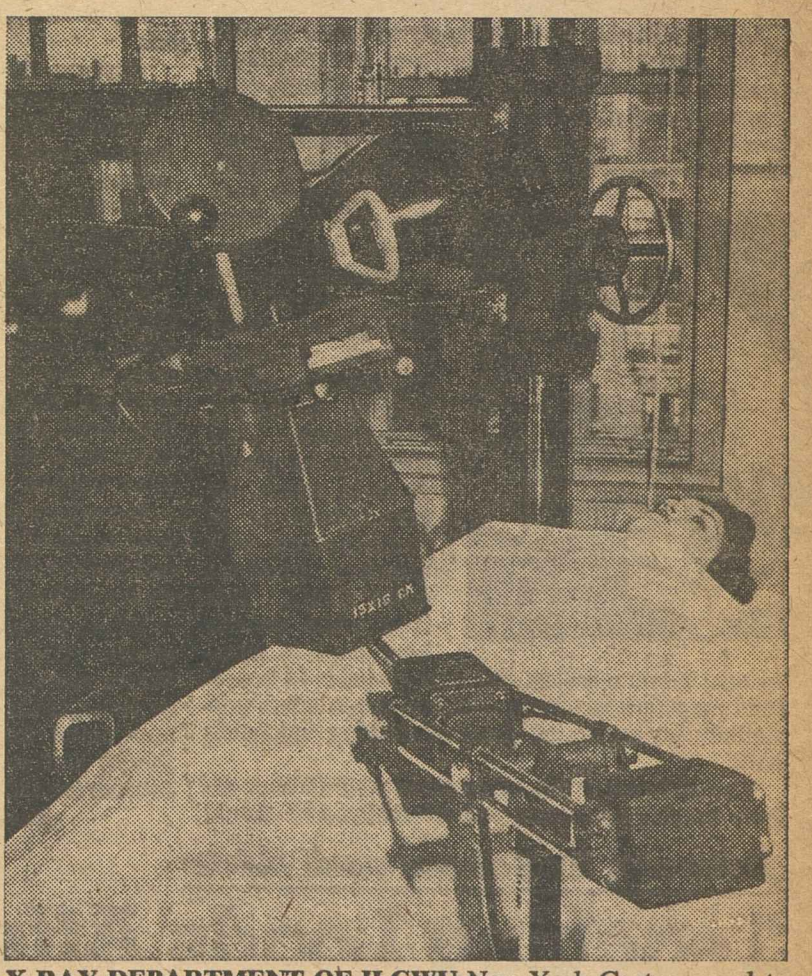
FROM TWO TINY ROOMS which made up the nation's first union health center when New York members of the Ladies Garment Workers established it in 1913, the ILGWU's welfare and health benefits department has grown to a coast-to-coast chain of modern medical clinics serving 100,000 patients a year. Treatment for eye diseases, pictured here, is an important part of the complete medical service now offered ILGWU members.



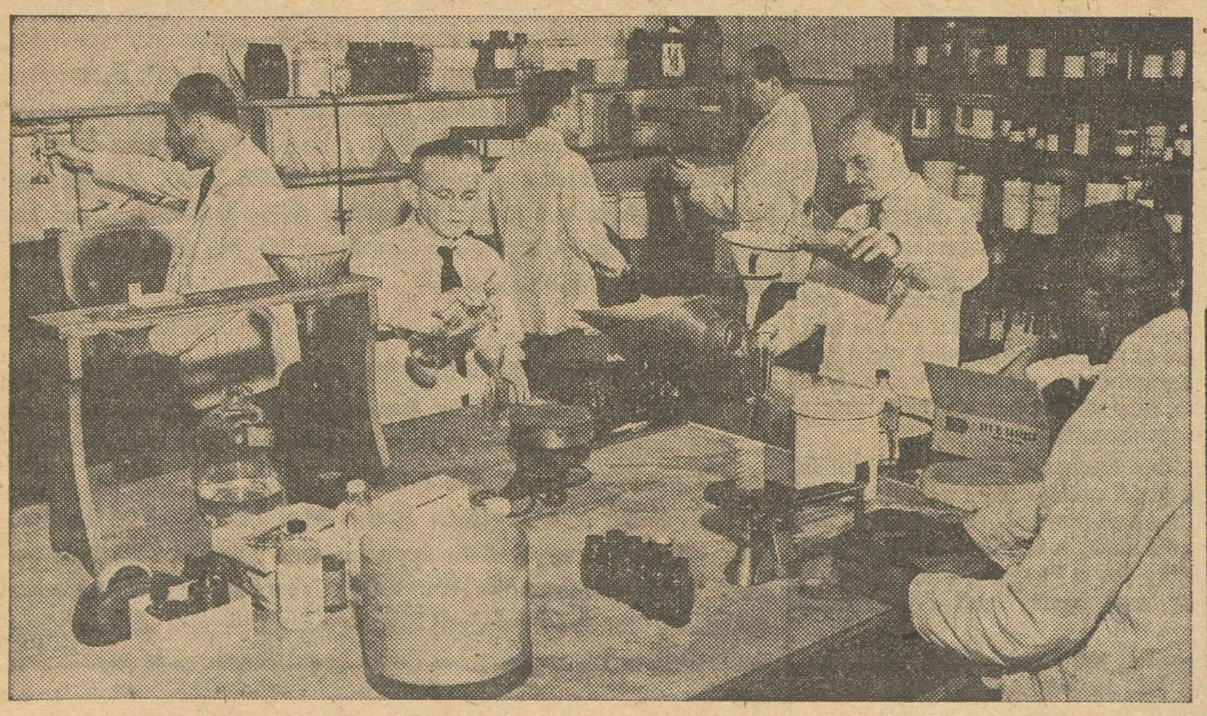
HEALTH CENTERS AND SERVICES are now operated by the ILGWU in Allentown, Pa., Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Fall River, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Montreal, Wilkes-Barre, Newark, Philadelphia and St. Louis, in addition to the pioneer center in New York City. Special arrangements also make the union's medical care available in Baltimore, Dallas, Houston, Laredo, San Francisco, Minneapolis and San Antonio. Chest X-ray facilities help diagnosis.



LABORATORY TECHNICIANS, working in the ILGWU's New York Health Center, typify the diagnostic and preventive emphasis of the union's program. All centers run consistent educational campaigns urging the members to come in at regular intervals for check-ups. Records show that tens of thousands of cases of cancer, heart disease, diabetes and other unsuspected ailments have been discovered early enough to save lives and effect cures.



X-RAY DEPARTMENT OF ILGWU New York Center, equal to that of a good-sized hospital, provides deep-ray and other therapy. The center has 58 modern examining rooms, 22 cubicles for physiotherapy and hydrotherapy, and a drug store capable of dispensing over 600 prescriptions a day.



SAVINGS ON THE COSTS of prescriptions are made possible by the drug department operated in the ILGWU's New York center, where workers are shown packaging drugs for patients. From the one doctor who staffed the center in 1913, the Manhattan staff has grown to include 170 physicians and 260 other employes, including 39 nurses, 40 technicians and 10 pharmacists. The center occupies six floors of a skycraper at 275 Seventh Ave.

AFL-CIO News

MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

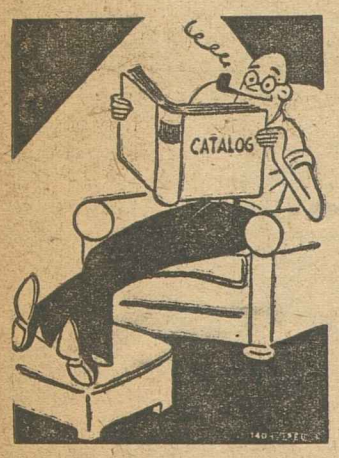
HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS of visitors to the State Fair of Texas, in Dallas, saw the exhibit sponsored by the Texas State AFL-CIO and Dallas AFL-CIO Council. Visitors picked up millions of pieces of union label literature and registered for more than 100 prizes, including a Remington-Rand union label typewriter and other valuable articles.

How to Buy:

Finishes Can Help Save Fabrics

By Sidney Margolius

FABRIC finishes you can apply at home or that are already applied by clothing manufacturers can help keep clothes and other fabrics cleaner, save laundering and even help fabrics wear longer. These possibilities are especially important to working families which have the problems of laundering work clothes, and to families with little kids.



The most common finishes you can apply yourself are starches and related products. Modern starches often are no longer ordinary cornstarch. They also may be plastic or resin starch, by themselves or in combination with another product called CMC. This is a white powder long used in commercial fabric finishing, and now available in household preparations. Even ordinary starch offers possibilities for easing the chore of clothing and fabric care.

The different types of starches and finishes do have varying usefulness and suitability, and should be selected on the basis of your major needs.

The chief types and some of their brand names are:

Ordinary Starch, in either the less-costly dry, or more convenient liquid form.

Plastic Starch, available under many brand names, including Glosstex, Perma-Starch, and others.

Resin starches such as Texize and Vano.

CMC, by itself or in combination with plastic or resin finishes, as Glosstex, Texize and Kleer-Blu.

In general, the plastic starches, or plastic with CMC, appear to have the most all-around usefulness with the fewest disadvantages. They last relatively long, if not the longest, are convenient to apply, relatively good in ease of soil-removal, and while they won't protect the kids' pants against abrasion, won't wear out shirt collars as fast as some of the other finishes.

But where appearance is most important, as for your husband's and boys' dress shirts and your own and children's cotton dresses, CMC is helpful, and so are ordinary starch and long-lasting resin starch.

Where stiffness is desired don't use CMC or plastic starch. Ordinary starch will give most stiffness. Where you want a finish that still gives a soft "hand" or feel, CMC and plastic starch are useful. They're also useful for rayon garments and oxford-weave fabrics that absorb too much ordinary starch and become too stiff.

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Schools, Teachers and Kids:

Teaching Loads Affect Writing

By Lillian Herstein

"JOHNNY Still Can't Make Grade in College English," so reads the headline reporting on the attempt of the University of Illinois to shock students and teachers into improving their work in English composition.

Two years ago the university bravely announced that English 100, the remedial course in rhetoric, would be abolished by September 1960. This is the non-credit course at Illinois and many other colleges and universities which for years have been given to college freshmen who, in spite of training in English in elementary and high schools are unable to take required college freshman English.

It had been hoped that the warning of 1956 would be reflected in better performances in English by 1958. The results have been disappointing.

In the English qualifying test just given 28 percent failed; in the same area 30 percent of students enrolled in a Teachers College failed and 38 percent in a junior college.

No one will deny that the ability to express himself in coherent, effective English, fairly free from errors in grammar, spelling and punctuation is essential for the citizen of a democracy. But let us examine Johnny's inadequacies in the light of experiences in writing which the curriculum in our elementary and high schools afford him.

Anyone who has associated with children and young people has observed their eagerness to give expression to an incident, to a mood or an idea. This eagerness lies dormant in the elementary and high school years, while the pupil is set to the task of identifying parts of speech, underlining verbs and their subjects, diagramming sentences. Valuable as these exercises are, they do not furnish the incentive for writing; they are secondary.

I spent a day with a teacher of English in a public high school in a good middle class neighborhood. She was well trained and devoted. But she had five classes of 30 pupils each, a teaching load of 150, besides responsibility for a "home room," an extra curricular activity and faculty and departmental meetings.

Even by staggering the composition work, she would have had 100 themes to read each week, obviously physically and mentally impossible.

Ideally, the pupil should have his writing corrected not only in his regular English class, but in his written work in all his classes. Correct English should not be practiced just one period in the week. His written work in history, geography, or science should be corrected for content and technical errors.

Hollywood Observer:

Were There 2 or 3 Farnum Brothers?

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—Sputniks come and sputniks go but the trusty mailman makes his rounds forever, with the result that it's time to catch up with some of our correspondence. So ready or not, here we go:

From New York, N. Y.: My wife and I have been having an argument about old-time movie stars and we'd like you to settle it for us. She claims that William Farnum and Dustin Farnum had another brother who also was an actor in movies. I say that there were only two Farnums in pictures. JACK B.

Dear Jack: You're both at least partially wrong. How's that for a nice friendly way to settle a family argument? The late William and Dustin Farnum were brothers and did not have any other brother in pictures. I believe there was another brother in the family, Marshall, who, if memory serves, was a stage director. However, there is still another Farnum who was a star of the stage and silent screen many years ago and who is still active as a player in films. He is Franklyn Farnum, no relation of William and Dustin, and he's president of the Screen Extras Guild (AFL-CIO). Franklyn Farnum was born and brought up in Boston, Mass.

★ ★ ★

From San Francisco, Calif.: What's the truth about Marlon Brando's bride, Anna Kashfi? Is she Indian or Irish or Welsh or what? MRS. N. S.

Anna Kashfi

Dear Mrs. N. S.: Frankly, I don't know and I don't care. All I do know is that she's a beautiful girl who's a pretty good actress and I enjoyed her performance in Universal's "Battle Hymn" in which she played opposite Rock Hudson. Anna Kashfi is under contract to MGM but will next be seen in Columbia's "Cowboy" with Glenn Ford. Brando's marriage reminds me that a couple of years or so ago he was quoted by a magazine as saying that his aim was "to become a parent, a husband, a human being." VARIETY, the "bible" of show business, couldn't resist asking: "In that order?"

★ ★ ★

From Jacksonville, Fla.: I am told that if you think up the title for a motion picture, you'll get at least $100. I have an idea for a title for a movie but I certainly would want a little protection so that if this title was chosen, I wouldn't lose the $100. Just how do I go about collecting the $100 for my title? MARY M.

Dear Mary: Seldom, if ever, do persons outside the movie industry, other than authors, collect any money for titles for movies. About 30 years ago, Paramount Studio ran a contest among its employes for title suggestions. The first picture in the contest was one starring Esther Ralston. The title that won the $100 was "Love and Learn," an obvious takeoff from the much older phrase "Live and Learn." As an office assistant to Paramount's then associate producer in charge of West Coast production, B. P. Schulberg, I ran the contest, narrowed down the entries and submitted about two dozen of what appeared to be the best to B. P. for final decision. None of the titles submitted to B. P. disclosed the name of the person who had submitted it. So you can't claim it wasn't fair for me to win that particular $100, which I did. Those days are gone forever but it was interesting while it lasted. And I'm sorry that it just isn't possible nowadays for you to win $100 for a movie title. What's the title?

★ ★ ★

From Cleveland, O.: Which Mae was it who got smacked in the face with a grapefruit by James Cagney many years ago? I always thought it was Mae Clarke but recently I read somewhere that it was Mae Busch. SALLY R.

Dear Sally: You're right. It was Mae Clarke. Incidentally, Miss Clarke recently had the opportunity to get even with the male sex. In a tense dramatic scene with Richard Egan in "No Power on Earth," the script required Mae to bring Egan out of a drunken hallucination by slapping his face several times. She says it felt good.

★ ★ ★

THOSE OF YOU WHO'VE WATCHED "THE LINEUP" film series on television will be interested to know that Columbia Studio is going to make it into a feature motion picture, starring Eli Wallach, Robert Keith and Warner Anderson.

I'm Often Wrong:

USGA Trying to Give 'Duffers' New Hope

By Joe Miller

A RECENT item in the Wall Street Journal (of all places!) describes the latest foray by science into the world of sports: the attempt to find a golf ball which will cut down the distance of a long hitter without shortening the duffer's drive.

If the above is as confusing to you as sputnik, here's what it's all about. The United States Golf Association has become concerned that the long hitters will "nullify the architectural value of the course."

Another concern of the USGA is more economic than aesthetic. Long hitters require longer courses, and most of the nation's golf clubs, public and private, have neither the money nor the acreage to extend their holes.

Robert Trent Jones, the noted golf architect, measured the drives of the top professionals at the National Open held at Oakmont, Pa., and concluded that bunkers and hazards designed to catch inaccurate drives of good golfers were semi-useless. The long-ball hitters simply were driving over the hazards.

The conclusion: Take some of the "rabbit" out of the ball and cut down the power of the Sneads, but protect the guy who picks up the tab for golf—the weekend duffer.

This baffling assignment went to a scientist named Dr. Henry B. Blau, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass. His preliminary findings, as released by the USGA, offers a new insight into the fascinations and frustrations of golf.

"The real interest in golf derives not from the sheer power of the stroke but from the skill required to control the distance and direction of the ball's flight," the scientist reported. "Golf courses are designed to challenge this aspect of the game. Very long drives tend to spoil the game by changing the method of play for which the course was designed."

Dr. Blau's assignment is to, in effect, reverse the trend of technological advances in the game. All previous efforts have been devoted to increasing the liveliness of the ball and the length of the drive. The USGA has taken a preliminary step by requiring that no ball fly faster than 250 feet per second. But if this speed was further lowered, the weekend golfer would be in worse shape yet . . . and the USGA doesn't want to do that.

On the basis of his preliminary experiments, it appears that the best hope for a ball that you and I can still belt 200 yards but the pros won't swat from tee to green is in the area when the clubhead hits the ball. That's where Dr. Blau hopes to take the "extra soar" out of the ball.

Many long-ball pros won't like it, but it boils down to a question of who means more to golf: the duffer or the star? Without the weekend golfer, the pro couldn't exist because the duffer pays the fees, buys the lessons and the equipment, etc. Sporting-goods manufacturers can't buy Cadillacs on what the pros buy.

The way it stands now, the pro is immune to the hazards you and I face because he can clout the rabbit ball right over them. It's like Mickey Mantle hitting in a Little League ball park. And since golf, unlike any other sport, is a game in which you and I can pit our efforts against those of the Hogans and Demarets, this strikes me as a noble experiment. Along with every other duffer, I wish it well.

★ ★ ★

BLUE-PLATE SPECIAL: Manager Casey Stengel has quickly ruled out all do-it-yourself programs for his Yankee players this winter. His reason is the back injury Bill Skowron suffered when he tried to install a one-ton air conditioner instead of calling a service man. A healthy Skowron easily could have made the difference in the World Series. His replacements—Harry Simpson, Elston Howard and Joe Collins—didn't bat much over .100 in the Series.

Rocky Marciano, who won the heavyweight title at 184 pounds, now tips the scales at 225. Better lay off that scallopini marsala, Rocky. . . . In a piece in Saga called "Beer, Babes and Baseball," John Lardner quotes the late Rabbit Maranville as saying: "There's much less drinking (among ball players) now than there was before 1927, because that was the year I quit. And in my day, I was the best right-and-left-handed rum hound in the country."

Withholding of the result of the Most Valuable Player award balloting until after the World Series is intentional. The motive is to avoid special pressure on the winner if he is in the series. Back in 1925, Roger Peckinpaugh of Washington set a series record of eight errors after being voted the MVP in the American League. . . . Johnny Majors, Tennessee's great All-America halfback of last year, couldn't make good in the minors. He got his release from the Canadian pro league.

New York, which hopes to lure either the Cincinnati or Pittsburgh franchise, doesn't have a chance unless it first shows the National League a modern stadium with ample parking. Bill Veeck long has insisted that plenty of parking space is the best asset of any franchise. . . . It's a funny thing, this progress. Not too long ago, when I was a kid growing up near the Polo Grounds, the huge lot adjacent to the Giants' ball park was viewed as semi-worthless, an area only used by cricket players on weekends Everyone, including most of the ball players, went to the game by subway. But all that went out of fashion about the time of the demise of the mechanical gear-shift.

Soup to Nonsense:

Questions I'll Never Ask Again

By Jane Goodsell

ANSWERS to questions I could shoot myself for asking:

"Thank you, no. I gave them up six weeks ago last Tuesday, and it was the smartest thing I ever did. I used to smoke two packs a day, and one day I just made up my mind to stop, and I haven't touched one since. I don't mind telling you I feel like a new man. I eat better and sleep better and . . ."

"Well, I suppose we can stay for another game if you're absolutely sure we're not keeping you up."

"Pedigree? Say, are you kidding! Her sire was Sir Bruce Crispenden out of Lady Duff Marmaduke and her dam was Golden Meadows Loretta and . . . look, why don't I show you her papers? I know you'll find them extremely interesting . . ."

"Why, I'd be delighted to give you my recipe. You just take three cans of tomato sauce, and add some onions and garlic and a little lemon juice—oh, yes, you brown the onions first—and a little oregano and about one-quarter cup of salad oil—although I, myself, use olive oil, about a half cup of it—and a few chopped chicken livers, and you add a little water to the pan in which you brown the hamburger—oh, I forgot to mention the hamburger, didn't I? Oh yes, and a handful of parsley . . ."

"You're darn tootin' you woke me up!"

"You want to know what was wrong with it? Say listen, lady, come on over here and I'll lift up the hood and show you. See this widget here that holds the clampwick leading into the sockpuck? Take a look at that flugerback all covered with grease! Well, the grease leaked into the mortarsham, which caused a short in the . . ."

"Okay, okay, if you want me to tell you the truth, I'll give it to you straight. I think it's the craziest hat I ever saw, and it looks terrible on you!"

"I'm afraid there's no simple answer to that question, but I'm very glad you asked it because it gives me a chance to go into a little of the background situation. The events leading up to the current crisis began developing in 1934 when . . ."

"I'm four, going on five. How old are you?"

"Periwinkle street? Sure, I can tell you how to get there! You just drive north about two miles until you get to a viaduct. You cut across the underpass and bear east—no, no, wait a minute! Do I mean east or—no, east is right! Just keep going east until you come to the railroad tracks—say, wait a minute! There's a shorter way than that! Instead of cutting across the underpass, you take a sharp turn to the west and . . ."

For Your Health's Sake:

Britain's Health Plan Well Liked

By Dr. Morris Brand

IN 1911 Great Britain adopted its first compulsory health service act. This provided free medical care for all workers. In 1946 the act was expanded "to secure improvement in the physical and mental health of the people and the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of illness" to all persons residing in Great Britain and this includes aliens in the country even if they do not contribute to the cost of care.

It was not a Labor Party scheme at the time it was amended but one which was favored by the British Medical Association and the Conservative Party.

The health act provides free service by family physicians, specialists, dentists and free hospital care.

Persons receiving dentures and glasses pay about one-half of the scheduled cost (no charge for children's glasses) and pay one shilling (14 cents) toward the cost of each prescription filled. The reasons for these charges are to prevent abuse and to reduce the ever-mounting cost of the program to the national treasury.

The insured have the right to select a family physician and dentist from among those on the respective panels in their geographic area. The doctors are paid by the government for each person on their panels. Almost all the general physicians are on the panels; about 98 percent of the specialists serve as consultants and as paid staff members in hospitals; about 94 percent of the 12,000 dentists and nearly all of the 18,000 pharmacists are also "in the service."

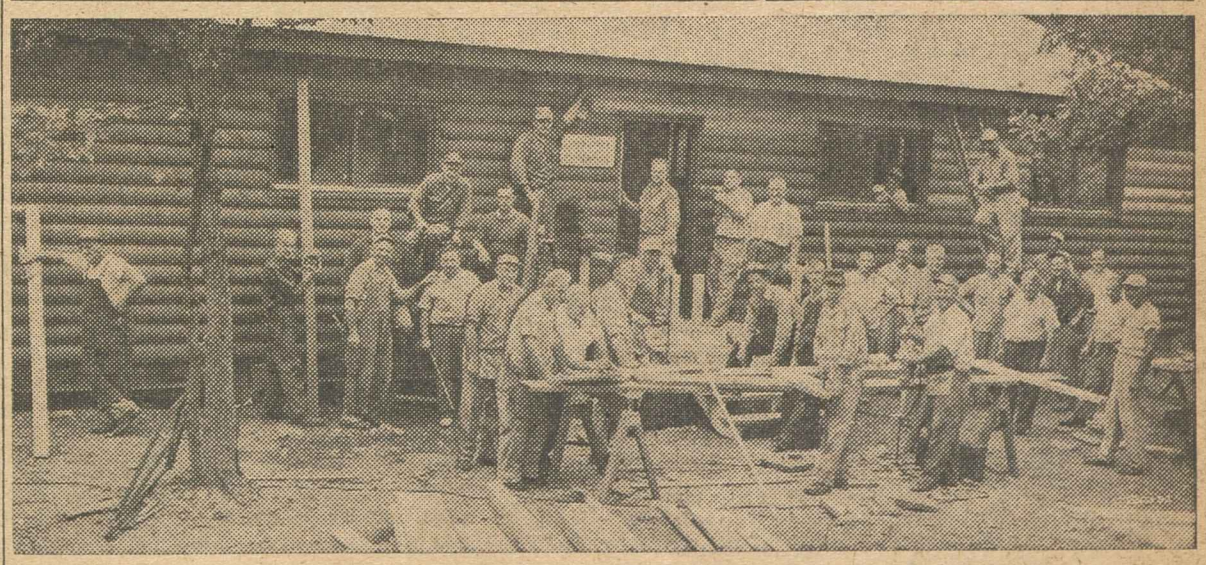
In spite of the supplementary charges the British Trade Union Congress with membership of over eight million is of the opinion that "notable progress has been achieved in the health service during the first five years and the foundations have been laid for great advances in health and happiness of the community. . . ."

One of the major problems facing the Ministry of Health today is the forceful request made by the physicians for a 24 percent increase in payment for services. Their last increase was in 1951 and since then there has been considerable inflation of prices of all other commodities.

The comments of workers, farmer's wives, and many other beneficiaries spoke well of the health services in general and in particular about the hospital services. There were some complaints about the family doctors and specialists who seemed to be serving too many persons. John Prince of the Conservative paper, The Daily Telegraph, in his article on the anniversary of the act, enumerated many of the problems caused by the too hasty introduction of the service without sufficient preparation and the inadequate cost estimates, but he justifies the act and states:

"Improvement is to be seen in many directions," that "the service made life happier for old people," that "those who work on it (the service) have done well by the country," and "in spite of all, its achievements are great."

Today the NHS is considered to be a citizens' service founded for the benefit of the people of Great Britain and neither the Conservatives nor the British Medical Association would consider denationalization of the medical service program.



GIRL SCOUTS IN SCRANTON, PA., were beneficiaries of the combined "good deed" of scores of members of the Scranton Building Trades Council. When the Girl Scouts were making plans to erect a day camp for members, they asked Joseph Bartell, business agent of the Carpenters, to provide supervisory assistance. But after he visited the site, Bartell recommended to his union that it supply the volunteer union labor. Also participating were members of the Electricians Local 81, and Stonemasons Local 38.

List of Firms Linked to Shefferman

Following is a list of companies and organizations reported as having been clients of Labor Relations Associates, headed by Nathan W. Shefferman.

ALABAMA

Louis Pizitz Dry Goods Company, Birmingham; Smith's Bakery, Inc., Mobile.

ARKANSAS

Gus Blass Company, Little Rock; Southern Wooden Box, Inc., Jonesboro.

CALIFORNIA

Star Lighting Fixture Company, Thomas Industries, Inc., Los Angeles.

CONNECTICUT

Case & Resley Press Paper Company, Onsco; Lincoln Plastics Corporation, South Norwalk; D. M. Read Company, George Rosenberg, Bridgeport.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Hecht Company.

FLORIDA

Blue Cross of Florida, Inc., Jacksonville.

GEORGIA

Knox Corporation, Thomson; Toccoa Manufacturing Company (Western Picture Frame), Toccoa.

ILLINOIS

Chicago — Consolidated Office Furniture, Continental Nipple Manufacturing Company, Conveyor Systems, Inc., Capitol Carton Company, Edgewater Beach Hotel Company, Ekco Products Company, Globe Paper Box Company, Grand American Furniture Corporation, Helene Curtis Industries, Inc.; Saginaw Furniture Shops, Sears Roebuck & Co.; Simon Brothers, United Parcel Service, Victor Adding Machine Company, Woodward Schumacher Electric Corporation, Western Picture Frame.

Other cities: Allstate Insurance Company, Skokie; Block & Kuhl, Peoria and Aurora; Bugs & Turnivas, Inc.; Modern Drop Forge, Blue Island; Chicago Musical Instrument Company, Lincolnwood; Chain Belt Company, Shafer Bearing Company (Division), Downers Grove; G. & E. Furniture Company, Springfield.

INDIANA

Indianapolis—Banner-Whitehall, Inc.; The William H. Block Company, Hook's Drugs, Inc.; The Merchants Association, National Liquor Corporation, Paramount Hardware Manufacturing Company, Vonnegut Hardware Company, H. P. Wasson & Co.

Other cities: American Barge Lines, Jeffersonville; Calumet Bottlers Association, Neisner Brothers, Gary; Hausske-Harlen Furniture Manufacturing Company, Lee Furniture, Peru; S. G. Taylor Chain Company, Hammond; Warsaw Furniture Manufacturing Company, Warsaw; Wayne Knitting Mill.

KENTUCKY

Green River Steel Corporation, Owensboro; American Saw and Tool Company, Inc., Gordon Foods, Inc., William L. Hoge Company, Kentucky Color and Chemical Company, Inc., Kentucky Manufacturing Company, Kosmos Portland Cement Company, Inc., The Logan Company, Louisville Bedding Company, Inc., Louisville Paper Company, James U. Smith, The Mengel Company, J. V. Pilcher Manufacturing Company, Inc., Plainview Farms Dairy, Puritan Cordage Mills, Inc., Stewarts Dry Goods Company, Louisville; Thomas Industries, Inc., Princeton.

LOUISIANA

Copolymer Corporation, Baton Rouge.

MAINE

Chadburne Lumber Company, Bethel.

MARYLAND

Independent Can Company, Rice Baking Company; Baltimore; Manbeck Bread Company, Hagerstown; National Plastic Products Company, Odenton.

MICHIGAN

Flint—Ace Furniture Company; Advance Electric Supply Company; Allen Cleaners; Applegate Chevrolet Company; Bowles Cleaners; Callahan Cleaners; Cameron Cleaners; Civic Park Cleaners; Clotharin Cleaners; A. M. Davison Company; Flint Fireproof Warehouse Company; Flint Furniture Dealers; Flint Furniture Mart; Flint Home Furnishing Company; Flint Sash and Door Company, Inc.; Flint Sausage Works (Solay Sausage Company, Inc.); Genesee Coverall and Towel Service; Otto Graff, Inc.; The George W. Hubbard Hardware Company; Kelly Development Company; MacGregor Tire Company; McDonald Cooperative Dairy; Reed's Furniture Company; Royalite Company; Skaff Rug Company; Smith-Bridgman & Co.; Taylor Cartage; Troy Cleaners; Winegarden Furniture Company.

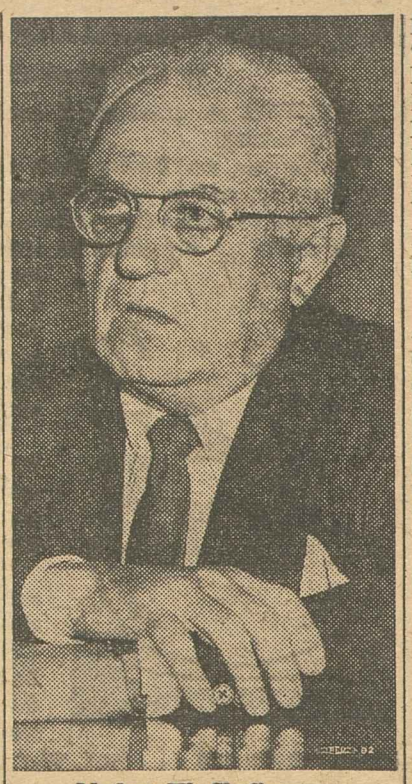
Detroit — Albert's Inc.; Awrey Bakeries, Inc.; Bond Clothing Company; Boston Shoe Stores; Boyer Campbell Company; Burr, Patterson & Auld Co.; Capper & Capper; Charlie's Oldsmobile; Clayton's (Retail Clothiers); Corruna Road Furniture; Crawford Clothes; Cross Company; Crawler Milner & Co.; Cupples - Hesse Corporation of Michigan; Detroit Bolt and Nut Company; Dutch Maid; Electro Engineering; Enterprise Tool and Gear Corporation; Famous Furniture and Upholstering Company; Good Housekeeping Shops; Gordon Baking Company; Grinnell Brothers.

Also J. Lee Hackett Company; Harding Manufacturing Company, Inc.; Hotpoint Appliance Company; J. L. Hudson, Hughes & Hatcher; Ernest Kern Company; K. G. Service; King Brooks; Kline's Women's Apparel; George C. Knight Company; S. S. Kresge Company; Liberty Storage Company, McLean Specialties Company; Master Spline Tool & Tange; Merchants Credit Bureau, Inc.; Michigan Hospital Service; Motor Center Drugs; National Broach & Machine Company.

Also Ned's Auto Supply Company; People's Outfitting Company; Plastray Corporation; Radio Distribution Company; T. B. Rayl, Re-Steel Service Company; Robinson Furniture Company; Russek's; Fred Sanders; Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Serta - Restokraft Mattress Company; Service Parking Grounds; Sheldon Motor Sales; J. B. Simpson; Spitz Furniture Company; Harry Suffrin, Inc.; United Shirt Distribution; Van Upholstering and Furniture Company; Ver Hoven Chevrolet; Winkelman Brothers Apparel, Inc.; Wolf Detroit Envelope Company.

Other cities—Acme Welding & Engineering, Sabewaing; Arthur's; Jerome Motor Sales Company; Simms Bros. Department Store; S. L. Stolorow, Pontiac; Bad Axe Grain Company, Bad Axe; Roy Beaudoin, distributor, D. M. Christian Company, Owosso; Brundage Company; Gibson, Inc., Kalamazoo; Converta Sofa of Grand Rapids, Inc., Outdoor Parking Company, Grand Rapids; De Vlieg Machine Company, Ferndale.

Also, Horner & Coppin Company; Stan Lassen, Inc.; L. W. Robinson, Battle Creek; Harvey Goldman Machinery Company, Dearborn; Heavenrich Bros. & Co.; Morlay Brothers; Wm. C. Wiechmann Company, Saginaw; H. L. Friedlen & Co., Holland; J. W. Knapp Company, Lansing; Loomis Machine, Claire; Monitor Sugar Company, Bay City; Moynohan Bronze Company, Inc., Flat Rock; Outdoor Parking Company, Jackson; Rapids Furniture Company, Big Rapids; Watervliet Paper Company, Watervliet; Whirlpool Corporation, Saint Joseph.



Nathan W. Shefferman

MINNESOTA

Gamble Skogmo, Inc.; Powers Dry Goods (Dayton Company), Minneapolis; Marshall-Wells Company, Duluth.

MISSISSIPPI

Meridian Manufacturing Company, Inc., Meridian.

MISSOURI

Gideon-Anderson Lumber Company, Gideon; Merchants Delivery Company; University of Kansas, Kansas City Extension Center, Kansas City; Ozark Manufacturing & Supply Company, Springfield; Wohl Shoe Company, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA

J. L. Brandeis & Sons, Inc., Omaha.

NEW JERSEY

Breinig Brothers, Inc., Hoboken; B. & W. Supermarket, Bergenfield; Decker's Dairy, Inc., Hightstown; Deco, Inc., Jacob Slavitt; Dennison Company, Kresge-Newark; Lehigh Warehouses and Transportation Co.; Mennen Company (Lindabury, Steelman & Lafferty), Newark; Goldberg's Corporation, S. P. Dunham, Nevius Voorhees, Yard's, Inc., Trenton; Morristown Electrical Supply Company, Morristown.

NEW YORK

New York City area—Abraham & Strauss, Brooklyn; Alexander's, White Plains; Don Allen Midtown Chevrolet Company, B. Altman Company, American Express, Associated Dry Goods Corporation, Associated Managers (United Parcel Service), Associated Merchandising Corporation, Better Built Machinery Company, Bloomingdale Bros., Consolidated Retail Stores, Diana Stores Corporation, Hughes Consolidated, Hecht Company, Mr. John, Inc., Kline Brothers Department Store, Lerner Shops, McLellan Stores.

Also R. H. Macy & Co., Mangel Stores, Inc., Miss Mary, Inc., Merritt Chapman & Scott Corp., Miller-Wohl Company, Nina Dye Works Company, Roosevelt Hospital, Chester H. Rother Company, Inc., Salmon Management Corporation, Seamprufe, Inc., Sperry & Hutchinson Co., United States Brewers Foundation, Inc., Valspar Corporation, Worth Clothes, Inc., New York; Amityville (L. I.) Laundry Co., Vincent Bach Corp., Mount Vernon; Farmingdale (L. I.) Individual Service, Inc.; Franklin Shops, Inc., Carol Green's Stores Corporation, Hempstead, L. I.; Islip (L. I.) Sanitary Laundry; Jefferson-Travis, Inc., Brooklyn; S. S. Kresge, Jamaica, Queens; McGraw Box Co., McGraw.

Also, McKeon Lumber Company, Hicksville, L. I.; Martha-Robet, Hempstead, L. I.; National Propane Corporation, Conservative Gas Division, New Hyde Park, L. I.; Righway Mattress Company, Island Park, L. I.; F. & W. Schafer Brewing Company, Brooklyn; Stickless Corporation, Bronx; White Plains Greeting Card Company, White Plains; Riverhead (L. I.) Building Supply Co., Riverhead, L. I.

Buffalo — Adams, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; L. I. Berger, Chapin & Fagin, Inc.; Downtown Merchants Delivery, Inc.; E. Z. Delivery Co.; Edwards Properties, Inc.; Flint & Kent; William Hengerer Company; Hospital Service Corporation, of Western New York; Household Outfitting Company, Inc.; Kleinhans Company; Kobler & Miller Co.; Laufer Furniture Store; Neisner Brothers, Nemmer Furniture Stores; Park Edge Supermarkets; The Sample, Inc.; Sattler's, Inc.; Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Twin-Tom Department Store, Inc.; A. Victor & Co.; Zolte's.

Rochester — American Laundry Machinery Company; City Delivery and Storage Corporation; B. Foreman Company; Independent Gasoline and Oil Co., of Rochester, Inc.; Max Lowenthal & Sons; McCurdy & Co.; McFarlin Clothing Company; Neisner Brothers; Northeastern Retail Lumberman's Association; Rochester Brewing Company; Scranton's Book & Stationery Company, Inc.; Sieberg Chevrolet Company; Sibley, Lindsay & Curr; Star-Palace Launderers and Dry Cleaners, Inc.; Staub & Son; Treadway Inn, Inc.; Wolk Bros. Co., Inc.

Other cities — Brewer-Tichener Corporation, Cortland Line Company, Overhead Door Company of New York, Wickwire Corporation, Cortland; Cotton-Hanlon, Inc., Odessa; E. W. Edwards Department Store, Syracuse; N. E. Bill Bakery, Inc., Binghamton; Kordite Corporation, Macedon; Mathew & Fields Lumber Co., Inc., Greece; Metalizing Engineering Company, Inc., Westbury; Middletown Laundry Service, Inc., Middletown; Mid-State Body Company, Inc., Waterloo; Monroe Laundry Service, Inc., Monroe; Sherwood, Mr. Burr, Livingston Manor.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mengel Company, Elizabeth City.

OHIO

Carlisle-Allen Company, Ashtabula; Dayton Tire and Rubber; Dayton Warehouses, Inc.; Liberal Market, Inc., Dayton; Gingher & Christensen (F. & R. Lazarus Co.), Columbus; Kobacker Stores, Inc., Portsmouth; Lorain County Industrial Council, Elyria; Ohio State Council of Retail Merchants, Columbus; Pioneer Advertising Company, Springfield; Retail Associates, Inc., Toledo Home Furnishing Company, Toledo; Security Parking Corporation, Cincinnati; Whirlpool Seeger Corporation, Clyde Porcelain Steel Division, Clyde; Whirlpool Seeger Corporation, Marion Division, Marion.

OKLAHOMA

Aero Design & Engineering Co., Bethany; Boswell's Jewelers, Brown-Dunkin Company, Cathey's, Inc., Clark's Good Clothes, Crawford Drug Stores, Inc., Dickerson Goodman Furniture Company, Field's of Tulsa, Froug's Dry Goods Company, Jenkins Music Company, Mayo Furniture Company, Oklahoma Tire & Supply Co., Palace Clothiers, Seidenbach's, Sears, Roebuck & Co., Shannon Furniture Company, Skaggs Drug Company, Street's, Vandever's Dry Goods Company, Tulsa.

Also, John A. Brown, Ectons Shoe Store, Hilliburton's Department Store, Harbour - Longmire Company, Harry Kats, Inc., Kerr Dry Goods Company, Kirbs, Inc., J. C. Penny, Peyton-Marcus Company, Renberg's Clothiers, Rothschild's, Sears, Roebuck & Co., T. G. Y. Stores, Inc., Veazey Drug Company, Oklahoma City.

ONTARIO

Canadian Couplings & Fittings, Ltd. Simcoe.

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown Automobile Dealers, Allentown; Beaver Brothers Baking Company, Inc., Burnham; Brown Jones Company, Erie Dry Goods Company, Erie Meter Systems, Inc., Trask, Prescott & Richardson Company, Erie; J. B. Fishel's Bakery, Inc., W. S. Frey Company, York; Fisher & Young, Titusville; Gengler's Diesel Service and Sales, Mount Carmel; Gunzenhauser Bakery, Inc., Lancaster; Hanscomb Bakeries, Philadelphia; Hess Brothers Department Stores, Allentown; Earl Kegal Fruit and Produce Company, Lancaster; MacLan Supply and Equipment Company, Sharon; Rea & Derick, Inc., Northumberland; Real French Cleaners, Inc., Hummel's Wharf; Universal Rundle Corporation, New Castle; Vaughn's Sanitary Bakery, Inc., Berwick; Weiss Pure Food Stores, Inc., Sunbury.

RHODE ISLAND

Cherry & Webb, Gladding's, Inc., Nicholson File Company, Providence.

TENNESSEE

Ambassador Hotel, Anderson-Tully, Chisca Hotel, DeSoto Hardwood Flooring, Hotel Gayoso, J. Goldsmith & Sons, Inc., Graber's Consolidated, Inc., Griderson System, Inc., King Cotton Hotel, Wm. Len Hotel, Peabody Hotel Corporation, Q. & S. Storage and Transfer Company, Sam Shainberg Dry Goods Company, Memphis; Harvey Company, A. L. Korman Company, Tennessee Products and Chemical Corporation, Nashville; Vestal Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Knoxville.

TEXAS

Battlestein's, Inc., Everett-Buelow, Craig's, Foley Brothers Dry Goods Company, Grants, Joske's of Houston, Kruup & Tuffley, Inc.; Leonard's Store, Levy Brothers Dry Goods Company, Meyer Brothers, Inc., and Nieman-Marcus Company, Norton, All Houston Group.

Also, J. C. Penney (Employers' Consultation Service), Retail Merchants Association (Houston Group), Rolle-Jewett & Beck, Ralph Rupley Sakowitz Brothers (Eastern Group), Shudde Brothers, Smart Shop, Vogue Shoes, Inc., Werner's Stores, Bel Wolfman, Inc., (Houston Group), Houston.

Also, Dresser Industries, Group Hospital Services, Inc., A. Harris & Co., Nieman-Marcus Co., Sanger Brothers, Dallas; J. and J. Armature Company, Beaumont; Port Arthur Merchants, Port Arthur; Texas Restaurant Association, Austin; Wolf & Marx Company, San Antonio; Beaumont Retail Merchants, Beaumont.

UTAH

American Laundry Machinery Company, Ajax Pressing Machine Division, Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON

Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA

Diamond, Inc., Charleston; Merchants Cooperative Association, Inc., Wheeling.

WISCONSIN

American Laundry Machinery Company, Heubsch Manufacturing Company, Division Nesco, Inc., Ed Shuster Company, Milwaukee; McGough Baking Company, Rice Lake; National Presto Industries, Inc., Eau Claire; Thomas Industries, Inc., Fort Atkinson; Thomas Industries, Electric Spray-Street Division, Sheboygan; Thompson Brothers Boat Manufacturing Company, Peshtigo.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. EISENHOWER is making dramatic efforts to regain the initiative for the NATO nations by scheduling his trip to Paris in December. Obviously the NATO powers do not share the notion of one of his advisers, Clarence Randall, that the Soviet satellite is a "silly bauble," nor the hope of others that the intense Soviet diplomatic offensive is meaningless.

The President may have to undertake an even harder fight to regain some initiative in his relations with Congress next year on the budget, taxes and the federal debt limit.

Bruised by business and Republican assaults on his $72 billion budget this year, Eisenhower tried to return to a rigid "economy" position.

A ceiling of $38 billion was put on defense spending. Aircraft industry employment was slashed by government cutbacks and directives. The government literally resorted to stalling on its bills to try to stay under the $275 billion debt limit so cherished by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

But the ceiling on defense spending is gone, with Eisenhower explaining that naturally costs go up sometimes. There is little talk now of a budget cut from $72 billion to $70 billion.

The Administration is not encouraging hope of an election-year tax slash. Instead, its leaders are wondering whether they should not wage whatever fight is needed to raise the debt limit so that the government can operate both smoothly and effectively to meet urgent needs.

★ ★ ★

A SUSTAINED AND COMPLETELY LUCID act of leadership would enable the President, of course, to get from Congress the fiscal and budgetary measures the times require.

He cannot fight the battle for money by sending a couple of messages to Congress and making a couple of pro forma speeches. He cannot be so far removed from Congress that even when the legislators agree to give him exactly what he asks he can later say—as he did on the school bill this year—that he "never knew" about such a thing.

If he is handicapped in asking urgent spending by the hostages he gave to economy in the past—and he is—that issue might cut both ways. If he shifts his emphasis to need rather than budget theories, he can gain strength from the known fact that he would be acting reluctantly.

The effort, however, would have to be strong, sustained and insistent. He would have to use every factor of prestige, personal and official. He would have to go to the people over the heads of Congress, his business friends and any other group.

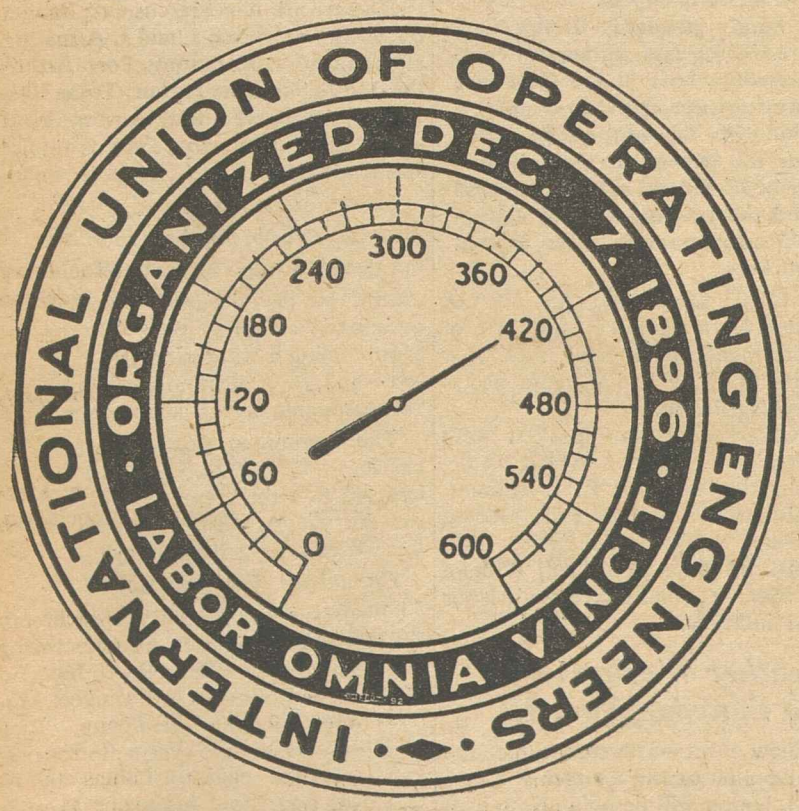
★ ★ ★

ONE TROUBLE is that in an election year, with the Eisenhower halo pretty tarnished, the majority Democrats in Congress will have a strong desire to exploit the situation.

The problem the President faces in regard to the budget and spending is not separate from his problem in regaining the initiative diplomatically and in revitalizing the NATO alliance.

His leadership in foreign policy is dependent on the effectiveness of his leadership at home. If our allies see his control of domestic matters undercut and weakened, they cannot possibly have confidence that he will command support for departures in foreign policy.

The free world obviously desires American initiative to regain NATO's unity and to counter Soviet propaganda offensives and economic penetration. It also wants assurance that the President understand what must be done and that he speak with authority for his country.



THIS LABEL SERVICE BUTTON is worn by members of the Intl. Union of Operating Engineers who operate all types of machinery used in the construction trades. Members of this organization also work in engine and boiler rooms of industrial plant operations.

Vandercook Says:

Ike Can Revive His Slipping Prestige

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

PRES. EISENHOWER has promised that he will make a series of speeches. The announced purpose of those broadcast addresses will be to restore the confidence of the American people in the state of our defenses and in the state of our economy.

Vandercook

The unannounced, but even more important purpose of those speeches will be, if it is possible, to restore the waning confidence of the American people in the President himself. For it would appear that, at long last, the White House has now recognized what has been apparent for many months to most thoughtful Americans of both political parties.

Pres. Eisenhower has reached a fork in the road. If he follows the indecisive, the almost casual, course he has so long been following, he invites the kind of historical oblivion which has misted over the careers of such other well-intentioned but ineffectual Presidents as Chester Arthur and Rutherford B. Hayes. Or, if it is not too late Eisenhower may yet give his country the kind of energetic and creative leadership the majority of voters hoped he would provide when they twice gave him his high office. It will not be easy.

For nearly six years the first Republican President in two decades enjoyed a degree of freedom from criticism which was without precedent in this century. The great majority of the newspapers of the country had plugged so long and so vainly for a Republican in the White House that, when at last they had one, they did their utmost to find only good in all Eisenhower did, or didn't.

All that has now changed. The very journals and columnists who long praised Eisenhower loudest, now most loudly condemn him. The President's besetting sin of indolence is openly discussed. The Administration's complacent assurances that we have grown steadily stronger as our defenses have been reduced have ceased abruptly to be accepted.

That spinning sputnik overhead has set all of us to thinking sober second thoughts; to asking ourselves if do-nothingism and self-congratulation are ever satisfactory substitutes for boldness, for giving free rein to the creative energy which is America's richest natural resource.

The White House promises of "stability" now have a brassy ring in the ears of an imaginative people who again know, as we have always known, that the lives of nations never "level off." Free states either progress, or they decline. The President's prestige is still high. In the next few weeks the opportunity will be given him to raise it, and his country's pride and power, to new heights. Or, all three will disintegrate together.

Morgan Says:

Durham Negroes Set an Example

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

MANY years ago, in the 1890's actually, it was the custom of an elegant southern gentleman of Durham named Washington Duke to pause on his way to his office at his favorite barbershop each morning for a shave. His barber, a personable moustachioed young Negro named John Merrick, evidently thought that his customer's business knowledge was more interesting than gossip for he plied him constantly with questions.

Morgan

The man who helped amass the tobacco millions to which Doris Duke fell heiress gave the barber good and ready counsel. And so it was that, armed with this advice and the active help of some brothers in a lodge, John Merrick in 1899 founded a life insurance company. From that beginning have grown up five Negro insurance and banking enterprises, based in Durham, with a combined worth of $65,000,000—a formidable coagulation of capital by any man's measure.

The story doesn't end there. It really just begins. For it was against this backstop of solidity and security that the Negro community of Durham, some 30 percent or more of the city's 100,000 population now, has grown and thrived. Not integrated, but not hermetically isolated either.

This does not mean that interracial harmony has flowered in Durham but a fascinating situation exists in this prosperous North Carolina city. In the mid-30's, at the depth of the depression, a handful of Negroes, chafing over discrimination, among other things, became disenchanted with their own political leaders, who seemed to be more interested in narrow favoritism which white politicians tossed to them than in wide progress. The insurgents got a foothold on the precinct level.

Slowly, sometimes against brutal and Ku Klux-type opposition, against dissension in their own ranks, they widened their grip.

Today Durham has one Negro city councilman, a full lieutenant and some other officers, including detectives, on the police force, and the city's official printer is a Negro.

Every community, of course, no matter whether it is above or below the Mason and Dixon line, has its own peculiar problems but it may well be that a pattern is emerging here in Durham which liberal elements in other cities can tailor to fit their own political needs.

It takes leadership. It takes common interest in something that people are not ashamed to call a cause. It takes vast work and it takes money. Above all it takes the vigorous response of the electorate on election day.

All these ingredients have been stockpiled in Durham, whose independently prosperous Negro community alone may well be the most progressive in the country. Some extremists, some alarmists would call this destructive radicalism. Others would call it, at the risk of mouthing a cliche, the democratic process, decently if slowly, in action.

Moral Responsibility:

Worker Safety Laws Inadequate

Chicago—Thousands of American workers are exposed to murderous poisons and chemicals for lack of adequate protective legislation, A. J. Hayes, president of the Intl. Association of Machinists, charged at the National Safety Congress.

More than 2,000 safety leaders attended the 45th annual convention of the National Safety Council here. Some 800 safety specialists spoke at 250 meetings, covering every phase of accident prevention.

Hayes, addressing a labor safety conference, charged that inadequacies in workmen's compensation, occupational disease and industrial safety legislation in some states are "an indictment of the ethics and morals of the business community."

"Employers have a moral responsibility to protect workers against disease, accidents, mental stress and infections that might grow out of employment," he said.

"Yet, these ethical principles are not always applied in day-to-day life, nor are they self-enforcing. In practical application they come into conflict with individual economic interests, and thus must be enforced either through group action, or by society as a whole through political action."

Hayes suggested a comprehensive federal workmen's compensation and occupational disease law to replace the chaos of 48 different state systems might be a start toward solution. But he foresaw no hope for such legislation now.

Ned H. Dearborn, president of the National Safety Council, said America needs more evangelistic zeal for accident prevention. The people don't react against the accident toll (95,000 killed and more than one million injured in 1956) as they do against such more dramatic plagues as polio, muscular dystrophy and Asiatic flu.

William A. Callahan, chairman of the Oregon state industrial accident commission, said a "red tag" gimmick in Oregon has helped obtain compliance with state safety laws.

When unsafe conditions are reported, employers are given a reasonable time to make corrections. If there is refusal to comply, a red tag is hung on a machine, scaffold or an entire operation, forcing stoppage of operations until faults have been corrected.

UTILITY UNION OFFICERS re-elected at ninth UWUA convention are sworn in by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James B. Carey. They are (left to right) William Munger, vice president; Harold Straub, vice president and organization director; Carey, Pres. Joseph A. Fisher, Sec.-Treas. William Pachler.

Transport Workers Re-elect Quill; Laud AFL-CIO Drive on Corruption

New York—Gov. Averell Harriman promised the 600 delegates to the 10th biennial convention of the Transport Workers Union here that "there will be no 'right-to-work' law in this state as long as I am governor." The governor spoke to the delegates on the closing day of the convention, which re-elected Michael J. Quill, the only international president in the 21-year history of TWU, extended his term from two to four years and raised his salary from $12,000 to $14,820 a year, without dissent.

Opposition was encountered, however, on the proposal to change the union constitution to provide for international conventions every four instead of every two years. However, after more than an hour of spirited debate, the four-year proposal was overwhelmingly approved. Interim conventions may take place on petition of a third of the membership.

Also re-elected were Matthew Guinan, international secretary-treasurer, with a pay increase of $2,340 to $12,740 annually, and Frank Sheehan, international director of organization, with a pay boost from $9,400 to $11,700 a year. Their terms of office also were increased from two to four years. Gustav Faber was continued as international secretary-treasurer emeritus.

Commends Leaders

In electing vice presidents and members of the 45-man executive board, the convention left two vice presidencies and three other executive board posts vacant, with the proviso that they would be filled from Local 234, of Philadelphia, now in trusteeship.

Quill promised the delegates from the local, whose 7,000 members make it the second-largest in TWU, that the trusteeship would be ended as soon as conditions made it possible. It was placed under trusteeship as a result of alleged mishandling of local funds by officers, whom the executive council of TWU ousted.

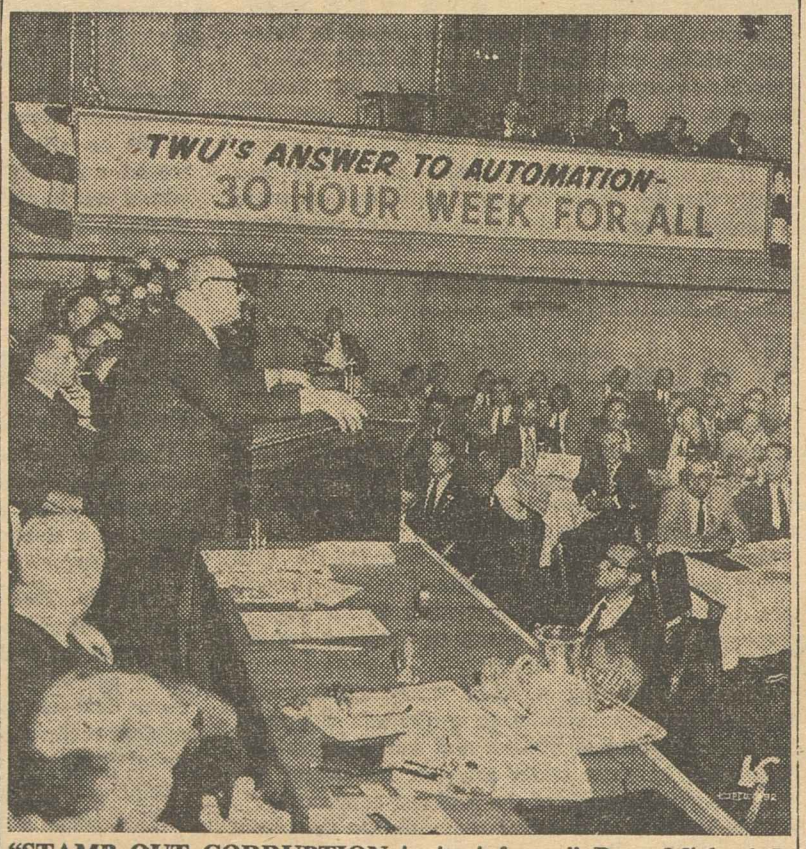
In the final sessions the convention:

Commended leaders of AFL-CIO for "their efforts to rid the labor movement of crooks, racketeers and all those others who use trade union organizations for self-aggrandizement."

Welcomed creation of ethical practice codes and called on the AFL-CIO Executive Council "to eliminate from them any provisions which may tend to reflect adversely on the historic rights and privileges of the fifth amendment."

Called for full enforcement of the ethical practice codes.

Urged continuance of negotiations for general disarmament, and suggested that "if agreement to stop nuclear weapons tests is not reached in the near future, our government should announce the trial suspension of nuclear tests in the hope that other nations will also suspend their tests."



"STAMP OUT CORRUPTION in its infancy," Pres. Michael J. Quill urges the delegates to the Transport Workers' 10th biennial convention in New York. The convention approved a constitutional change giving officers greater authority to take immediate steps to prevent misuse of union funds at the first sign of any irregularity. Quill reported that TWU is at an all-time high "numerically, organizationally and financially."

Rhode Island Merger Talks Have Stalled

Providence, R. I.—Efforts to work out a merger of the State Federation of Labor and the State Industrial Union Council in Rhode Island have been stalled, a seven-man merger committee reported to the annual convention of the federation.

Pres. Arthur W. Devine, also state director of labor, was unanimously reelected to his 16th term. He told the convention he still believes in merger "and would do almost anything to bring it about."

Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R. I.) warned all workers to be on guard against punitive labor laws, to recognize and fight them, and not to leave the matter to Congress.

He also called for a reappraisal of American foreign trade programs, including the reciprocal trade agreements and tariff policies, in a move to "lay some groundwork to protect American industry."

Distillery Union Convention Nov. 25

Cleveland—A special convention of the Distillery Workers Union will be held in Washington Nov. 25 to allow the membership to determine the future officers of the union.

Peter J. McGavin, special assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and monitor of the union currently on on probation because of evidence of corruption unearthed by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, will preside at the convention and check all credentials.

Joseph O'Neill of Chicago will continue as president until the convention and George J. Oneto of Union City, N. J., as secretary-treasurer. They and all other officers of the union will resign prior to the convention to allow the delegates a free choice of new officers.

Codes Are Adopted By Utility Workers

Philadelphia—The Utility Workers Union has adopted the AFL-CIO ethical standards and has pledged "fullest support" to labor's anti-corruption drive.

Meeting here for its ninth constitutional convention, the UWUA endorsed and supported AFL-CIO actions to date and promised full support for necessary future steps.

At the same time, the delegates observed that "where there is corruption in the labor movement, there usually is corruption in business." The resolution called upon congressional committees to ferret out corrupt employers "as vigilantly as the corrupt union officer."

Carey Major Speaker

Major speaker at the convention was IUE Pres. James B. Carey, who is also secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Union Dept. Carey, speaking two days after the AFL-CIO Executive Council, on which he serves, acted in the Teamsters case, said:

"That decision was as inevitable as it was logical and ethical. It was a cold, reasoned and calculated decision, a decision that the labor movement had to make to remain free and democratic."

Calling this action "the point of no return for American unionism," Carey said: "With the actions taken against the corrupt unions, with the adoption of the six AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices, we are now assured, for once and forever, that racketeering unions are finished and dead in the American labor movement."

The 489 delegates unanimously reelected the union's four top officers: Pres. Joseph Fisher, Sec.-Treas. William Pachler, Vice Pres. and Organizational Dir. Harold Straub and Vice Pres. William Munger.

In another major action, the convention unanimously adopted the AFL-CIO program of establishing registration committees in every local union.

Stimulate Registration

The vote came after UWUA officers had warned the program "means hard work for local officers." Under the resolution, each local will establish a registration committee charged with the permanent year-around task of stimulating registration of all members and the adults in their families.

The convention took note of utility company plans to build atomic power plants and the increased danger of radiation hazards to UWUA members.

Safety standards in this field are lacking and workmen's compensation laws in the states are inadequate, the convention charged. It unanimously called for the enactment and enforcement of federal safety standards and the establishment of equitable compensation for injured workers.

At the same time, the UWUA called for a statutory committee of labor-management and AEC experts to study and propose necessary legislation.

Other convention speakers were John W. Livingston, AFL-CIO organization director; R. J. Thomas, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Mayor Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia and William L. Batt, Jr., state secretary of labor and industry.

Union Officers On Incentive Pay

National officers of the Utility Workers Union have been placed on a wage incentive plan.

The UWUA convention unanimously changed the constitution to provide an annual wage adjustment "equal to the average increase that is secured for the members of the union."

First adjustment, based on 1957 contract settlements, goes into effect next Jan. 1.

Leather Workers To Convene Nov. 18

New York—The second biennial convention of the Leather Workers Intl. Union will be held at the Taft Hotel here Nov. 18-22.

Pres. Richard B. O'Keefe will preside, having fully recovered from an extended illness.

Tile Union Votes to Raise Per Capita

Detroit—The 14th triennial convention of the United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers has adjourned after voting to increase the per capita tax on members from $1 to $1.50 a month.

In a related action, the convention also voted to reduce by one half the per capita payments for retired members.

Association Pres. Charles D. Aquadro said that 10 cents of the additional 50 cents per capita will be set aside for a special transportation fund to allow greater participation in future conventions by local unions. The increase also will be used to add more organizers to the union's staff.

Aquadro and all other incumbent officers except Vice Pres. Barney Mitchell, who is retiring, were re-elected unanimously. Mervin Smith of Detroit was elected to replace Mitchell.

The delegates chose St. Louis for the next convention, to be held in October 1960.

Cohen Silent On Funds For Two Yachts

Raymond Cohen, secretary-treasurer of Philadelphia Teamsters Local 107, refused to tell the McClellan special Senate committee the source of funds with which he bought two yachts in 1955 and 1957.

Cohen originally agreed to produce his records for the committee but declined when he was called to testify. He also declined to answer questions, claiming the right to avoid "being a witness against himself" and to protect himself from "unreasonable search and seizure."

The committee produced bank checks for $17,000 and $24,100 to indicate that these sums were paid for the yachts. Cohen refused to say where he got the money.

Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy said that Local 107 books showed payment, in 10 checks, of $9,523 to Ben Latensohn, a business agent, who is now in Canada and refuses to return to testify or to talk to committee investigators.

The $9,523 paid to Latensohn was over and above his salary and expenses as a business agent. Cohen declined to say whether this money made up part of the $17,000 paid for the 1955 yacht for Cohen.

Human Justice:

Meany Urges Drive To Secure Rights

New York—A call to a concerted drive for civil responsibility was sounded by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a message to the Catholic Interracial Council of New York upon his presentation with the James J. Hoey Award for Interracial Justice.

Meany accepted the honor, in absentia, on behalf of all members of the AFL-CIO. His message was read by AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. William Collins.

"We believe civil responsibility—the responsibility of every citizen toward his fellow man—must be promoted and vigorously exercised by the whole community in order to achieve the full measure of justice, which we know to be the only true basis on which a good society can be built and governed by men," he said.

Need Concerted Drive

"The need of the day is a concerted drive for civil responsibility, in which every segment of our government, our voluntary institutions and individual citizens, must share. For it is civil responsibility that is the key to the realization of human justice in a free society."

He expressed the belief that interracial justice "can be achieved in our time."

"We look forward to the day," he added, "when awards such as this will be no longer necessary because interracial justice will be the accepted as the normal practice in our land."

Meany said organized labor will continue to fight, as it has in the past, against every form of discrimination in every field of American life.

"And what greater injustice is there," he demanded "than to be denied opportunities, to be barred from a job, a playground or a school, for no other reason than the color of one's skin?

Natural Rights

"These rights—the rights to life, the right to liberty, the right to pursuit of happiness—are natural rights. These rights are not man-made, they are God-given.

"Governments can't grant these rights; but they must guarantee them—guarantee that they will not be trampled upon by mobs or by individuals. It is the responsibility of all government in our land, federal, state and local, to uphold the Constitution and to make these rights secure."

Meany maintained that the Little Rock situation, stripped of emotionalism, boils down to the fact that "the governor of Arkansas failed his responsibility—the responsibility of every citizen—to obey the Constitution."

"The power of the state was used to foil the rights of citizens," he explained.

The award Meany received is presented annually by the Catholic Interracial Council to a white and a Negro layman for their contributions to the cause of interracial justice.

Sharing it with Meany this year was James W. Dorsey, Milwaukee, a lawyer who is an active Catholic layman and chairman of the advisory section of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission's Fair Employment Div.

AJC Notes Race Problems in North

Chicago — The American Jewish Committee has charged that a "potentially explosive" segregation problem exists "in fact, but not in law" in the public school systems of nine major northern cities whose total Negro population has increased two-and-a-half times since 1940.

A study released by the 50-year-old human rights agency warned that in Chicago, New York, Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Newark, the concentration of colored peoples in "ghettoized slums" has created "a condition of unpremeditated, de facto segregation which is having serious and dangerous repercussions."

AJC Board Chairman Ralph E. Samuel urged city and state governments, communal organizations, real estate associations, educational groups and boards of education to explore the possibilities for remedial action.

Grogan Bitterly Attacks Ike's Maritime Policies

Atlantic City, N. J.—A long range shipbuilding program to save the industry in this country from collapse was demanded by Pres. John J. Grogan during a bitter attack on the Eisenhower Administration's maritime policies at the fifth national policy conference of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers.

The 200 delegates, representing workers in an industry long plagued by feast-and-famine cycles, and regularly hit by closed shipyards and widespread unemployment, unanimously approved the demand.

"The abysmal failure of the Administration," said Grogan, "to take an affirmative position in this nuclear era on the future of the merchant marine, its muddled and double-talking policy coupled with its advice to Congress to cut shipbuilding subsidy appropriations to the bone, have created a trough of widespread confusion and lack of confidence among shipping interests and shipyard workers.

"If Congress passes up ship construction appropriations for fiscal 1959 as it did for 1958, the shipbuilding industry will collapse. Our yards will build only 15 vessels in 1960 and three in 1961."

The conference instructed all locals to initiate meetings with other unions representing workers in parallel jurisdictions with the aim of united action in formulating and obtaining uniform bargaining demands.

The general executive board was empowered to draw up definite bargaining demands.

Sec.-Treas. Ross Blood, underscoring the union's stake on the political front, emphasized that the Eisenhower Administration has been playing politics to the detriment of the shipbuilding program, school construction, housing and "every other issue" affecting workers.

The conference voted to judge unfit for union office any official who invokes the Fifth Amendment to forestall proper inquiry into his personal or official conduct.

ARGENTINE LABOR LEADERS visiting the U.S. heard AFL-CIO structure and operations explained at a meeting in the Executive Council room to which they were welcomed by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (third from left, seated). Shown with them are AFL-CIO department heads and staff members who spoke to them and helped set up their trip, which will end up at the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City.

Argentine Labor Leaders Forecast Unions Will Lead Nation to Liberty

By Gervase N. Love

A forecast that "with hard work, things will clear up" in Argentina was made by Henri Bartolome Letiche, secretary-general of the Bank Employes Union in Buenos Aires, at an AFL-CIO luncheon in honor of 11 visiting Argentine union leaders. "Our belief is that it is necessary for us to struggle for and to obtain liberty and democracy before we can build our trade union movement," he maintained. "It is only in such a climate that we can work and live. I promise you we will continue this struggle."

Two-Month Visit

Letiche voiced the thanks of the delegation for the AFL-CIO's hospitality, which was to be repeated in other parts of the country during a two-month visit that will take them to New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles and the Tennessee Valley Authority area, and conclude at the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City.

The program includes a luncheon at the United Nations in New York as guests of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, one of the U.S. delegates to the 12th session of the UN General Assembly.

The Washington luncheon came at the conclusion of a morning-long session in the AFL-CIO Executive Council chamber at which Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and representatives of the operating departments described the structure and administration of the organization.

The visitors were particularly interested in the political role of workers and their leaders, and relations between the unions and the political parties. They asked many questions.

Schnitzler and many international union officers attended the luncheon. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. O. A. Knight, president of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and chairman of the AFL-CIO Inter-American Affairs Committee, presided.

'Our Kind of People'

Knight, explaining that Argentines are "our kind of people," extended a formal welcome to the visitors. He recalled the generous hospitality tendered the AFL-CIO delegation, which was headed by Meany and included Knight, that visited Argentina several months ago, and declared the country's problems were the fruits of the Peron dictatorship.

"I believe that in the minds, hearts and skills of the people rests the solution of the economic and political problems which beset their country," he said. "The future of Argentina lies in the labor movement of that country. It will have strong powerful trade unions which, on the basis of structure, leadership and the vigor of the people, will compare favorably with any in the world."

Knight also headed an AFL-CIO delegation, which included AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi, that greeted the Argentinians upon their arrival at National Airport.

In addition to Letiche, the delegation included Carmelo Laviero, of the executive board of the Workers Committee for Independent Union Action; Maria Elena Gil, of the advisory committee of the General Confederation of Labor; Assistant Sec. Miguel Mogilevsky of the Bank Employes Union; Emilio Capaldo, social services secretary of the Bank Employes.

Also Recording Sec. Bernardo Luis Morera, Buenos Aires Federation of Commercial Employes; Treasurer Cayetano Perez, Buenos Aires Commercial Employes; Josefa Castano and Jose Emilio Gavotti, administrative committee of the Union of Municipal Workers; Sec. Gen. Francisco Perez Leiros, Buenos Aires Municipal Workers, and Jorge Perez, master tinsmith in the Buenos Aires central workshop and a member of a municipal committee studying a new wage scale for the city's employes.

Meany Tells Russians Union Visits Are 'Out'

(Continued from Page 1)

they help further international undertsanding but we believe that to exchange trade union or other delegations with the Soviet Union can only help strengthen Soviet totalitarianism."

The text of Meany's statement:

"Moscow this week opened anew its campaign for exchanges of trade union delegations between American trade unions and the so-called labor movement of the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet ambassador in Washington revealed his total ignorance of American democracy by notifying our government of the Soviet desire 'for establishing and developing contacts between various social organizations of the USSR and the USA—trade union, women, youth and others.'

"I can only speak for the American trade union movement and I can give Ambassador Zaroubin an immediate answer to his proposal. It would be natural for a Soviet spokesman where the government dominates the labor unions to address his request to the American government. However, in America, the government cannot speak for labor, nor give it any orders.

"American labor's position, one which it shares with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, is to oppose trade union exchanges with the government-dominated labor groups in the Soviet Union. This opposition, deep-rooted as it has been since Moscow's 'new look' diplomatic offensive began, has become even more intense since the Soviet war against the Hungarian people last fall.

Reject Invitations

"No believer in the basic principles of free trade unionism could today conceivably desecrate these principles by undertaking to visit a country whose tyrannical leadership has for the 40 years of its existence been the avowed and uncompromising enemy of all human rights.

"American labor believes in the value of cultural and trade union exchanges and visits because they help further international understanding. But we believe that to exchange trade union or other delegations with the Soviet Union can only help strengthen Soviet totalitarianism.

"At a moment when the Soviet-imposed Kadar regime in Hungary is executing and imprisoning trade union leaders and intellectuals who dared resist Moscow, the free world should show its contempt for these Soviet propaganda tactics and shun contacts with a dictatorship which seeks the destruction of human freedom.

"American trade unions, and any union movement which cherishes its freedom, will reject these made-in-Moscow invitations and thus repudiate this slave system of government which today threatens the peace of the world."

Probers Expose Union-Busting Pattern

Sears Paid $239,651 For Use Of Shefferman 'Plan' in Stores

(*Continued from Page* 1)

argued, should be considered "isolated episodes" and judged in the light of what he said were general company policies of high wages and a lavish profit-sharing program.

Under questions from Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) and Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy, Tudor conceded that Sears "preferred" not to have to deal with any union.

He also conceded that only about 14,000 of Sears' 205,000 employes now work under union contracts, and that about half of these are members of Teamster locals.

Tudor was inclined to place "blame" for Sears' "departures from policy" on two company predecessors of his—C. B. Caldwell, now retired and too ill to testify before the McClellan committee, and a deceased officer.

He would neither confirm nor deny that large sums paid the Shefferman firm by Sears across many years must have reflected company policy set by top executives—not merely vice presidents.

Shefferman Survey

The Boston story began in 1953 when the Retail Clerks sought to organize employes in the Fenwick and other stores. A succession of Shefferman agents—many using aliases—conducted "surveys" to determine pro-union and anti-union sentiments among employes.

Raymond E. Holmes, a Sears employe, testified that he reported direct to Caldwell, then vice president, on plans for firing several named employes. The idea, he said, was to "discredit" the Retail Clerks by allowing a Teamsters local to negotiate for and obtain the reinstatement of the "fired" workers.

One John Lind, a former Retail Clerks' organizer, shifted with Shefferman's aid to the Laundry Workers about that time—and actually began organizing for the Teamsters, Holmes reported to Caldwell.

Eventually the Sears management was backing, through Shefferman, three parallel operations in opposition to the Retail Clerks. One was a moribund company union, the Employes Council; another a Vote No committee set up by Shefferman agents; the third the Teamsters' drive.

Holmes said the purpose, in his judgment, was to keep "any effective labor organization from being established." The purpose was gained: the Retail Clerks were beaten badly in an NLRB election and Sears in Boston deals with no union now.

Payoffs Described

Paul Rohrdanz, then a Sears employe, told how Lind was paid off for his services with "storm windows" furnished for his house and how Angelo Giamassi, head of the moribund Employes Council, was offered support in a printing business.

Rohrdanz also testified that he knew in advance of a plan to "wreck" an automobile belonging to another Sears employe, James R. Donoghue, and place the "blame" on the Retail Clerks just before the NLRB election. He was told in advance, he said, by a Shefferman operator then known as "Ed Robey."

"Robey" was identified later at the hearing as Edmund E. Wroblewski, a Shefferman employe of many aliases. Wroblewski invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer any questions about his activities in Sears Boston and other firms served by Labor Relations Associates.

Chairman McClellan denounced Wroblewski for invoking protection of the Fifth Amendment and said that such testimony "carries the same reflection on business" as it does on union officials. He would "watch with interest" to see whether business would apply the "same standards of ethics as the AFL-CIO," he said.

Donoghue himself confirmed Rohrdanz's story that he "allowed" his car to be damaged to "discredit" the Retail Clerks. Tires were punctured and the windshield smashed in, and Sears made repairs without charge, he said.

Sears Paid $239,651

Shefferman's firm took $78,602 from Sears for its work in the Boston area, according to Carl F. Schultz, an accountant for the government's General Accounting Office.

Total Sears payments to Shefferman and his company were $239,651 during 1953-56, Schultz said. These included fees and "disbursements." The disbursements, testimony showed, included fees to attorneys to "advise" anti-union groups, payoffs to "loyal" employes, "entertainment" and printing expenses for Vote No committees in more than a dozen cities where unions tried to organize Sears.

All State Insurance Co., a wholly owned Sears subsidiary, hired Shefferman to beat off organization of Michigan agents in 1954 when the Insurance Agents entered the picture.

At a cost of between $30,000 and $35,000, senior Vice Pres. Henry S. Moser testified, Shefferman's firm stimulated a company union to defeat the Insurance Agents in an NLRB election, 54 to 39. Something more than $3,000 went to "loyal" employe Jack Carreeras, who led the anti-union drive.

Moser insisted that a union would be of "no benefit" to All State employes and said he considered the money paid Shefferman to have been "well spent."

Beck Intervened

A Sears supplier, the Clyde, O., plant of the Whirlpool Corp., also beat off union organizing campaigns in 1953-56 by hiring Shefferman.

Warren B. Pleister, employe relations director, said that the management used Shefferman agents to combat "top-flight organizers" brought in by the Machinists and to express "company attitudes." The company payment of $25,000 a year to Labor Relations Associates for more than three years was "wisely spent," Pleister testified.

Another Sears supplier, the Englander mattress firm, hired Shefferman when the Teamsters were picketing an Englander plant in Oakland, Calif., in 1951.

Joseph M. Dillon, a Teamsters organizer for the Western Conference Warehouse Div., testified that Shefferman telephoned him to say that Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck requested removal of the picket line. Dillon refused.

Shefferman several weeks later said that the Englander firm had "no objection" to dealing with one union, but didn't want to deal with several, Dillon said.

One Michael Katz, who was trying to organize production workers for the Upholsterers, then withdrew from the plant, Dillon said, and the Teamsters won an NLRB election and signed a contract.

Katz related how he later turned up at a Brooklyn Englander plant to "stand outside" and "watch for West Coast Commies." He spotted no Commies but for his one day of work he was paid $2,800 by Shefferman, he said.

Pulled Gun on Shelley

Katz, a shouting fat man, claimed he was an "exterminator" of "rats and Commies." He has a long police record and once pulled a gun on Rep. John F. Shelley (D-Calif.), then president of the San Francisco Central Labor Council, Shelley testified.

Katz, according to Upholsterers' officials, never worked for the international union. He was hired as an organizer in 1950 by Local 28 and fired in 1951.

The Englander company became a subject of controversy between Teamsters' high officials in 1955, according to Dillon's testimony.

At a New York meeting in 1955, Dillon said, Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa and Harold Gibbons, secretary-treasurer of Hoffa's Central States Conference, urged a nationwide contract for Englanders' plants.

Frank W. Brewster, Western Conference chairman, turned down the proposal, Dillon said. One reason was that the Western Conference had two plants already organized, open to wage negotiations, in which higher wages and pensions were demanded than proposed in the Hoffa-Gibbons "master" contract.

Brewster opposed "national agreements" in principle, Dillon said, and also "in principle" was opposed to signing for Englander plants where the union was not organized or recognized.

Brewster turned down a Hoffa proposal that he talk to Sidney Korshak, a Chicago attorney representing Englander, and instructed Dillon not to see Korshak, Dillon testified.

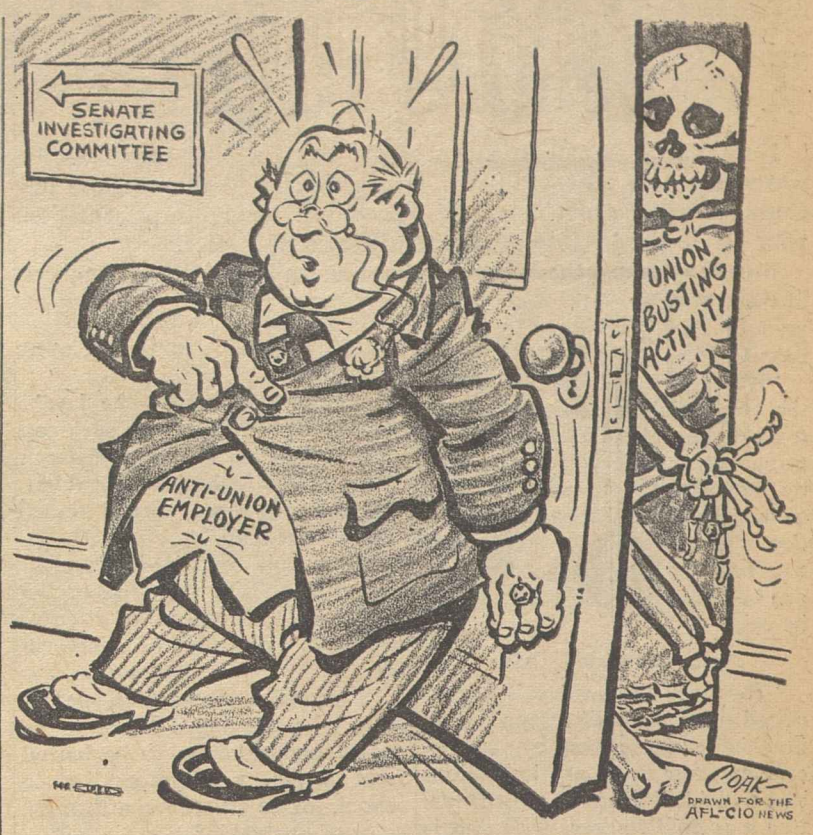
Pierre Salinger, a McClellan committee staff member, charged that the proposed "master" contract established wage scales substantially below those already existing in 1955 on the West Coast. He read into the record clauses on wage scales showing differentials, but the contracts were not subjected to thorough expert analysis.

The effect of the "master" contract was to blanket in nine Englander plants not actually organized by the Teamsters, Korshak himself testified. He said that the differential in contract benefits arose partly from the fact that West Coast wages are "historically high" and partly from broader welfare and pension benefits in Englander agreements negotiated under the Western Conference.

Turned Down High Pay

A St. Louis labor relations consultant, Frederick Bender, described one part of Shefferman's operations when he testified that Shefferman in 1955 asked him to take over midwestern operations, work anti-union campaigns, and get paid "high in the five figures."

Shefferman emphasized his close personal relations with Teamsters' officials including Beck and Hoffa, Bender swore. He turned down Shefferman because he had done "a lot of work for the government," Bender said, and he believed his "reputation would become involved."



'Who, Me?'

6 Sentenced as Shakedown Artists In Operating Phony Labor Paper

By Leon Stein

"Six cheap shakedown artists!"

That's the way Judge Louis B. Heller of the Brooklyn court of special sessions characterized the owner and staff of the American Labor Review. Awaiting sentence for a crime officially described as petty larceny, they heard themselves called by the judge "cheap crooks using the labor movement to fill their own pocket," who lied when they said they were sponsored by the AFL.

Get 30 to 90 Days

A crowded courtroom grew ominously silent as the anger of the three justices comprising the Special Sessions Court became evident. The six men, in the previous week, had been convicted for operating a fictitious and phony labor paper whose sole purpose was, as the court put it, to extort money from legitimate businessmen by selling advertisements which they said would insure labor peace, or by threatening labor trouble where firms refused to pay for advertising.

All were sentenced to the workhouse for periods ranging from 30 to 90 days, in addition to receiving fines of $500 each. A war record in the case of one defendant brought a cut in the fine and a suspension of the workhouse sentence.

The case marks the first victory in the efforts of law enforcement agencies and the legitimate labor movement, represented by the Intl. Labor Press Association, to stamp out a vicious racket.

Kings County District Attorney Edward S. Silver showed this reporter a copy of the American Labor Review, in which he had counted some 1,700 advertisements ranging in price up to $350 each and from which he estimated there had been a "take" of $50,000.

Armed with a Supreme Court wiretap order, Silver had been able to record some of the telephonic solicitations for advertisements by the six men.

Six Plead Guilty

The convicted were sentenced as follows:

Benjamin Weiner, who had used the alias, Bob Baker—$500 or 60 days in jail, and in addition 30 days in the workhouse.

Irving Weisgold, who had used the alias, Phil Serreto, and who was called by Justice Heller "a scoundrel"—$500 or 60 days, and in addition 30 days in the workhouse.

David Hoffman, also known as Nick Quinlan—$500 or 60 days, and in addition 30 days in the workhouse.

Leon Brown—his military record was instrumental in having his sentence cut to $250 or 30 days, and in addition a 30-day suspended workhouse sentence.

Wrath of the court mounted in the sentencing of Murray Kapilow and Norman Schottland, both of whom were fined $500 and sentenced to 90 days in the workhouse. Justice Heller called Kapilow a professional solicitor with nothing in his probation report to commend him for any consideration from the court.

All six of the convicted men pleaded guilty to charges of petty larceny and conspiracy, when it became clear they had no chance.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, November 9, 1957

No. 45

United Textile Spurs Drive To Obey Clean-up Orders

Robert B. Meyner
Sweep in New Jersey

Robert F. Wagner
Landslide in New York

Democrats Sweep City, State Elections

Voters in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Virginia gave Democratic candidates sweeping victories in last Tuesday's elections.

The Democrats elected governors in New Jersey and Virginia, the only gubernatorial seats at stake this year, in both cases by wider margins than in the last previous contests. They also elected a Democratic Assembly in New Jersey for the first time in 20 years and picked up a seat in that state's senate, where the Republicans held on to control by a five-vote margin.

Wagner Landslide

Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York City, won a landslide re-election, and New York Democrats picked up a new gain of six up-state mayors, while also capturing all five borough presidencies, including the seat of Republican incumbent James Lundy of Queens. Wagner's 1,507,342 to 587,440 victory gave him the biggest plurality ever rolled up by a mayoralty candidate in the city's history.

In Pennsylvania, Democrats won unprecedented victories in their strongholds of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Scranton and wrested control from the Republicans in seven cities while losing in none. Democratic mayoralty candidates won both of the only two partisan elections in Massachusetts.

New Jersey Gov. Robert E. Meyner (D) was re-elected over State Sen. Malcolm S. Forbes, an Eisenhower Republican, by an even greater plurality than when he was elected to his first term in 1953. By garnering 55 percent of the vote in a normally Republican state and in the face of all-out support for his opponent by the Eisenhower Administration, Meyner emerged with greatly increased stature as a possible Democratic presidential or

(Continued on Page 2)

UAW Cleared In Political Spending Case

Detroit—The Auto Workers were found not guilty by a federal court jury here of illegally spending union funds on political television broadcasts during the 1954 federal election.

The jury reached its decision after one hour and 45 minutes.

The result is that the constitutionality of Taft-Hartley Act amendments to the Corrupt Practices Act, which restricts election campaign expenditures and which the union was charged with violating, may not reach a definitive test through this case.

The test of the "free speech" section of the act was the first since 1947, when the former CIO News and the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray also were found to be acting legally in sending the newspaper, containing material supporting the campaign of Rep. Edward Garmatz (D-Md.).

Mazey Hails Verdict

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emill Mazey hailed the verdict as reaffirming union members' "constitutional rights to speak and act together in their common political, as well as economic and social, interests."

(Continued on Page 4)

Got What They Paid For:

McClellan Blasts Shefferman Firms

By Willard Shelton

Many businessmen who hired Nathan W. Shefferman's union-cracking services knew what they were buying and got what they paid for.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) summed up two and a half weeks of Senate rackets committee hearings on Shefferman's clients and what Shefferman did for them in a statement "strongly condemning" such activities.

Without charging that "all" Shefferman clients "bought the same thing," McClellan said bluntly:

"The services management desired created the need for Shefferman's" Labor Relations Associates.

"Management paid the bills and knowingly utilized the services" of LRA "with no compunctions or regrets" until recent revelations.

Shocked at Businessmen

"They were aware of what they were doing and how their money was being utilized."

It came as a "profound shock to see men acting on behalf of business take the Fifth Amendment" to avoid answering questions before the Senate committee.

McClellan's blast came after a final four days of hearings on Shefferman and his pet businessmen and union officials uncovered a tangled tale of union-busting by management and plain payoffs by other businessmen to avoid "trouble" with unions.

It followed a series of Fifth Amendment pleas by Shefferman, his son Shelton, his former Detroit agent George Kamenow, and officials of Teamsters Local 332, Flint, Mich.

These Fifth Amendment pleas were accompanied by reticent testimony from nine Flint businessmen telling how they paid Kamenow for

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Meany Says Ethics Code Justified

Events of the last 18 months have justified the concern of AFL-CIO leaders who wrote strong provisions against labor racketeering and corruption into the merger agreement and constitution of the merged labor federation, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Addressing the second convention of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., Meany recalled that when the AFL-CIO was being formed over two years ago, labor officials who took part in the merger talks were "keenly aware" of "a threat to the trade union movement" resulting from "a let-down in what we term trade union morals."

Didn't Know Half of It

"We thought we knew a few things about trade union corruption, but we didn't know the half of it, one-tenth of it, or the one-hundredth of it," he said. "We

(Continued on Page 5)

Union Steps Approved By Meany

By Eugene A. Kelley

Clean-up measures taken by the United Textile Workers, facing the threat of suspension or expulsion, received the tentative approval of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany following a meeting with a union committee in New York City.

The session brought out these steps so far accomplished by the UTW to restore itself to the good graces of the AFL-CIO:

- **Acceptance of the resignation of UTW Pres. Anthony Valente.**
- **Rescinding of a $104,000 "severance pay" deal to Sec.-Treas. Lloyd Klenert as the price of his resignation.**
- **Preparations for a special UTW convention are being made at which new officers will be elected and compliance with the Ethical Practices Codes will be assured.**
- **Acceptance of a "monitor" to be named by Meany was agreed upon.**

The UTW has been sailing in stormy seas since a Senate investigating committee charged Valente and Klenert with using $57,000 in union funds for purchases of personal property and services. The Ethical Practices Committee found the union was controlled or substantially affected by corrupt influences and ordered removal of these influences.

Council Ordered Clean-up

The UTW executive board had earlier accepted the resignation of Klenert but a majority voted him a farewell present of $104,000 to be paid over 20 years. When this

(Continued on Page 4)

Teamsters Face Trial Nov. 26 On Convention Rigging Charges

Two cases involving James R. Hoffa, president-elect of the Teamsters, moved toward trial after preliminary court arguments were completed.

Hoffa is tentatively scheduled to go on trial on federal perjury charges Tuesday, Nov. 12, before District Judge Frederick Van Pelt Bryan of New York.

The Teamsters face trial tentatively set for Nov. 26 on the merits of New York rank-and-file accusations that the recent Miami Beach, Fla., convention was illegally "rigged" to produce Hoffa's election.

Efforts by Hoffa's New York attorneys to obtain dismissal or delay of the perjury trial, and similar action on separate indictments charging illegal wiretapping, were turned down by U.S. Judge William B. Herlands, motions judge of the federal court in southern New York.

Rejecting appeals by Hoffa's lawyer, Sol Gelb, for a protracted delay to allow "prejudice" to subside, Herlands suggested that Hoffa probably would be a controversial figure for a long time.

The U.S. Circuit Court for the District of Columbia denied an appeal for a stay of execution from the preliminary injunction previously granted New York rank and filers prohibiting the inauguration of Hoffa as union president.

The injunction, issued by District Judge F. Dickinson Letts, requires a trial of charges of "rigging" and violations of the union constitution in Hoffa's election.

The appellate court modified slightly the terms of Lett's preliminary injunction but left standing

(Continued on Page 4)

Meany Warns of Exploiting Probe to Cripple Unions

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reiterated his notice to Congress that labor will say "well and good" to any "better law against larceny, thievery, embezzlement" but that the union movement will "fight as one man" against efforts to exploit McClellan committee hearings to write "union-busting laws."

Speaking to the Industrial Union Dept. convention, Meany said, "we are not being kidded" about the legislative situation. "We haven't too many friends on Capitol Hill. There are very, very few real friends of ours on the McClelland Committee," he declared.

If the committee can frame legislation to "help us safeguard the interests of our members and their finances and funds, I don't know that anyone will object," he said. But the AFL-CIO will make "an all-out fight" against a repetition of union-weakening laws that "weaken and hamstring and hamper the trade union movement."

Meany's declaration came against a background of other speeches and statements laying out areas of possible legislation.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) also suggested the probability of legislation to "improve guarantees of union democracy."

Kennedy, chairman of the Senate Labor subcommittee dealing with legislation in the labor-management field, pointed out that his unit already had reported proposals on welfare funds and union finances.

Kennedy Outlines Views

He said his subcommittee also would consider bills "to expand the right of workers to curb improper financial transactions on the part of selfish officials and to recover illicit profits."

Kennedy emphasized as strongly as Mitchell the point that "primary responsibility for cleaning the house of labor rests with labor itself" and that labor would be hurt, not helped, if Congress goes "too far" in the legislative field.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, flayed the "relentless determination" of certain business forces "to turn back the clock" and "put organized labor under the anti-trust laws on the pretext of purging corruption."

In a New York radio address, Celler pointed out that while business deals with "goods," a labor union is an "organization of human beings." Extension to unions of the anti-trust laws would deny workers "the rights and freedoms owed to free men and women."

He also attacked proposals for a federal "right-to-work" or open-shop law and for restrictions of "pattern" collective bargaining.

Democrats Score Sweep In City, State Elections

(*Continued from Page* 1)

vice presidential candidate in 1960.

Forbes, who had the active backing of Vice Pres. Nixon and Eisenhower's personal endorsement, ran an anti-labor campaign and also appealed for the Negro vote by citing the situation in Little Rock. Meyner retorted that his civil rights record was good, that he had appointed Negroes to state posts, and that the campaign should be decided on the New Jersey issues rather than those in Arkansas.

Unionists Elected

Kentucky Democrats scored almost a complete sweep of their state, with near final returns showing Democratic candidates ahead in nearly all of the 17 senate races and in the 100 state representative races. In Louisville, Bruce Hoblitzell, Democratic candidate for mayor, appeared to have beaten his Republican opponent.

In Virginia, State Attorney Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr. (D), running on a platform of "massive resistance" to racial integration in public schools, defeated State Sen. Ted Dalton (R) in the contest for governor. Dalton, who took a more moderate stand on the integration question, polled about 37 percent of the vote, although four years ago he had lost the race for governor with 45 percent of the vote.

Elsewhere, however, the efforts of labor proved more successful and several candidates from the ranks of labor were elected to office. In Lynn, Mass., three members of GE Local 201 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers were elected to the city council. They are M. Henry Wall, a former president of the council; Harold Gayron, also a former council member who was re-elected; and John Ford.

Another member of the same IUE local, Leo McCarthy, was elected to the school board in Salem, Mass.

In New Jersey, at least four union members were elected to the state assembly. They include Pres. Richard Lynch of IUE's Westinghouse Local 410 in Bloomfield; George Miller, assistant regional director for the Communications Workers; Daniel Flynn of the Operating Engineers and Maurice Brady of the Printing Pressmen. All ran as Democrats.

Labor Backed Meyner

Organized labor in New Jersey was largely lined up behind Meyner. He was officially endorsed by the state CIO organization, and although the State Federation of Labor officially took no stand in the election, a state AFL Committee for Meyner represented the vast majority of the federation membership. There was also a small AFL group which supported Forbes.

Wagner, who was the candidate of both the Democratic and Liberal Parties, received labor's support in his successful re-election bid through the latter group. Liberal Party Vice Chairman Alex Rose, who also is president of the Hatters, in a speech just before the election said that a large Liberal Party vote for Wagner would give the mayor greater independence in his second term.

Labor, once again, backed Mayor David Lawrence (D) of Pittsburgh, who won re-election to an unprecedented fourth term by the biggest margin he ever polled. Democratic Mayor James T. Hanlon of Scranton also rolled up an unprecedented fourth term in that city, and in Philadelphia District Attorney Victor H. Blanc and his entire slate were swept into office by majorities all above 80,000 to put the Democrats in control of all of that city's major offices for the first time in history.

Only in Connecticut did the Republicans gain in mayoralty contests, but the Democrats held on to the mayor's posts in Hartford and New Haven. Incumbent Democratic mayors were turned out in Stamford, Waterbury and Norwalk, but the Democrats narrowly wrested control of Bridgeport away from long-time Socialist Mayor Jasper McLevy. The 79-year-old Socialist, who often had at least tacit Republican support, lost out in his bid for a thirteenth term by 161 votes to city Judge Samuel J. Tedesco (D).

Meanwhile, in Little Rock, where the school segregation issue has been intense, six of seven places on the new city manager's board of directors were won by candidates who had been opposed as "race mixers" by the segregationists. The Good Government Committee, bitterly opposed by a segregationist-backed slate, won most of its six places by margins of about 50 votes on the basis of complete but unofficial returns.

Other advances toward racial integration were scored in Detroit and Buffalo. William T. Patrick, Jr., a 37-year-old Negro attorney, placed eighth among nine successful candidates for the Detroit city council. He is the city's first Negro councilman. In Buffalo, Cora B. Maloney, a Democrat, was elected to the city council from a district which never before had sent a Negro to the council. She will be the first woman in history to serve on Buffalo's governing body.

'They Lost the Test'

Democratic National Committee Chairman Paul Butler, in a victory statement, said that the GOP had invited a test of national prestige for the party and for Eisenhower and Nixon in New Jersey, Virginia and New York, where the President had heartily endorsed all three defeated GOP candidates. "They lost the test," he added.

A statement issued by the White House with the President's approval but not in his name warned Republicans that in the light of the election results they will "have a fight on their hands if victory is to be achieved in the 1958 elections."

After a conference with the President, Mrs. Bertha Adkins, assistant chairman of the Republican National Committee, said that Eisenhower had been "concerned, surprised and disappointed" by the size of Meyner's victory.

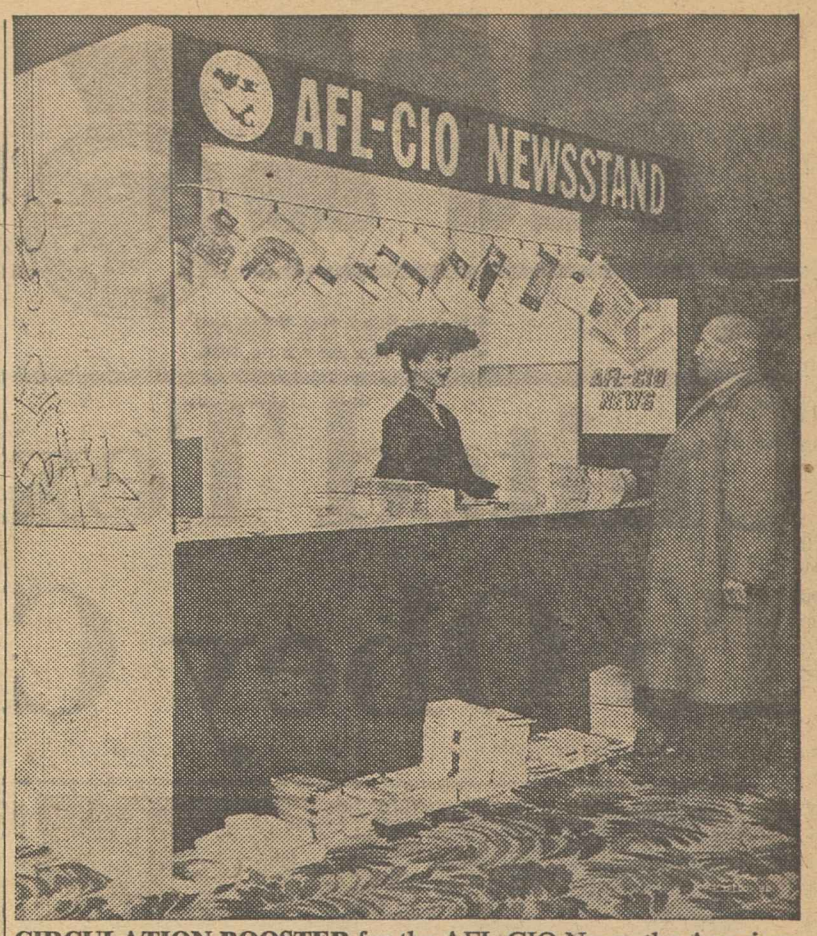
Wisconsin Court Suspends Catlin

Madison, Wis.—The Wisconsin Supreme Court has suspended Mark Catlin, former GOP speaker of the State Assembly, from practicing law for six months because of unethical conduct as an attorney.

The court, acting on a complaint filed by the Board of State Bar Commissioners, also order Catlin to pay the $1,500 costs of the proceedings against him.

Catlin was accused of offering to use his personal and political influence to gain clemency for inmates of the Wisconsin State Prison.

During his tenure in the State Assembly Catlin was responsible for a law sharply curbing labor activities in state election campaigns.



CIRCULATION BOOSTER for the AFL-CIO News, the American Federationist and the pamphlets produced by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications is this new display stand unveiled at the Industrial Union Dept. convention. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany got the sales pitch from Pat Strieter, a member of the department.

Mitchell Says 3 Bills On Labor Under Study

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell said the Administration will recommend or is considering recommending bills in many areas arising from revelations before the McClellan special Senate committee.

The proposed legislation, disclosed in a news conference, includes:

- **A bill to deal with "middlemen" such as Nathan W. Shefferman and "undercover anti-union activities." Such a bill, Mitchell said, might include criminal penalties for law violations.**
- **A bill to tighten existing law forbidding employers to "pay money" to representatives of unions.**
- **A bill, which he previously endorsed in a speech, to require unions to elect officers by secret ballot at least once every four years.**

A bill, also previously suggested publicly, to bar "coercive" picketing to "blackmail" employers and employes into union relations they don't want.

Explains Vote Proposal

Mitchell said the secret-ballot requirement would not involve "government supervision" of union elections. Unions would be required to certify compliance and a false report or failure to report such compliance would lead to criminal penalties.

A ban on "blackmail" picketing, he elaborated, would "not necessarily" prohibit "all organizational picketing." There are cases, he suggested, in which a substantial group of employes already are union members or favor a union.

Mitchell categorically reiterated, under questions, his long-stated opposition to a national "right-to-work" law. He reiterated his belief that states which have adopted local "right-to-work" laws had "acted unwisely." On this issue, and laws restraining anti-union "middlemen," he said, he was "speaking for the Administration."

He also said that he was personally "opposed" to covering unions under the anti-trust laws but indicated that discussions on the "Administration position" had not been completed. Commerce Sec. Sinclair Weeks is known to look with favor on anti-trust law restrictions on unions.

Mitchell said, also, that the Administration will renew efforts next year to get Congress to extend coverage of the present wage-hour law and to approve a new program to aid chronically depressed areas of widespread unemployment.

Comments on Shefferman

Mitchell said that he had long been "aware" of Shefferman's operations by "general reputation," but had not known "the extent" to which he served business firms in ways revealed by the McClellan committee.

He said he did not see a "parallel" between the AFL-CIO and business trade associations in regard to codes of ethical practices.

Trade associations are formed for a variety of purposes, he remarked, whereas the AFL-CIO has one basic purpose and is "homogeneous" and can "exercise responsibility and authority in regard to ethical practices."

Party Strength Remains Unchanged

There will be no change in the relative strength of the two parties in Congress as the result of the Nov. 5 elections in which two House seats were at stake.

Both special congressional elections were held in traditionally Republican districts, to fill seats vacated by the death of Rep. T. Millet Hand (R-N.J.) and the resignation of former House Labor Committee Chairman Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R-Pa.).

In the 13th Pennsylvania district, Republican John A. Lafore defeated Democrat Glenn W. Preston for McConnell's seat. In New Jersey's second district, Republican Milton W. Glenn won over Democrat Joseph G. Hancock for the unexpired term of Hand.

One other House seat still remains vacant, due to the recent death of Rep. James B. Bowler (D-Ill.). A special election will be held in the 7th Illinois district in December to pick his successor.

NLRB Rulings Limit Boycott, Picketing

The National Labor Relations Board has handed down a series of decisions sharply limiting the right to boycott or picket an employer when a union does not represent a majority of the employer's workers.

In the key case Teamsters Local 639 was ordered to cease picketing a Washington, D. C., furniture firm, Curtis Brothers, Inc., that first refused to negotiate a union-shop contract when the Teamsters had an unchallenged majority and then succeeded in overturning the union's majority.

Murdock Dissents

In another case, involving Local 942 of the Machinists and Alloy Mfg. Co., Spokane, Wash., the board ordered the union both to halt peaceful picketing and to refrain from asking the public not to "patronize" the company.

The decisions were written by NLRB Chairman Boyd Leedom. Abe Murdock, last of the Truman Administration appointees, sharply dissented in each case.

The facts of the Curtis case showed that Teamsters Local 639 won an election in 1953 by a substantial vote. The company refused to accept a union-shop contract and the union struck. A company-filed decertification election—more than two years after the 1953 vote—resulted in loss of the union's majority.

When the local continued its picket line, Curtis filed an unfair labor relations practice and the board ruled—in a precedent-making decision—that a picket line for the purpose of inducing union recognition, in the absence of a continued majority, violated the Taft-Hartley Act.

Leedom's opinion for the majority held, drastically, that while the effect of picketing was to "coerce" the employer the effect was also to "coerce" the non-union employes of the company.

Pronouncing a novel doctrine, Leedom declared that employes "who choose to continue working cannot escape a share of (any) damage caused to the business on which their livelihood depends."

Rejects Arguments

Leedom rejected arguments that the picketing was "organizational" and thus protected under the Taft-Hartley Act. He also limited the doctrine, already weakened by the courts, that picketing is a protected expression of free speech.

Board member Murdock, dissenting, charged that the board majority, in order to find that Curtis employes were "coerced" by Local 639's peaceful picketing, adopted a "theory of coercion so extreme as to render all picketing unlawful."

They devised this theory "to find a violation" of law in the Curtis case, Murdock said, and "made serious inroads into the basic right of employes to picket and strike and publicize their labor disputes." In the guise of interpreting the law they adopted "an amendment" of the statute, he declared.

They "extended" the doctrine in the Alloy boycott case, Murdock wrote, to find an illegal "threat to the employes' livelihood" by any kind of union "pressure, no matter how remote."

Attorneys for the Teamsters announced they would appeal the board's decision in the Curtis case to the courts.

The AFL-CIO, supporting the Teamsters before the board, filed a brief arguing that Congress had never intended the Taft-Hartley Act to restrict picketing as drastically as the board found. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce entered a brief supporting the company.

Million 'Wreck' Pamphlets Issued

San Francisco — Requests for the new California State Federation of Labor pamphlet on the "right-to-work" issue have passed the million mark, less than one month after its release.

The publication discusses labor's views on the controversial anti-union shop proposals which have recently rocked California politics and become a disputed question before several county and city governments.

Sec.-Treas. C. J. Haggerty of the state federation said that distribution of the pamphlet was first made to all affiliates on Oct. 11, following issuance of a 53-page speakers' manual to central labor councils.

These distributions, he said, were part of a "continuing 'right-to-work' education program" voted by the federation's convention last September.

Catholic Women Hit 'Wreck' Laws

Columbus, O.—So-called "right-to-work" laws have been strongly condemned by 800 delegates to meeting of the Columbus Diocesan Council of Catholic Women here.

Their resolution asserted that the Council, made up of women from 23 central Ohio counties, "is opposed to this type of legislation for the reason . . . that its purpose is to destroy, not to correct, the labor movement.

"Right-to-work legislation under the guise of promoting the freedom of the worker actually is hindering the agency which is his surest guarantee of liberty in his work."

Lindley, One of ITF Founders, Is Dead

Stockholm, Sweden — Charles Lindley, a former president and one of the founders of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation, died at his home here two days before his 92d birthday.

Bargaining Record Set By Communication Workers

A new collective bargaining record was set by the Communications Workers when contracts were negotiated in 10 days for six Bell System units covering 66,365 workers. Basic pay hikes ranged from $2 a week for a small group of workers to $5 weekly for most others. A wide range of other contract gains were made including improvement of town classifications, upgrading of jobs, increases in board and lodging payments, raises in night and evening pay, and job differentials.

The Bell units under newly improved contracts are Western Electric North Carolina works, 5,904 employes; Wisconsin Bell Telephone Co., 6,807 workers; Illinois Bell, 9,723; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Maryland, 5,566; Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. (Northern California-Nevada area), 19,904; Northwestern Bell, 18,461.

Negotiations are continuing in 10 other Bell units employing 136,863 workers.

GROUND RULES for "competition and cooperation" between Machinists and Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers are incorporated in new agreement signed by the unions. Signatories to the pact, shown in informal conference at Industrial Union Dept. convention, are, from left, IAM Gen. Sec.-Treas. Eric Peterson, IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, IUE Pres. James B. Carey and IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes.

Cooperation Agreement Is Signed by IAM, IUE

Two AFL-CIO affiliates, the Machinists and the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, have signed an agreement establishing ground rules for both cooperation and competition.

The pact was announced in a joint press release by IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes and IUE Pres. James B. Carey. The two were signatories to the agreement along with IAM Gen. Sec.-Treas. Eric Peterson and IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett.

Both union heads noted that each group "has an outstanding record of achievement as a trade union dedicated to the principles of democracy and opposed to corrupt influences and the undermining efforts of Communist agencies and all others who are opposed to the basic principles of our democracy and free and democratic unionism. Each has a record of trade union responsibility in the representation of its members."

The unions will appoint a committee of three from each group "to strengthen their respective bargaining position and to further their efforts to advance the interests of the workers they represent." The committee will develop methods, guides and plans for the exchange of bargaining information, settlement of jurisdictional disputes and joint organizing efforts where this would be of mutual advantage.

The parties reaffirmed their support for the AFL-CIO constitution and No-raiding Agreement and agreed they would not engage directly or indirectly in any course of action contrary to these principles.

In organizing campaigns the unions will conduct themselves "in such a manner as to increase the respect of the workers involved for the trade union movement and that they will not impugn or attack the motives or character of either union, its officers or its subordinate organizations." The respective staffs will be informed so as to insure compliance with this provision.

Each union president will designate a personal representative who will have full authority to handle to a conclusion any complaint arising under the agreement, although none is foreseen.

Neither organization, the agreement states, "shall resort to any maneuvers or utilize any indirect device for the purpose of evading any of its provisions. If representatives or subordinate bodies of either organization should commit willful violations of the spirit and intent of this agreement, appropriate action will be taken by the international union concerned to ensure that such action shall be discontinued and will not be repeated."

Steelworkers Put Meeting on TV

Pittsburgh — The Steelworkers are trying a new communications method with a televised "meeting of the month," a series of network shows highlighting major activities for the benefit of members who can't attend regular local meetings.

The program is designed "to let the general public look over our shoulder and see how a big, influential union operates," Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald said.

The network of 29 stations carrying the next showing, Nov. 10, will cover most metropolitan areas and all districts where heavy concentrations of steel union members are to be found.

Oil Workers Planning for Shorter Hours

Advance planning for a shorter workweek "to be applied when needed" was asked of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers district directors by OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight.

He instructed the directors to survey layoff prospects, attitudes of union members toward the problem and their ideas of meeting the situation.

"There is considerable evidence," Knight said, "that sizable layoffs may be forthcoming in the near future. We need to take a close look at the situation now to see what the union must do to protect the jobs of our members.

"Layoffs in oil and chemical industries will be caused principally by the installation of new equipment and automation. Also contributing to the danger of unemployment is a general softening of business conditions."

Knight added that there have been heavy layoffs in at least three plants not under contract to OCAW and noted that in OCAW installations there has been a steady attrition that has reduced the overall work force as retirees and others leaving their jobs are not replaced.

The OCAW head said he was not yet ready to recommend "that this union embark on a program of negotiations for a shorter week. . . ."

He said, however, the union "should take a good look—and our employers should take a good look—at the idea of negotiating standby clauses in our contracts which would provide for reduction in hours as an alternative to layoffs, if and when layoffs are threatened in any given plant or operation."

Two Marine Unions Agree To Aim for Merger by '60

Merger by 1960 of two AFL-CIO unions has been agreed upon by the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and the Brotherhood of Marine Engineers pending referendum approval by the membership.

The target date of Jan. 1, 1960, may be extended by mutual consent if the unions are unable to complete arrangements in the meantime. Details will be worked out by committees from MEBA and BME during the interval.

Announcement of merger plans was made by MEBA Pres. Herbert L. Daggett and BME Pres. Raymond T. McKay following a series of meetings in Tampa, Fla.

The agreement provides for cooperation in collective bargaining to achieve standard terms, efforts to get reciprocal shipping rights, joint endeavors to adjust rules of the unions' welfare, pension and vacation plans, attempts to stabilize manpower in the industry and an organizing drive to bring all marine engineers into a single union.

During the trial period the two groups will retain their identity and autonomy with BME affiliating with MEBA as an autonomous division and retaining its ties with the Seamen's Union.

MEBA has a membership of about 11,000 and BME has approximately 1,000 members. Together the two unions have bargaining arrangements with almost all major U. S. steamship companies and with most unionized firms plying coastal and inland waters. MEBA is a former CIO affiliate.

The two union heads declared the agreement "is a sound trade union approach to the problems facing licensed engineering officers and the maritime industry and we think it will be beneficial to the members of both organizations."

Toronto Plumbers Win 70-Cent Raise

Toronto, Ont. — Some 3,000 members of Plumbers Local 46 ended a nine-week strike with a new two and one-half year contract yielding a total of 70 cents an hour in wage increases.

The hourly rate was $2.50 when the strike started August 26. The settlement provides for increases of 25 cents immediately, 10 cents each on June 1 and Dec. 1, 1958, and 25 cents on June 1, 1959. In addition, the out-of-town work allowance was increased from $4 to $5 daily, and two hours show-up time was guaranteed.

Senate Group to Investigate Recent Increase in Auto Prices

The Senate Anti-trust and Monopoly subcommittee added an investigation of recent auto price increases to its agenda after hearing testimony that last summer's $6 per ton boost in steel should have added only $8 to $10 to the cost of making a car.

Chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) said Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, who has asked repeatedly for a congressional probe of the wage-price-profit relationship, will be called to testify. Representatives of the auto industry's "big three" manufacturers also will be invited, he said.

Testimony as to the relative effect of the steel price hike on the cost of producing an automobile came from former Sec. of the Treasury George M. Humphrey, chairman of the board of directors of the National Steel Corp.

Humphrey was the last of a series of witnesses from top ranks of the industry whose testimony Kefauver said convinced him that prices should have been cut, not raised, last July.

Committee studies indicate the wage increase which went to workers at that time under the Steelworkers contract added $3.15 to the cost of producing a ton of steel. But a sharp cut in the price of scrap steel, an important factor in producing steel from iron ore, offset the higher labor cost, he said.

He told Humphrey that the industry is "not letting the law of supply and demand fix prices," maintained prices are held up "artificially," and declared there is "no real, reasonable substantial price competition."

"With some minor exceptions, the industry has the same prices with U.S. Steel being the fixer," he said.

"I think we are operating our (National) business in the very best interests of the country," Humphrey protested.

Humphrey bluntly and repeatedly rejected Kefauver's request that his company cut its prices—even though it is operating at only about 80 percent of capacity, compared to around 100 percent at the beginning of the year, because of reduced demand.

He refused to say how low the rate of operation would have to drop before the firm would consider a decrease.

He maintained that in the long run, his company has found that accompanying increases in costs of materials and freight rates amount to about two and a half times the cost of a wage increase.

Clash on Salaries

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) asked if National has a "general long-term pricing policy." Humphrey replied that it is a simple one—"keep ourselves competitive." He said the company quotes prices "as near the prices of our competitors" as it can and still get its share of the business, but denied the policy amounts to getting "what the traffic will bear."

Before Humphrey took the stand, Kefauver crossed swords with Pres. A. B. Homer of Bethlehem Steel over the fancy salary and bonus arrangements enjoyed by the company's top executives.

Kefauver cited records showing that 11 of the 18 highest-paid executives in the country, recompensed in this fashion, came from Bethlehem. Eugene C. Grace, chairman of the board, led the list with a total of $809,011, while Homer himself was in third place with $669,176.

Such salaries, Kefauver said, become "a challenge, a goad, a red flag to labor unions and individual workers to seek and receive all they can." Homer replied that the total payments were small compared with Bethlehem's over-all payroll, and wouldn't have any influence on inflation.

Kefauver snapped that a whole procession of witnesses had blamed the USWA contract for the rise in steel prices, but the workers were challenged to get as much for themselves as they could when they see officials getting such huge salaries.

"How do you expect the workers to hold the line when your salaries are in the region described here today?" he demanded.

Homer answered that he didn't think the salaries, which average $468,000 for the 15, were out of line.

Kefauver was unable to set a date for starting the auto price probe, but said he hoped to have public hearings before Christmas. The subcommittee staff also has been collecting price data on some other industries to determine if hearings will be held. He listed aluminum, paper, tin cans, roofing and farm machinery.

Jury Acquits UAW On Political Spending

(*Continued from Page* 1)

"The decision is solid confirmation of the UAW's long-standing position that a union has the right in a free society to communicate with its members on any subject of interest to the membership, or to working people generally, including political matters," he said.

Mazey called the decision a "complete repudiation of the false charges" by Michigan Republican leaders, notably former State Chairman John Feikens, that the union's education program is being operated illegally.

4-Count Indictment

The UAW had been indicted on four counts in connection with nine television programs on which Guy Nunn, UAW radio and TV director, had interviewed Democratic candidates and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther during the 1954 campaign.

The union conceded that the costs of the broadcasts were paid out of general funds, which are made up of members' dues. The expenditures were authorized by the union convention, testimony showed, and therefore were voluntary.

Defense Counsel Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., showed through witnesses that the programs were aimed primarily at members of the union and were part of a year-around educational campaign which also touched on a wide variety of additional subjects. Any effect they might have had on people outside the union, Rauh maintained, was a "by-product." The program, it was shown, has been unchanged since it was started in 1935.

The government failed to convince the jury of its contention that the programs had the effect of endorsing and advocating the election of specific candidates, and included expressions of political approval.

Such a course, it also tried to show, violated the Corrupt Practices Act prohibition against spending by unions and corporations "in connection with" federal elections.

Witnesses included Reuther, Mazey, Nunn and other union officials. The government reproduced in the court room recorded transcriptions of the nine telecasts.

Judge Frank A. Picard, who presided, dismissed the indictments against the union two years ago, when he sat without a jury. He ruled the expenditures were not prohibited by the law, but the government appealed. The U.S. Supreme Court reversed the dismissal and sent the case back for findings of fact without ruling on the question of constitutionality.

Hoffa Perjury Trial Opens in N. Y. Nov. 12

(*Continued from Page* 1)

the order barring Hoffa from immediate office. The court also directed that Teamsters' business be conducted in accordance with the 1952 constitution rather the constitution as amended at Miami Beach this year.

This case saw the re-emergence of Edward Bennett Williams, the lawyer who obtained Hoffa's acquittal on bribery, conspiracy and obstruction charges last July, as counsel in an important Teamsters' legal fight.

Martin O'Donoghue, whose firm represents the Plumbers Union and other AFL-CIO affiliates, waged the early legal battles challenging two efforts in Letts' court to subject the Teamsters' convention to judicial scrutiny.

Thomas X. Dunn of the firm told Letts on Nov. 6 he and his partners were withdrawing from the case and that Williams would appear for the Teamsters.

rather than step down. The AFL-CIO Executive Council gave the Bakery Workers until Nov. 15 to take steps to set up an AFL-CIO supervised convention in which Cross would be ineligible to seek the presidency and restore Curtis Sims, former secretary-treasurer to office or face suspension.

Cross, who reacted to the suspension warning to the Bakery Workers by calling a board meeting only on the eve of the Nov. 15 deadline, announced that the union could not "comply" with AFL-CIO clean-up orders without violating the organization's constitution.

"We are resigned to leaving the AFL-CIO if we are forced out of it," he said.

Cross himself could not be held "ineligible" to run for re-election at a special convention, he said, as the AFL-CIO requires, because he is a member of the union and all members in good standing are eligible for any office.

Daniel E. Conway, chairman of the anti-Cross union Integrity Committee, called the Cross statement "pious hypocrisy" and said Cross had "no moral or legal alternative" to compliance with AFL-CIO directives.

Cross Sees Union Outside AFL-CIO

James G. Cross, president of the Bakery Workers, seemed prepared to invite expulsion of the union

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT is bestowed on Walter J. Mason, AFL-CIO legislative representative (right), by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell. Mason was one of three members of the American labor team who received the award for their services in setting up the AFL-CIO exhibit at the International Trade Fair in Berlin.

UTW Spurs Cleanup, Meany Approves Steps

(*Continued from Page* 1)

came to light the AFL-CIO Executive Council on Oct. 25 ruled that the UTW would stand suspended as of Nov. 15 unless it made swift moves to set its house in order.

Unless there was compliance, the council warned, the union would be recommended for expulsion at the AFL-CIO convention opening Dec. 5 in Atlantic City.

UTW Board Actions

The UTW board convened in Washington and accepted the resignation of Valente in accordance with the council order, voted to rescind the payment plan for Klenert and removed Joseph Jacobs as southern director since he had been under the disapproving scrutiny of congressional investigators and the ethical practices group.

Francis M. Schaufenbil of Lawrence, Mass., a UTW vice president, told Meany at the New York meeting that he was acting secretary-treasurer and acting president with his moves subject to review by the UTW board. Schaufenbil is a native of Prairie du Chien, Wis., and an official in the union since the 1930s.

Meany said he has been assured that there were no financial arrangements " 'without reservation' for Klenert and Valente" and said he was told they "were completely eliminated from the union structure."

Jacobs, he said, was "out" as southern director but would stay on for the present as UTW general counsel. The committee promised Meany Jacobs' retention was not permanent. "I made it clear," Meany said, "that if it was, it would not be acceptable."

Union Agrees to Monitor

Meany said the UTW had agreed to have a monitor named by him "look over their affairs" and promised to call a special convention to name new officers. Arrangements for the convention are now going forward with New York, Philadelphia or Washington suggested as possible sites.

Meany conceded that the special convention might not get into session before the AFL-CIO convention opens because of time-hotel factors.

The monitor, however, will report to the Executive Council on Dec. 4 and this will determine the union's status.

"The UTW will go into the convention either as a full-fledged affiliate or as a suspended union facing expulsion," Meany promised.

The AFL-CIO head said he approved "tentatively" the steps taken as an indication of the UTW's desire to clean house.

"First of all, we trust them," Meany went on, "and if they don't take steps, then we will in the Executive Council."

Meany said the UTW will immediately hire a new accountant and institute accounting practices which meet standards imposed by the AFL-CIO council.

Meany Declares Trust

"If this committee says it will meet all instructions, we will trust them," Meany later told reporters.

Francis M. Schaufenbil Acting Head of UTW

"I believe that they are still trade unionists."

Schaufenbil, spokesman for the seven-man UTW committee, was asked about merger plans with the Textile Workers Union, a former CIO affiliate. He was noncommittal but said he was willing "to meet at any time with TWUA to discuss merger plans or anything else."

The UTW committee included Schaufenbil, Robert Cole, Jersey City, N. J.; Roy Groenert, Kenosha, Wis., William Silcox, New Orleans; Robert Provost, Montreal; Louis Rubino, Philadelphia and Herman Ackroyd, Sanford, Me.

IUD Pledges to Work Out Conflicts

Reuther Says Jurisdiction Disputes Can Be Solved

By Milton Plumb

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has given its pledge to "do our utmost" to work out a method of solving problems of work jurisdiction and boycotts involving other unions.

A resolution unanimously approved by the 400 delegates to the IUD's second constitutional convention condemned boycotts of the products of one union by another as "shortsighted and harmful to all."

"We call for an immediate application of good sense to the problem of work jurisdiction," the resolution declared. "We point out again that there is no threat to the jurisdiction of any union in a solution to the problem. The solution obviously must be a procedure for handling each individual dispute that may arise on the basis of past plant, area or industry practice."

Must Find Answer

The resolution referred to conflicts arising between industrial unions and building trades unions in recent months and reviewed several unsuccessful attempts, dating back to the AFL-CIO's founding convention, to work out a solution.

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in his keynote address, said that, "in the area of jurisdictional problems we have made no progress since the merger."

"I say that jurisdictional problems are wrong. They are anti-social; they are anti-labor, and we need to find the answer to these problems on a live-and-let-live basis in which the equity of every union, large or small, craft or industrial, is given its rightful place in this united labor movement."

Reuther stressed that at no time in negotiations had the IUD proposed arbitration of basic union jurisdiction. "We are proposing simply to arbitrate the disputes that arise," he said. "We are proposing that an arbitrator sit down and make a determination based upon the facts as the facts are reflected by past practices."

Wrestling with Problem

A proposal similar to the one called for in the resolution, worked out by a special committee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, was submitted to both the IUD and the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. in identical letters by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany last July. It was accepted by the IUD, but a special convention of the building trades department recently held that further exploration with Pres. Meany was necessary.

In his address to the convention (See story, page 1), Meany said that he was "not pessimistic in the least" about the situation and that at the time of merger it was realized that "we'd have the jurisdictional problem between the industrial unions and the building trades craft unions."

"We have been wrestling with it. We have not come up with a solution. But I am positive and confident that we will come up with a solution because there is one thing we have gained. At least the industrial union leaders and the craft union leaders know a great deal more about each other's problems within their own union and on the job than they knew 24 months ago," Meany said.

"That increased knowledge, coupled with the dedication that I believe exists in 99 percent of America's trade union leaders, will enable us to solve that problem and to solve all the other problems that we face from an internal structural point of view."

Largest Subordinate

In his report to the convention, IUD Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey said that in less than two years of existence, the IUD has "become larger than any national labor movement abroad except the British Trades Union Congress." The department, he said, now has 71 affiliated unions with a combined membership of more than 7.2 million and is the AFL-CIO's "largest subordinate body."

Albert Whitehouse, IUD director, proposed the following five-fold program for organized labor in the coming year: (1) organizing of the unorganized; (2) militant action to see that our members receive "their full and just share" of the fruits of automation; (3) "constant improvement of what we have;" (4) expansion in political education and action; and (5) continued emphasis on "erasing racial and religious bigotry and elimination of segregation in our nation."

The convention was also highlighted by addresses by Sen. John Kennedy (D-Mass.), who praised AFL-CIO efforts to wipe out labor racketeering (See story, Page 2), and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.). The latter sharply criticized the Eisenhower Administration's foreign policies while lauding American labor for "living up to its responsibilities" in international affairs.

All officers of the department except Vice Pres. James G. Cross, who did not run for re-election, were returned to office for a second term. The convention added two new vice president's posts and then elected Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Pres. Paul L. Phillips of the Papermakers, and Pres. Arnold S. Zander of the State, County & Muncipal Employees as new vice presidents.

HITTING HARD AT CORRUPTION, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pledges firm enforcement of constitutional provisions designed to bar crooks and racketeers from the House of Labor. He told the 400 delegates to the Industrial Union Dept.'s second convention in Washington that labor racketeering was more widespread than leaders of AFL-CIO realized at the time of the merger.

Meany Tells IUD Racketeering In Labor Justifies Strict Codes

(*Continued from Page* 1)

didn't know, for instance, that we had unions where a criminal record was almost a prerequisite to holding office under the national union.

"We didn't know that we had top trade union leaders who made it a practice to secretly borrow the funds of their union. We didn't know that there were top trade union leaders who used the funds for phony real estate deals in which the victims of the fraud were their own members.

"And we didn't know that there were trade union leaders who charged to the union treasury such items as speed boats, perfume, silk stockings, brassieres, color TV, refrigerators and everything else under the sun."

Noting that these revelations had shocked the labor movement and led to prompt action against the offenders by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee and Executive Council, Meany pointed out that "some of these things are still going on."

"In the city of New York for the past seven months, the local industrial union council, the central trades and labor council, representatives of the AFL-CIO office in Washington, city authorities from the mayor down and the labor office of Puerto Rico in that city have been working to stop the exploitation of Puerto Ricans in small shops organized—and I use the word organized in double quotes—into unions holding charters with the AFL-CIO," he said.

"Up to this moment we have been unable to clean up that situation. Of course, you can't get much cooperation from a national union the officers of which are practicing the same sort of larceny on a national scale as is being practiced by their so-called local representatives on a local scale."

Corruption First Problem

Meany said that although enemies of labor are trying to bring about "a repetition of 1947" when concern over a wave of postwar strikes was used to push the Taft-Hartley Act through Congress, his position and philosophy against corruption "have absolutely nothing to do with legislation."

"Of course we will have the legislative problem," he said, "but we've got to get corruption out of the labor movement because the labor movement cannot serve its membership unless we do get it out, because a union that is maintained and operated for any other purpose but building up the standards of the members is no good for the workers and that goes whether it's under Communist control, government control, employer control or gangster control."

Answering charges made by spokesmen for some unions charged with corruption that the AFL-CIO actions violate trade union autonomy, Meany said that "whatever surrender of autonomy is involved in membership in the AFL-CIO is that which is written into the constitution of the AFL-CIO for which all member units bound themselves in December of 1955."

Confident of Cleanup

"If the question of unlimited autonomy is to prevail, with no sense of obligation whatsoever to the national trade union center," he continued, then we have got to change the constitution. If there is any such proposal I can say to you quite frankly that I will oppose it. But, regardless of whether there is or not, until it is changed I intend to uphold it.

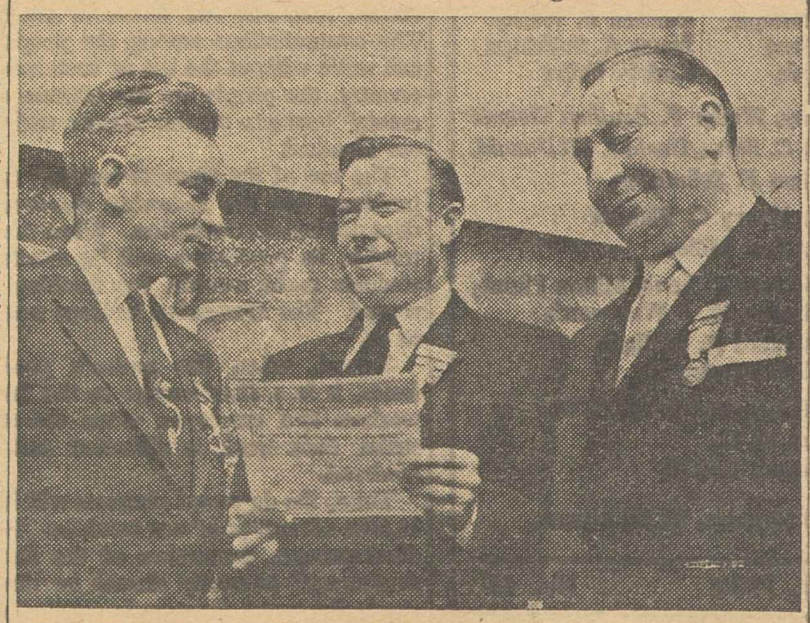
"And if they want a president who will accept obligations under a constitution and disregard them for the convenience of some people who deserve absolutely no consideration, well, then, they'd better get another president."

Meany said that he is "confident" that the trade union movement would not "go backward" but will take all steps necessary to emerge from the present situation a stronger and more effective instrument for the national good.

"I am confident that we can't afford, as big as we are, to carry the load of corruption that some of our so-called trade union leaders would have us carry. We may have a smaller trade union center, but it will be a cleaner trade union center and will do a more effective job for the workers of America."

In introducing Meany, IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther pledged that the unions affiliated with the industrial union department would give wholehearted support to his leadership in "cleaning the house of labor of corrupt and unsavory elements."

"We will be with you every step of the way," Reuther said, "until the headlines that make us sad no longer are written."



LEADERS of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. hold a brief conference during the second convention of the 7.2 million-member group. Talking things over with IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther (center) are Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Dir. Albert Whitehouse.

Stetin Urges Hill Probe Of Tax Dodges

Newark—Companies merging specifically to avoid payment of taxes should be the subject of a congressional investigation, Sol Stetin, Textile Workers Union regional director, urged.

Stetin also proposed a multi-billion dollar fund to aid distressed companies.

A graphic example, he said of the need for a probe by Congress, was the decision of the J. P. Stevens Co., which operates 43 plants, to acquire the Forstman Woolen Co. in Passaic and Garfield, N. J. Discontinuance of some operations in Garfield will mean the end of jobs for 2,000 workers.

Stetin also cited the merger of the Botany and Gera mills in Passaic as having been done in such a way that 7,000 workers lost their jobs. He said a tax loophole permits profitable companies to legally dodge tax payments on profits by acquiring mills operating at a loss.

Enforce the Existing Laws!

EACH TIME the McClellan Committee uncovers another case of crookedness on the part of a labor official, anti-labor politicians and big business spokesmen mount their soap boxes to call for new legislation to regulate labor.

Maybe some new laws may prove to be needed. But they had better come out of a real study of the facts, not out of anti-labor oratory. One bill, the Murray-Douglas-Ives proposal for full disclosure of facts about health and welfare funds, was thoroughly studied; but NAM and Chamber of Commerce opposition so far has pigeonholed it.

But, as labor union officials have pointed out, there are plenty of laws on the statute books now. They might be enforced before we go about writing and passing new ones.

SOME SORDID STORIES have come out of the McClellan Committee hearings in recent weeks about hanky-panky on the management side of the fence. "Fixers" have been at work, at high prices; "bribers" have been buying out a few unscrupulous labor leaders who have sold the trust of their members; a few "union organizers" have accepted gifts in order not to organize.

These cases seem squarely covered by the Taft-Hartley Act. The Taft-Hartley Act, as everyone knows, has been stringently enforced against honest unions. Honest unions have been decertified, enjoined, prevented from organizing by the Taft-Hartley Act.

But the T-H provision against employers and employer representatives who give bribes, and against union officials who take bribes, seems to be unenforced.

FOR INSTANCE: Sec. 302 (a) of Taft-Hartley makes it a crime for an employer "to pay or deliver," or to "agree to pay or deliver" any money or things of value to a representative of his employes. This section applies also to payments through an employer's agent.

Sec. 302 (b) of Taft-Hartley makes it a crime for a representative of the employes to "receive or accept," or to "agree to receive or accept" such gifts.

And, under Sec. 302 (d), any person who violates the prohibition on bribe-giving and bribe-taking is subject to a fine of not more than $10,000 and a jail term for not more than a year, or both.

Decent trade union officials and members have been disgusted by the tales of bribery that have come out of the McClellan Committee hearings in recent weeks. They show business at its worst, paying out large sums to avoid organization of workers or to fix sweetheart deals.

The men who have accepted these slimy hand-outs are no better than the men who gave them.

Both should be prosecuted.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II **November 9, 1957** **No. 45**

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'Couldn't Use an Elephant, Could You?'

Red Chinese 'Trade Union' Paper Tries to Alibi Its Anti-Democracy

The following article is reprinted from the Chinese Communist "trade union" paper Shih Shih Sheu Tse (Current Events) for June 6, 1957. It appeared under the title "Why 'Greater Democracy' Should Not be Promoted."

For some time in the past, petitions have been filed and strikes staged by workers and students. Although the number of such workers and students may be small, the news is rather unpleasant to us; some might feel surprised while others might get excited. How shall we deal with such matters and what attitude should we take?

Strikes, demonstrations and petitions by workers and students may all be described as "trouble-making," but they arise mostly from dissatisfaction caused by problems concerning the personal interests of the masses (such as workers' wages, work arrangements, students' suggestions regarding curricula), which were put before the leadership but long remained unsolved.

The main cause for this state of affairs is bureaucratism. The demands raised by the masses may be reasonable and should receive early attention, in some cases, and may not be entirely reasonable and should be given careful explanation, in other cases. The bureaucrats, however, put them aside, delay and delay until the masses rise in opposition.

Then, should we encourage the workers and students to resort to such measures of opposition? No, we should not, because they are bound to produce certain reactions and therefore not the best form. The contradictions among the people we generally can settle without the use of such measures. In our country, the people are the masters and the fundamental interests of the masses and the leadership are identical.

The use of the "trouble-making" method to solve problems has the following disadvantages: first, it does not benefit the nation. When the workers make trouble, its production will be affected. When the students make trouble, the teaching plans are disrupted. The Hungarian incident was a good lesson to us.

Second, when the nation's production suffers losses, it is a disadvantage to the "trouble-making" workers and employes; when the students go on strike, their work is disturbed and their advance hindered.

Third, the depraved elements will have the chance to take advantage of our troubles. With these three disadvantages, promotion of the form of "greater democracy" naturally should be discouraged. Instead, the usual democratic method should be employed to settle the contradictions, that is, for both sides to sit.

People might ask: "The constitution prescribes that the citizens have the freedom of parade and demonstration. Would it not be against the constitution if such method were not promoted?"

No, it is not in contravention with the constitution, because it is not tantamount to prohibition if we do not promote it. The constitution does stipulate that the citizens have the freedom of parade and demonstration but it does not indicate that we can promote greater democracy.

We do not promote greater democracy, nor do we prohibit greater democracy. This is in accord with the constitution and, therefore, perfectly understandable.

(Editor's Note: Or in American trade union terms, who cares about democracy?)

Spivak Snares Luce On GOP Slanting

The following exchange between Lawrence E. Spivak, producer of the NBC-TV program "Meet the Press" and Henry R. Luce, editor-in-chief of Time, Life & Fortune took place on a recent program:

Mr. Spivak: I'd like to get down to your Time Magazine itself, with which you've been most closely identified in many ways. The Democratic Digest, which is the house organ of the Democratic Party, recently wrote this: "Despite the fact that Time is sold as the weekly news magazine it is at the very least a journal of opinion; it is a partisan journal for the Republican Party." How do you answer that charge?

Mr. Luce: I don't know as I have to answer it. Or I would say it isn't true. After all, your source you're quoting there is not an entirely reliable source.

Mr. Spivak: Answer this one with care. For example, I'm just going to take a second to quote two things from the New York Post which did a story on Time sometime ago. "When Truman was President, this is how Time referred to George Allen: 'Last week the President eased his croniest crony George Allen into the board of directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. George is all the more remarkable because to the naked eye he is a clown."

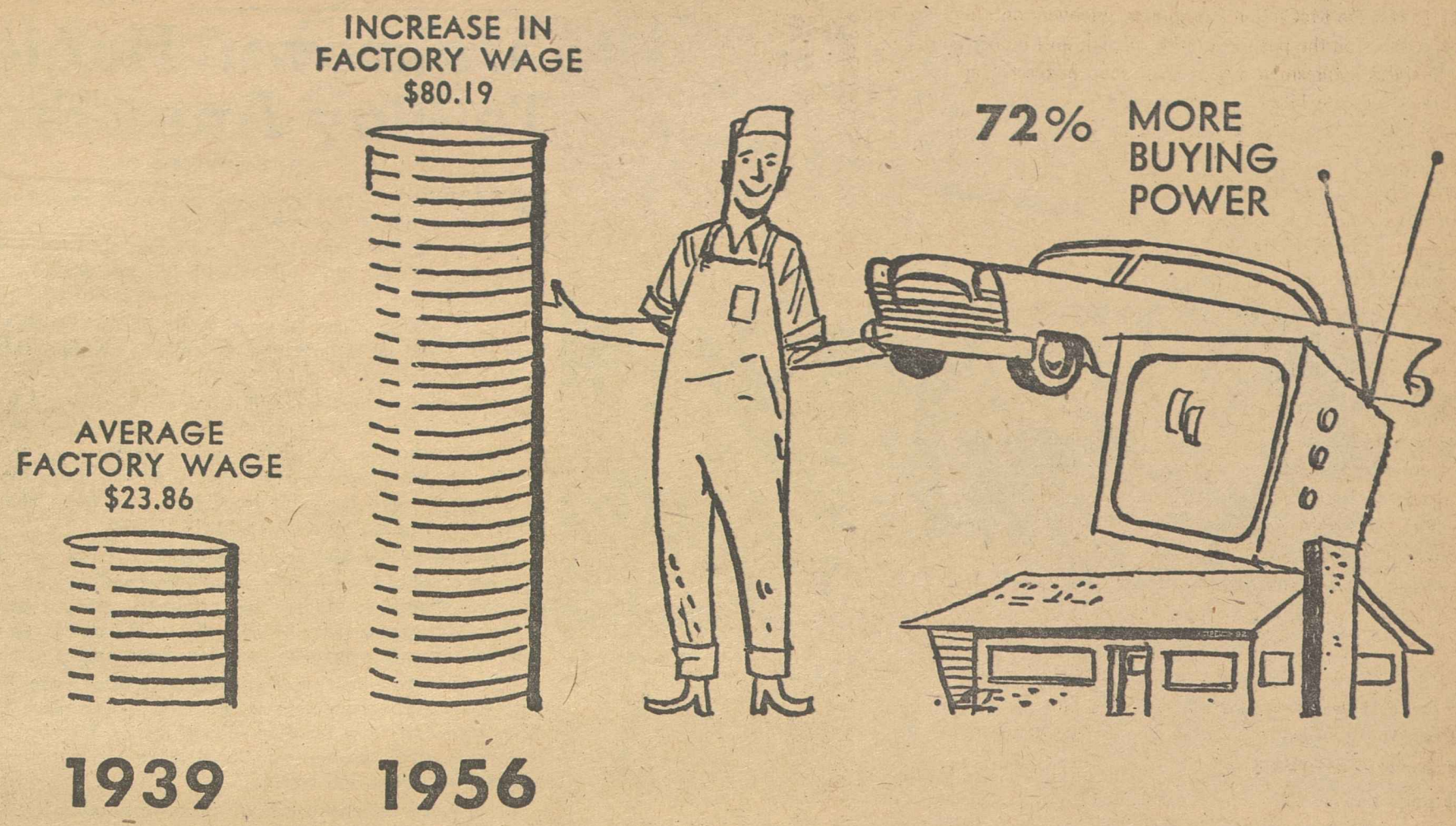
When Eisenhower was President, this is how you referred to George Allen: "Last week the President chatted quietly with golfing companion George E. Allen, Washington lawyer and friend of Presidents." Would you say that is or is not a small slant, possibly on an unimportant matter?

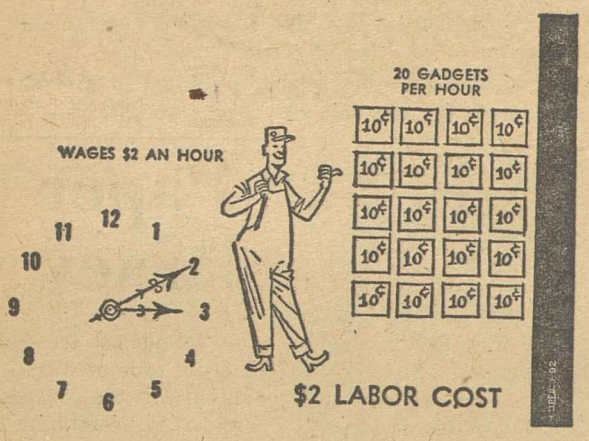
Mr. Luce: I listened very carefully, and I didn't see anything that was necessarily erroneous in either of those statements.

Mr. Spivak: You don't think that one was friendly and one slightly unfriendly?

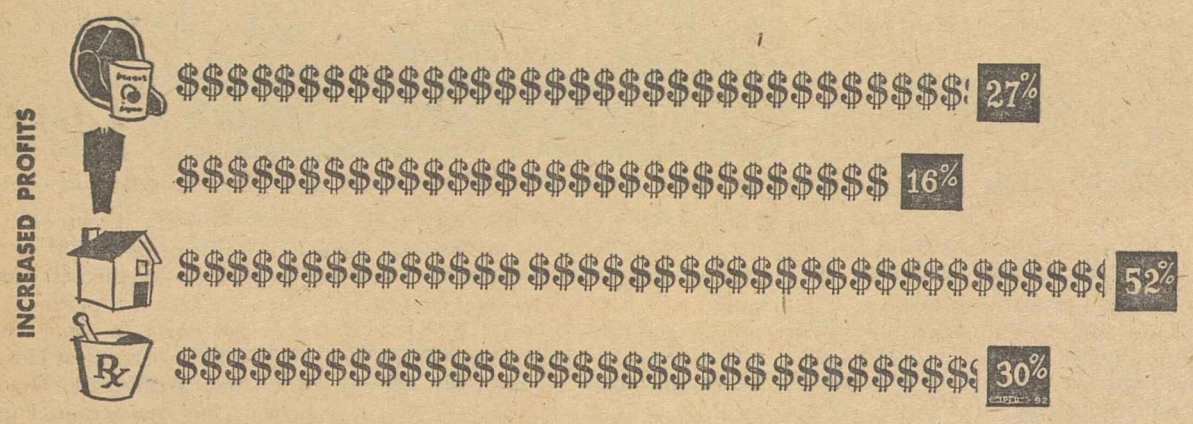
Mr. Luce: Possibly, if you like.

Blame for Price Hikes Pinned on Business





HIGHER WAGES AND HIGHER PRICES don't have to go together, according to a new AFL-CIO pamphlet, "25 Questions about Wages, Prices, Profits." When unit production costs drop, prices should, too.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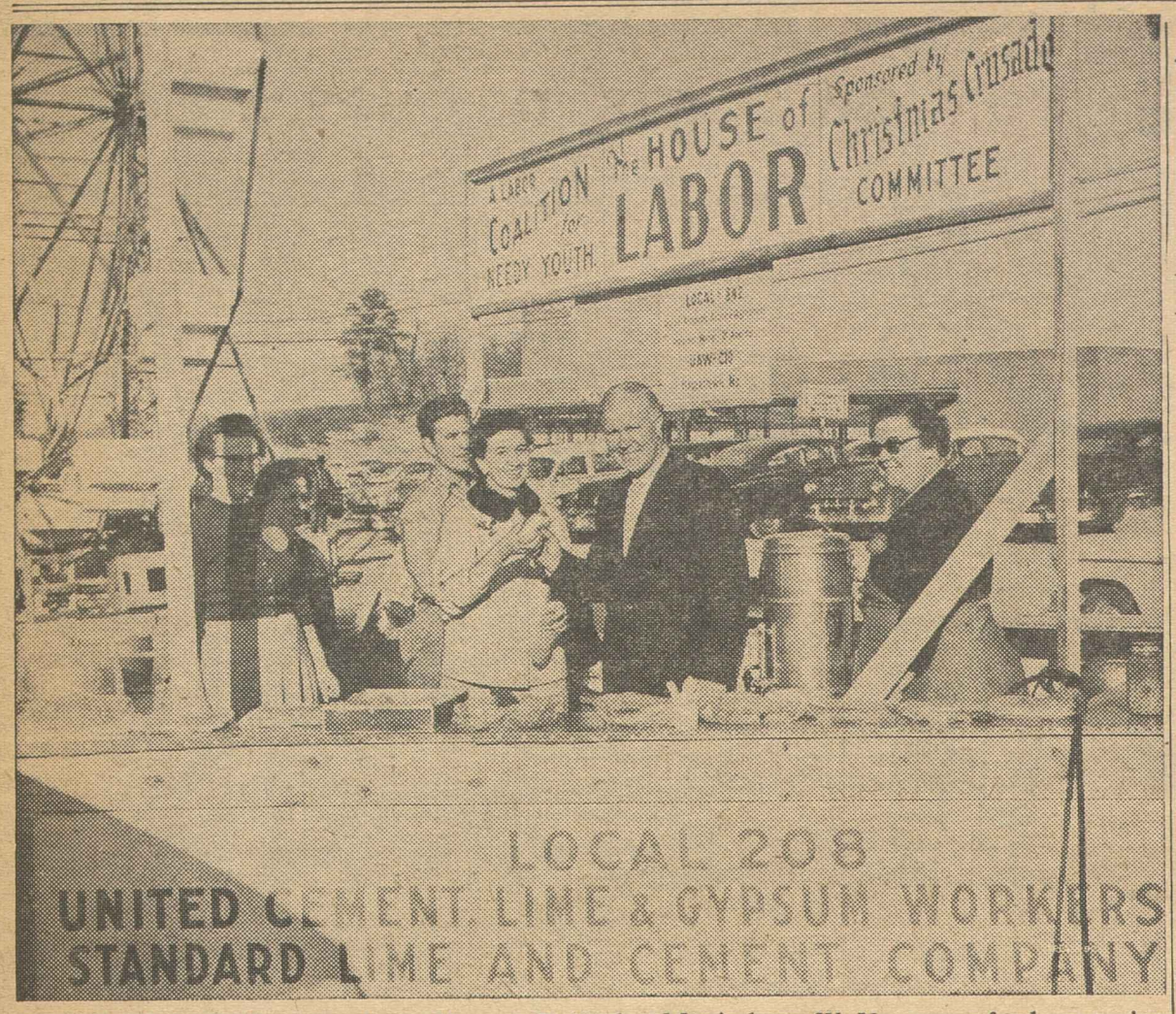


HOUSE OF LABOR at the Apple Harvest Festival at Martinsburg, W. Va., was a food concession in which five local unions combined to raise funds for Christmas candy for needy children. Here are Hazel Dawson and Sherry Angelo, Ladies Garment Workers Local 425; Eugene Hess, Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers Local 208, chairman of the project; Mrs. Naomi Mason, Hosiery Workers Branch 92, selling a country ham sandwich to Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D.), and Pres. Virginia Rogers of ILGWU Local 425. Machinists Local 898 and Auto Workers Local 842 also cooperated.

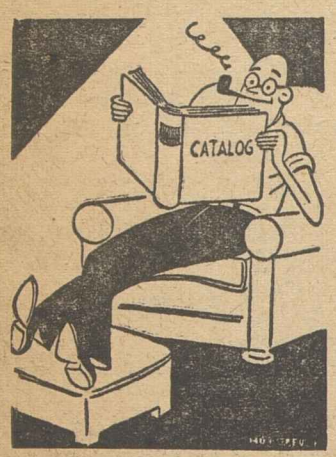
How to Buy:

Buying Batteries Blind Business

By Sidney Margolius

OVER 12 million car batteries fail each year, many of them in mid-winter and mid-summer. Both excessive cold and heat are hard on batteries.

Even when they don't expire completely, malfunctioning batteries are responsible for many weaknesses of car performance. Some battery conditions may even cause damage to other components and start a chain reaction that eventually can lead to engine failure itself.



But essential as an adequate battery is, buying one is a blind business. Few manufacturers give enough specifications so a buyer can select the grade best suited to his driving needs, or the brand offering the best value.

Nowadays, manufacturers' guarantees sometimes are so exaggerated, for competitive reasons, that they are no longer by themselves a reliable index of value. Some manufacturers conservatively guarantee their medium-duty batteries for 24 or 30 months and their heavy-duty grades for 36.

The guarantee merely means the manufacturer will give you a proportionate allowance on a new battery. Many batteries last beyond the guarantee anyway, especially if properly serviced and the car is operated under not-too-severe conditions. But even if a battery doesn't last the guarantee period, the manufacturer merely sells you a new battery at what, in effect, is a small discount from list price. If only a few months are left, there may be no real discount at all, since your old battery is worth $1.50 to $2.00 anyway as a trade-in or to the junkman.

As for "life-time" and "10-year" guarantees, in one case the Federal Trade Commission recently prohibited Life-Long Battery Mfg. Co. of El Segundo, Calif., from claiming its batteries are guaranteed 10 years or for any period unless the conditions of the guarantee are stated.

A car battery does not manufacture electricity. It stores it and makes it available as needed. The batteries generally used in this country are the lead-acid type. The nickel-cadium battery widely used in Europe lasts the life of a car, is transferred to the owner's next car, needs only a little water once a year or so, and is small and light. Manufacturers here say nickel-cadium batteries would cost over $100 and that the materials required are too scarce to manufacture them for general use.

Batteries roughly divide into light-, medium-, and heavy-duty grades. Medium-duty batteries are equivalent to the original-equipment grade.

Light-duty batteries are recommended only for temporary use, or in a mild climate. Under average conditions, the medium-duty grade gives best value. While there is a noticeable difference between typical light and medium-duty batteries, the difference between medium and heavy-duty grades is less sharp. Moreover, some manufacturers exact an extra profit on heavy-duty batteries, charging more than the additional manufacturing cost warrants.

A heavy-duty battery may be desirable under extreme conditions, as habitual stop-and-go driving in crowded traffic, very cold or hot climates, or much over-the-road driving, which results in overcharging. A heavy-duty battery does stand up better under excessive charging.

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Agencies Pledge Fast Action On False Asian Flu Cure Claims

Prompt action has been promised by the Federal Trade Commission and the Food & Drug Administration against drug manufacturers who make false or misleading claims that their products are effective in preventing or treating Asian influenza.

The FTC, which enforces federal laws against false advertising, also warned the public to be on the alert for unwarranted claims, pointing out that inoculation with vaccine is the only reliable means of preventing the disease.

The FDA, which prosecutes manufacturers who make ineffective products or resort to false labeling, said it is checking all advertising and will move against anyone "who attempts to associate his product with a disease it cannot prevent, alleviate, nor cure."

In a separate action, the FTC approved a consent order prohibiting the Nulife Products Co., Philadelphia, from advertising that the eyeglasses it sells by mail will correct the vision of all persons over 40 so they can read satisfactorily. The complaint against the company asserted the glasses can correct the vision of such people if they require only simple magnifying lenses, but not if they have astigmatism or diseases of the eye.

Hollywood Observer:

"Unknown" Hunted To Play Anne Frank

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—Just about the most touching and tender story to come out of World War II happens to be a true one—written on the pages of a diary kept by a teenage girl who grew to lovely young womanhood while hiding with her family and friends from the Nazi terror.

It is, of course, "The Diary of Anne Frank" which to date has been published in 26 languages and played on the legitimate stage in 21 countries.

Twentieth Century-Fox and Producer-director George Stevens are now making infinitely careful plans for the motion picture of this sensitive subject. Their first task is to find a girl to play Anne Frank, the young heroine who died in a Nazi concentration camp at Bergen-Belsen—her fault in Hitler's eyes being that she happened to have been born into a Jewish family.

Fortunately for history, Anne Frank left not only her diary but a picture of herself. After conducting auditions in New York, Stevens shortly is sending his personal casting representative, Owen McLean, across the Atlantic to search for an unknown girl in her early teens who can play Anne on the screen.

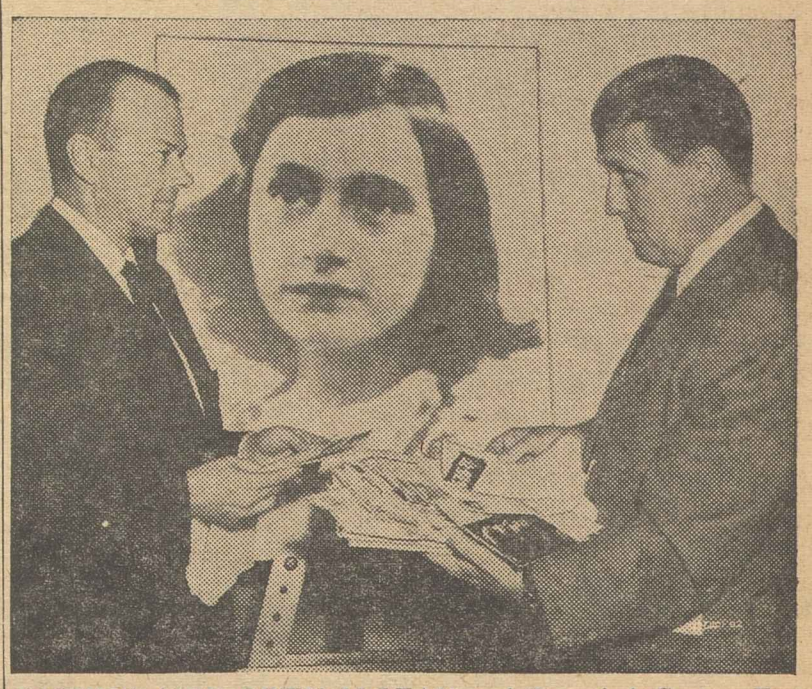
The hunt will start at Amsterdam, where Anne Frank lived during the Nazi occupation in a family hiding place in the attic floors of a four-story building—lived, that is, for about two and a half years, until the Nazis battered down the doors and dragged all away to prison and worse.

From Amsterdam, the search will move to other Western European cities and to Tel Aviv in Israel.

"The girl we hope to find must be a personality approximation of Anne Frank herself," says Stevens.

"She must be—as with Anne—lovable, fun-filled, precocious, wistful and keenly perceptive of others."

There are a number of established young feminine stars who would give their eye teeth for the role of Anne. But Stevens is adamant that to retain the believability of the story, the girl must be an unknown and have the natural freshness of a young girl.



CASTING AIDE OWEN McLEAN and Twentieth-Century-Fox producer-director George Stevens are shown with a picture of Anne Frank and some of the letters that have poured in when it was announced they were looking for someone to play the part of Anne Frank.

So this is one talent search that is genuine. The girl selected in probability will be a non-professional. She may be found in this country. She may be found abroad.

Always perfectionists, Stevens and Buddy Adler, 20th-Fox studio head, have engaged the team of Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett to write the screenplay for "The Diary of Anne Frank." These writers previously were awarded a Pulitzer Prize for the Broadway play in which Susan Strasberg created the role of Anne and was catapulted to stardom.

After casting is completed for the motion picture, some exteriors will be shot in Amsterdam at the actual building where Anne and her family hid out from the Nazis and where Anne's love for young Peter Van Daan flowered under almost impossible conditions.

But all the interior scenes, which means practically the entire play, will be photographed at the studio in Hollywood and this will take more than four months.

Right now, the important phase of this project is George Stevens' search for a living counterpart of Anne Frank. Who knows? She might live in your town.

★ ★ ★

SHORT TAKES! Cara Williams joins Jim Cagney and Shirley Jones in Universal's "Never Steal Anything Small," presently shooting on location in New York. . . . RKO and Warners have inked a deal for production of Norman Mailer's controversial best-selling novel "The Naked and the Dead." . . . Walt Disney has signed with Rowland V. Lee for production of "The Big Fisherman," Lloyd C. Douglas' novel of the early days of Christianity and its pioneer disciples.

I'm Often Wrong:

Small Towns Cradle Of U. S. Sports Greats

By Joe Miller

RECENTLY in this space we related the story of the discovery of Bronko Nagurski, the Minnesota farm boy who became football's greatest fullback. As you may recall, a coach saw Bronko plowing a field and asked him for directions.

When Nagurski picked up his plow to point, he was as well as on his way to gridiron immortality.

It's a good story, even though untrue, and serves to illustrate the often-overlooked fact that America owes most of its athletic heritage to its small towns. "The backroads hamlet," the late Grantland Rice of Murphreesboro, Tenn., once said, "is the cradle of U.S. sports."

Two points serve to illustrate the small town's tremendous influence on American athletics:

- **Every major U.S. sport had its origin in smaller communities. Baseball, born at Cooperstown, N. Y., grew to initial popularity in back-country towns. Football, a product of the East's small towns, and basketball, created at Springfield, Mass., have had similar histories. Boxing grew up in small towns such as Goldfield, Nev., Colma, Cal., Chelsea, Mass., and Anaconda, Mont.**
- **An overwhelming majority of the nation's best athletes come from smaller towns. A recent survey shows that more than two-thirds of the greatest sports stars of this century grew up in communities of 10,000 or less population.**

The late Connie Mack, a native of E. Brookfield, Mass. (pop. 995), once explained it this way. "The country town," he said, "is the soil in which great athletes grow. The country offers a youngster every natural opportunity to nurture his athletic talent. The same isn't necessarily true in the city."

The small town's remarkable dominance is clearly written into the record book. Less than 20 percent of the All-America squads of the last 30 years have had city backgrounds. Most of our gridiron greats come from wide spots in the road called Haskell, Tex., Rice Lake, Wis., and Wellington, Colo.

Regardless of the sport, most super-stars have whistlestop backgrounds. Jim Thorpe, America's greatest all-around athlete, came from tiny Prague, Okla.; Jack Dempsey, Manassa, Colo.; Ty Cobb, Royston, Ga.; Dizzy Dean, Lucas, Ark.; Bob Mathias, Tulare, Cal.; Bob Feller, Van Meter, Ia.; Mickey Mantle, Commerce, Okla., and Lew Burdette, Nitro, W. Va.

What explains the superiority of small-town athletes over their big-city brethren?

Jerome (Dizzy) Dean, the eminent baseball telecaster, offers this theory. "A country kid," says Dizzy, "is living out in that open air as soon as he kin crawl. He's gettin' all the chance in the world to develop hisself and play at sports all the time, 'cept when he's doin' chores. He jes' naturally grows up stronger and more athe-letically minded than city kids. It's jes' a matter of enviry-ment."

Bud Wilkinson, Oklahoma's brilliant coach, goes along with Dean's environmental theory. He believes there are less indoor diversions, such as movies and television, to distract the small-town youngster.

"The farm or country youth is taught to live an active life from the cradle," he says. "He grows up accustomed to strenuous outdoor activities, and sports are a natural development for him. He also has more chance to play than he would in the city."

In the country, boys sometimes have to participate. A few years ago a team from a tiny Oregon hamlet won the state's Class B high school basketball championship. The school had eight boys. "Every youngster had to play or else let the community down," recalled Slats Gill, Oregon State basketball coach.

By contrast, a recent study has revealed that only five percent of New York City's school children participate in any kind of sports. In many other U.S. cities less than 50 percent of school youngsters participate in physical education.

Many football coaches say they prefer small-town athletes for the following reasons:

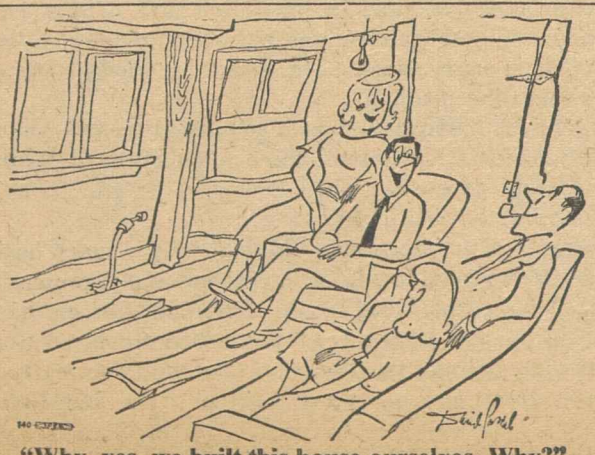
1. They are physically stronger, have more stamina and aren't hurt as easily.

2. They are better all-around players (having had the chance to play more positions) and are more adaptable.

3. They are easier to teach because they usually have no preconceived notions.

4. They haven't been subjected to excessive pressure or ballyhoo.

So don't sneer at those youngsters who look like Li'l Abner and hail from the hills. They may be our next All-Americas.



"Why, yes, we built this house ourselves. Why?"

Soup to Nonsense:

Queries on Birds 'n' Bees Easy

By Jane Goodsell

WITH the possible exception of *Business Week*, it is almost impossible to find any publication that doesn't devote at least one article a year to the subject: What To Do When Your Child Asks Questions.

What the authors of these articles invariably have in mind is just one thing: Sex.

It is taken for granted that the toughest questions posed by children relate to sex, and that no other line of inquiry could so embarrass their parents.

Grateful as I am for the advice contained in these articles (Be honest and direct . . . Don't tell the child more than he wants to know . . . Don't evade) I never really needed instruction in this field.

When it comes to the facts of life, I am on safe ground. The reason is simple. It is one of the few subjects on which I am reasonably well informed. I know where babies come from.

What I do not know are the answers to such questions as: Why don't the stars fall down? How big is a tuna fish? How do you build a bridge? How long do ants live? What is an atom? Why are there holes in Swiss cheese?

It is questions of this type that make me blush with embarrassment, and fall back on such evasions as: "Run along, darling, I'm busy now." Or "Ask your father when he gets home." Or "Go look it up in the encyclopedia."

My nine-year-old daughter is fascinated with the system of the universe, a subject which confuses me to the point of hysteria. I can never remember what goes around what. Does the earth go around the sun or vice versa? And what does the moon have to do with the tides? And how do the stars and planets and light years and satellites and heaven-knows-what-else fit into the picture?

It is too involved an apparatus for me, and merely thinking about it makes me dizzy and gives me a ringing sensation in my ears. To make matters worse, I am ashamed of my ignorance of so basic a subject.

My upset condition is visibly apparent to my daughter, Katie, when she asks me, "Mommy, why does it get cold in winter?" I say nervously, "Don't ask so many questions, darling. Can't you see I'm busy?"

The poor child probably thinks there is something vaguely shameful in talking about stars and weather.

But when it comes to sex, I have a chance to gain back some of my lost status and to act like an authority. Here, at last, is a subject on which I know the answers.

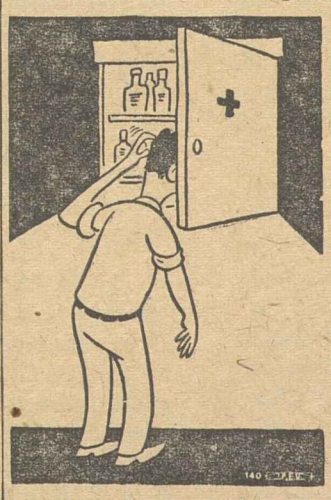
For Your Health's Sake:

Faults in All Health Plans

By Dr. Morris Brand

THE study of the health insurance plans and the collection of the comments on their respective plans from the workers and other beneficiaries in each of the seven European countries visited was a most interesting and enlightening assignment.

The thumb-nail descriptions of the plans in Ireland, Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway appeared in the recent issues of this paper.



The questions that may arise some day in this country will be: what can be learned from the mistakes and experiences encountered by other countries with regard to the development and operation of a medical care program which provides modern preventive, diagnostic and curative medical services to all?

It is important that the American worker and his family learn the benefits to be gained from programs which provide complete medical services as compared to one that provides only limited services or partial cash reimbursement for physician and hospital expenses; the values of group practice, and the fact that the free choice of physicians does not necessarily have any relationship to high quality services.

The principle that seemed to motivate the establishment of the plans described was that each person is entitled to good health and medical care as a right and not as a privilege which in turn depends too often upon ability to pay or meet a pauper's oath.

I doubt that any American physician would deny this principle. The difference that exists is in the methods to implement the principle. It was shown in the series that each country had a different system and the methods of physician payment differed—but a system was established.

There are faults in each of the systems studied, but are those in the U.S. perfect? There is need to develop a better system than we have—one more suitable to our nation's needs.

Any planning for medical services on a local, regional or national basis—compulsory or voluntary—needs a period of time for preparation. Sufficient doctors, dentists and all other ancillary medical personnel must be trained and sufficient hospital beds and other facilities must be established to cope with the inevitable increase and sustained demand for medical services. As a matter of fact, action is needed today to overcome existing shortages.

WHEN FIRE DESTROYED Ottumwa Heights College at Ottumwa, Ia., with its adjoining high school and convent, hundreds of volunteer workers from the ranks of organized labor enthusiastically took part in community action which quickly turned a long-closed naval air base into new quarters for homeless students and Catholic nuns. Here are a few AFL-CIO members who donated evenings and weekends as well as their skills to get the old Navy buildings into shape.

Way Shown to Crush Bogus Labor Papers

ILPA Code Designed to Halt All Unethical Solicitation of Ads

(This article was prepared for the Intl. Labor Press Association, composed of editors of AFL-CIO publications, to expose a vicious racket which does great harm to organized labor, and to show advertisers how they can protect themselves against it.)

By Alexander Uhl

Almost any hour of the working day in the United States the telephone is likely to ring for one of the meanest and richest rackets in the country.

It is one of the meanest because it takes the organized labor movement and exploits its high ideals in a greedy grab for money through the fraudulent sale of worthless "advertising."

And it is one of the richest because it has developed into a multi-million dollar racket that has played countless businessmen for gullible suckers.

Here is how the racket works:

The telephone rings in the office of a businessman and the voice on the other end starts a pitch that goes something like this:

"Hello, Mr. X. This is the AFL-CIO paper calling. We know that you're a good friend of labor and that you hate communism and we want you to help us along on a campaign against communism that we're running. We are getting out a special anti-Communist edition and we're sure that you'd like to take some advertising in it. How about a page at $1,000?

"You think that's too much? How about half a page at $600? A quarter-page at $400? You know an ad like this is an awfully good way to keep the boys in the shop happy. Well, if $400 is too much, how about $100?"

If there's no acceptance of this, the voice gets tough.

"You have a nice contract with the government and you like to get along with the boys on the job, don't you," the voice now says sharply. "They might not like it if they thought you wouldn't support a labor paper, would they? Anyhow, I'm putting you down for $100."

Whether the businessman fell for the line and authorized the ad or not, he probably gets a bill for it, gets dunned for it and is threatened with law suits if he doesn't pay up.

Yet, that wasn't a labor newspaper on the phone at all, but a racket newspaper that trades on the organized labor movement for its own money-making purposes and depends on the gullibility and timidity of its victims to pay through the nose for fake advertising.

Two Types of Rackets Operating

There are two types of racketeers—the local operator and the big time "bucket shop."

The local racket sheet avoids the mails as too risky. It sends out solicitors who call on businessmen personally and try to sell them advertising after a hot sales talk. In some cases a hurried phone call gets a tentative acceptance of an ad. In most cases there is a fast pickup of the check to pay for the ad and more than one businessman has found himself at his check book within an hour, with a hard-faced messenger waiting in his office.

Dealing in millions of dollars, on the other hand, is the big time "bucket shop" that annually spends hundreds of thousands of dollars on long distance telephone calls to solicit advertising from select lists of businessmen all over the country.

The "bucket shop" operates out of a central headquarters in a large city and may employ as many as eight or 10 solicitors. The telephone is its handy instrument. It makes it difficult to pin a man down as to his exact relationship with organized labor; it makes it difficult to prove what promises of help or threats of trouble he may have made; it blurs the exact degree of authorization for an ad that may have been given.

Such multi-million dollar advertising racketeers have no genuine connection with organized labor. They do have highly developed techniques for separating the gullible businessman from his money in the name of labor.

The Intl. Labor Press Association—an organization of editors of AFL-CIO publications which is fighting the racket press—has a file of complaints that goes back through the years. Here are some typical complaints that will help the businessman to recognize the racket press and its methods.

"He told me that he represented the AFL-CIO newspaper, that they were getting out an anti-Communist edition and that they wanted me to take an ad," said one complainant. "When I said that the AFL-CIO national paper didn't take ads, he told me that they were just starting to."

The fact is that the national AFL-CIO publications have never taken advertising and have made no change in this policy since merger of the AFL and CIO in 1955. No one is authorized to solicit advertising of any kind in the name of the national AFL-CIO.

Labor Battling Racket Through ILPA

The organized labor movement has been fighting a long running battle with this racket. The editors of bona fide trade union publications have been and still are in the forefront of this fight.

These editors have largely carried on the battle through the ILPA, a professional organization made up of the editors of more than 300 of the largest AFL-CIO publications. Its president is Gordon H. Cole, editor of The Machinist, weekly newspaper of the Machinists.

The ILPA, at its 1956 convention, in its fight on the racket press, strengthened its Code of Ethics specifically designed to stamp out improper and unethical methods of soliciting advertising, and to raise the standards of advertising in all labor publications. Here is the Code:

1. Member publications will serve the best interests of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations and uphold the high ideals of the AFL-CIO constitution at all times.

2. Member publications will plainly and prominently publish in each issue an accurate statement of ownership and endorsement.

3. Member publications will not represent in their publications or in the promotion or sale of advertising that they are endorsed by the national AFL-CIO.

4. Member publications will not knowingly solicit, accept or publish advertising from any firm against which a strike or lockout is in progress or from any firm on the unfair list of a central labor body.

5. Member publications will not solicit nor accept local advertising from outside their area of circulation. This does not apply to national advertising.

6. Member publications will not employ high pressure, long-distance telephone solicitors or accept or publish advertising obtained through such methods.

7. Member publications will make no claims or suggestions directly or through salesmen that the purchase of advertising space can accomplish anything for the adviser beyond winning consumer acceptance or approval of the advertiser's product or services. All advertising in member publications, except that concerned with nationally advertised standard brands, must carry the name and location of the advertisers and when pertinent also the identification of the product or service he sells.

8. Member publictions will not associate themselves in any manner with the publication of any yearbook, directory or program that has for its primary purpose the solicitation of donations under the guise of selling advertising.

ILPA Carrying Out Active Campaign

The ILPA also has encouraged formulation of similar codes by regional and state associations of labor editors. As a result various state and regional bodies have drawn codes of their own or have endorsed the ILPA code.

At the same time the ILPA is carrying on an active campaign against the racket press through a number of ways:

- It has set up a special post within the organization to carry on a day-to-day fight against fraudulent advertising. This post is held by ILPA Sec.-Treas. Bernard R. Mullady, who spends much of his time carrying on the fight.
- It is carrying on an educational campaign to inform advertisers of the differences between the bona fide labor press and the racket press.
- It cooperates with police in cracking down on the racket press whenever it goes over the legal limits and perpetrates punishable fraud.
- It sends out, through Mullady's office, a "report form" calling for detailed information as to the methods of solicitation, the amount asked for, any claims that were made as to union ownership and endorsement, and "promises of improved labor relations." These forms are then referred to local district attorneys and the Federal Trade Commission for possible legal action. In at least one case widespread arrests were made as a result of information so obtained.
- It cooperates with the Better Business Bureau, both nationally and on the local level, to warn businessmen against the racket press.

Reputation of Bona Fide Labor Press at Stake

What is at stake in the fight is the reputation of the bona fide labor press itself. This is an important press that reaches into the homes of millions of union members wih a circulation estimated as high as 25 million. It can be understood, therefore, why advertisers are anxious to reach the labor reader and why it is so important that racketeering advertising be eliminated.

Of what does this bona fide labor press consist?

More than 150 large national and international union newspapers reach a wide audience with news largely devoted to labor, but also with news of wider interest to workers. Most of these publications representing international unions carry no advertising. Others carry some as a means of reducing costs. They represent a bona fide advertising medium.

There is a second group of union newspapers published by state and regional bodies affiliated with the AFL-CIO. Most of these newspapers also carry advertising as a means of meeting expenses. They have a wide and loyal following and also represent a bona fide advertising medium.

There are also a number of publications published by the larger agencies of the labor movement on the national level. These include the American Federationist and the AFL-CIO News published by the AFL-CIO. Other publications represent AFL-CIO departments. Labor, a weekly, which reaches almost a million subscribers, represents railroad brotherhoods and unions. None of these publications carries advertising and no one is authorized to solicit advertising in their name.

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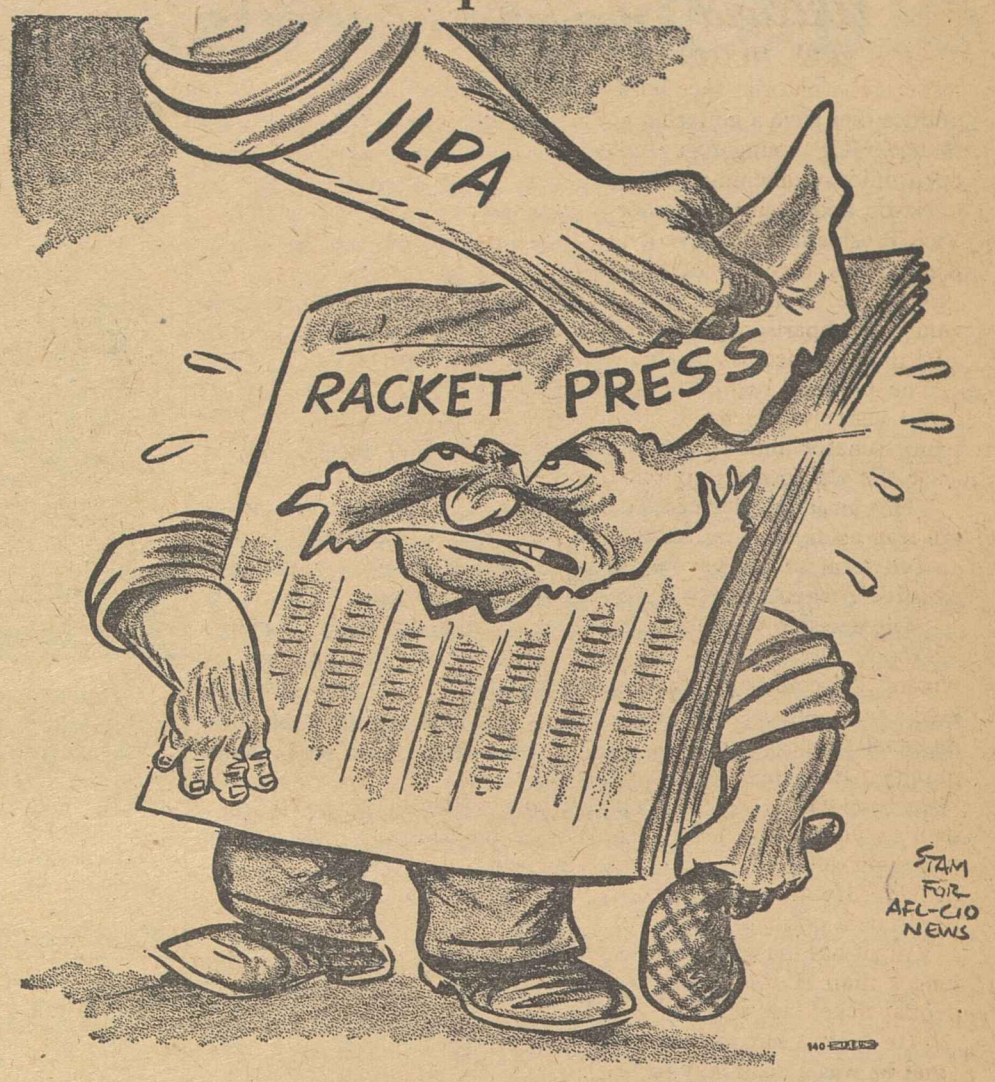
Exposed!



IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

VICE PRES. NIXON knocked "Goody" Knight out of the California gubernatorial race with an exhibition of cold-blooded power politics that gave a glittering green light to Sen. Knowland, the hard-shelled GOP young fogey who is seeking the governorship on an open union-weakening platform.

Nixon and friends have been telling reporters here that while the Vice President supported Knowland, he "wouldn't go along" with Knowland's advocacy of a state "right-to-work" bill.

What he "would" or "wouldn't" go along with in theory is irrelevant in comparison to the hard political realities to which he has now paid the necessary tribute.

The political realities required him to support Knowland. He could scarcely pretend to stand above the struggle while his state's senior senator and Knight fought a bloody battle almost certain to leave the California Republican organization torn into shreds.

This basic fact decided, Nixon moved ruthlessly to force Knight to step aside and run for the Senate next year instead of seeking a full term in the governorship which he inherited when Chief Justice Warren went to the Supreme Court.

The decision was conveyed to Knight with the utmost brutality.

Goody was allowed to read stories from Washington quoting Nixon's close associates as "expecting" Knight to get out of Knowland's way and run for the Senate. Knowland already had huge financial support from the banking-insurance-factory-farming community with which his publisher family is closely allied. Nixon's open repudiation closed Knight's hope of aid from the Vice President's own financial angels who have staked their bets on his career.

Knight vowed for months that he would never, never run for the Senate. He assailed Knowland for seeking the governorship merely to rescue a political career apparently at a dead end in Washington.

Knight has made no secret of his contempt for Nixon. He fought longer than Harold Stassen to dump Nixon from the GOP presidential ticket last year.

He took a harrowing 10 days, brooding in silence, to realize that he was a dead man for the governorship—because Nixon and others who run California's Republican party simply refused to tolerate a primary in which Knight would bid for labor support by violently assailing Knowland's "open shop" stand.

Then he made the painful pilgrimage to Washington, getting the empty solace of 25 minutes with Pres. Eisenhower and not even daring to give himself the backdrop of the White House to announce his change in plans.

For his announcement, he felt compelled to journey to the Vice President's office and pass out previously-mimeographed statements on how he had decided to be loyal to the party-unity idea.

His humiliation was almost total—and on him Knowland heaped the additional indignity of refusing to announce support for his new, if reluctant, bid for the Senate. It is difficult to see how a candidate embarrassed so flagrantly could be much of a future power.

★ ★ ★

NIXON AND THE JUST-RESIGNED White House appointments secretary, Bernard Shanley, who has New Jersey political aspirations, were happily kicked in the teeth Nov. 5 by the Jersey voters who re-elected Democrat Robert B. Meyner to the governorship.

Republican candidate Malcolm S. Forbes, proclaiming himself an "Eisenhower Republican," found the label useless. And Nixon and Shanley, who repudiated the label for him by calling Meyner a tool of "radicals," dragged their tails dejectedly back to Washington.

Meyner's plurality was bigger than it was four years ago, and the re-elected governor is certain to be a factor in the 1960 Democratic nominating convention.

THE UNION LABEL of the Intl. Chemical Workers Union identifies members of this organization working under a union-shop agreement. The Chemical Workers are including a union-label clause in their contracts and encouraging manufacturers to put this label on their products.

Morgan Says:

Mamie's Beaver Coat a 'Dream'

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC comcentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THE perfectly wonderful story of Mrs. Eisenhower's new beaver coat all stemmed from a dream by a 61-year-old trapper from Maine named Jasper Haynes. Possibly fuming over Democratic favoritism to mink, Haynes got the idea right after the Eisenhower inauguration that it might rescue a suffering segment of the fur market if he could persuade Mamie to wear beaver. Despite the enthusiastic intervention of Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, the first lady first said no.

Morgan

"Then last March," Haynes recalled, "I had a dream. I could see Mrs. Eisenhower very clearly. I heard her say, 'I have reversed my decision. I will accept the coat.'"

"So I wrote to her on birch bark telling her just how hard up the Maine trappers are. It's terrible. If they catch a small beaver, they just drop it back through the ice—they only get a dollar for the pelt.

"She answered right away, saying that she would take the coat. I didn't tell her about my dream until today."

Haynes didn't say what Mamie's reaction was but he and his fellow-trapper did stress that while the 17-pelt coat was valued at $1800, Mrs. Eisenhower had paid $385 to have it made. Nor did Haynes indicate whether he had done any dreaming about putting a beaver coat on the wife of Gov. Muskie of Maine. The governor is a Democrat. However both trappers hoped the Eisenhower coat would not get anyone into trouble.

So do I but I am worried. Gifts to officials and/or their wives are often more trouble than they're worth. Even deep freezes can get out of whack. Now the State Dept. reveals it has a whole warehouse full of swords, robes, busts and other rummage it doesn't know what to do with. Especially with winter coming on there is of course a definite utility to a beaver coat but what concerns me is that message on birch bark Haynes used to capture Mrs. Eisenhower's attention.

I hear the duck-billed platypus industry is languishing and I expect any day now the White House will receive a plaintive message stipled in blood on tapa cloth imploring the first lady to accept a platypus stole, or maybe even a stolen platypus.

Nasser can be arrogantly aloof and troublesome but I can see inter-Arab rivalry goading him to have a heart-breaking missive etched on a papyrus scroll begging the White House to receive a dozen hand-woven nightshirts to help the languishing long-staple Egyptian cotton crop, and/or their indigenous boll-weevils.

Clearly the time has come to look a gift horse in the mouth. Is the offering mutation mink or eager beaver? There's a difference.

Vandercook Says:

U. S. Caught Napping on Zhukov

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

WHILE the rational world has watched with amazement, another high dignitary of the Soviet state has been deposed. Marshal Zhukov, Russia's greatest wartime hero, has been set down as brusquely as an American corporal might lose his stripes.

Whatever may be the Kremlin's official explanation of that demotion, the reason is obvious, Zhukov had too large a personal following in the Red Army. He was too famous, too popular with the Russian masses. Now that he has achieved supreme power, Dictator Khrushchev can no more abide strongmen around him than could Stalin.

Vandercook

In absolute dictatorships there is plenty of room at the bottom. But none at the top.

There was a time when, with one-half of our minds we used to view these shake-ups in the Soviet oligarchy with alarm. A change in the Kremlin might mean that the Russians were moving closer to war. With the other half of our minds, we used to observe the toppling of powerful Soviet with a kind of pleasurable anticipation.

It was hard for a free people living in an orderly society to believe that the Russian, or any other state, could long survive when there was such utter faithlessness, such fierce distrust existing among the leaders of that state.

Probably both reactions are unjustified. Russia, under both White Czars and Red has survived through centuries of assasination. Treachery among Russian rulers is a commonplace. The Russians are used to it.

What Americans, however, are not used to, and have no reason to excuse, is the blank ignorance of Russian political affairs which now exists in Washington. The President himself admitted that none of the experts around him either gave warning of Zhukov's firing, or have been able to explain it. The State Dept. made itself ridiculous by stating openly, when the news first came, that no doubt Zhukov had been dismissed merely because he was about to be promoted, probably to the Premiership!

Nor does our intelligence service seem to have any more knowledge of what goes on in what to us, is the most dangerously important capital in the world, than has Dulles' foreign service.

One need not wonder. The whole free world recognizes that there are few men alive who have greater understanding of the Soviet enigma than former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, George Kenan. Kennan is no longer in government service. For he is a Democrat.

Another former Ambassador, Charles Bohlen is noted, everywhere except in Washington, as a master of the Russian language and of Soviet affairs. But Ambassador Bohlen, is now, of all places, in the Philippines!

No one objects to an Administration's learning the hard way. One is disturbed when it seems to be incapable of learning, in any way.

Washington Report:

U. S. Employes Entitled to Bargain

THE federal government owes the right of organization and collective bargaining to all its employes, James A. Brownlow, president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., told a meeting of the Society for Personnel Administration in Washington.

"Today practically all industrial workers within the areas where the Congress has a right to legislate are enjoying the statutory rights of organization and of genuine collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing," Brownlow said in a talk carried over Radio Station WWDC in Washington.

"It is a sad commentary that the largest employer, the U.S. government, has not as yet seen fit to extend the same statutory rights and protections to its own employes."

Brownlow told the personnel administrators that he did not want to leave the impression that there is no collective bargaining for government employes, but they have not been given a "full opportunity to obtain and preserve their dignity as citizens, workers and public servants through the same basic legal rights assured other workers."

Cited were the operations of the Department of the Navy, the Government Printing Office, the TVA, Bonneville and others.

The Hoover Commission in its report in February 1949, and the American Bar Association Committee on Labor Relations of Government Employes in 1955 favored collective bargaining for public employes, Brownlow said.

He said the ABA declared that a government which imposes upon other employers certain obligations in dealing with their employes may not, in good faith, refuse to deal with its own public servants on a reasonably similar favorable basis.

"'It should set the example for industry by perhaps being more considerate than the law requires of private enterprise,'" the association said.

Civil Service Commissioner Christopher Phillips said last August, according to Brownlow, that the government employe-management picture is "a jigsaw puzzle made up of many pieces. These pieces appear to be collectively the executive branch policy of employe-management relations."

MERGER AGREEMENT with the American Standard Life Insurance Co. was under discussion at this meeting of the executive committee of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company. Shown from left to right are Pres. Emeritus James Maloney of the Glass Bottle Blowers; Gen. Counsel Jeremiah T. Mahoney and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Union Labor Life Buys American Standard

New York—The Union Labor Life Insurance Co., which is owned by the trade union movement, has purchased the American Standard Life Insurance Co. of Washington, organized in 1924 primarily to give insurance protection to members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and their families.

Stockholders of both organizations approved the sale and authorized immediate merger, Pres. Edmund P. Tobin of Union Labor Life announced. The new company will continue under the old Union Labor Life name with home offices in New York. Officers and directors will be the same as those of the purchasing company with IBEW Sec. Joseph D. Keenan added to the board of directors.

"The final fullfillment of this merger has been a goal of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. ever since its earliest days," said Tobin.

"This expansion of our company will bring ULLICO service and protection into the lives and homes of thousands of additional trade union members and their families, and at the same time present further opportunities for the development of its facilities.

American Standard was three years older than Union Labor Life. Originally it was called the Union Cooperative Insurance Association, the later name being adopted in 1938.

Practically all AFL-CIO unions are represented on the board of directors or advisory committee of Union Labor Life. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is a member of the executive committee.

CSA Takes Part In Diabetes Drive

New York—The AFL-CIO Community Services Activities has called on its 140 full time community services staff representatives throughout the country to play an active role in the campaign of the American Diabetes Association to uncover more than 200,000 undetected cases of the disease in industry.

The campaign will be conducted from Nov. 17 to 24 in cooperation with the association's local affiliates and local medical societies.

Leo Perlis, AFL-CIO-CSA director, lauded the drive as "an important community service project worthy of the active support of the trade union movement." The undiscovered cases have to be detected, he pointed out "before medical science can treat them and keep the disease in check."

Eagles Drive To Protect Older Workers

Milwaukee, Wis. — The Grand Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles has embarked on an all-out campaign to end job discrimination against workers over 40.

Grand Aerie Program Chairman, Judge Robert Hansen, in announcing the drive outlined the following program for national, state and local Eagle action:

1—Urge Pres. Eisenhower to extend his executive order against discrimination in defense industries to include age.

2—Seek state and national legislation outlawing discriminations against job seekers based on age.

3—Insist that government as an employer set the pace by abandoning age limits for applicants for jobs in public service.

4—Carry on a broad educational campaign to secure the support of management, labor and the general public for job opportunties for older workers.

Hansen said that objections raised by many employers against hiring older workers are not valid. He cited a report by the U. S. Labor Dept. which declared that mature workers are usually as good and often better than younger employes. A recent survey by the University of Illinois rated 51 percent of older workers more dependable than young people and 43 percent about the same.

This campaign of the Eagles, Hansen said, follows in the organization's tradition of supporting and fighting for the worker and his family. He cited earlier Eagle crusades for America's first workmen's compensation law, drafted in 1908, America's first mothers' pension act of 1911, the Old Age Pensions act drafted in 1923 and the Social Security act of 1935.

CSA Staff To Study at Universities

New York — The entire field staff of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, 140 strong, will scatter among seven major universities during the coming winter for three days of specialized training from faculty members.

The training will deal with the problems and responsibilities they face as full time labor representatives, serving with united funds and community chests in all major cities, in training rank-and-file union members for leadership in community service activities.

Leo Perlis, AFL-CIO-CSA director, announced the programs will be under the leadership of Julius F. Rothman, CSA national training director. They were developed from a pilot program last year at Michigan State University set up by Rothman and Fred Hoehler, Jr., director of labor program services at the university's Labor and Industrial Relations Center, who formerly was with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Cooperating universities and the dates:

University of Connecticut, Storrs, Dec. 2 to 4, for representatives from Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 11 to 13, for staff members from New York, New Jersey, Washington, D. C., and Ontario.

Penn State University, University Park, Jan. 6 to 8, for Pennsylvania staff members.

Michigan State University, East Lansing, Jan. 15 to 17, for representatives from Michigan.

Roosevelt University, Chicago, Jan. 22 to 24, for representatives from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin.

University of California, Berkeley, Jan. 29 to 31, for the field staff in California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona and Colorado.

Ohio State University, Columbus, Feb. 5 to 7, for the CSA staff in Ohio, Tennessee, Louisiana, Florida and West Virginia.

San Francisco Labor Adopts Press Codes

San Francisco — The San Francisco Labor Council has unanimously adopted the Code of Ethics relating to labor press advertising.

The code, which embodies the Code of Ethics of the Intl. Labor Press Association, was adopted by the California State Federation of Labor convention and is now being made applicable in the local central labor unions and industrial union councils throughout the state.

3 Unionists to Help Review Social Security

Three representatives of organized labor have been named to the new Advisory Council on Social Security Financing, authorized by Congress to review the long-range financial position of the social security program.

Appointed by the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare were Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs of the Rubber Workers; Sec.-Treas. Eric Peterson of the Machinists, and Dir. Nelson W. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

The council was authorized in an amendment to the Social Security Act sponsored by the AFL-CIO and passed by Congress last year.

The amendment provides that it review the status of the trust funds in relation to long-term commitments well before each scheduled tax increase, and to recommend any changes in the rate early enough to give Congress time to act.

"If there are any weaknesses in the system," the AFL-CIO Executive Council said, in a defense of the social security fund, at its August meeting in Chicago, "this independent body of citizens will be able to bring them to light in time for Congress to act.

"We are confident the system is sound, but in a matter affecting the future welfare of so many millions of people, this periodic double check is thoroughly in order."

Convention Will Get Resolution on News

Fremont, Neb.—The second convention of the Nebraska State AFL-CIO has voted to submit to the national AFL-CIO convention opening Dec. 5 in Atlantic City a resolution urging all state central labor bodies to place the AFL-CIO News in all high schools, colleges and universities of their respective states.

Nebraska AFL-CIO Pres. Gordon C. Preble said that a draft of the resolution has already been forwarded to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

He added that the Nebraska State AFL-CIO was the first state organization in the country to take the recommended step, having begun sending the News to all public and parochial high schools, colleges and universities in Nebraska on Oct. 1.

T. J. Lloyd New Head of Meat Cutters

Chicago—Thomas J. ("Jack") Lloyd, a meat cutter from the ranch country of the Far West, is the new president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen, twelfth largest international in the AFL-CIO.

He was moved up from first vice president and installed by the international executive board in St. Louis, after the death of Pres. Earl W. Jimerson.

Lloyd is 61. He entered the meat industry at the age of 12 in a slaughterhouse in Mammoth, Utah. He cleaned, skinned and ran errands, taking his pay in livers and oxtails for the table of his family.

He served in the navy in World War I. After discharge, he worked in a packinghouse in Salt Lake City, then switched to the butcher's trade in retail markets. For a while he rode circuit, butchering on western ranches.

He was elected guide of Local 537, Salt Lake City, in 1921, and moved up through various posts to president of the local in 1924 and secretary in 1925. He was first elected a vice president of the international union in 1932.

He moved to Chicago last April when appointed director of the packinghouse workers' department. In July he moved up from second to first vice president after the death of Milton S. Maxwell.

Ohio Council Presents Plaque to Kroll

Cincinnati, O.—The Ohio Industrial Union Council presented Pres.-emeritus Jack Kroll with a brass plaque containing the resolution passed at its convention in 1953 at which he announced his retirement.

The presentation was made by Pres. Ray Ross and Sec.-Treas. John Rooney of the council during a meeting of the Clothing Workers Cincinnati Joint Board, of which Kroll is manager. Kroll, a vice president of the ACW, formerly was co-director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

UP IN SMOKE goes the mortgage on the two-story home of Communications Workers Local 3060, bargaining agent for 3,000 production and maintenance employes at Western Electric Co. plants in Winston-Salem, N. C. CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne (third from right), principal speaker at the ceremony, watches Local 3060 Pres. J. R. Dinkins hold the flaming mortgage. Other local officials looking on are Dir. T. E. Buff, Building Committee Chairman C. H. Love, Vice Pres. E. H. Wilson, Jr. and Sec.-Treas. E. F. Vernon. The $15,000, ten-year mortgage was liquidated by the local in less than two years.

Labor Reveals GOP Plans To Scuttle Federal Aid

A new drive to wreck the federal programs which give aid to the states and local communities is spelled out in Labor's Economic Review, monthly publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

"The stage is being set," it warns, "for a cut in state and local public services which will adversely affect every family, but particularly those most in need." Already, it says, a special joint action committee is now deciding, at the President's instigation and as part of the economy drive, which federal grants-in-aid programs are to get the boot first. After two brief meetings and without hearings, it has proposed the reduction or elimination of U.S. grants for school lunches, vocational education, water pollution abatement, national disaster relief and old-age assistance.

Transfer Excise Taxes

So the states and localities can pick up the tab for these services, the committee proposes to transfer to the states enough federal excise taxes to produce revenue equal to the cost of the programs, the Review explains.

It cites the jubilation of the Chamber of Commerce at the early strength of the wreck program—which is hidden under a specious disguise of "state's rights."

The C. of C. said that if all goes well, the federal government later will be "shucking off even more expensive political federal-state programs and letting the states run them." The Chamber added that if the program is carried out successfully, "it would change the course of recent federal-state-local tax relationships involving billions of dollars."

"With this statement, the Chamber has at least identified the real objective of the anti-federal grant campaign," the review says in stripping the drive of its disguise.

"If federal aid is ended, a transfer of 'billions of dollars in tax money' would, indeed, occur and wealthy corporations and individuals will be the major beneficiaries.

Net Gain For Wealthy

"Since the federal tax system, despite its imperfections, obtains almost 80 percent of its revenue from progressive taxes on corporate profits and individual incomes, those who campaign against federal aid view all federal expenditure cuts as promising a gigantic tax saving for themselves.

"Even if the states increase their own taxes to make up for revenue losses after federal grants are whittled away, this, too, will yield a net gain for the wealthy; after all, most state levies bear most heavily on families who are least able to pay."

Only the federal government is strong enough to get adequate taxes out of the big corporations and wealthy individuals, the review states. It adds that experience has shown local governments have been unable to tax individual income and business profits on a basis of ability to pay, and that "most states have been unwilling to do so."

Turning a share of federal excise revenue over to the states is unrealistic for two reasons, the review says: lower-income states, which receive proportionately more from federal sources, wouldn't be able to raise enough revenue to do the job; and even in the better-off states, there is no guarantee the services would continue in the absence of the stimulus of federal matching grants, and the fights reactionaries always make in state legislatures to block any appropriations to meet public needs.

Only $3.33 billion of the $101 billion federal budget went for grants-in-aid in 1956—7 percent of the $47 billion in all governmental expenditures for exclusively civilian purposes. The states spent $33.3 billion of their own funds.

The National Association of Manufacturers is lined up with the Chamber of Commerce in the drive to end all federal grants that help individuals—public assistance, child welfare, education, school lunches and the like.

"It is the AFL-CIO view, on the contrary, that federal grants-in-aid must be continued," the review says.

"In fact, if we are to preserve our tradition of maximum dependence on local and state governments to perform public service functions, federal aid to help finance them must, indeed, be expanded."

Humphrey Hits GOP Clock Turn Backs

The Republican Administration, guided by a cabinet committee is trying to "turn back the clock of progress 50 years" by ending federal assistance to vital programs, according to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.).

The programs include those helping finance vocational education, school lunches, school milk, control of water pollution and assistance to the needy, he said. Tax revenue sources would be turned over to the states so they could be continued, he explained.

"If this precedent is accepted in even a few instances, under the pressure of states' rights," Humphrey said, "all it can mean is leaving the great majority of the people of this nation without adequate consideration and without provision for their needs in the entire field of human welfare, education and health."

Hillman Award To Sen. Douglas

Chicago—An award of $1,000 for meritorious public service will be made to Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) on Nov. 12 by the Sidney Hillman Foundation, established in memory of the late president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The award will be made at a luncheon in Douglas' honor and will be presented by Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the foundation and Hillman's successor as head of the ACWA.

Recipients of the award in previous years include Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, former Pres. Harry S. Truman, Justice William O. Douglas of the U.S. Supreme Court, Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, Sen. Wayne L. Morse and former U.S. Senators Herbert H. Lehman and Frank P. Graham.

	DELAWARE	NEW MEXICO	WEST VIRGINIA	MISS.
PER CAPITA INCOME	$2,858	$1,494	$1,420	$964
CLASSROOM NEED	1.2%	N.A.	11.3%	37.6%
SELECTIVE SERVICE REJECTION RATE	7.9%	13.1%	14.3%	45.3%
EDUCATIONAL EFFORT RELATED TO INCOME	1.9%	3.1%	2.9%	2.6%

*NOT AVAILABLE

THE ABILITY OF STATES TO FINANCE ESSENTIAL SERVICES VARIES TREMENDOUSLY.

Unions Again Attack Atom Reactor Permit

The three unions who are trying to block construction of a fast-breeding atomic power reactor near Monroe, Mich., have again asked the Atomic Energy Commission to suspend the permit it has granted for the project.

A new brief, based on extensive testimony before an AEC hearing several months, was filed with the commission by the unions' attorney, Benjamin C. Sigal. He acted on behalf of the Auto Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the Papermakers and Paperworkers.

Attack Legality

The unions attacked the legality of the permit as well as the procedures established by the AEC for investigating labor's charges that the reactor may endanger the lives of residents of near-by cities. They also said that AEC Chairman Lewis Strauss should disqualify himself from the proceeding because of his "bias" against the labor groups intervening.

The reactor in dispute is now being constructed by the Power Reactor Development Co., under a permit which the commission issued over warnings from its own safety committee that the type may be unsafe. A similar reactor, built in the Idaho wilderness, has previously gone out of control.

Violated AEC Act

In its new brief, the unions contended that the recent hearings still have not produced enough new evidence "to provide reasonable assurance that the PRDC reactor can be built and operated without undue risk to public health and safety."

The brief also charged that the record does not establish that the company is "financially qualified" to engage in construction of the reactor.

The unions also said that, in issuing a conditional construction permit on Aug. 4, 1956, the AEC violated the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and its own regulations, because it failed to find that there was information sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that the PRDC reactor could be built and operated safely.

They charged that the AEC had denied the unions a fair hearing because, among other reasons, the commission refused to permit introduction of evidence that it had issued the permit illegally and also warned AEC consultants that if they testified for parties other than the AEC in the hearing they might be violating the conflict of interest laws.

New briefs, recommending that the company be permitted to complete the reactor, have also been filed by the company and the AEC professional staff. The AEC staff, however, also called for addition of some new safety requirements to the PRDC's license.

The staff of the AEC said that construction of the building alone could not endanger the public, but it proposed that the PRDC should be required to submit within six months a long list of research results on fast reactor stability, temperature, possible accidents and selection of a site. It urged that the license should make clear that the permit is for the construction only and does not constitute final approval of technical details or permission to begin operating the reactor.

Congress May Be Asked To Approve Bomb Shelters

New York—Congress may soon be presented with new proposals for an adequate program for constructing civilian bomb shelters as a result of the recently completed series of nuclear tests in Nevada, a spokesman for the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities has predicted.

The forecasts came from Robert A. Rosekrans, assistant director of Community Service Activities, who served as a special observer at Yucca Flats in connection with the 1957 series of tests which saw 24 nuclear bombs exploded in the Nevada desert area.

Rosekrans was one of a special group of observers from this country and 10 foreign nations who had been invited by the Federal Civil Defense Administration to view part of the tests.

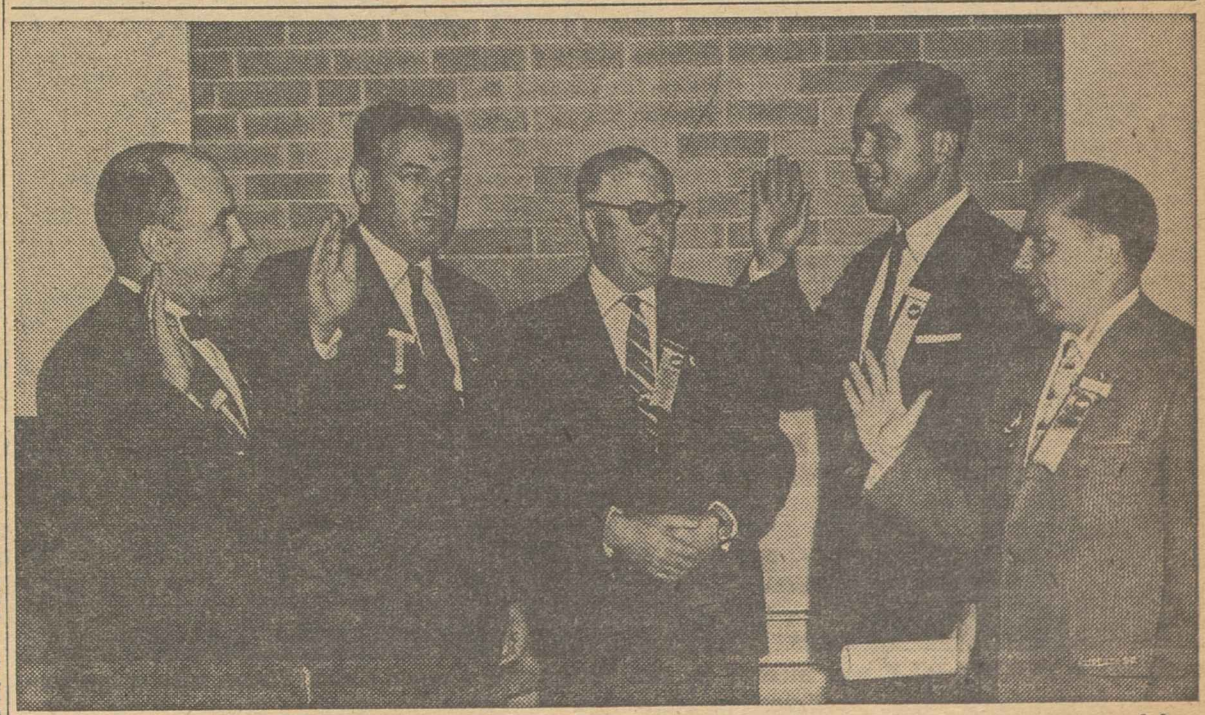
In addition to normal studies of radiation, the tests were designed to study the effect of nuclear devices on scores of different types of bomb shelters—ranging from small, family-type shelers to dual-purpose, underground shelters designed to protect hundreds of workers in industrial and metropolitan areas.

Some of the tests, Rosekrans disclosed, involved manning some of the shelters during the blast with special teams undergoing the detonation in an underground shelter some four to five miles from ground zero.

"The importance of these tests, from the point of view of the civilian population, cannot be minimized," Rosekrans said. "They may go a long way toward determining whether the government will put forward plans for constructing adequate shelters which will increase the prospect for survival in case of enemy attack."

The AFL-CIO is already on record, the CSA spokesman said, in favor of using federal funds for the construction of appropriate shelters to protect the civilian population from annihilation in the event of enemy action.

"The tests have gone a long way toward proving the effectiveness of several different types of shelters," Rosekrans said, "and this evidence should form the basis for a request that Congress authorize construction on such a program."



OBLIGATION AS OFFICERS of New Hampshire State Labor Council, formed by merger of former AFL and CIO central bodies, is administered by Eugene P. Moats (second from right), assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Others are, from left, Sec.-Treas. Robert Hobart, Executive Vice Pres. Joseph Moriarty, AFL-CIO Reg. 1 Dir. Hugh Thompson, Moats and Pres. Thomas Pitarys.

ILO Renews Study On Forced Labor

Geneva—The Governing Body of the Intl. Labor Organization voted to set up a new committee on forced labor and adopted the conclusions of its Freedom of Association Committee in 16 allegations of violations of trade union rights.

The new committee on forced labor will continue the work of the Ad Hoc Committee which found convincing evidence of the use of slave labor in Russia and several other Iron Curtain countries. It will analyze data on the use and extent of forced labor, and submit its conclusions to the director-general.

Proof in Nine Cases

In nine of the cases of alleged violation of freedom of association, the Governing Body found evidence of proof and voted to send the conclusions to the governments involved.

These charges affected Spain, Guatemala, France in Algeria, Greece, Cuba, the United Kingdom in Cyprus and Northern Rhodesia, Hungary and Soviet Russia.

The six remaining cases were, in effect, dismissed, the Governing Body finding that no further examination was needed. The complaints were directed against Iran, Burma, a joint case against the United States and Greece, one of two cases involving Greece alone, and Argentina.

The Governing Body said the principles of freedom of association set up by the ILO are not observed in Hungary, and called the government's attention to the importance of the full application of the ILO treaty Hungary has ratified.

The government also was asked to agree to refer the question of freedom of association to the ILO Fact Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association. Russia and Czechoslovakia voted against the Governing Body's action, while India abstained.

Satellites Balk

The Governing Body also voted to ask the Soviet government to agree to refer charges of violations of freedom of association to the Fact Finding and Conciliation Commission. This decision was reached after study of Russia's rejection of earlier conclusions and recommendations of the Freedom of Association Committee. The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and India voted against the decision.

In Cyprus, where the free trade unions are closely involved with the campaign for independence, the Governing Body adopted the committee's conclusion that many people are still being held in custody without trial, although a review procedure is under way. It advised the government of Great Britain that prolonged detention because of the difficulty of securing evidence under normal legal procedures involves "inherent danger of abuse."

The complaints against Spain were filed by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the General Union of Spanish Workers in Exile. The Governing Body asked the government to revise its legislation so as to make freedom of association a reality; to note the importance the Governing Body attaches to machinery to encourage collective bargaining, and to advise the ILO if union leaders and members are still being detained.

Citizen Group Will Promote Aims of ILO

New York — A new Citizens Committee for the Intl. Labor Organization has been established to promote public interest and more effective official participation in the oldest specialized agency of the United Nations.

David L. Cole, impartial arbiter under the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement and former director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, is the chairman. Members include leaders in labor, industry, education, information and public affairs, some of whom have been associated with the ILO.

The objectives, as given by the committee, are "to promote public understanding of the purposes, objectives and activities of the ILO and of American participation in it; and to make such participation more effective and encourage U.S. leadership to use and improve the operations of the ILO, so as to increase the utility of the organization itself."

The result, it added, will be to help "build a better understanding of the concepts of freedom and of free development of democratic institutions as the way to raise standards of living throughout the world."

REVIEW OF UNION cooperation with CARE in distributing 75 million pounds of U. S. surplus foods in 12 countries during the past year brought smiles to the faces of AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton (left), who is congratulating Madeleine Dillon, CARE liaison to the AFL-CIO, and AFL-CIO Special Rep. Lew Johnson. Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers, represents the AFL-CIO on the CARE executive board, with Johnson his alternate.

Meany Urges Unionists To Back CARE Drive

AFL-CIO members have again been urged by Pres. George Meany to support the CARE Food Crusade for 1957-'58 both as an expression of charity and to strengthen their ties with workers in less fortunate nations.

"The CARE Food Crusade is the one broad avenue," he said, "through which American labor not only can help share our own national abundance with the needy of the free world, but at the same time can strengthen the bonds with free democratic labor organizations in a dozen countries."

He recalled that American labor was among the founders of the non-profit overseas agency when it was founded a dozen years ago, and now is one of 26 member-organizations which comprise CARE.

Support for the food crusade, Meany maintained, will "help build morale and friendship among unemployed and other needy workers in economically depressed areas of the free world."

To support the crusade, contributions of any amount may be made through the AFL-CIO Representative at CARE, 660 First Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

Each package carries on it the name and address of the individual donor or contributing union, and is identified as "a gift from the American people."

Unions contributing $100 or more, by special arrangement, may designate another union in certain countries to distribute the gift. CARE's AFL-CIO representative will supply detailed information.

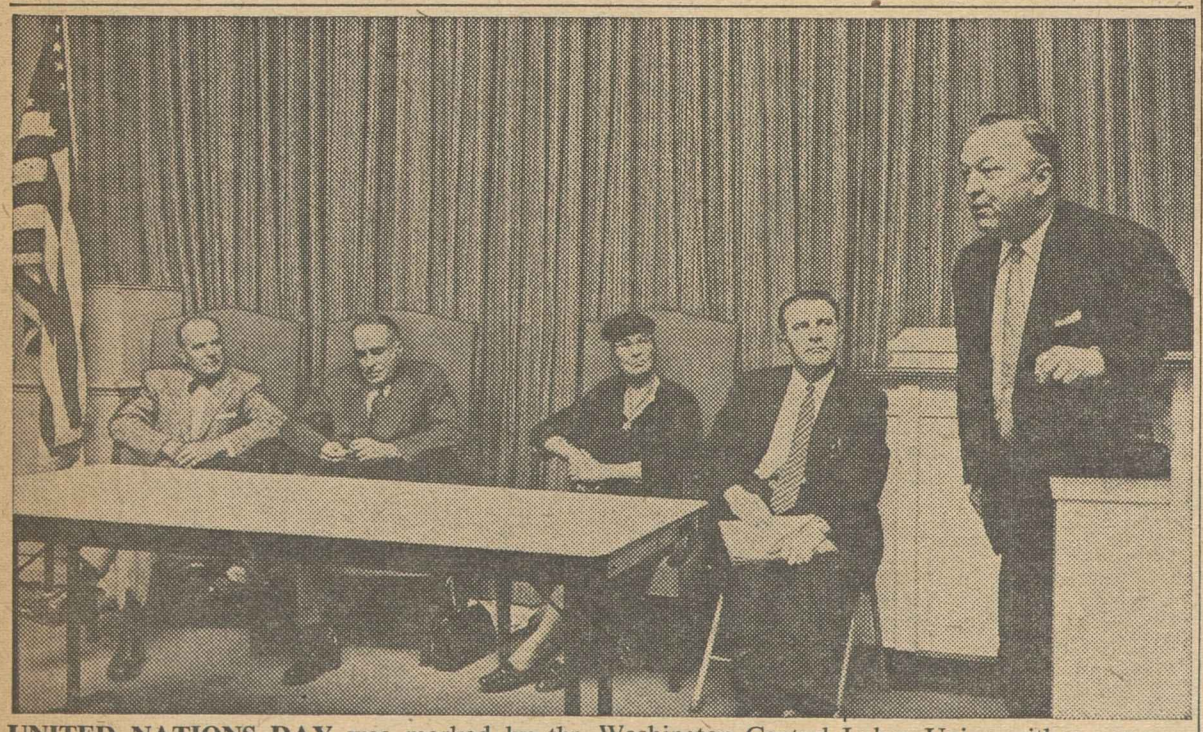
CARE gets the surplus food it distributes free, but the cost of packaging and distributing it comes to $1 per package—hence the appeal to organized workers and the American people as a whole.

Each package contains an average of 22 lbs. of powdered milk, cheese, flour or other foods from American farm surplus stockpiles. This is estimated to be enough to feed a family of four for about a month.

The current program calls for CARE to ship three million special food packages to needy families in Greece, Italy, Berlin and West Germany, Yugoslavia, Israel, Ceylon, India, Packiston, Hong Kong, Korea, Peru and Colombia.

PUERTO RICO MINIMUM

New minimum rates of $1 an hour will be effective Nov. 15 in Puerto Rico for workers in the metal, machinery, transportation equipment, electrical, instrument and related products industries by direction of the Labor Dept.



UNITED NATIONS DAY was marked by the Washington Central Labor Union with a symposium on international affairs at American University. Watching Dir. George Brown of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs as he speaks are (left to right) Ralph Wright, labor counsellor in the Washington office of the Intl. Labor Organization; William B. Barton, general counsel of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.; Clara Beyer, deputy director of the Bureau of Labor Standards, and Intl. Rep. Rudy Faupl of the Machinists.

Conference On Migrant Labor Nov. 13

New York—The first non-governmental national conference on "migratory labor and low income farmers" to be called since Congress changed the Mexican contract labor law two years ago will be held here Nov. 13.

Called by the National Sharecroppers Fund, its sponsors include many prominent leaders in religious, social welfare, educational, farm and labor groups. Speakers and panel leaders will include several representatives of the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions.

Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters, who is an AFL-CIO vice president, will deliver one of the main addresses and will participate in a panel on problems of U.S. farm workers with Pres. H. L. Mitchell of the National Agricultural Workers and others.

Sec.-Treas. Frank L. Noakes of the Maintenance of Way Employes, who also is chairman of the U.S. Section, Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee, will chair a panel on foreign labor.

Taking part in this discussion will be representatives of the Labor Dept. and the British West Indies Central Labor Organization and Sec.-Treas. Ernesto Galarza of the Agricultural Workers, special AFL-CIO Rep. Lewis Hines and Gardner Jackson of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization.

Arbitrator Awards Hotel Union Raises

Miami Beach—Arbitrator Abe Bauman of New York has awarded pay increases, a free health and welfare plan and other benefits to members of Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 255 who work at 10 local hotels.

The wage boosts range from $1.50 to $6 weekly depending on the job and most are retroactive. Bauman also awarded an eight-hour, six-day workweek, time and one-half after 48 hours and one paid holiday, a week's vacation with pay.

The arbitration case was referred to Bauman by the local and the Miami Beach Hotel Association which has a 10-year master contract with the union providing for reopenings on wage talks every May 1. There are also 25 hotels and motels with individual contracts with the local.

David Herman, international union trustee for Local 255, said he was pleased with the award and added "we didn't get everything we asked for, but we got a pretty fair amount of it."

Meany Endorses Christmas Seals

The annual Christmas Seal sale of the National Tuberculosis Association has again been endorsed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The 1957 sale begins Nov. 15. The funds raised are used primarily to finance programs of health education, case finding, rehabilitation of tuberculosis patients, and research into a disease that infects about 55 million Americans, of whom about 2.7 million will develop active cases during their lifetimes.

"Through your efforts the public has become acutely aware of the need for early detection of this disease so that it can be arrested and the victim restored to a healthy, productive way of life," Meany wrote Pres. William M. Morgan of the association in pledging the support of AFL-CIO members.

Birds of a Feather:

Kohler Supports Anti-Labor Forum

Herbert V. Kohler, the bathtub baron whose plumbingware firm has fought a strike for three and a half years, has been uncovered as an enthusiastic supporter of the ultra-rightwing Manion Forum, a radio network show.

A letter from Kohler to an Ohio businessman asking for cooperation with the anti-labor forum and a copy of the Manion group's appeal for funds has come into the possession of the AFL-CIO News.

"Our company and I are supporters of this very necessary effort —the Manion Forum," boasts Kohler in his endorsement of the outfit which crows that it helped to pass "right-to-work" laws in several states.

Script Rejected

Kohler's letter went out about the same time Kohler's speech was to be delivered on the Manion Forum. The speech never went on the air, however, because the Mutual Broadcasting Co. rejected the script on grounds that it was possibly "libelous and slanderous."

The subject of Kohler's speech was to have been the "union terrorism" he alleged during his long strike against Auto Workers Local 833 at his plant in Sheboygan, Wis.

Sparkplug of the Manion Forum is Dr. Clarence E. Manion, onetime dean of law at Notre Dame University and onetime official in the Eisenhower Administration. His radio program, described by some as at the extreme right of the right-wing lunatic fringe, is carried by some 120 stations across the country.

Kohler, according to his letter, recommends "that all alert industrial executives cooperate with Dean Manion." Else, he predicts, the private enterprise system is in danger "and perhaps doomed" unless "the labor bosses" are curbed.

This he proposes to do by repeal of discriminatory legal immunities, restoration of the right and duty of the states and local units to preserve order and impartial and effective law enforcement.

Forum Is Blunt

The Manion Forum is more blunt. It admits candidly it is working for "right-to-work" laws. Such laws exist now in 18 states and "they were passed in Indiana and several other states because the Manion Forum, Chambers of Commerce and industrial organizations alerted the people to demand their passage . . ." the forum form letter says.

In another section of the letter, the forum predicts the advent of "socialism, and communistic dictatorship, making robots of it all" unless Congress moves "next January" to "stave off the speeding advance of labor czars to absolute and crushing power."

Not, you understand, that Dean Manion, Kohler or the forum "is in any way opposed to the principles of trade unionism and collective bargaining." The forum letter says so.

All they want is a special fund of $50,000 from corporation brass "to add many new radio stations. The letter asks for checks ranging from $100 to $1,000 because, it warns, "all American industrialists are in a battle—no question about that."

Prolonged Strike

From now until Congress reconvenes, the forum promises, "Dean Manion and his guest speakers will emphasize the necessity of quick and decisive laws to bring labor leaders into their proper niche in American economy and American life. The picnic must end sometime—or dictatorship. Let it end now."

The Manion Forum has some kind things to say about Kohler, much kinder than the NLRB trial examiner who found that his company policies have needlessly prolonged the strike and charged him with trying to crush the union of his workers.

Kohler's cooperation, the forum declares, "is among the most valuable accorded the Manion Forum by many leading industrialists."

Manion's appeal for financial handouts from the corporations leads off with this statement to these friends of the workers:

"As under Hitler, Stalin and Mussolini, the workers are the first to be enslaved by dictatorship."

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS affecting workers were discussed informally at a meeting of research directors of AFL-CIO unions in Washington over which AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg (speaking) presided. Seated beside him in the foreground is Assistant Dir. Peter Henle.

Canadian Labor Asks Study of Disputes Data

Ottawa, Ont.—A proposal for a Royal Commission to study improved methods of settling industrial disputes in the light of 50 years of experience since the Disputes Investigation Act was passed was made by the Canadian Labor Congress in its first presentation to the new Conservative government.

A commission whose members are experienced in labor-management relations and have some knowledge of industrial relations legislation, the CLC said, "should be able to make a notable contribution to improving our conciliation procedures and our labor-management relations generally."

Labor relations in Canada generally are within the jurisdiction of the provinces. The role of the federal government is restricted to those industries which are nationwide.

List of Proposals

The CLC presentation was made by Pres. Claude Jodoin. He was accompanied by Executive Vice Pres. Gordon G. Cushing, Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald, other officers, and representatives of affiliated unions representing 1.1 million workers.

The proposal that conceivably could lead to a revision of Canada's basic labor relations laws was one of a long series the CLC held out to the government for its legislative program.

The CLC brief expressed "some anxiety" over the economic situation, and suggested a "judicious relaxation" in monetary policy in view of a 64 percent increase in unemployment in August over August 1956.

"This winter may well see the worst unemployment since the war," the CLC added,

On personal income taxes, the CLC asked an increase in exemptions to $1,500 for a single person, $3,000 for a married couple and $500 for each dependent child regardless of family allowances; deduction of all medical, dental, optical and hospital expenses; exemption of out-of-town living and traveling expenses for construction workers, and deduction of the cost of workers' equipment and protective clothing.

800,000 Uncovered

For another phase of the attack on a suspect economy, the CLC urged that unemployment insurance benefits be raised so they constitute a "proper relationship" to earnings, and that coverage be extended to at least 100,000 employes of hospitals and charitable institutions. A total of 800,000 workers is not covered.

Other CLC proposals included a speedup in implementing national health insurance as the first step in a broader health scheme; steps to increase the availability of low cost housing in addition to the increased funds the government has already promised, and drastic revision of the Immigration Act, including restriction of the number of immigrants to the country's capacity to absorb them.

On international affairs, the CLC expressed the view that while the free world, including Canada, must maintain its defenses, Canada should make available "at least $100 million a year" in economic aid to underdeveloped countries, part of which should be in the form of surplus farm products.

MINTON OFF TO INDIA

Philadelphia — AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers, has left for New Delhi, India, where he will attend the Asian Regional Conference of the Intl. Labor Organization as representative of workers in the United States.

CCCL Okays Affiliation With CLC

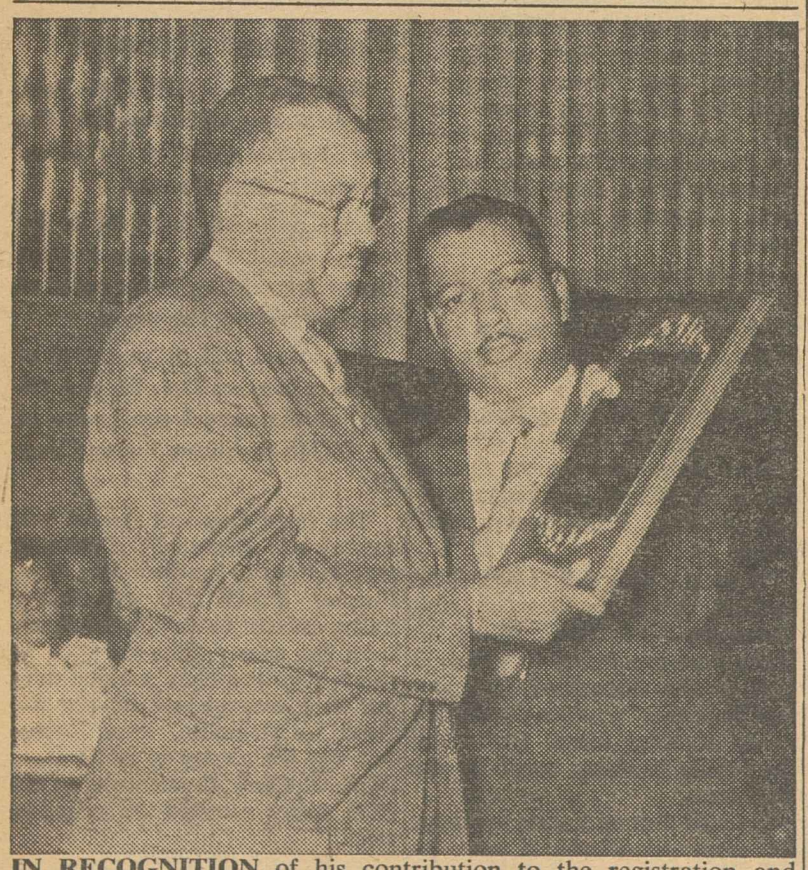
Quebec, Que. — The 100,000-member Canadian & Catholic Confederation of Labor at a convention here approved a conditional recommendation of a special committee that affiliation be sought with the Canadian Labor Congress.

The principal condition is that the CCCL join the CLC as a national union with all its affiliated syndicates, federations and central council.

Others include CCCL affiliation with the Federation of Labor in the province of Quebec (where most of the CCCL membership is centered) within two years; retention of internal autonomy; establishment by the CLC of a board to settle all jurisdictional disputes between CLC and CCCL affiliates; affiliation of CCCL central councils with their CLC counterparts within two years if possible, otherwise the formation of joint boards, and continuation of annual CCCL conventions.

It also was agreed to ask the CLC Executive Council to recommend a fourth CLC vice president from Quebec, and to print all literature and releases in French as well as English.

CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin said the CLC Executive Council would study the proposals.



IN RECOGNITION of his contribution to the registration and voting drive in Alabama, Oscar C. Adams presented a plaque to Philip Weightman (left), field representative of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, on behalf of the Alabama State Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting. More than 2,000 persons viewed the presentation at a Birmingham mass meeting.

SHIP'S BELL WAS SOUNDED by Pres. John J. Grogan (right) to call the recent policy conference of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers to order at Atlantic City. That's Sec.-Treas. Ross Blood beside him.

McClellan Blasts Shefferman Clients

Claims Most Businessmen Got What They Paid For

(*Continued from Page* 1)

"entertainment" of the union "boys" as part of the price for avoiding "trouble." The businessmen showed extreme reluctance to acknowledge that they were "buying peace."

George Mennen, vice president of the Mennen Co. of Morristown, N. J., at first attributed his own "union trouble" to "racketeers" and invited committee sympathy for his plight.

Pleads 'Neutrality'

His plea of complete "neutrality" except for a desire to be free of racketeers was sharply challenged, however, by documentary evidence and by sworn testimony of former employes.

Mennen told how his firm was organized in 1951 by gangster Johnny Dio's Local 102 of the former AFL Auto Workers (now the Allied Industrial Workers) to the tune of an attempted extortion of $15,000.

Learning that Dio had a bad reputation, Mennen testified, he engaged a lawyer to help some employes who had shown a desire to get rid of Dio. When the Chemical Workers intervened to substitute itself for Dio's union, he said, he was totally "neutral."

Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy produced a company letter circulated among employes, just in advance of an NLRB election, promising workers their wages would not be cut if there were "no union."

The letter, largely drafted by Louis Jackson, then Shefferman's New York agent, assured workers they would be "fairly treated without having to pay dues to anybody" and said the company believed they should vote against both the Chemical Workers and Dio's union.

Mennen conceded to McClellan that this letter "certainly seems" to have been "un-neutral."

David Nagle, former personnel manager at Mennen, further testified that Jackson had used now familiar Shefferman tactics—a card-index grading system of employe attitudes toward unions and a "rotating committee" system—to persuade Mennen officials they could get rid of unions altogether.

Plant Unorganized

Nagle said his own departure from the company, after pressure, came by "mutual consent." He testified that Andrew Graham, who initiated the successful anti-Dio move but strongly favored the Chemical Workers, was "laid off." Graham testified that two other pro-Chemical Workers employes were fired the same day.

The Mennen company got rid of unions altogether and the plant is now unorganized.

The Flint story was partially unfolded by such businessmen as Max Graff, vice president of a Ford agency that grosses about $4 million a year, who paid a Shefferman agent $9,931 in four years.

Graff in 1954 got a letter from Henry Lower, business agent of Teamsters Local 299, Detroit, home local of General Pres.-elect James R. Hoffa, suggesting unionization of new car salesmen.

Graff hired Kamenow, Shefferman's Detroit manager, and got the organizing issue transferred from Local 299 to Local 332, Flint, and Business Agent Frank Kierdorf took over. Kamenow asked a $250-a-month retainer and $1,800 for "entertaining" union officials, Graff testified.

The result after the entertainment money was paid for 1954 and later years: Graff "never heard" from Local 332 again.

Graff refused to concede the accuracy of McClellan's comment that the "cold fact" was that the Ford agency had considered $9,931 to Kamenow "worth while to keep from being unionized."

"Who am I," asked Graff, "to dispute" practices in hiring Shefferman's firm by "J. L. Hudson Co., Sears, Roebuck and the Mennen Co."? J. L. Hudson, formerly a Shefferman client, is Detroit's largest department store. Sears was for years the principal Shefferman client.

Union Officials Benefit

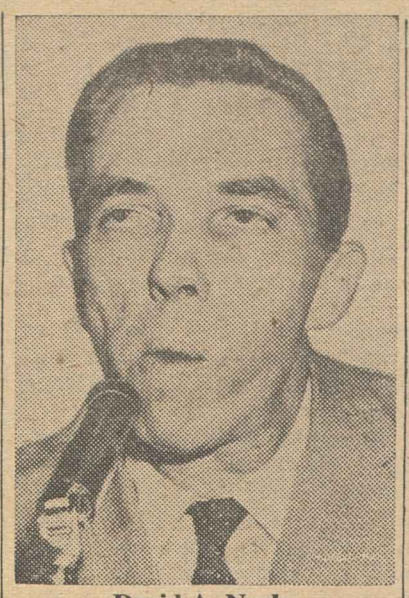
Graff acknowledged under prodding by McClellan that the "only benefits" from his payments to Kamenow accrued to "union officials" who went on Kamenow-financed trips and to "the Graff company."

There were "no benefits" to rank-and-file members of Local 332 or to Graff automobile salesmen, Graff agreed.

The general experience of the Flint businessmen witnesses, most of them in relatively small firms, was that when they hired Kamenow and paid about $2,000 each for "entertainment" of unnamed Local 332 "boys," all organizing drives, picket lines and the suggestion of organization disappeared.

Kamenow's books, as examined by McClellan committee accountants, revealed that $23,274 was spent for "Christmas gifts," apparently for union officials, in four years. The money came from 49 companies utilizing Kamenow's services.

Max Graff



David A. Nagle

George Kamenow

Additional thousands went to take "the boys" to football games, the races, fishing trips, conventions and sundry enjoyable entertainments, Kamenow's books showed.

Invokes Fifth Amendment

Kamenow himself invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to tell the committee anything about his business. Among other things, he declined to explain an expense item claiming $1,900 for auto travel in one day.

Kierdorf, business agent of Local 332, also involked the Fifth Amendment in declining to discuss his relations with Kamenow and with Flint businessmen and what he got. So did Jack Thompson, recording secretary and business agent of Local 332.

Nathan Shefferman, close friend of Teamsters' Pres. Dave Beck, changed radically in his second appearance before the committee.

He testified volubly last spring in explaining his many financial favors to Beck, insisted that his services were valuable in creating "good will" and "combatting communism and class war," and rejected any suggestions of impropriety.

Since then he and his son Shelton have been indicted on a charge that they conspired to assist Beck in avoiding income taxes.

In the face of McClellan-Kennedy accusations that they ran a "union-busting" operation and that if they couldn't keep out unions they tried to arrange Teamsters' contracts, both Sheffermans invoked the Fifth Amendment and refused any direct reply to questions.

Kennedy challenged a statement by the Shefferman lawyer, Standford Clinton of Chicago, that except for the indictment Nathan Shefferman would have testified "freely." Kennedy said his questions about Shefferman's activities with business clients had "nothing to do" with Beck's tax case.

The committee called in Allen Dorfman, insurance broker who handles Teamster welfare funds, to compel acceptable procedure for examination of his books.

If also compelled agreement to furnish records by Zigmont (Ziggy) Snyder, a business agent of Hoffa's Local 299, long a "missing witness." Caught last week by subpena, Snyder is accused of running non-union business firms while serving simultaneously as "boss" of Detroit longshoremen blanketed into Hoffa's Local 299.

11-9-57

Pitzele Resigns After Testifying He Got $15,000 as Beck Adviser

Merlyn S. Pitzele, labor editor and widely known adviser to Pres. Eisenhower and former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, who was sharply criticized by McClellan committee members for having taken $15,000 from Teamsters Union Pres. Dave Beck while serving simultaneously as chairman of the New York Labor Mediation Board, resigned as a senior editor of Business Week following his testimony.

He had told the committee that he did not inform either his publishers or Gov. Dewey, who appointed him to the Mediation Board, about his relations with Beck.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) charged that Pitzele "exposed himself to a position of impropriety" in taking fees from a labor organization while functioning also as a state mediator with the duty of conciliating labor disputes.

Disapproves Propriety

Vice Chairman Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.) said there was "nothing illegal" in what Pitzele had done but added: "I can't approve of the propriety" of his actions.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell said at a news conference that there was no truth in reports that Pitzele "played a part" in Mitchell's appointment to the Cabinet.

He said the episode involving the Teamsters and Pitzele showed "a lack of judgment" but that Pitzele was "still a friend of mine. If I appraised all my friendships on the basis of the degree of judgment, I would have few friends."

Pitzele, who has a long background in the labor field, became top labor adviser to both Dewey and Eisenhower, the Republican presidential nominees of the last four elections, after he joined Business Week in 1940. He was closely associated with ranking GOP leaders as an adviser on labor law and appointments of federal officials.

Merlyn S. Pitzele

He is known to have been the author of a famous Business Week editorial in November 1948, charging that the surprise election of Pres. Harry S. Truman that year arose partly because the Taft-Hartley Act had gone "too far" and opened the possibility that its machinery could be used to "break" instead of regulate unions.

Pitzele told the McClellan committee that he became an adviser to Beck in 1953, at the request of the union's then-chief economist David Kaplan, when Beck was considered a "new broom" who would "clean up" the Teamsters.

He pointed out that Beck helped lead the drive to oust the racket-ridden Intl. Longshoremen's Association from the American Federation of Labor.

He took a $5,000-a-year fee from Beck for three years, he testified, only because Kaplan told him that Beck wanted his advisory function placed on a "business basis."

He was actually paid his fee, he said, by Nathan W. Shefferman's Labor Relations Associates, but this he explained by pointing out that Beck and Shefferman were "strange people" and that Shefferman seemed to function as a kind of "chancellor of the exchequer" to Beck. Shefferman's books show that LRA was reimbursed by the Teamsters.

Pitzele told of becoming gradually disillusioned with Beck, who by 1955 was refusing to accept telephone calls from his expensive adviser.

He urged Beck, he testified, to set up an outside-the-union commission to investigate charges against Teamsters officials and make findings forcing, if necessary, their ouster.

"I got my belly full" in 1955, he testified, when he learned that Teamsters Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa was promoting a $600,000 loan to the discredited ILA and that Beck was "unwilling or unable to do anything about Hoffa and the whole festering sore" in the Teamsters.

He said that as a state mediator he never conciliated a case involving the Teamsters during the period he served as Beck's adviser. His job as a board member was not a paid full-time state position but a part-time operation in which members were paid a per diem fee only when functioning in a dispute.

Meany to Receive Freedom Award

New York — AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, will be awarded the Four Freedom Award of the Italian-American Labor Council.

Luigi Antonini, president of the council recalled the many services Meany is rendering to the cause of freedom all over the world.

The award will be presented at a dinner here on Dec. 21 as a climax of the annual conference of the Italian-American Labor Council.

The Four Freedom Award was created and presented for the first time in 1943 to the then Atty. Gen. Frances Biddle for exonerating Italian citizens in the United States from the enemy alien category in which they had been automatically put as a consequence of war declared by Mussolini. Pres. Roosevelt was the choice in 1944; Gen. Mark W. Clark, Commander of the Fifth Army, received the award in 1945.

On the occasion of its Tenth anniversary in 1951, the Italian-American Labor Council presented the Award to William Green, then president of the American Federation of Labor.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, November 16, 1957

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No. 46

Reversal of 'Tight Money' Policies Urged By Labor

UN Stirred To Act on Refugees

United Nations, N. Y. — The United Nations has taken a look at the reality of the refugee problem throughout the world and decided that it would exist for a long time to come.

Having accepted the reality, its Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee voted to set up permanent machinery to help alleviate the tragedies of refugee existence, now and in the future.

This is a roundabout way of explaining dozens of votes, hundreds of speeches, debates, conflicting government policies in the UN committee on which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been U. S. representative.

Better Prepared

What is now fact is that the free world will be a little better prepared for a future Hungary thanks to the UN decision. The preparations mean that a multi-nation committee of countries with a "demonstrated interest in and devotion to the solution of the refugee problem" is henceforth empowered to act in any emregency, instead of having to take it up under the cumbersome machinery of the UN General Assembly.

This multi-nation committee will inform the UN that it should act, the High Commissioner for Refugees will be allowed to dip into an emergency $500,000 fund for immediate aid, to appeal for funds and to propose a program of action.

Of particular significance to the millions of refugees throughout the world is the firm leadership which the U.S. demonstrated at this UN session. With Meany acting as spokesman for the U.S., the new policy demon-

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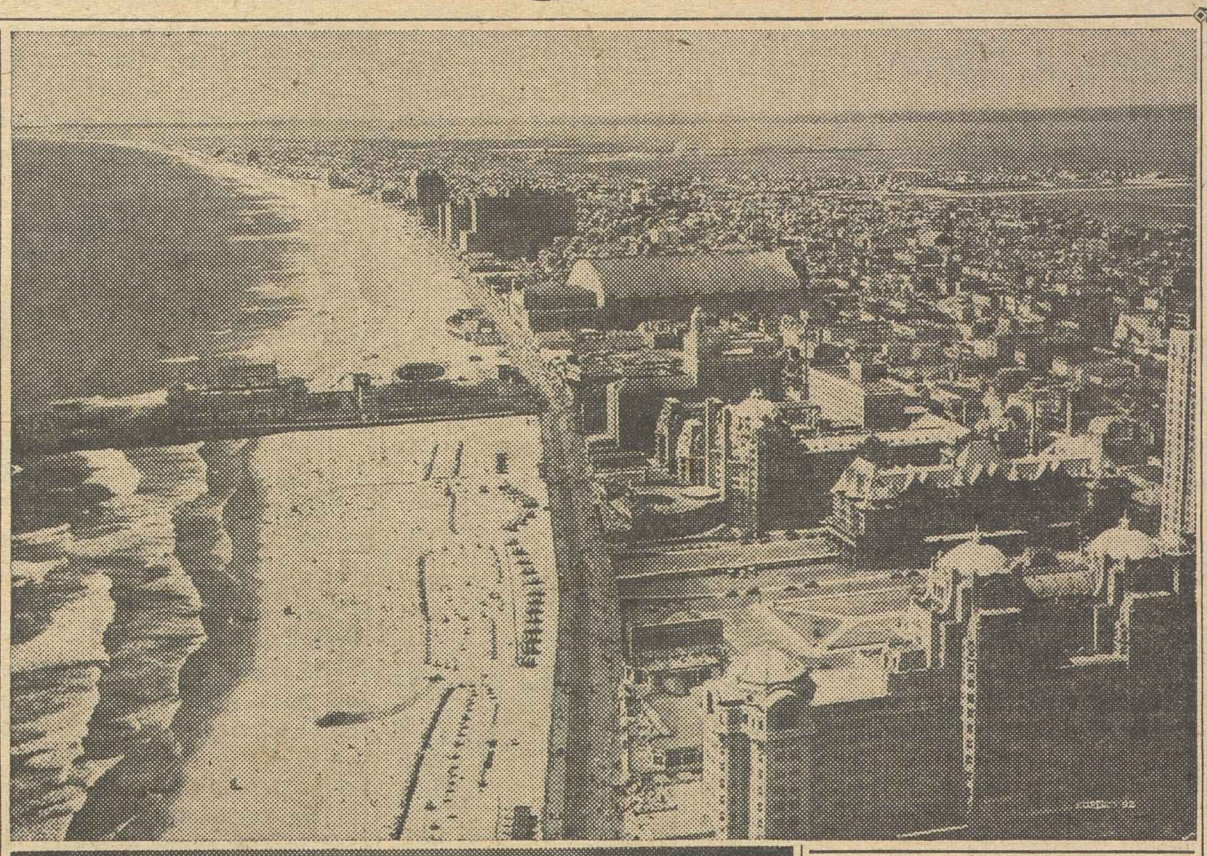


BOARDWALK AND SHORE of Atlantic City, N. J., where the AFL-CIO convention will be held beginning Dec. 5, stretches for miles along the Atlantic Ocean, as top photo shows. Below is a close-up of the mammoth Convention Hall, where the sessions will be held.

Keenan, Carey Aid Clerks at Monty Ward

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has named two AFL-CIO vice presidents to "observe and assist" in the currently deadlocked contract negotiations between the Retail Clerks Intl. Association and Montgomery Ward.

The vice presidents, Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, will serve "as representatives of the AFL-CIO to observe and assist in any way they can to bring these negotiations to a successful conclusion," Meany said.

In a telegram to John Barr, president of Montgomery Ward, Meany said that he had acted "by instructions of the Executive Council" because of "our concern" over the present status of negotiations. He urged Barr, as the executive head of the company, to "take a personal interest in this situation in the hope that industrial conflict can be avoided."

Meany's action came as collective bargaining sessions between 59 RCIA locals and the company were resumed in Chicago, following announcement by the Retail Clerks that an emergency effort would be made to avoid a nationwide strike at Montgomery Ward stores during the height of the Christmas season.

RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge said "we wish to avoid a strike if at all possible." He said the company had failed to bargain in good faith at 13 fruitless bargaining sessions since July 30.

Profits Rise Endangers U.S. Growth

If the national economy is to resume its growth, the unbalanced condition of recent years must be corrected and the Administration's "tight money" policy must be reversed, the current AFL-CIO Economic Trends and Outlook has warned.

"In a balanced and growing economy, rising profits should come from low margins of profit and a rising volume of sales," declared the publication, which is issued by the AFL-CIO Committee on Economic Policy.

Lack of Balance

As "a first step" toward a relatively stable price level, it added, "the spotlight must be focused on the high-price, large profit margin policies of the dominant corporations."

The October issue of the publication said that the rising prices of the last two years and the downward drift of economic activities throughout the nation since the summer months are tied together in many ways.

"Underlying these developments has been a lack of balance between business investment and consumer activities, as well as the high-price, large-profit policies of the nation's major corporations in key industries," Economic Trends and Outlook charged.

Correction of the situation, the publication said, requires an improved balance between the econ-

(Continued on Page 2)

Sen. Douglas Pledges More Rights Laws

Chicago—A fresh attempt to improve federal civil rights legislation in the next Congress was pledged by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) as he accepted the annual Sidney Hillman Foundation award for meritorious public service.

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Foundation and of the Clothing Workers, presented the award —$1,000—at a luncheon in Douglas' honor, attended by 600 civic and union leaders.

Assigns Award

Douglas promptly assigned half the prize to the legal defense fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The other half he split into three parts, which he turned over to the

(Continued on Page 10)

Factory Employment Sags 100,000 During October

Factory employment dropped another 100,000 during October to 16.8 million, while total civilian employment moved up by 300,000 to 66 million, according to the monthly report of the Labor and Commerce Depts.

Jobs in industry were 470,000 fewer than a year earlier. The average work-week, at 39.5 hours, was 1.2 hours less, and as a result, average weekly earnings fell by $1 between September and October.

Job reductions were numerous in heavy goods industries, household machinery and appliances and aircraft plants. Work in textiles dropped contrary to the usual seasonal movement, and employment in food processing was off 70,000 to an unusually low October level. Construction employment was off by 82,000.

Total non-farm jobs, which usually rise in October, instead decreased by 50,000 over the month. Short-term illness was a factor in the decline, the departments reported.

The usual seasonal decline also was missing in total unemployment and state insured unemployment.

Three More Bell Companies Signed

Three more Bell System companies have been signed to new contracts by the Communications Workers, bringing to nine the number of firms with which agreements have been negotiated in two weeks.

The trio of new pacts cover 34,752 workers in the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of D. C., Michigan Bell Telephone Co. and the traffic department of New Jersey Bell. All contracts provide substantial pay boosts and other improvements.

Reversal of 'Tight Money' Policy Needed to Bolster U.S. Economy

(*Continued from Page* 1)

omy's ability to produce and its ability to consume, and a significant change in the pricing policies of the large corporations that set prices in major industries.

"That means wage and salary increases," it continued. "It means, too, an overhauling of the federal tax structure to reduce the tax burden on consumers, particularly on low- and middle-income families. The tight-money policy must be reversed if the economy is to resume its growth."

Administration policies over the last two years "stimulated" a business investment boom while consumer purchases lagged, and this "boom," which rested on the investment activities of the large corporations to a great extent, did not spread to other parts of the economy, the publication pointed out.

General Public Pays

"By the start of 1957, business investment in new plant and equipment began to level off," it continued. "Consumer markets, which had been weak or sluggish during the boom, showed little additional strength. After accounting for a growing population, the buying power of per capita after-tax personal income slipped."

Economic Trends and Outlook said that the "major beneficiaries" of recent tax concessions were the large corporations generally, particularly those in "administered price" industries, which also have benefited from their high-price, large-profit policies.

"The general public has been paying for these tax concessions and pricing policies of big corporations that have unbalanced the national economy and contributed to the present downward drift," it said.

Business Week Calls For Easing Money Now

New York—Now is "the crucial moment" for easing the Eisenhower Administration's "tight money" policies, an editorial in Business Week for Nov. 2 has warned.

Noting that for nearly three years the Federal Reserve Board has been "clamping down with increasing vigor" in its money and credit regulations, the McGraw-Hill publication at last reaches the same conclusions as those long voiced by organized labor.

"The FRB has not succeeded in pushing consumer prices down, but there is ample evidence that any inflationary wind has been knocked out of other areas of the economy. The stock market has gone into a tailspin. Business is trimming down its plans for investment. Demand in many basic industries has failed to keep pace with the growth of capacity," Business Week said.

The magazine warns that there is a "danger" that the FRB "will wait too long" before reversing its policies and adds that "if it makes that mistake, it will then have to do something really drastic when it finally does move."

That happened in 1953, Business Week said, when the board "waited until there was almost a money panic before taking its foot off the credit brake" and then laid the basis for the very price inflation that the FRB has been fighting."

"A small move toward ease, taken promptly, will be far better than massive rescue efforts that come too late," it warned. "A month from now—or two months, or three months—the FRB may find that all the king's horses and all the king's men can't do it."

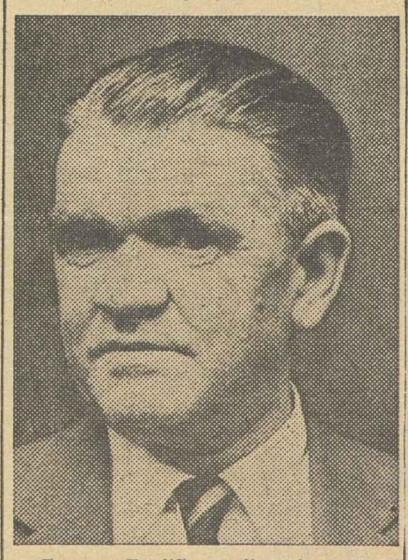
Scotty Mitchell Dead; Leader In Shoe Union

James J. "Scotty" Mitchell, who served the United Shoe Workers as its only general secretary-treasurer, died Nov. 11 in Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he had been a patient about a week.

Mitchell was born in Scotland Nov. 26, 1896, and came to this country as a young man. He was named secretary-treasurer of the old United Shoe & Leather Workers, an unaffiliated group, at the time of its founding in 1935.

USWA Pres. George Fecteau paid tribute to Mitchell as "not only the oldest general officer in years of service but a man who has probably done more good for the organization than anyone else."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler wired Mrs. Mitchell their "sincerest sympathies." Mitchell, they said, "gave long and faithful service to organized labor and his contributions to the labor movement will be long remembered." R. J. Thomas, assistant to Meany, represented the AFL-CIO at the funeral in Brooklyn.



James J. "Scotty" Mitchell

THE HEAT WAS TURNED ON Gov. Goodwin Knight (right) of California by the Republican high command, and after a White House conference with Pres. Eisenhower (left) he abandoned his quest for another term in favor of Sen. William Knowland (R-Cal.) and announced his candidacy for the Senate seat the latter is vacating to run for governor.

Labor Swung Election Tide in Many States

Detroit—The overwhelming election of former Council Pres. Louis C. Miriani as mayor and a near-sweep of the city council by labor-backed candidates is being pointed to here as evidence of labor's effective political action in the Nov. 5 elections.

Miriani, who stepped up to acting mayor on the death of Mayor Albert E. Cobo last September, won a four-year term by a decisive margin. Most of Detroit labor gave him active support, and he won by a margin of 290,626 votes to 48,394 over his opponent.

The Detroit CIO and the local building trades also teamed up in a successful effort to place the balance of power on the city council in the hands of liberal councilmen. Labor backing is credited with the election of William T. Patrick, attorney, as Detroit's first Negro councilman, as well as the election of Ed Carey.

Carey, a former international representative of the Auto Workers, has been Democratic minority leader in the State House of Representatives.

In Philadelphia, a joint statement issued by Edward F. Toohey of the local Labor's League for Political Education and Dir. Joseph T. Kelley of the Philadelphia Political Action Committee claimed that the combined efforts of the two labor polictical organizations had contributed to the defeat of Judge Joseph L. Kun in his bid for re-election to the common pleas court.

"Kun's record during his 29 years on the bench was one of personal malice towards the labor movement, replete with bias, arrogance and unfairness to both labor and the average person," their statement said.

The Philadelphia AFL and CIO groups gave their wholehearted support to Kun's victorious opponent, Rep. Earl Chudoff (D-Pa.), who previously had labor's support in several successful campaigns for Congress.

Still another union member was elected to office when Oswego, N. Y., elected its first Liberal Party mayor in history. Vincent A. Corsall, local high school science teacher, outdistanced three rivals to win by 748 votes. He is president of the Oswego Federation of Teachers and secretary of the Oswego Federation of Labor.

Vincent A. Corsall

Carey Hits Industry's Race Hate Techniques

Some southern employers are attacking union organization attempts and hitting out at union officials personally through the exploitation of race prejudices, Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers charged.

In a speech at Howard University in Washington, D. C., read for him by IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, Carey said industrial propaganda "has started to use race hate as a union-busting weapon."

"The new technique in the war against labor" has been used at least four times in the past two years, Carey said, citing as instances the Westinghouse plant in Raleigh, N. C., the NECO Co., Bay Springs, Miss. and Gainesville, Fla., as examples.

Carey said a photo was displayed in these areas of him dancing "with an attractive young Negro lady" during a 1955 meeting of the Intl. Labor Organization in Geneva, Switzerland. The young woman, he said, was a member of the Nigerian delegation to the ILO.

In Raleigh, James A. Babcock, Westinghouse plant manager, denied the company had ever shown the photo in question to its employes.

L. A. Labor Merger Will Embrace 750,000 Workers

Los Angeles—A potential membership of at least 750,000 will be on the rolls of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor AFL-CIO at its formation in joint convention here Jan. 17. The merger will bring together six former AFL local central bodies and a single CIO group. The number of union members involved is larger than in many of the states already merged.

Plans for the convention have been agreed on tentatively subject to ratification by the central bodies involved and agreement at the convention itself. The merger pact calls for the president of the new group to come from the former CIO affiliate and the secretary-treasurer to come from a former AFL affiliate.

It is understood that Sec.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford of the Greater Los Angeles Industrial Union Council and Sec.-Treas. William J. Bassett of the Los Angeles County Central Labor Council will be the group's paid administrative officers.

In addition to these two organizations, the merger will affect the central labor unions of Pomona, Long Beach, San Gabriel, Santa Monica and Wilmington-San Pedro.

Merger plans were worked out at a meeting of heads of the central bodies involved with Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The administrative officers will also serve as co-directors of COPE, important roles when the projected "right-to-work" law advocated by Sen. William F. Knowland, Republican candidate for governor, goes on the ballot next year.

Lunceford and Bassett said in a joint statement "we have the tools here for a highly effective organization and this should encourage the bona fide trade unions of this area to get behind the merger and support it completely.

Kalamazoo Gazette Isn't Typical, Says Pressman

The Printing Pressmen have strongly protested the use of the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette, which has a non-union pressroom, in a U.S. Information Service exhibit depicting Kalamazoo as a typical American city.

"We do not wish to argue the point as to whether Kalamazoo is a typical American City," Pres. Thomas E. Dunwody of the union wrote AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"We do protest the use of the Kalamazoo Gazette as an example in such an American city. According to a survey we recently made of the extent of organization of daily newspapers in various publication groupings, approximately 80 percent of the presses of daily newspapers the size of the Kalamazoo Gazette are operated by our members.

"We believe that if any newspaper is to be displayed by a government agency to foreign countries, it ought to be a union-produced product."

The exhibit is intended to present Kalamazoo as a diversified, well-balanced city, typical of the progressive U.S. community. The idea was conceived in London. The display is being shown in England.

Need for Protection:

Industry Migration Snarls Bargaining

Industry's increasing migration is bringing new and special problems to the collective bargaining table, according to the Collective Bargaining Report of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

"The stepped-up tempo of plant movement is leading more unions to emphasize anew the need for protection for workers against the ill effects of plant migration," the Report says.

Unions, it continues, "are not seeking to stymie development of plants in new communities nor do they have any objection to legitimate industrial expansion."

"The union concern centers on the conditions which arise when a company shuts down a plant or line of work in one community to undertake the same production in another area," it explains.

Disputes Management

The monthly publication disputes the right of management "to pull up stakes to go elsewhere with callous disregard for workers left behind."

"If there are legitimate reasons for shifting plant locations, management has a moral and social obligation to act responsibly, to soften the blow on its employes and the community," it adds.

Three types of collective bargaining measures are being used by unions to ease the effects of possible plant movement, the Report continues. The first is to encourage management to maintain work at the existing plant through special cooperation and develop union standards at other locations to minimize any competitive disadvantage for the existing plant.

If work has to be moved away, the union tries to provide for relocating the affected workers to where the work is going or to other jobs in the company.

Another union method, the Report adds, is to try for a financial cushion for displaced workers who do not chose to move or who cannot be transferred to the new location. This requires an adequate severance payment and aid in finding suitable other employment in the area.

Discourage Run-aways

"Unions also seek to discourage the running away of plants to cheaper wages and substandard working conditions by spreading unionization and union standards and by acting specially to unionize and improve conditions at plants which do move," it says.

A prime goal, the Report says, "is to maintain work opportunities where members are already employed."

"Unions therefore want management to keep existing plants abreast of changing conditions," it goes on.

"The most desirable way for a company to take account of new technology and competitive changes should be, not merely to shift to a new location, but to improve and modernize existing plants or, if that is not feasible, to locate any necessary new plants in the same area. In this way, both the existing work force and the community can be protected against loss of jobs."

The example of some unions in anti-move methods is cited in the report. Some unions have outright prohibitions against plant moves in their contracts. Others vary this through consultation, but in every case unions take the position that they should be notified well in advance of a contemplated move so as to plan and coordinate for the future.

GOP Leader In N. Y. Lauds Honest Labor

Massena, N. Y.—The New York State Senate's Republican majority leader has warned that "we would be destroying our tradition of freedom and democracy if we 'tar and feather' the mothers, wives, sweethearts and children and those millions of dedicated Americans who are members of organized labor—for the actions of a few."

Addressing the Massena Building Trades Council, State Senate Pres. Pro Tem Walter J. Mahoney declared "we must rid our society of racketeers, hoodlums and others who prey upon working men and women, whether they come from within or without the ranks of organized labor."

"But," he added, "let us remember at all times that they constitute a very small segment of the labor movement."

Mahoney said that those individuals who are labor leaders and are proven guilty of crimes must be "rooted out and punished."

"But let us remember that organized labor has been and will continue to be a great and potent force in maintaining and improving our democracy, with its system of free enterprise, personal freedom and 'inalienable rights,'" he said.

Lorain, O., Mergers Near

Lorain, O.—Discussions are under way here for merger of the Lorain Federation of Labor, the Elyria Central Labor Union and the Lorain County CIO Council.

Licensing Organizers Held Unconstitutional

Florence, S. C.—A general sessions court judge has quashed an indictment against a union organizer and held unconstitutional an act requiring organizers to be licensed in Florence County. Irving Lebold, a Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union representative, was indicted for violation of a recent legislative act directing organizers to secure permits before starting a union campaign. The legislation held unconstitutional by Judge James M. Brailsford applies only to Florence County but similar acts were passed applying to about a score of counties in the state.

Judge Kirkland, presiding in the 12th Judicial Circuit, ruled the act invalid because it violated the state constitution provision barring the legislature from enacting local or special laws. The act, he said, "patently affects only Florence County, although it is the sort of legislation which, to be valid, must have general application throughout the state. . . ."

The law required that an applicant for an organizers' permit must be a resident of Florence County for one year before applying (except in the case of organizers for the railroad brotherhoods), must list his places of residence completely for the preceding 10 years and comply with other provisions. County authorities could refuse to issue the permit which in any case was valid only for 60 days and then had to be renewed.

RIBBON-CUTTING CEREMONIES marked the dedication of new free diagnostic health center of Building Service Employes Local 32B in New York City. Holding the ribbon is Local Pres. David Sullivan as BSEIU Pres. William L. McFetridge cuts the ribbon officially opening the center.

Senators Call Migrant Situation 'Disgraceful'

New York—Two U.S. Senators have called for an end to the disgraceful living conditions of 3.5 million agricultural workers and low income farmers in America. Their statements were made at an all-day meeting here, convened by the National Sharecroppers Fund, which had the support of AFL-CIO leaders.

Sen. James E. Murray (D.-Mont.) wrote ex-Sen. Frank P. Graham, chairman of the Sharecroppers Fund board, that the 3.5 million Americans and their families "constitute a shameful mass poverty segment in our economy." He said:

Randolph Keynoter

"If the organized labor movement really tackles these problems on a systematic basis, with manpower and financial backing, the plight of these forgotten, unhappy multitudes is bound to be relieved."

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.) cited the AFL-CIO Executive Council statement last August that "the time has surely come for a fundamental change in the approach to the farm labor problem." O'Mahoney called for an end to payment of federal subsidies to all corporate or individual farms which deny adequate wage and living standards to migratory workers.

Keynote speaker was A. Philip Randolph, vice-chairman of the fund, and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. He emphasized that the sharecropper, the farm worker and the low income farmer were "the forgotten men" in America, forgotten by government, the public and, in large part, by organized labor.

"One of the reasons why they have been forgotten," said Randolph, "has been the rapid urbanization and industrialization of American life. This has shifted social interest from farm and rural areas to urban centers and hence there is today little concern with the fate or future of the farm or migratory worker."

Dangers Stressed

Panel meetings in the afternoon stressed the danger of depopulation of rural centers since it means leaving behind capital facilities like schools, churches, hospitals, homes with consequent pressures on cities which are financially unable to meet these new burdens, particularly in housing.

Rep. Victor L. Anfuso (D.-N.Y.) chairman of the House Agriculture Consumer Subcommittee, said his investigation thus far of food distribution costs had demonstrated that the farmer's income had decreased despite increases in food costs. This he blamed upon increased distribution costs, much of it due to inefficient marketing methods.

Lewis G. Hines, special AFL-CIO representative, told the session about the exploitation of foreign agricultural workers employed in the U.S. with particular reference to the nearly half a million Mexicans who will enter the country this year under contract to work on factory farms in the West and Southwest.

New BSEIU Health Center Dedicated

New York—A free diagnostic medical center for 36,000 members of Building Service Employes Local 32B has been dedicated and will open in several weeks.

The center will provide members of the union with complete medical and surgical consultation service, laboratory tests and x-ray procedures. It will be among the few in the nation to be supported financially and administered exclusively by a labor group.

BSEIU Pres. William L. McFetridge, who is an AFL-CIO vice president, officiated at the ribbon-cutting ceremonies that marked the dedication with David Sullivan, president of the local.

Sullivan said the center had been planned for more than two years and explained that its establishment was based on the union's consideration of a service that could provide the greatest benefit for the largest number of members of the local.

New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner participated in the ceremonies and hailed the health center as a major step forward in providing preventive medical care for employes in commercial and apartment buildings and department stores.

Argentinians UN Guests of Meany

New York—The 11 Argentine trade union leaders touring the United States were guests of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a luncheon in a private dining room at the United Nations.

Present also were AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Jacob S. Potofsky, Joseph N. Curran and James C. Petrillo; AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi, and Dr. Constantino Ramos and Dr. Julio Carasales of the Argentine delegation to the UN. Meany himself is a member of the U.S. delegation.

In a brief talk, Meany voiced his satisfaction at meeting again with the Argentines, whom he first met in Buenos Aires during a South American tour last year.

Agricultural Workers Seek Organizing Aid

The executive board of the National Agricultural Workers Union has asked the AFL-CIO to "assume moral and financial responsibility" for a campaign to organize the nation's two million low income farm workers.

Noting that the NAWU has made "specific gains in terms of membership and influence" in California, Louisiana and New Jersey during the last 10 months, the board predicted it would achieve "substantial progress" in the coming year if the labor movement, or some of the larger AFL-CIO unions, "make a firm commitment to support these efforts with their financial, political and moral strength."

"The difficulties involved in organizing agricultural workers are very great," the board's statement said. "They comprise social and economic problems of national scope. There are two million agricultural workers who are victims of tragic exploitation, plus another 1.5 million small farmers whose family income is also less than $2,000 a year.

"If the income of these farm people could be increased to barely decent levels, the increased purchasing power alone would justify the expenditure of time and money required to bring to them the benefits of trade union organization."

The NAWU executive board estimated that about 500,000 agricultural workers "would be susceptible to organization in a relatively short period of five years or less."

"These are the lowest paid workers in the country, with abject living standards, excluded from protection of minimum wages and all other labor and social legislation," the statement said. "To the fate of agricultural workers is irrevocably tied the fate of the nation's smaller farmers, who depend almost entirely on the work of themselves and members of their family.

"These farmers, decreasing in numbers, cannot compete with corporation type farm operations and survive as long as factories in the fields exploit foreign and domestic agricultural workers at slave wages and under working and living conditions bordering on peonage."

The NAWU proposed that the AFL-CIO establish a committee on agricultural worker and related problems to serve "at least" in an advisory capacity.

Double Challenge

THE RACE FOR SPACE has posed an historic challenge for America. Belatedly, this country is mobilizing its production and technical skills and resources to spur the shooting of satellites into the vacuum of the solar system.

There is another challenge to America, perhaps less dramatized in the headlines, but just as important.

That second challenge is directed at our ability to maintain full employment and full production throughout the American economy.

It is a serious challenge. Right now, we stand at the threshold of a recession. Employment is down in many industries. Production has "leveled off" in many others. Economists acknowledged that the next few months may demonstrate at best a lack of progress.

As the AFL-CIO publication, Economic Trends and Outlook, has warned, we must even-up the economic unbalances of the past few years and reverse the "tight money policy" that seems sacred to the Eisenhower Administration business leaders.

Full employment and full production are basic necessities for the American people.

And, at a time when we are running second in the race for space, we cannot afford the propaganda advantage that the Russians will harvest from a recession, however small or short-lived in America.

The NLRB Moves Again

CURBING UNION ACTIVITY seems to be the prime occupation and hobby of the National Labor Relations Board. Its decisions, in recent weeks and months, have become progressively more severe against unions.

Recent decisions, for instance, have placed major curbs on the right to picket, on the right to conduct boycotts, on the right not to handle non-union products.

Organized labor, for many years, has pointed out the Labor Board's role in interpreting Taft-Hartley to provide maximum advantage for anti-union employers. The new crop of decisions accentuates the trend.

Spiritual Values

THE SPIRITUAL VALUES which have made our country great deserve special attention during this crisis-heavy month which has been marked as "Religion in American Life Month."

AFL-CIO Pres. Meany has called on all affiliates to observe this month for such spiritual observance. Thanksgiving, remember, was established by the Pilgrims not just to mark their material gains, but to solemnize the spiritual ties which bound them together. The same spirit might well mark Thanksgiving in this year 1957.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II November 16, 1957 No. 46

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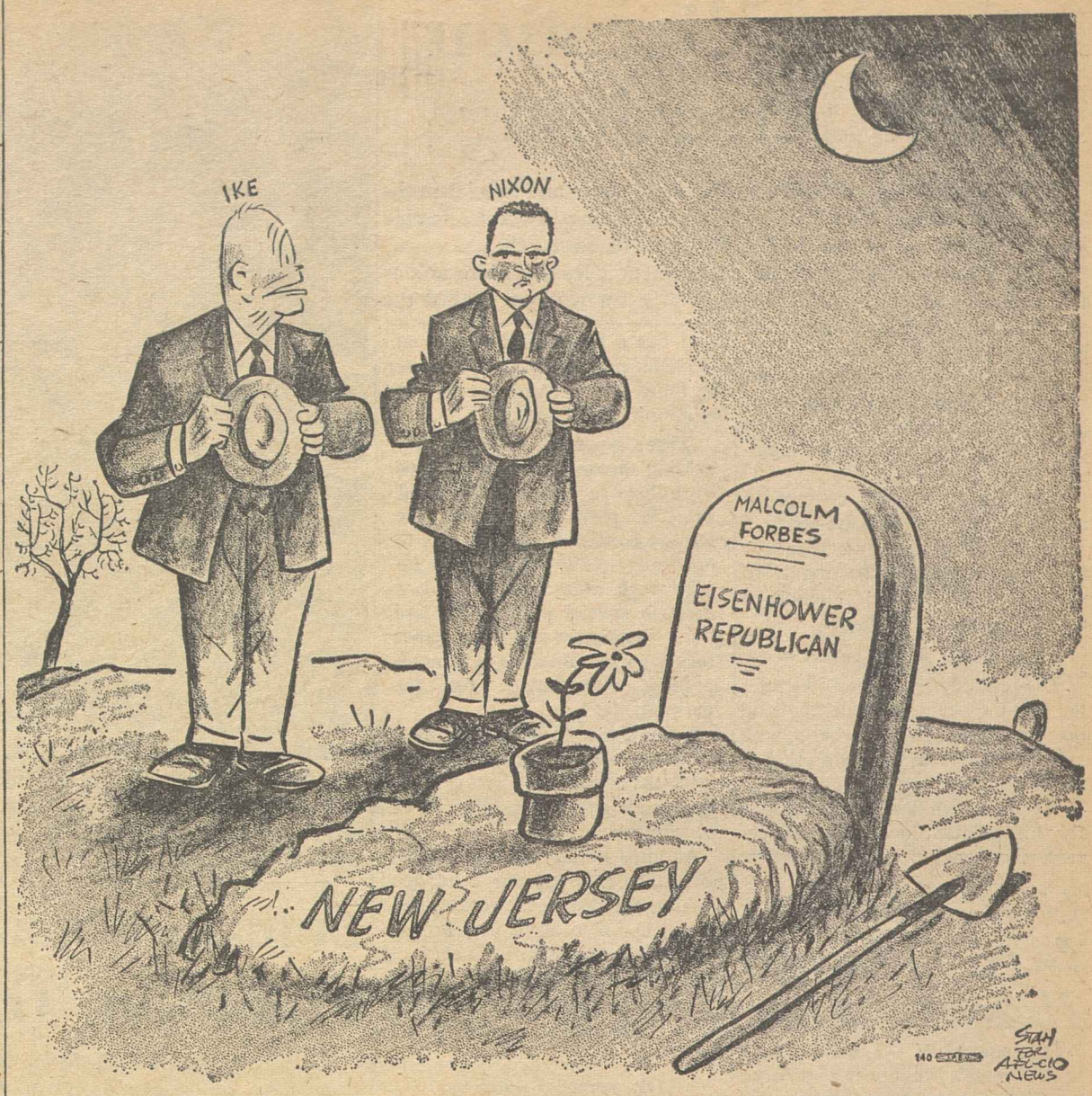
'Do You Have Any Other Words, Dick?'



Life in a Depressed Area Is Dreary, Cumberland, Md., Union Leader Says

(This description of how "I Live in a Depressed Area" was written by John G. Thomas, president and business agent of Textile Workers Local 1874 in Cumberland, Md., for the quarterly Digest of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. Cumberland has been hard hit in recent years by vanished jobs in textiles and railroading.)

By John G. Thomas

There is a lot of talk and a lot of statistics floating around about depressed areas. Now it's time to present something on the human side of the problem.

Cumberland and Allegany County, despite all protestations to the contrary, have been depressed areas for almost a decade now. I see it daily in my work as president and business manager of Local 1874, Textile Workers Union of America.

The human suffering and economic loss involved in this long, dreary period of unemployment and underemployment is not apparent to the person who walks up and down our principal business streets of Cumberland—our principal city.

Nor do official statistics give anything like a complete or revealing picture of what has been happening to the human beings in our community as a result of the prolonged economic illness from which we have been suffering.

No amount of glib self-deluding sales talk can cover up the hard fact that people have suffered, continued to suffer, and that business has been seriously hurt by the curtailment of employment in our biggest local plants.

Certainly, there have been some ups and downs in our employment and business life in these years; but the fundamental fact is that the deficit of jobs persists and the community shrinks instead of enjoying a reasonably normal growth.

Something Radically Wrong

If there are those who profess to believe that this depressed condition of our local economy can be remedied without federal legislation along the lines of the Douglas bill, these persons must be suffering from a severe form of mental astigmatism.

Allegany and Garrett Counties are the only two counties in Maryland which have declined in population since 1950 and this should by itself demonstrate that there is something radically wrong in these areas. And when the situation persists for over 10 years it is not just a passing phase or some slight difficulty that can easily be thrown off or remedied.

There has been a fluctuating outmigration of people from these counties for some years now. It must be pointed out, however, that some of those who leave to get jobs in the automobile or aircraft plants have been forced to return to their old homes here every so often because these persons having little or no seniority in the plants to which they go are invariably the first to be caught in periodic layoffs taking place in automobile and related factories.

According to data obtained from the Maryland Dept of Employment Security, these are the essential facts of our local situation.

A year ago (July 1956) the total labor force in Allegany County was estimated to be 41,300.

At that time the unemployed were estimated to be 5,500 or about 13.6 percent.

The total of those actually employed including the nonseasonal agricultural workers was estimated to be 35,800.

Families Can't Pick Up and Leave

One thing that this long depression in Cumberland has proven to us is that it is exceedingly difficult, and sometimes practically impossible, for families to just pick up and leave a place where they have lived most or all of their lives. People have family connections and responsibilities which tie them down; they may own houses or some other property which cannot be readily disposed of. Children cannot be taken out of schools overnight. Whatever the immediate reason families can't pull up stakes without the greatest of difficulty no matter what happens to their jobs.

By obtaining an old work roster from Celanese recently and doing a lot of checking, we have been able to establish the fact that some 1,500 of the furloughed or dismissed employees are now making their livings in a variety of miscellaneous jobs in and around Cumberland. Several of the men I know are working in gasoline stations for wages of around $5 a day and frequently put in a 7-day week to take home less than $35.

Quite a few women who formerly were members of the Textile Workers now work in retail stores in Cumberland for wages of less than half they earned while in the factory. The wife of one of our local union officers is working in a shoe store in town for 67 cents per hour.

These are typical instances and not isolated cases. We could cite many other of this kind if anyone would be interested.

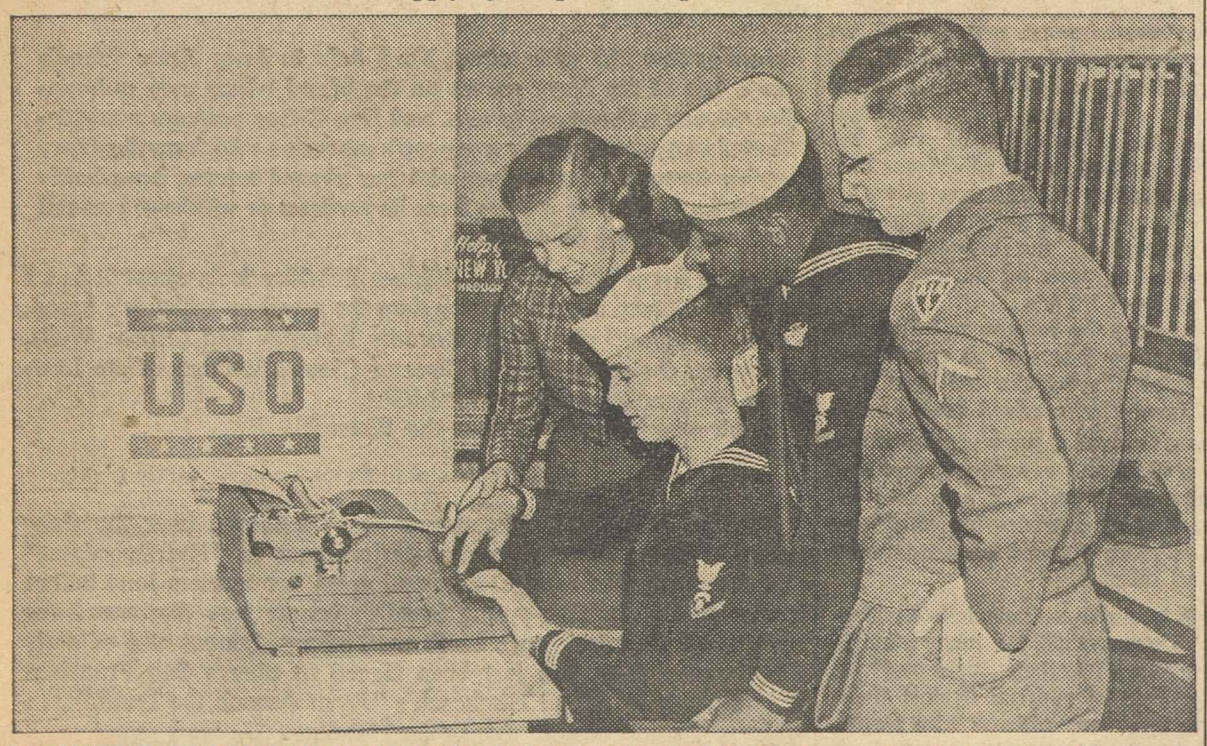
The unions and other progressive elements in the community have made serious, determined and patient efforts to relieve the chronic unemployment which has dogged us for so long. We have contributed money as long as we had any surplus funds in our treasuries to aid local efforts to attract new industries or to otherwise improve our economic prospects.

What we do know is that heads of families come into our office every day with stories of distress and privation—of the difficulty of living decently on insufficient and uncertain wages. The overall outlook is not bright.

Labor Increasing Role in USO Programs

TRADE UNION MEMBERS FURNISH COMPANIONSHIP, too, to the men and women who visit USO clubs and canteens. Here, Loretta Moore, a member of UAW Local 174 in Detroit, who was named Miss CIO of Detroit for 1957, serves as a hostess at the USO, joining with servicemen in planning a hi-fi session.

FORTY AFL-CIO UNIONS affiliated with the Greater Los Angeles Industrial Union Council sponsor full operation of the USO canteen two Sundays each month. Working with Joseph Ramsey, veterans' bureau representative of the labor movement, they pay for food, door prizes and other special treats for servicemen, as well as supplying manpower to operate the canteen.



TRAINING SERVICEMEN IN ACQUIRING NEW SKILLS is the goal of educational programs which trade unionists conduct at USO Clubs as part of Community Service Activities. In New York USO, Ann Mertens, member of Office Employes Local 153, is shown explaining some of the "mysteries" of typewriting to these men in service.

Representation Sought On Policy-Making Boards

In Boston, men and women in the armed forces see free stage shows at the USO Club—thanks to the American Guild of Variety Artists which is actively engaged in recruiting professional entertainers for this purpose.

In Chicago, the servicemen and women who drop into the USO lounge are more comfortable—thanks to the contribution of free time and labor by members of Building Trades Council unions who recently completely renovated the lounge.

In Los Angeles, servicemen enjoy their weekly dances—thanks to the girls in the Ladies' Garment Workers Union, who serve as hostesses at the dances and at other USO activities.

These are typical examples of how the AFL-CIO—functioning through its Community Service Activities—serves cross-country as the hometown partner of the men and women in the armed forces.

They were culled from a survey just completed by M. H. Hobson, who is USO's full-time labor liaison to AFL-CIO-CSA. Its part of a broad program calling for increased labor involvement in the USO program.

While USO recognizes the tremendous contribution the trade union movement has made in terms of improving facilities and providing services, its goal is for active labor representation on boards and committees which shape policy and plan programs.

To this end, the servicemen's organization soon will issue a comprehensive booklet—"A Pattern for Growth"—which details the broad range of labor's Community Service Activities and which urges USO clubs to work toward getting increased labor representation and support.

BY FAR THE BIGGEST CONTRIBUTOR of services to men and women in the armed forces through USO is the American Federation of Musicians. Thousands of dollars come from the AFM Music Performance Trust Fund each week to finance music for servicemen's dances, as shown in this typical picture made in Columbus, O.

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MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

LABOR WOMEN who participated in the six-day conference on "Work in the Lives of Married Women" are: (left) Women's Director Caroline Davis of the Auto Workers; Ann Draper, AFL-CIO Research Dept., and Esther Murray, COPE women's director. The conference was held at Arden House, Harriman, N. Y.

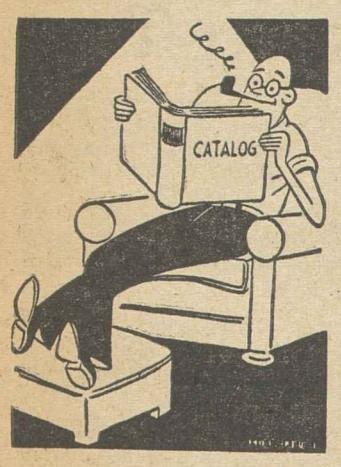
How to Buy:

Steel Price Hike Hits Kids Toys

By Sidney Margolius

THE widely-criticized increase in the price of steel this year has been brought home with a vengeance to parents and kids this Christmas.

Many playthings made of steel are noticeably higher. Toys made of wood and other materials run approximately the same in price as last year, and some even less.



The price boost has been especially noticeable in such traditional playthings as steel wagons and trikes. The increase hits moderate-income families hardest. Lower-price steel goods have gone up more than higher-priced items which have enough margin of profit for manufacturers to absorb part of the increased cost of materials. This department finds, for example, that some steel wagons which last year sold for $9.45, this year are tagged $9.95. But a wagon tagged $7.39 last year has been raised to $8.45 for this Christmas.

In many cases trikes are tagged 50 cents more than last year, and 16-inch bikes cost a dollar more. Some electric train sets have been boosted 50c to $1. Playthings which use a great deal of steel, as back yard equipment, show the most dramatic increases. A 10-inch slide that sold for $27 last year now costs $35. A backyard gym tagged $49 last year now costs $57. A set of steel play furniture—table and two chairs—now costs $13.50 compared to last year's $11.79.

But families with girls get a break this year. A 25-inch doll tagged $9.50 last year, this Christmas can be bought for $8. Bride dolls with costume which cost $8 last year are now a dollar less.

Also, this Christmas careful shoppers can find many price cuts and discounts at retail. The toy business has become extremely competitive. Discount houses, supermarkets and other price-cutting retailers now sell full lines of toys in large volume in competition with the more traditional outlets as department stores, variety stores and toy shops. In general, the prospect is for the biggest price-cutting Christmas in recent years on the retail level.

The price-cutting is affecting such adult gift items as radios and appliances. One popular transistor portable radio which costs $32.95 at wholesale, is being sold by retailers for as little as $35.95 to $38.95. The list price is $55. Transistor portables are smaller and lighter than tubetype portables, but generally cost more than double and have a much higher battery expense.

Apparel gifts offer good value this year. Clothing prices have risen very little in recent years, and in some instances cost even less. Boys' shirts, cowboy boots and cowboy suits are approximately the same as last year, while Orlon sweaters have been reduced even further. A girl's Orlon turtle-neck sweater, tagged $5 last year, sells for $4.39 this Christmas.

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Schools, Teachers and Kids:

Education Parley Is Productive

By Lillian Herstein

IT is a fortunate coincidence that American Education Week follows this year on the heels of the remarkable Conference on the American High School sponsored by the University of Chicago in collaboration with the National Citizens Council for Better Schools.

There were over 1,000 participants; they came from 47 states of the union, and 14 foreign countries. In the three general sessions and 18 group sessions, there were stimulating and thorough discussions of the major problems affecting American education, with special emphasis on the high school.

Besides a body of important information, which will soon be available in printed form, the conference rendered American schools two important services: First, it high-lighted the growing participation of American communities in their schools. Second, it was one of the first attempts on a large scale of genuine cooperation between professional educators and laymen.

The extent of lay participation was assured not only by the co-sponsorship of the National Citizens Council for Better Schools, but by the large citizen representation in the delegation. The continuing crisis of the American schools has at long last brought realization to various groups of citizens that, whether they are parents of children now attending school or not, they have a great stake in American education; it has stimulated the organization of citizens groups in various parts of the country in addition to the traditional PTA's.

The discussion between the laymen and the educators was by no means perfunctory. A good beginning was made toward allaying the old time fears which in the past have characterized both groups.

In all the 18 group sessions there was spirited and genuine exchange of ideas and experience from both groups. The conference reflected a new and important trend toward wider participation of citizens in their schools and more genuine cooperation between educators and citizens.

It is only a trend, however, and needs to develop into a movement. There are still too many parents who are unwilling "to stick their necks out" in PTA meetings for fear of reprisal against their children; there are too many citizens who would leave education solely to the experts, a procedure as dangerous as leaving war solely to the generals; there are, because of the present overcrowding of schools and shortage of teachers, many communities where scant opportunity for conference of parents with teachers is practicable.

Hollywood Observer:

Island Film Ribs Navy Brass, Red Tape

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—"Don't Go Near the Water" is probably the most disrespectful motion picture that Hollywood has ever made.

It's disrespectful of Navy brass and Navy red tape.

It's disrespectful of congressmen.

It's disrespectful of the public relations profession and many other things.

Why, it's even disrespectful of newspaper publishers and foreign correspondents.

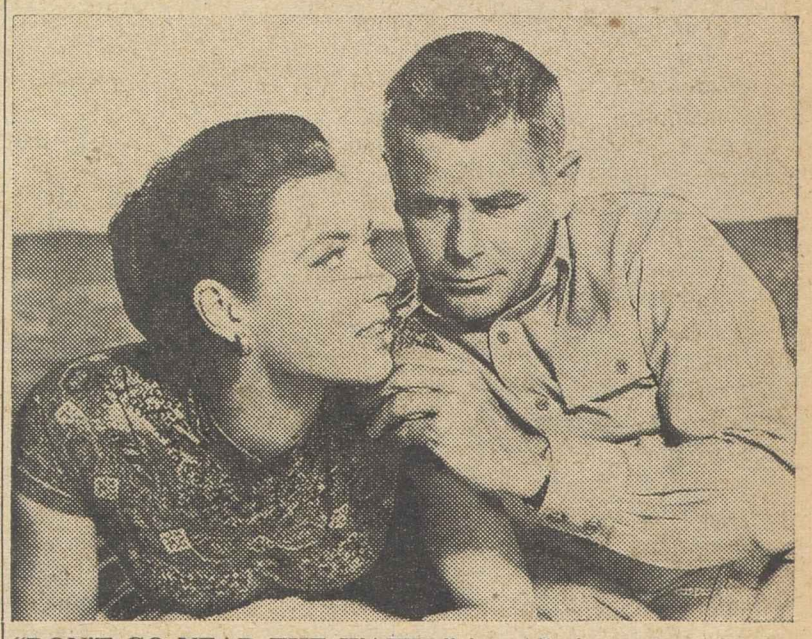
But it's also one of the happiest and most hilarious comedies to reach the screen in many a year and MGM should reap a boxoffice bonanza.

The Navy loaned MGM a battle cruiser, the USS Rochester, for some scenes at sea, but it's most unlikely that the strait-laced Navy will put its official seal of approval on this picture, which tells a merry, merry story of a naval detachment on a South Pacific tropical isle where men are many, women are few and the lieutenant commander heading the public relations unit really belongs back in the U.S. in a stock brokerage office.

If the Navy could offer the kind of duty shown in "Don't Go Near the Water," recruiting quotas should be filled to overflowing.

Glenn Ford stars as an easy going and alert lieutenant, the only member of the Navy's public relations staff on the island who's seen sea duty. Fred Clark is wonderful as Ford's fumbling superior who's constantly reminding his aides that "Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane" taught him how to "think big." (Whoever at MLPFB approved the running gag use of the firm's name is a public relations genius himself.) Other fine performances are given by Earl Holliman, playing an enlisted man who falls in love with a nurse who's a Navy officer; Keenan Wynn, as a war correspondent for a Chicago newspaper who makes life miserable for all concerned; Russ Tamblyn, Jeff Richards, Mickey Shaughnessy and Romney Brent.

There are just three girls in principal roles in the comedy and all are beautiful, perfectly cast and talented performers. Gia Scala, a bright-eyed Italian beauty, portrays the cultured South Pacific



"DON'T GO NEAR THE WATER" is a hilarious story of Navy public relations officers and men on a South Pacific island during wartime. Gia Scala and Glenn Ford are shown in a scene from the picture.

island native girl with whom Ford falls in love; Anne Francis plays one of the Navy nurses on the island where men outnumber women a thousand to one, and Eva Gabor portrays a sophisticated correspondent for a women's magazine who turns the Navy upside down when a cruiser with her aboard returns from battle flying her black lace panties from its yardarm or whatever you call that sort of thing on a cruiser.

I don't know how Author William Brinkley feels about it but I think the picture is even funnier than the novel on which it's based, so thanks should also go to Dorothy Kingsley and George Wells, who wrote the screenplay; to Director Charles Walters and to Lawrence Weingarten, producer for MGM.

Don't miss "Don't Go Near the Water."

★ ★ ★

SHORT SHORTS! Paramount is so enthused over the daily rushes of Inger Stevens' current performance in "The Buccaneer" that the studio has exercised its option on her services long before it was due. . . . This young Swedish beauty was discovered for Hollywood via television. . . . Stuart Holmes, famous star of early silent screen days, has just been signed to play a San Francisco restauranteur in Alfred Hitchcock's "From Among the Dead." . . . Holmes has appeared in more than 750 films. . . . How many recall him in "Tess of the d'Urbervilles," "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," "The Prisoner of Zenda," and "The Man in the Iron Mask"? . . . Marilyn Monroe's due back in Hollywood next month to prepare for 20th Fox's remake of "The Blue Angel." . . . She'll sing three songs.

I'm Often Wrong:

Earl Sande Has Little But His Memories

By Joe Miller

A THIN, little man with wispy gray-patched hair came to town the other night to help honor an old rival. For those whose memories extended past the great depression, he was a breath from a gaudier era uncomplicated by sputniks or any other hot breaths of a cosmic nature.

The thin man was Earl Sande, making an unscheduled appearance to honor Raymond (Sonny) Workman, his onetime bitter opponent who was being inducted into the National Jockeys' Hall of Fame.

Few of us can hear the name of Sande without thinking of the lines once penned by the late Damon Runyon: "Give me a handy guy like Sande, booting them babies home . . ."

Sande was asked about Runyon's now-immortal poem, and the great ex-jockey remembered how it all got started.

"As far as I can remember," Earl said, "Runyon started writing some jingles he called 'Saratoga Chips' when he was at the track in Saratoga, N. Y. He started with those lines about me 'booting them babies home' and the thing got so popular that Damon added stanzas to the poem. I guess in its way it's become a minor classic and naturally I'm flattered to have been immortalized by such a great writer.

"I remember Runyon finished his poem with the words: 'Never a guy like Sande, booting them babies home.' It stuck with me all through my career."

Today Sande has little but his memories of the great thoroughbreds that he once booted down the stretch: Man O'War, Grey Lag, Mad Hatter, Zev, Flying Ebony, Gallant Fox, Mad Play and Chance Shot.

The post-racing part of the Sande saga is something of an indictment or horse racing, the richest pastime of them all. It's hard to understand why racing, which Sande helped make popular with his magnificent riding, hasn't found a job for him. After all, Sande epitomized racing in the golden twenties, as Bobby Jones did in golf, Jack Dempsey in boxing, Bill Tilden in tennis and Babe Ruth in baseball.

Yet the man who came out of American Falls, Ida., as a youngster to blaze a never-to-be-forgotten racing trail, isn't bitter about it. He can laugh, if a bit wryly, about his abortive attempt to make a comeback in 1953 at the age of 54, although there are racing aficionados who still bitterly remember the sad spectacle of a once-great champion riding for a $25 fee.

"I have no complaints," says Sande. "There's not much that I'd want to change, even if I had the chance."

★ ★ ★

BLUE-PLATE SPECIAL: The pro basketball season has hardly begun, but the writers already are referring to the Boston Celtics as the greatest five in court history . . . The Dodgers still have problems in Los Angeles. A public referendum scheduled for June to protest what is being called "a gigantic real-estate giveaway" could belt the Bums right out of their Chavez Ravine stadium. When I was in S.F. and L.A. a few days ago I didn't notice any great groundswell of enthusiasm for their new big-league teams.

Of the 50 richest Americans named by Fortune Magazine, seven are race horse owners. They range from the estimated $700 million fortune of Paul Mellon down to Robert Kleberg of Texas, who barely gets in with his $75 million . . . Speaking of the bangtails and money, Pimlico track in Maryland has launched a campaign to show that people do win money at the races. Pimlico reports tht on a typical betting day, 56,919 winning tickets are cashed. "In addition to papers carrying the total attendance and handles," asks Director Lou Pondfield, "why not a line reading: 'Winning tickets cashed—55,247. Winning wagers to public—$987,663'?"

That's fine, but as Washington Post Columnist Shirley Povich observes, "Some of the money sticks to somebody's fingers because of the typical $1,148,392 that goes into the mutuels on a typical day, only $988,843 comes back to the bettors."

Literary Notes: Rocky Marciano's new "Book of Boxing and Body Building" is just off the presses and contains a round-by-round "description" of a hypothetical fight between Rocky and his successor, Floyd Patterson. Rocky's ex-trainer Charley Goldman does the blow-by-blow, which ends with Rocky winning with a sixth-round kayo.

Another lively sports tome comes from the typewriter of Fred Russell, veteran Nashville sports editor. Picturesquely titled, "Bury Me in an Old Press Box," the volume is packed with anecdotal material about many a southern sporting hero.

One of the better stories explains how Paul Bryant, the Texas A & M grid coach, got his nickname "Bear." When Bryant was in high school at Fordyce, Ark., a traveling show came to town, offering $3 a minute to anybody who would wrestle a trained bear. Bryant's pals talked him into trying it, and the bear walked down Fordyce's main street bearing a sign which read: "I will wrestle Paul Bryant at the New Lyric Theatre tonight."

During the match the bear's muzzle jerked loose. Bryant was flat on his back and the bear placed his snout on Paul's cheek while his keeper frantically tried to pull him off. Bryant was so frightened that he leaped out of the ring and ran off without trying to collect his money. And "Bear" he has been called to this day.

Soup to Nonsense:

No Fuzzy-Mindedness in Kids

By Jane Goodsell

A LOT of people these days are shaking their heads and wondering what the younger generation is coming to.

I guess this isn't exactly a new development. When the first Paleolithic teen-agers took up the crazy new fad of roasting meat instead of eating it raw, I suppose their elders shook their heads and wondered what the next generation was coming to.

I, however, am a great admirer of the next generation. I envy their clear thinking, and their ability to express their opinions firmly and concisely. There's no fuzzy-mindedness about those kids!

The older generation, on the other hand, cannot express a good, clear-cut opinion on any subject whatsoever.

Ask a program chairman of the PTA for her opinion on spanking, and she will yammer on for an hour, quoting Drs. Spock and Gesell, analyzing her own children and her friends' children, describing an article from The Ladies' Home Journal and a talk she had with the school principal. And, when she is through, you still won't know whether she is for or against spanking.

On the other hand, ask a 13-year-old girl for her opinion of Pat Boone, and she will give it to you quicker than you can say Jack Robinson. She will tell you, "He's neat." No buts, on-the-other-hands or whereases. Just a simple, uncluttered declaration of fact.

Ask a bank president for his opinion of the economic future of the country and, after studying his fingernails for several minutes, he will assure you that the present inflationary spiral will continue unless, of course, it is reversed by a recessionary trend.

Ask a 10-year-old boy how he likes his teacher, and he will give it to you in a nutshell: "She's crummy."

Ask a 14-year-old boy his opinion of the situation in Little Rock. Unlike Pres. Eisenhower and Gov. Faubus, who require 30 minutes of expensive TV time to express their opinions, the 14-year-old does not allow his mind to become cluttered with extraneous details. His opinion is brief and explicit: "It stinks."

I like to know where people stand and, when I ask the younger generation where they stand, I find out.

Fried chicken is neat, and so are hamburgers and cashmere sweaters and the United Nations and Thunderbirds and Albert Schweitzer and banana splits.

Vegetables and Russia and small allowances and little brothers and sisters stink; and tight curls and Latin and square roots and nuclear warfare are crummy.

To the younger generation everything is crystal clear. I can remember when I was a member of the younger generation and I, too, had firm opinions on all subjects. But it was a little different back in my day. Things weren't either near or crummy. They were keen or lousy.

For Your Health's Sake:

Flu Vaccines Are Meeting Test

By Dr. Morris Brand

AS scientific information with regard to the value of the vaccine against the Asian type of influenza virus is being collected, analyzed and made known to the medical profession and public, it becomes more and more possible to recommend its use without reservations. As a result, some of the confusion on the subject is being dispelled. Let us review the situation.

When it was determined that a new type of influenza virus was causing the influenza epidemic in the Asiatic areas the U.S. Public Health Service took the necessary precautionary measures to find ways and means of preventing an epidemic in this country.

This was necessary because present-day rapid and long-distance travel permits rapid transmission of the disease by carriers and also, according to best informed estimates of expected cycles of influenza epidemics, this is the year that another serious epidemic should occur.

It is therefore necessary to consider this possibility with a definite degree of respectful caution. This applies particularly with regard to children, our older age citizens, the malnourished and those afflicted with chronic cardiac and pulmonary diseases.

As a result of the Public Health Service's activities, several pharmaceutical manufacturers prepared a vaccine against the Asian strain of influenza virus. This is accomplished by implanting the virus in eggs. It takes time to grow the organism and to prepare a vaccine which meets established standards of purity and strength. Now there seems to be a large quantity available.

Definite scientific data is soon being released. It seems that a few persons injected develop immune bodies against the disease and all others develop varying amounts of immunity. Whereas before it was not known whether the amount of immunity developed was sufficient to prevent or diminish the impact of exposure to an infection, it is known now that where immunity is developed it will prevent or decrease the severity of the disease. In the past fortnight the USPHS has recommended that the strength of the vaccine be doubled. It is hoped that this would stimulate sufficient immunity to be a better preventive against the disease.

Meantime those persons who are not allergic to eggs, who do not have an active upper respiratory infection (a "cold") and who have not had an attack of Asian influenza should consider whether they wish to be immunized. If uncertain, discuss it with your doctor and if it is agreed that you are to have the injection he will determine the method and amount.

'Four Days of Freedom' Portrays Heroic Uprising of Hungarians

There is an old proverb to the effect that "Hungarians suffer, but they do not forget."

So the working men and women of other countries, too, do not forget the incredible suffering their Hungarian brethren underwent in the name of freedom during a few days of October and November 1956, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has published an illustrated account of the heroic uprising and its savagely brutal repression by Soviet Russia.

It is called "Four Days of Freedom." The title itself is a grim reminder of how much was sacrificed for so little—but willingly—for the sake of liberty.

The book lacks the high emotion that marked so many of the on-the-spot accounts of those four wonderful days and their bloody aftermath, but packs just as hard a wallop by virtue of its perspective, balance and documented thoroughness.

The background of pre-revolutionary Hungarian trade unionism is sketched in. There is a virtual minute-by-minute account of how the workers, students and intellectuals led the freedom fighters to their bright victory, and a detailed account of how Russia crushed the uprising by sheer force and replaced its Communist puppets in power.

"Fear broods over all Hungary again," the book says in a concluding summation of the present situation, "and no man is safe.

"And those who are more frightened today than anyone else are the members of Kadar's puppet government. They are afraid of the Hungarian people—and with good cause, for the people have already shown what they are capable of."

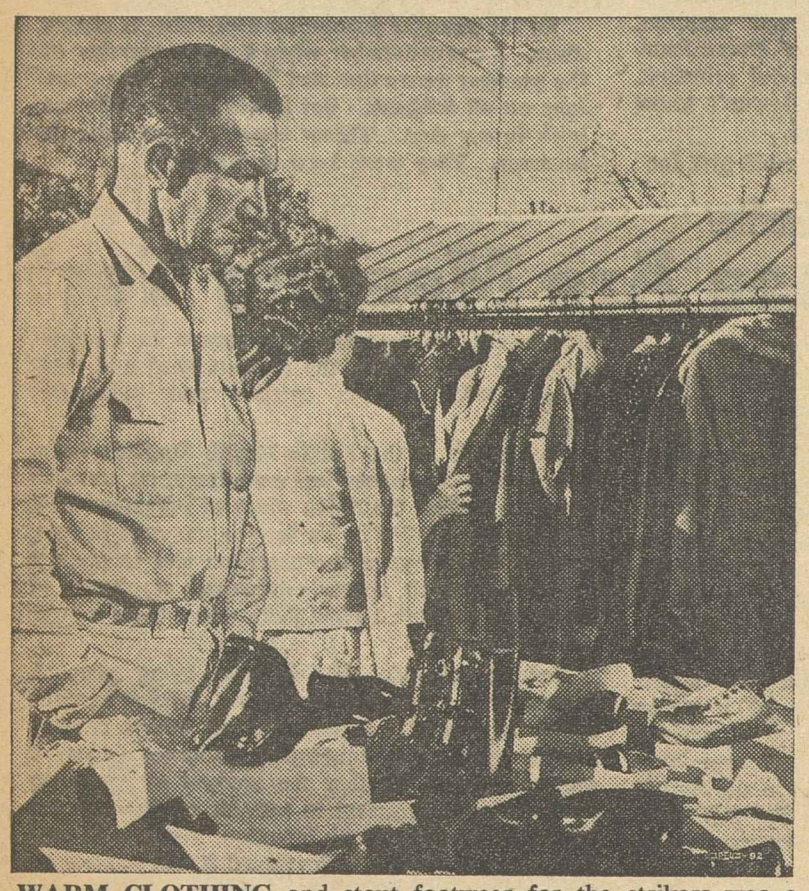
The illustrations include a photo showing AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Anna Kethly, cabinet member in the Nagy government the revolutionists set up, at a meeting with U. S. trade unionists in Washington. Miss Kethly was on her way to seek help from the United Nations when the Russians wiped out the freedom fighters' triumph.

Four Days of Freedom: Published by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, 24, rue du Lombard, Brussels, Belgium, and 20 W. 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 216 pp. Price, $1.40 or the equivalent in other currencies.

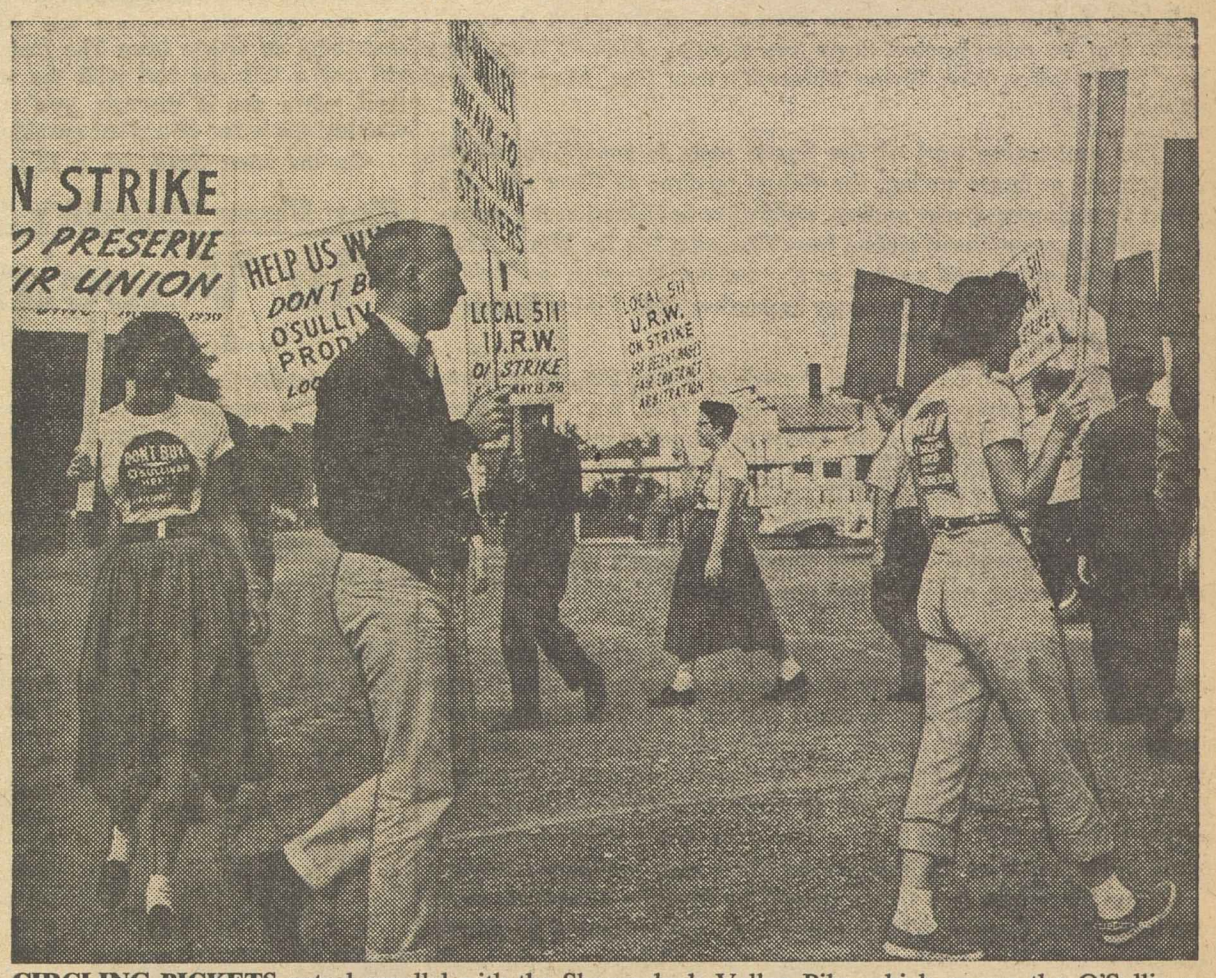
Rubber Workers Film O'Sullivan Strike

CAMERA CREWS moved into historic Winchester, Va., to make a documentary film of the O'Sullivan rubber heel strike waged for more than 17 months by the Rubber Workers. Near the car, at left, is URW Education Dir. Joe Glazer interviewing Local 511 Pres. Arthur Smith.

MOVIE'S TITLE, "The Fourth Battle of Winchester," is keyed to historical markers such as this one which indicate the sites where opposing armies surged back and forth over the Winchester countryside almost a century ago.



WARM CLOTHING and stout footwear for the strikers was a necessity. Several drives to obtain clothing were conducted by unions and here are strikers looking over the contributions.



CIRCLING PICKETS patrol parallel with the Shenandoah Valley Pike which passes the O'Sullivan plant. The 16 mm., sound film, 17 minutes long, may be rented for $2.50 from the film division of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, 815 16th St. N.W., Washington 6, D. C., or bought for $50 a print from the United Rubber Workers, Akron, O.

HISTORIC MOMENT came as ballots were counted in O'Sullivan plant cafeteria and the URW was decertified by a 288 to 5 tally. From left are Rosa Ruffner, a picket captain, Local 511 Pres. Arthur Smith and Louis Aronin, NLRB agent.

INFORMED MEMBERS were among the reasons morale remained high during strike. This scene was made during one of the frequent meetings held to keep members abreast of developments. At left are John House, URW representative, and Local Pres. Arthur Smith, whose 31 years' seniority goes back to the plant's establishment.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. EISENHOWER has understandably, and properly, called on Adlai Stevenson for assistance in meeting the new problems created for our NATO alliance by Soviet successes in the diplomatic-propaganda field. Stevenson's qualified acceptance of the responsibility—he will not help originate, in the first instance, but will offer his views on plans—points up difficulties the President faces in belatedly seeking a bipartisan approach.

The first is the memory among Democrats of Nixon's and Arthur Larson's and Herbert Brownell's indecent intimations that Harry S. Truman and other Democrats were "soft" toward communism, half-treasonous or grossly negligent, "alien" dominated and generally unsavory and ill-washed.

Democrats would ruin themselves if they nursed an obsessive grudge over this type of campaign oratory. They may well expect that the Republican high command hereafter will halt new oratory, such as that indulged in the recent New Jersey election by Bernard Shanley as a member of Eisenhower's own staff, charging Democratic Gov. Robert B. Meyner with a vaguely un-American "radicalism."

A second obstacle Eisenhower faces arises from the simple fact that for five years he did not call upon Democrats for advice and counsel and the spokesmen of the party are gun shy.

The long Eisenhower hostility to Truman, who was grossly snubbed by a White House aide in Kansas City and has never been consulted by his successor, is an unfortunate foundation on which to build bipartisanship. Stevenson himself expressed daring concepts in the campaign last year which the President treated with what can only be called disdain.

Eisenhower's use of the late Sen. Walter F. George as a special representative to NATO was no meaningful exception to the general Republican attitude of superciliousness. George was not asked to be a policy maker. And while he was vastly respected in the Senate his influence was confined to this arena. Few northern Democrats, of the dominant wing of the party in presidential years, would have acknowledged George as one of their most revered national leaders.

★ ★ ★

Democratic national leaders, the ones whose ideas are translated each four years into party policy, obviously want to be sure that conversation about bipartisanship means that Eisenhower will listen to them, not use them as window-dressing for policies they doubt.

Most of all, ranking Democrats assuredly want to feel certain that Eisenhower intends to move into personal command of his Administration.

The deadliest criticism of his regime is that he functions as a board chairman, a presiding officer escaping the responsibility for personal decisions by insisting that lesser officials do the job and channel up to him "position papers" that he is called upon merely to ratify.

These lesser officials can never substitute themselves effectively for an indolent Chief Executive. Our system does not work that way, if for no other reason that only a functioning President has access to unlimited information and only he has the constitutional authority and responsibility for leadership of all the people.

The President's policies and methods of operation have failed, in the sense that in five years the diplomatic initiative has passed to the Soviet Union.

Now he is compelled to act with sweep and comprehension. He must reverse some errors, including persistent and cherished ones. If he rises to the demands, it will be quickly sensed and he can command a bipartisan cooperation far more vital than the shallow personal popularity he curiously maintained until it was shredded by the sputniks. But to earn this he must truly command.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT is "live" entertainment featuring union musicians who work in unionized establishments and are identified by the official union label of the American Federation of Musicians.

Vandercook Says:

Let's Reflect on Soviet Missiles

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

AS had been anticipated, Dr. Eisenhower's prescription for all our ills has been a dose of soothing syrup. The President, who has admitted that he knows very little of what goes on in Russia, told us he believed that the collective strength of the free world is still greater than that of the Red-slave world.

Vandercook

If America is to enjoy a balanced mental diet, it should be noted that there are many men of arms and men of state in the free world who in no way share the President's comfortable opinion.

A year ago, during the Suez fumble, Premier Bulganin warned that if the drive to recover the stolen Canal was not at once abandoned, guided atomic missiles might fall on the British Isles. There was nervous laughter at Bulganin's boasting, and that drive was given up.

We now know that threat of the Soviet Premier's may not have been an idle boast. For only very lately have we learned that, with treasonable stupidity, the Administration has kept it a secret that American radar stations have, for two years, been tracing the flights of hundreds of Soviet test rockets, at least one of which sped 4,000 miles. Why, except in craven fear of higher taxes, that vital news to all of us was kept secret, would be a profitable subject for Congressional inquiry.

The completely successful launching of the two sputniks, and the universal acceptance of the Russian claim that they have a new rocket fuel, superior to anything which we possess, makes it a practical certainty that Russia has ICBMs.

If they were fitted with hydrogen warheads they would not need many of them. For, this is the prospect we must face, they might never have to use them. What the Russians today want most is the Middle East. Khrushchev knows that the surest way to win the devotion of the Arab nations would be to help them to realize their frankly declared ambition, the extermination of the State of Israel, and the Israeli people. Let us reject weak talk of how much fire power we would have if we only had it, and reflect on what might happen.

The Soviet's bought-and-paid-for Mid-East ally, Syria, could stage "border incidents." Those "incidents," with the help of the Russian's gigantic propaganda megaphone, could be interpreted as an attack by Israel. At that point, the United States, one trusts, would threaten intervention.

But, let us suppose that then Moscow harshly informed us that, if we did intervene, huge hydrogen-headed rockets would be launched against half a dozen U.S. cities, and Europe's capitals.

Would we have the courage, not to call, but to test, that threat? Just so long as we have no giant long-range missiles of our own with which we could reply, it is a possibility which must be considered. Truth may be less pleasant than pap. But adult nations fare better on it.

Morgan Says:

U. S. Wasting Human Resources

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

PART of the answer to the question of why we are trailing the Russians in scientific development can be found in the Wall Street Journal. It doesn't involve profit and loss or corporate earnings or some other financial item that the Marxists might single out as a weakness to prove their insistent theory of the eventual collapse of the capitalistic system. But it implies the insidious crumbling of our system in another and, in some respects, more deeply alarming way.

Morgan

One dispatch is a vivid account of an economic battle in Tuskegee, Ala., where Negroes are still maintaining, after more than four months, a boycott of white merchants because a ruthless gerrymandering disfranchised almost all the Negro voters in the community.

The other story is a detailed and depressing account of how badly school bond issues are expected to fare in elections around the country. Although no nationwide year-to-year figures are available, the Journal reports that the trend of rejecting school bond issues seems to be growing in a kind of voting-taxpayer revolt.

There is little doubt, approaching the Russian challenge with the brassiness of one of Ethel Merman's songs, that anything they can do we can do better. But it should be equally clear that we can't do it by sitting on our hands. Nor is there any cheap, painless Lydia Pinkham-type patent medicine approach to the problem.

Appointment of a missiles czar, in charge of space ships and other flying objects, is not the answer, Six presidential speeches, however crisply prepared by the most provocative phrase-makers the Administration can command, won't do it either.

The answer to our problem lies still deeper. Or rather there it is, in large part anyway, spread right across page one of the Wall Street Journal.

How can we expect to compete with Moscow and its dynamically if savagely disciplined system not just in missiles and satellites but in all the broad fields of endeavor while we are wasting the human resources of more than 17 million Americans—more than a tenth of our entire population—by treating the Negroes to second-class citizenship or worse? How many potential Booker T. Washingtons, George Washington Carvers, Marian Andersons and Ralph Bunches, with their priceless talents, are being lost to the country by the blindness of bigotry?

Expand that to embrace the public posture, or slouch, on the question of education as a whole. How many incipient Tellers, Comptons, Oppenheimers, and other near-geniuses in the world of science alone are being bypassed by a community's decision that—with or without federal aid—it cannot afford a new school or a laboratory to put in it, or a teacher to put over it? How can any American community dare to say anything but that it cannot afford not to finance and maintain the best educational establishment available, peopled with the best educators obtainable?

We can afford anything we want hard enough to afford. If we cannot, we have put a cheap price indeed on a way of life and a system of government which we profess to hold so dear.

As We See It:

Hospitalization Costly for Aged

THE AFL-CIO seeks social security law amendments to provide hospitalization insurance coverage for retired persons because such insurance is not easily available for such persons at a time when they need it most.

This is the way Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security and Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation expressed the position of the federation on improvements of the law sought in the next session of Congress.

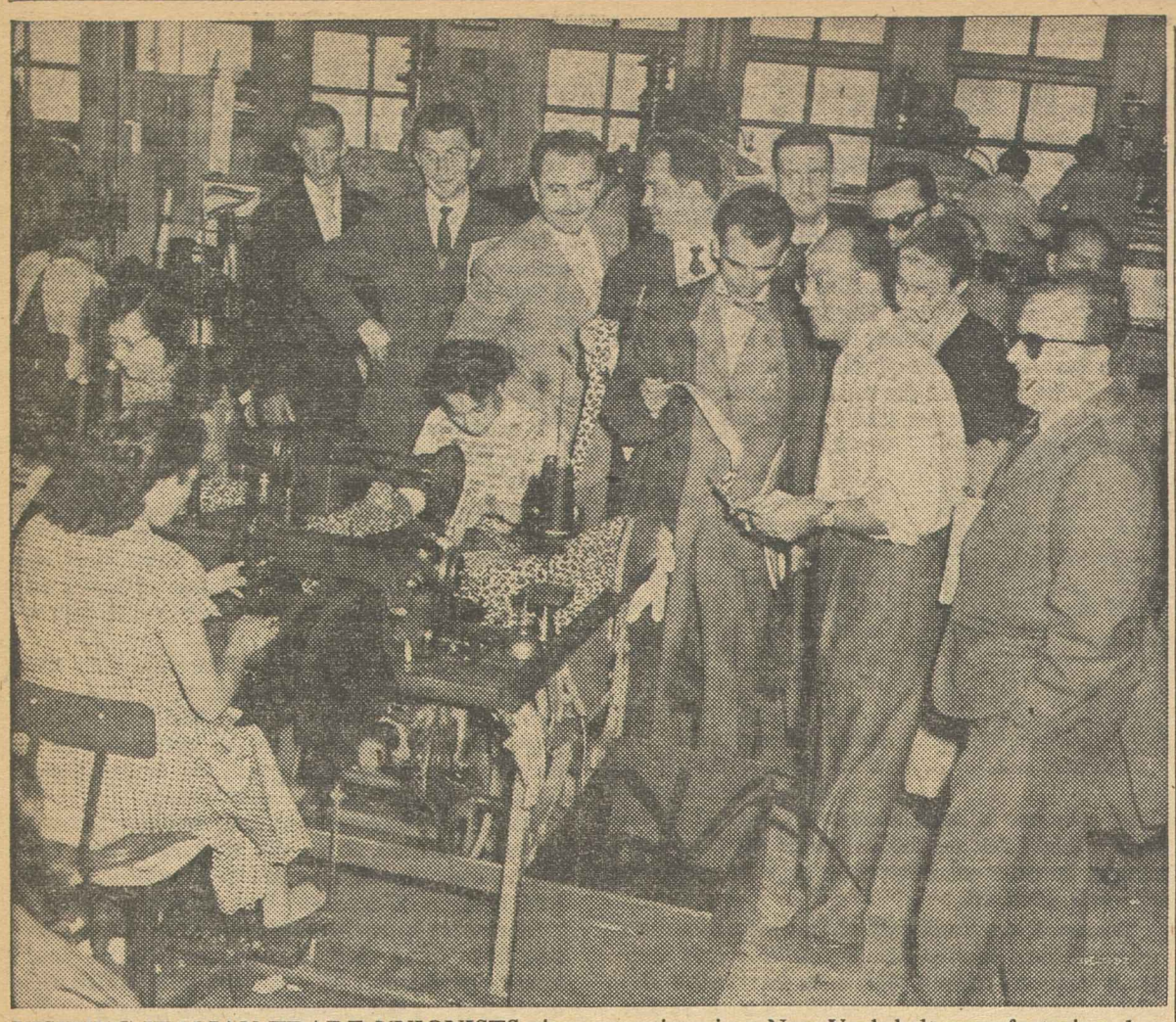
"We find it's very difficult for those over 65 to obtain proper (hospitalization insurance) protection," said Biemiller in an interview on "As We See It," AFL-CIO public service program, heard over the American Broadcasting Network.

"Regardless of how great the growth has been in recent years of these voluntary health associations and the like, there has not been adequate provision made for the older person. Now furthermore, even where it is technically possible for him to get this kind of protection, the cost is generally beyond anything he can pay. And we feel very strongly that the only way you can adequately meet this problem is by spreading the cost right across the entire nation through the accepted American device of social security."

Cruikshank pointed out that hospitalization insurance is not available, except at prohibitive cost, for older people, but the cost is minimal when "spread over the entire population over an entire lifetime" as in Social Security.

"The social security system is the only way to spread the costs this way," he said. "The result is that all of the increases of benefits that are provided in the Forand Bill can be paid for by an additional 1 percent of payroll, split between employer and employe."

The need of such insurance for persons 65 and over is indicated, he said, in that "hospital utilization for such persons is two and one-half to three times as great as during the earlier periods of life."



VISITING ITALIAN TRADE UNIONISTS view operations in a New York belt manufacturing shop on a tour arranged by Belt Makers Local 40 of the Ladies Garment Workers. They can be seen listening attentively as the shop foreman explains the mysteries of the trade.

650,000 Indonesians Affiliate with ICFTU

One of the largest trade union centers in Indonesia, with a membership of 650,000 workers, has joined the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The application of the SBII (Serikat Buruh Islam Indonesia) was unanimously accepted at the ICFTU's Executive Board meeting in Brussels, Belgium, Nov. 4-8.

The meeting was attended by AFL-CIO Vice-Pres. James B. Carey and Irving Brown, AFL-CIO European representative.

Tremendous Potential

In accepting the SBII's affiliation, the ICFTU voiced hope that in the near future, everything possible might be done to bring about the unity of all free trade union forces in Indonesia.

Carey, who returned to the U. S. immediately after the board meeting, said the ICFTU now has 133 organizations in 94 countries.

Reports to the ICFTU, he declared, indicated a tremendous potential for the organizing of new members into trade unions in many underdeveloped nations of the world.

The spirit of the ICFTU board meeting was extremely good, Carey said.

He noted that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meaney's address at the United Nations, in which he emphasized the progress made by labor and liberal groups in fighting discrimination in this country and their continuing efforts in this direction, had been well received throughout the world.

Oldenbroek Praised

At a dinner honoring the 60th birthday of J. H. Oldenbroek, ICFTU secretary-general, Carey voiced the "growing recognition in North America" of the task of coordinating the labor movements throughout the free world and of "building trade unions where they are weak and establishing them where they are as yet non-existent."

Carey, who heads the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, hailed Oldenbroek as a "stubborn Dutchman" who has spread the trade union concept to workers in many parts of the world and undoubtedly feels "personal satisfaction" over his record.

Reds Again Threaten Latin America Unions

Despite moderate democratic gains in recent years, Communists are again infiltrating the labor movement of Latin America "to an extent that was unknown before," the 30th annual conference of the Catholic Association for Intl. Peace, held in Washington, was told.

Serafino Romauldi, AFL-CIO inter-American representative, said that labor has gained in membership and in experience in Latin America, and democratic leadership has been strengthened, but "a particular threat is posed by interference of the Communist Party," in union affairs.

Strikes Indication

"We have seen in Latin America a revival of their activities," he declared. "The latest strikes in Argentina and Brazil showed unmistakable signs of Communist penetration."

Romualdi called on management to "give up once and for all" the idea of having company unions in Latin America.

"Where unions are independent, where they are not steeped in the philosophy of the class struggle, where they are believers in constructive cooperation with management, they are there to stay," he asserted.

"We can confidently expect an increasing participation of organized labor in the economic affairs of the Latin American countries and the progressive adoption of policies and practices of modern constructive trade unionism, provided labor is allowed to develop in an atmosphere of freedom and independence."

Cites Examples

Declaring that there is "no uniformity" about Latin American labor, the AFL-CIO spokesman singled out developments in Mexico during the last 10 years as "an indication of progress."

That country, he said "has experienced an evolution which has provided closer union-management contracts, very much like those in the United States, with labor acknowledging openly a degree of responsibility and interest in the welfare of the industry."

In Cuba, he continued, the labor movement is "going through a difficult period." right now, but "democratic labor leaders are in absolute control of the trade unions in that country," in contrast to their domination by Communists a decade ago.

Increased Communist influence in Peru, Venezuela and Argentina, Romualdi pointed out, results from the fact that the trade unions there are going through a period of readjustment, and is "the consequence of long years of dictatorship."

Labor Adviser, Wife on Lost PAA Plane

Philip B. Sullivan, who was lost with his wife when a Pan American stratocruiser vanished over the Pacific, was a State Dept. labor adviser well and favorably known to many AFL-CIO officials.

He served in the department's Office of Ecoonmic Affairs, Office of Far Eastern Affairs and Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs. When unknown disaster struck the plane, he and Mrs. Sullivan were en route to New Delhi, India, for the Asian regional conference of the Intl. Labor Organization.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton is traveling by another route to the same conference as a representative of American workers.

Philip B. Sullivan

Sen. Douglas Pledges More Rights Laws

(*Continued from Page* 1)

American Friends Service Committee, the Catholic Council on Working Life and the American Jewish Committee.

The senator was principal speaker at the luncheon. Others were Mayor Richard J. Daley and Meyer Kestnbaum, president of Hart-Schaffner & Marx and a special assistant to Pres. Eisenhower.

Previous Hillman Foundation awards have been made to ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, Justice William O. Douglas, Sen. Wayne L. Morse (D-Ore.), former Senators Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.) and Frank P. Graham (D-N. C.) and former Social Security Administrator Oscar Ewing.

Douglas said the new Civil Rights Act won in the last Congress, though modest, is a decided step forward.

"While it is too early to tell how this law will actually work out, it should lead to some increase in the percentage of Negroes who vote in the South and of the Mexican-Americans who vote in the Southwest, and hence to some increase in their political power," he said.

Burden on Weak

Douglas said the law already guarantees equal justice, but enforcement of the law is more expensive for the weak than for the strong.

"So far as enforcement is concerned, the burden for action has been thrown upon specific individuals who are adversely affected," he said. "It is they who have to seek injunctions and court orders to protect their right to vote and to carry out the decisions of the court in local situations.

"Since it costs a great deal of money to carry a case up through the complicated processes of appeal to the sunlight of equal justice, and since the Negroes are in the main still poor and at the bottom of the social and economic ladder in the South, they are unequally matched against the powerful white communities."

Steel Union Launches New TV Program

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers launched their new television program, aimed at taking the union to the members, with a 15-minute report on what the union has done and is doing to meet the challenge of a closed mill.

With Pres. David J. McDonald as narrator, the show depicted the plight 460 USWA members found themselves in when a zinc plant at Donora, Pa., closed.

McDonald described the help given by the tie-in between unemployment compensation and the union's supplementary unemployment benefit plan, showing how the program put cash into the pockets of the jobless and how local merchants benefited from this purchasing power.

The programs are being offered once a month over the following stations:

WLW-A, Atlanta; WMAR-TV, Baltimore; WGLV-TV, Bethlehem, Pa.; WBRC-TV, Birmingham, Ala.; WHDH-TV, Boston; WGR-TV, Buffalo; WKRC-TV, Cincinnati; WEWS, Cleveland; WJBK, Detroit; WDSM-TV, Duluth, Minn.; WBKB-TV, Chicago; WTPA-TV, Harrisburg, Pa.; KPRC-TV, Houston, Tex.

Also, WTTV, Indianapolis; WJAC-TV, Johnstown, Pa.; KCOP-TV, Los Angeles; WISN-TV, Milwaukee; WPIX-TV, New York City; WFIL-TV, Philadelphia; KDKA-TV, Pittsburgh; KCSJ-TV, Pueblo, Colo.; KTVT-TV, Salt Lake City; KGO-TV, San Francisco; KTVW-TV, Seattle; KTVI-TV, St. Louis; WTVT-TV, Tampa; WTTG-TV, Washington; WSTV-TV, Steubenville, O. (Wheeling, W. Va.), and WFMJ-V, Youngstown, O.

Ike Names Civil Rights Commission

The new Civil Rights Commission, created by Congress in the "right-to-vote" law last summer, came into existence when Pres. Eisenhower named three Democrats, two Republicans and one "independent" as members.

Chairman is retired Supreme Court Justice Stanley F. Reed, famed as the court's longtime "swing" justice whose vote often determined the results of split judgments. He was a member of the unanimous bench that outlawed enforced race segregation in public schools.

Sweeping Powers

Vice chairman is Pres. John A. Hannah of Michigan State University, a former assistant secretary of defense in the Eisenhower Administration.

Other members are: Robert G. Storey, dean of the law school at Southern Methodist University; the Rev. T. M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University; J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of labor, a Mississippi-born Negro; and former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia.

The commission has sweeping powers allowing it to inquire into the facts in any situation where it is charged that "equal protection of the laws" is denied because of color, race, religion or national origin.

Await Director

It is empowered to function in an investigative sense in the broad civil rights field rather than in regard to discriminatory denial of voting rights alone.

Actual functioning of the commission still awaits appointment of a staff director, who by law must be a presidential nominee subject to confirmation by the Senate.

In addition to naming a staff director for the commission, Eisenhower has still to choose an assistant attorney general, whose office was created by the new voting-rights law, to direct operations of the authorized Justice Dept. division in the civil rights field.

Meany Urges Labor Mark Religion Month

Rededication to the spiritual values upon which the country is founded was urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a message to international unions, state and local central bodies and directly affiliated locals marking Religion in American Life Month, which is being observed in November.

"The labor movement which stands for all that is finest in American life has common cause," he said, with the observance, which he described as "the time when the importance of religious and religious institutions in personal, family, community and national life will be stressed."

Meany is a member of the Committee of Laymen and Laywomen of all faiths which is sponsoring the campaign.

Non-Ops Demanding Santa Fe Union Shop

Representatives of 15 non-operating railroad unions and spokesmen for the Santa Fe Railroad were in last ditch negotiations at headquarters of the National Mediation Board in Washington in an effort to stave off a strike of 42,000 workers.

Members of the unions voted overwhelmingly to walk out unless their demands for a union shop are met. The Santa Fe, which has more mileage than any carrier in the country, is the only major railroad without this form of union security.

The strike may be called at any time, as the unions have complied with all NMB procedures. The company's last move, in a six-year campaign of stalling, was a petition for reconsideration of the board's ruling closing out the case. A hearing was held Nov. 1 in Chicago and the petition was dismissed.

The board recalled that the dispute originated in 1951 and that a presidential fact-finding board recommended in 1952 that the Santa Fe, as well as other major roads, sign union shop agreements in accordance with the Railway Labor Act.

The Santa Fe has refused ever since to comply with the 1952 decision, although it had participated in the emergency board hearings. Instead it went to the courts and has used every other means to block a showdown, it was charged by the unions.

No date has been set for the walkout, the time of which will be determined by the leaders of the 15 unions.

NLRB Moves to Halt Darlington Liquidation

New York—The NLRB has moved to secure a temporary injunction against further liquidation of the assets of the Darlington (S.C.) Manufacturing Co., which went out of business last year rather than recognize the Textile Workers Union.

The defunct company now has its offices in the New York headquarters of the Deering, Milliken & Co. chain, although when the NLRB was investigating the mill closing it could find no link between the mill and the chain.

TWUA asked the board for the injunction after its plea to have the mill reopened was denied. The company has distributed all its assets except about $776,000, the last dividend to the stockholders in October amounting to $1.9 million.

The union asked for a minimum of $700,000 which would give back pay to the discharged employes for the 22 weeks allowed under the South Carolina unemployment compensation law.

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The pre-convention issue (Dec. 7) will cover department conventions, preliminary meetings and the Executive Council report. The convention issue (Dec. 14) will give full convention coverage and will go to press immediately after the close of our second constitutional convention.

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UN Stirred To Action on Refugees

(*Continued from Page* 1)

strated that the U.S. now regards the refugee problem as one which will be with the free world for a long time.

Until now, U. S. policy regarded the refugee issue as a temporary headache which could be solved and then it would be over. That is no longer the case. The High Commissioner for Refugees is being elected for a five-year term and he is being given machinery which can function swiftly regardless of the politics of the moment which exist in the General Assembly. In other words, humanitarian considerations will rule and it is the hope of UN delegates that refugees will no longer be a political football.

Upsets Soviets

While much of what the UN third committee dealt with seemed technical and dry, its decisions upset the Soviet Union and its satellites because the committee refused to fall into any semantic traps laid by the delegate from Saudi Arabia, supported by the Soviet Union.

The trick phrase submitted by Saudi Arabia called upon the High Commissioner to "promote and facilitate" voluntary repatriation among refugees to their countries of origin. No one objected to the word "facilitate," because if a refugee genuinely and without pressure wanted to return home, the opportunity should be granted him. But the word "promote" to many UN delegates could have meant pressure by Communist countries to force refugees to return. This, Meany made it clear, was unacceptable. The word "promote" was expunged—a little word but it might have endangered refugees in Western Europe and the Americas.

The committee also recognized the necessity of doing something about hundreds of thousands of refugees from Communist China now residing in Hong Kong, and the High Commissioner has been ordered to issue a separate financial appeal to aid these victims.

Palestine refugees come under a separte UN program, but it is expected that the 300,000 refugees from Algeria now languishing in camps in Morocco and Tunisia will be aided under the new program.

Emergency Measures

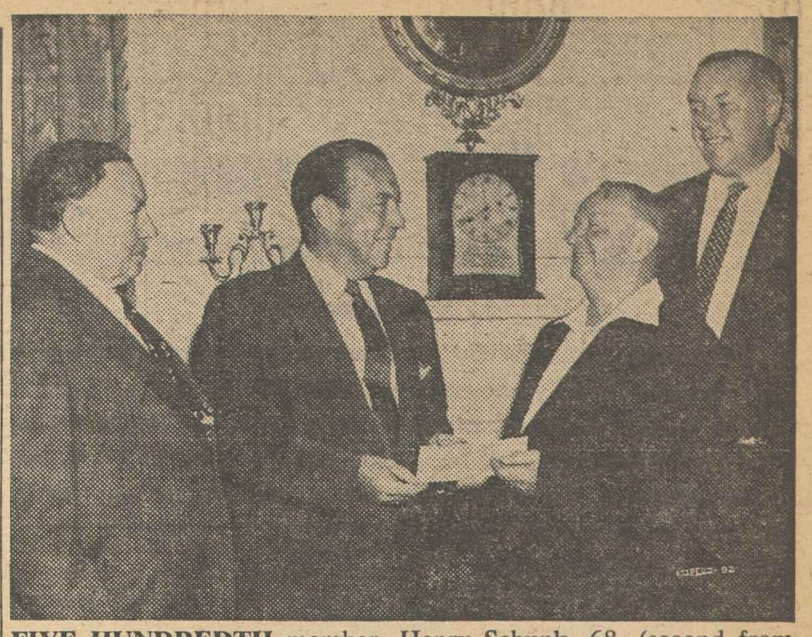
In a speech to the committee, Meany pointed out that the resolution passed means "initiation of emergency appeals and programs to meet emergency refugee situations as they arise," and provides the High Commissioner "with an ever present mechanism through which he may seek and utilize large scale emergency aid."

"The language of this resolution," said Meany, "makes very clear that the assistance it will enable the High Commissioner to provide is intended for any refugees in need who are under his mandate wherever in the world they may be located—whether in Asia, in Europe, in Africa or in the Americas.

"There is no priority among the hungry and the needy except that imposed by greater hunger and greater need itself."

Canada's Old Age Pension Is Boosted

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's national old age pension, which went from $40 to $46 a month last July 1, was boosted to $55 effective Nov. 1 in keeping with the new Conservative government's campaign promise.



FIVE HUNDREDTH member, Henry Schunk, 68, (second from right) to retire under Brewery Workers Pension Fund plan receives his first check from New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner who joined officials from seven brewery Teamster locals to mark the occasion. Looking on are Charles Glaser, 80, (left) first to retire under union-negotiated pension plan, and Sec. Henry Bartels of IBT Brewers Local 1 and chairman of the pension fund's labor-management trustees.

Ohio Labor Parley Eyes World Problems

Columbus, O.—Union members must be willing to make the same sacrifices to build a better world that they made in building their own unions, delegates to a statewide labor foreign policy conference here were told.

They were also urged to give vigorous support to the United Nations because the UN is the best hope for world peace.

The three-day conference was sponsored by the Ohio CIO Council and Ohio State Federation of Labor, in cooperation with the American Labor Education Service. Attending were 323 delegates from 156 local unions, councils and central bodies in 44 Ohio towns and cities.

Large Turnout

The large turnout and spirited discussion were cited by Sec.-Treas. John Rooney of the CIO Council as "indicative of the great interest of union members in foreign affairs."

Delegates heard talks from various foreign affairs authorities on such issues as colonialism and human rights, peacetime uses of atomic energy, technical assistance, disarmament and collective security, and foreign trade. Consideration of such topics was continued in small discussion groups.

The conference had two purposes: To acquaint union members with current foreign policy problems so they in turn can hold similar conferences in their own communities and unions; and to emphasize that workers have a vital stake in world affairs and can help solve many of the problems facing the world today.

The plea to work as hard for a better world as workers did in forming their unions came from William Kemsley, director of the New York Office of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Kemsley also strongly condemned the anti-union attitudes of such countries as Saudi Arabia, Liberia and Ethiopia.

Clark Eichelberger, executive director of the American Association for the UN, said the UN "has made the difference between the uneasy peace we now have and World War III."

Praise ICFTU, ILO

Conference speakers praised the ICFTU and the Intl. Labor Organization as two of the most effective forces working for better living standards and world peace.

Kalmen Kaplansky, director of international relations for the Canadian Congress of Labor, described the ILO as "the UN plus," since the "UN represents only governments while the ILO represents governments and people."

Ralph Wright, labor councillor in the ILO's Washington office, said the ILO "seeks improved living standards and working conditions throughout the world." It is the only agency of the UN in which "American labor and management have a full voice vote," he added.

Support for appointment of labor officials as U.S. ambassadors came from Richard B. Finn, special assistant to Deputy Under-Sec. of State Robert Murphy. Finn said he was "all for naming officials of the trade union movement to represent America as ambassadors to foreign countries."

Schnitzler Fetes Swedish Unionists

The destiny and future of the world "lies in the hands of our free trade unions," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told 15 Swedish trade unionists at a farewell luncheon following their month-long tour of the U.S.

Treas. Bertil Petterson of the Swedish Building Workers Union presented a large ornamental jar with the seals of Sweden's unions, to Schnitzler for the AFL-CIO.

'Hot Cargo' Pacts Ruled Invalid

"Hot cargo" clauses in contracts between the Teamsters Union and common carrier truck lines have been ruled invalid in a three-to-two decision of the National Labor Relations Board.

Such clauses, which provide that workers covered by them may refuse to handle work on goods designated by the union as "unfair," had previously been upheld in a 1949 board ruling.

NLRB Chairman Boyd Leedom and Member Joseph A. Jenkins said the signing of such clauses by a union "constitutes prima facie evidence of union inducement or encouragement" of secondary boycott activities, which is illegal under the Taft-Hartley Act. Board Member Philip R. Rodgers concurred in finding a violation, but held that the clauses are contrary to public policy and invalid for all industries.

Garbage Racket 'Used' Teamster Locals

Probers Told Gangsters Rule Disposal Business

By Willard Shelton

Price-rigging, manipulation of Teamster locals, terror and murder are weapons used by notorious gangsters who have gained control of the garbage-disposal business in many areas, the McClellan special Senate committee has been told. On Long Island, N. Y., witnesses testified, the multimillion-dollar garbage-hauling business fell into the hands of Vincent J. (Jimmy) Squillante, described by a federal narcotics agent as a "high" dope peddler and Mafia (Sicilian "Black Hand") member.

Squillante dominated affairs of the Inter-County Carting Association, Angelo Recchia told the committee, through such instruments as a "whip" company, General Sanitation Co., which punished competing companies by raiding their "stops" when they violated association "rules" and made "underbids" on contracts.

All carting company employers were compelled to belong to Local 813 of the Teamsters, New York, several witnesses testified. Sherman Van Ness, an operator, said he was expelled from the Inter-County Association when he protested a dues increase and was forced to post $4,200 in "security" bond with the union.

Expert to Dictator

Two brothers, John and Anthony Montesano, testified that Squillante moved into control two years ago when the cartmen engaged him as "labor relations expert" to negotiate a new contract with Local 813.

John Montesano told how he was compelled to pay $5,000 to settle a dispute with Freddy (Pasta) Fasula over a garbage-hauling route. Fasula, once convicted of burglary, was an "aide" of Squillante's. Montesano said an underworld telephone call warned him "they might get the kids" if they "didn't get him" should he refuse to pay.

Edward Doyle, president of Teamsters Local 456 in Westchester County, N. Y., told the committee that Locals 27 and 813, New York, "invaded" the county and seized control of the garbage-disposal business.

Joseph Parisi and Bernard Adelstein, officials of Locals 27 and 813, took over the Westchester Carting Co., Doyle testified. Rivals were driven out of business with burned trucks. Safeway stores in the Bronx were harassed when one Yonkers store tried to take its contract away from Westchester Carting.

Rivals Burned Out

John Acropolis, then president of Local 456, was shot dead with two bullets in his head about three weeks after he was threatened by Parisi and Adelstein, Doyle testified.

Doyle also testified that after Westchester got almost total control of the $50 million annual business in the county, Local 813 lost its contract and a company union was set up. David Spiak, first president of the company union, a former policeman convicted of receiving stolen property, invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer committee questions about his activities.

Capt. James E. Hamilton, of the Los Angeles, Calif., police, told the committee that the San Fernando Valley Rubbish Association, which owned dumps, worked closely with Teamsters Local 396 to control the lucrative garbage-disposal business.

The majority of disposal-truck drivers owned their own equipment and were self-employed, Hamilton testified, and got no benefits from belonging to Local 396. One driver told police, he said, that he was denied union membership unless he "gave up" 1,000 of his 1,500 accounts to the dump-owners' association.

Prices for trash-hauling jumped "from $2 to $8" in 1954, Hamilton testified, and "infringements" and underbids by haulers were punished both by threatened expulsion from the union and denial of dumping rights controlled by the association. He said the collection business in Los Angeles grossed $20 million a year.

NAM and C of C Ignore Business Malfeasance

To the publications of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the McClellan committee isn't news when it investigates business malfeasance and illegal union busting.

The committee spent two and a half weeks in a detailed disclosure of the union-cracking operations of Nathan W. Shefferman and his "clients." Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) summarized by charging flatly that the "services" management "desired" led to the "creation" of what Shefferman offered.

Ignore Whole Story

Businessmen "were aware of what they were doing and how their money was being utilized," he said

But the NAM News and the Washington Report of the C. of C. ignored the whole story.

Not once during the weeks of hearings—Oct. 15 to Nov. 6— did either of these business organs so much as mention the name of Nathan Shefferman or the name of Sears, Roebuck, the Mennen Co., Continental Baking and its Morton Frozen Foods Div., where Shefferman agents helped beat off unions.

The columns of Washington Report and the NAM News were punctuated, instead, with puffs inflating the anti-union utterances of Republican Senators Karl Mundt (S. D.) and Carl Curtis (Neb.), with editorials and other opinion pieces demanding new laws to "curb" unions.

Facts Suppressed

McClellan denounced Shefferman, a management agent, for invoking the Fifth Amendment. He showed impatience with the reluctance of businessmen to admit they were "buying peace" when they told of payments to entertain the union "boys" to get rid of picket lines, actual or threatened.

So far as the editors of the C. of C. Washington Report and the NAM News were concerned, such horrid facts were not part of the truth to be reported honestly, even in business publications; they were totally suppressed.

Meany Names McGavin As UTW Monitor

Appointment of his assistant, Peter M. McGavin, as the monitor for the Executive Council in supervising cleanup efforts of the United Textile Workers was announced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

McGavin and Francis M. Schaufenbil, acting UTW head, conferred for several hours on problems facing the union. The UTW has been warned it will be suspended or expelled from the AFL-CIO unless it sets its house in order.

UTW Pres. Anthony Valente and Sec.-Treas. Lloyd Klenert resigned their posts in the wake of charges they misused union funds.

McGavin reported that the UTW will have an immediate audit of its books made by Main & Co., certified public accountants.

He also reviewed plans for the special UTW convention at which new officers will be elected to comply with the Executive Council mandate.

Martin Lacey, N.Y. Labor Leader, Dead

New York—Martin T. Lacey, president of the 500,000-member of the Central Trades and Labor Council, died Nov. 13 in his sleep on the eve of his 75th birthday.

His home was in suburban Westwood, N. J.

A few hours prior to his death he took part in a meeting of the executive board of the State Federation of Labor, of which he was a vice president, to draft a constitution for merger with the State Industrial Union Council.

Later in the day he attended a meeting of the Teamsters Joint Council. Identified with the Teamsters for more than a half century, Lacey fought elements of corruption in the union and won commendation several months ago from a Senate committee as "a credit to the labor movement."

Affairs of Teamsters Union Move Slowly Toward Tests in Courts

Affairs of the big Teamsters' Union moved slowly toward court tests involving Pres.-elect James R. Hoffa and the legality of the recent Miami Beach, Fla., convention as the probability increased that holdover Pres. Dave Beck will continue in office indefinitely.

The union's top officials took their first step toward internal reform by announcing ouster of five of the six "paper" or bogus New York locals "chartered" in 1955 just before the AFL-CIO merger and a New York Joint Council 16 election.

Beck announced that charters of these locals, which fell into the hands of racketeers, had been lifted.

Teamster lawyers abandoned hope that a trial of the injunction case temporarily barring Hoffa and his newly-elected executive board can be completed by Dec. 1, the date set by the Teamsters constitution for inauguration of new officers.

Trial on accusations by 13 "rank-and-file" members that the Miami convention was illegally "rigged" for Hoffa is scheduled to open before U. S. Judge F. Dickenson Letts in the District of Columbia Nov. 26, just five days before the Dec. 1 inaugural date.

Counsel for the union concede that at least two weeks probably will be required for the trial. Attorneys for the plaintiff suggest a three-week or four-week trial.

Beck told a recent news conference that if the election was still stalled in court, he would continue to function as president and members of the holdover executive board—all but five of whom were knocked out of office in Miami—also would continue service.

There is no specific provision in the union constitution controlling what happens if an elected officer is not duly "qualified" when the date for his inauguration arrives.

Beck pointed out, however, that a precedent was set for continuation of holdover officers during World War II, when transportation shortages discouraged union conventions. The constitution required a 1945 election of officers, but this was postponed until 1947 while the late Pres. Dan Tobin continued to function.

Hoffa's assumption of office might be delayed for many months, depending on the outcome of the trial before Letts, while appeals from any decision are taken to the higher courts.

Hoffa's personal perjury trial in New York federal court, once set for Nov. 12, was postponed until at least Nov. 19 to await an expected Supreme Court decision.

The perjury indictment against Hoffa charges that he lied under oath to a federal grand jury in New York investigating allegations that he "bugged" telephones in his Detroit union headquarters to listen in on conversations of subordinates.

In Seattle, Wash., Dave Beck, Jr., son of Pres. Beck, went on trial on a larceny indictment accusing him of embezzlement of funds obtained from sale of two union-owned automobiles.

Bakery Union Board Meets On Ultimatum

The Bakery Workers executive board met in Washington on the eve of the AFL-CIO's ultimatum date to weigh acceptance or defiance of the parent body's order to hold a new election in which their president would be ineligible.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council put the international union on notice it would be suspended as of Nov. 15 if it did not inaugurate clean-up measures.

The union's internal troubles multiplied, meanwhile, as Baltimore Local 68 asked a state court to name a receiver for the union, require Intl. Pres. James Cross to make an accounting of union funds and make restitution of money he is alleged to have misappropriated.

An international union spokesman said the suit was "a harrassing action" brought by "power hungry individuals" and "calculated to split the union."

Meany Arbiter In Network Dispute

New York—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, as impartial arbiter, conducted a two-hour hearing into a dispute between the Broadcast Employes & Technicians and the Radio & Television Directors Guild.

Meany, who accepted a request to arbitrate, invited both unions to submit memoranda or briefs, and said he would announce his decision as soon as possible.

Involved is the method of relaying instructions from television directors to technicians. The National Broadcasting Co. is the only network affected.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. H

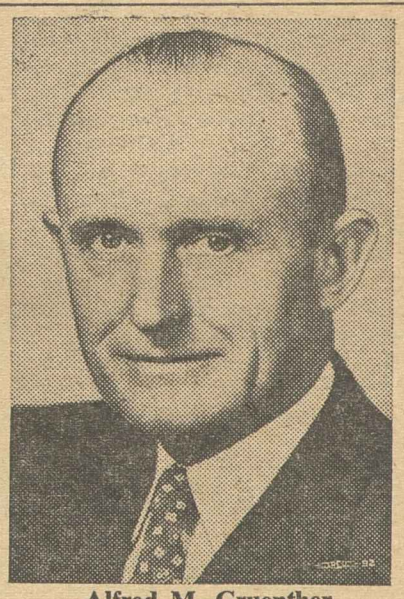
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, November 23, 1957

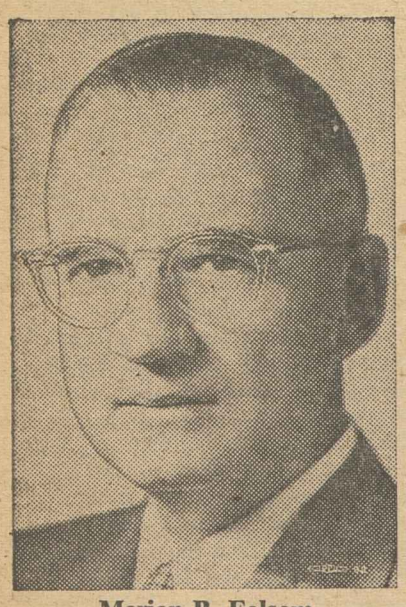
No. 47

Economic Danger Flags Up; Output, Income, Jobs Drop

James P. Mitchell
Secretary of Labor



Alfred M. Gruenther
President, American Red Cross



Marion B. Folsom
Welfare Secretary

John S. Gleason
National Legion Commander

List of Convention Speakers Named

Four major speakers at the second constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO were announced by Pres. George Meany.

The convention will open Dec. 5 in Atlantic City, N. J., and is scheduled to remain in session through Dec. 13.

Meany said the following would be the major invited speakers:

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell.

Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Marion B. Folsom.

Pres. Alfred M. Gruenther of the American Red Cross.

John S. Gleason, Jr., national commander of the American Legion.

Convention headquarters will be in the Ambassador Hotel. The business sessions will be held in the ballroom of the vast Convention Hall.

The first two days, Dec. 5 and 6, will be devoted largely to speakers, with the extensive work of the convention concentrated in the final week.

Prior to the main convention there will be conventions of four AFL-CIO departments as well as the conclave of the Intl. Labor Press Association. The schedules of these conventions follows:

Building & Construction Trades Dept., Shelburne Hotel, Dec. 2-4.

Metal Trades Dept., Hotel Traymore, Dec. 2-4.

Union Label & Service Trades Dept., Ambassador Hotel, Dec. 3-4.

Maritime Trades Dept., Ambassador Hotel, Dec. 3-4.

Intl. Labor Press Association, Ambassador Hotel, Dec. 2-4.

Cross' Stand Hit:

Faction in Bakers Fights for AFL-CIO

All-out efforts by rank and file members and local unions to keep the Bakery Workers in the AFL-CIO was urged by the Committee to Preserve Integrity, a minority group on the union's general executive board.

The committee's call was sounded after the summary suspension of the Bakery Workers by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany when the Nov. 15 deadline for clean-up action passed with the union defying a mandate from the federation's Executive Council.

BCWIU Pres. James G. Cross complained that the suspension, on grounds of corruption influences, was "illegal" and added when asked about the possibility of expulsion:

"I think we can get along without the AFL-CIO, but I don't want to."

Conway Spokesman

BCWIU Vice Pres. Daniel E. Conway, spokesman for the integrity committee, asserted that 55 union officials supported a resolution calling on the general executive board to "immediately reverse and repudiate their former actions and to effectuate compliance with the AFL-CIO."

The move has the endorsement of 150 of the union's 292 locals, Conway said. Cross alone, the resolution charged, "is bent upon dividing our union and causing brother to fight brother out of a selfish desire to save the job he has disgraced."

The "misdeeds and violations" by Cross and a majority on the executive board, the resolution continued, "knowingly and deliberately caused the suspension of our union from the AFL-CIO and brought our union great shame and ridicule. . . ."

Unless the board's stand is reversed, the committee said, "(it will) bring about our expulsion from the AFL-CIO and a forced and unwanted alliance with known racketeers and other underworld elements."

Meany declared the Bakers' board decision "constitutes failure and refusal to comply with the Executive Council's decision."

"Therefore, in accordance with the action of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Intl. Union stands suspended from the AFL-CIO," he said.

Given a Hearing

The union on Oct. 25 was given a hearing by the council and ordered to eliminate corrupt influences from the union. Spelled out in detail, the council ordered the union to reinstate suspended Sec.-Treas. Curtis Sims and to call a special convention at which officers named as corrupt by the Ethical

(Continued on Page 12)

UTW Told To Oust Counsel

The immediate ouster of Joseph Jacobs as general counsel of the United Textile Workers was demanded by Peter M. McGavin, monitor of the union under appointment of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

McGavin informed Francis M. Schaufenbil, acting president and secretary-treasurer of the UTW, that the union must "immediately sever all relationships" with Jacobs "due to his close association with the former officers of the UTW."

Jacobs was formerly the union's southern director and resigned that post at the same time UTW Pres. Anthony Valente and Sec.-Tres. Lloyd Klenert relinquished their posts in the wake of findings of corrupt use of union funds by the AFL-CIO Executive Council and a Senate investigating group. Jacobs, however, retained his job as general counsel.

McGavin warned that Jacobs now "is no longer to act as general counsel in this capacity nor be associated with the UTW in any

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Asks Action on Downturn

By Gervase N. Love

Four Federal Reserve System banks, heeding at last the warning signs of an economy heading for trouble, took action to ease the Eisenhower Administration's tight money policy by loosening the wraps on credit.

The warning signs included a drop in industrial production in October to the lowest level in more than two years, and a drop in the annual rate of personal income for two successive months accompanied by a further decline in industrial employment.

The FRS banks in New York, Richmond, Atlanta and St. Louis cut the discount rate from 3.5 to 3 percent, the first decrease since the rate started its upward climb with a boost from 1.5 to 1.75 percent in April 1955.

Warnings From Labor

Six times since then, despite frequent warnings from labor that the country was flirting with economic difficulties, the rate has been boosted in what the Administration described as part of its anti-inflation program. The final hike, from .3 to 3.5 percent, was ordered only last August.

Meantime, in an editorial in the American Federationist, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany ticked off the ominous signs that show the economy is slowing down and said they are intensified by Russia's new scientific advances.

"The basic unresolved question of matching America's con-

(Continued on Page 2)

Jewelry Union Warned To Set House in Order

Numerous violations of basic trade union practices and ethics were charged to the Intl. Jewelry Workers Union by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany based on 53 complaints by an AFL-CIO committee set up to end exploitation of Puerto Ricans and other minorities in the New York City area.

Meany demanded in a letter to IJWU officers immediate action to set the union's house in order, warning that a report of progress must be forthcoming before a meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Committee Nov. 25.

Failing this, Meany said he would decide whether the IJWU matter should be referred to the Ethical Practices Committee for processing under the AFL-CIO constitution.

Meany stressed the "utmost urgency" of the situation in his letter to IJWU Pres. Joseph Morris and Sec.-Treas. Hyman Powell.

The AFL-CIO head took the action following meetings with the New York City committee to end exploitation of Puerto Ricans and other minority workers which was established by the Central Trades and Labor Council and the Industrial Union Council in the metropolitan area. CTLC Sec.-Treas. James C. Quinn and IUC Sec.-Treas. Morris Iueshewitz head the committee with Eugene P. Moats, assistant to Meany, as liaison with the AFL-CIO headquarters.

(Continued on Page 12)

Not Much Help

Jobless Compensation Seen Losing Ground

Unemployment compensation benefits have "slipped backwards" during the last two years in 28 states which have 58 percent of the covered workers, a study by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security has disclosed.

"This means," explained Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the department, "that in a majority of the states the maximum benefit levels today are a smaller proportion of the state's average weekly wage in covered employment than they were two years ago."

Federal Action Needed

Cruikshank pointed out that this retrogression came while all state legislatures had a chance to consider unemployment compensation legislation and during a period of increasing unemployment. As of the end of October, the number of insured unemployed was 40 percent above a year ago.

"This situation," he declared, "underscores the long-standing position of the AFL-CIO that federal action that will set minimum standards is necessary if benefit levels are to be restored to those with which we started in 1939."

Deterioration of unemployment compensation benefits in terms of what they mean to unemployed workers has continued steadily although Pres. Eisenhower has periodically, since 1954, called upon the states to raise their maximum benefits so that the great majority of covered workers would receive payments equal to one-half of their wages.

This was interpreted as meaning that states should set their maximums at 60 to 66⅔ percent of the state's average weekly wage, which includes a high proportion of earnings of low-wage workers excluded from covered employment.

Payments at Standstill

The President has also urged the states to provide a uniform duration of 26 weeks for benefits and to enact provisions for temporary disability benefits.

"The average payment as a percentage of average weekly wages has not moved upward from 33 percent in the last three years," Cruikshank said.

He added that only eight out of 51 states and territories now provide uniform duration of benefits for 26 weeks and that no states have added temporary disability benefits since the original California, Rhode Island, New York and New Jersey programs.

Raymond Munts, assistant director of the department, pointed out that no state has yet fixed its maximum benefit at 60 percent of its average weekly wage and only six states have a maximum of 50 percent or over.

"There were seven such states two years ago," he added.

Since most state legislatures will not meet again until 1959, Munts predicted that the situation will deteriorate still further before anything can be done about it.

Increases Discounted

The department's analysis showed that of the 22 states which acted on unemployment benefits this year, less than a dozen made any substantial gains. Ten states increased their maximum by $2 to $4 and ten others by $5 to $10. Wyoming, where the greatest progress was made, adopted a flexible maximum expressed as 55 percent of the state's average weekly wage, bringing an increase this year of $11.

Cruikshank discounted the significance of most of the dollar increases in benefits, pointing out that, in terms of rising prices, they are largely wiped out insofar as their effect upon aiding the status of the unemployed is concerned.

"We believe that benefits are threatened by the current inflation," he said. "Dollar gains have little significance for the most part as they have failed to keep pace with the rising prices and wages."

The only substantial gains in unemployment compensation in recent years, Cruikshank pointed out, have been in regard to coverage.

"About 4 million more people have been covered due directly to changes in covered positions—and most of these were by federal legislative action, not due to state action," he pointed out.

"The Eisenhower position of 'let the states do it' is clearly refuted here. If federal action to establish minimum standards for eligibility, benefit levels, duration, and financing were adopted, we would be more certain of genuine, rather than illusory, gains."

Cruikshank said that the latest seasonally adjusted figures on unemployment show that 4.6 percent of the labor force is now unemployed, and that economic experts are currently predicting that unemployment will rise to an average of 4.8 million for 1958.

Economic Danger Flags Up; Output, Income, Jobs Drop

(*Continued from Page* 1)

suming power with her productive ability must be met," he wrote.

"America needs confidence in the days ahead. But confidence cannot be achieved by empty words. We need actions—actions which prove the Administration understands the problem of national defense and is aware of the economic climate. We can't wait for an economic bust."

The discount rate is the interest rate commercial banks pay FRS banks on the money they borrow to loan their customers. When the rate is low, the commercial banks are inclined to borrow more freely and thus make credit available to their clients.

All interest rates often follow the pattern set by the FRS discount rate. When interest rates generally are at a low level, increased demands for credit may spark an upswing in business and employment.

The last time the discount rate was lowered was in April 1954. A change in the rate by one group of FRS banks is usually followed by the others, though there may be a lag.

Dominant Factor

A spokesman for the FRS board of governors said the new lower rate is "recognition that inflation, at least temporarily, has ceased to be the dominant factor on the economy."

Behind the reduction lies the fact that some interest rates have tipped downward in recent weeks. This in turn reflected a decline in the demand for credit at a time when there normally is an increase. Loans to business by commercial banks in the larger cities have dropped by $800 million to $31.3 billion since the middle of the year. During the comparable period of 1956 they increased by more than $1.2 billion.

The day after it acted, the FRS made public a statistical report which indicated that the sag in the economy may be deeper than Administration experts calculated.

The report showed that the country's total industrial production—an area of the economy where there has been a steady drop in employment—fell in October to its lowest level since the steel industry was tied up by a strike in July 1956.

The October index reading was 142. This was two points less than September's 144, a level around which it had remained since March. The index usually rises in October. This year, it was one point below the October 1955 figure.

The decline was confined to the durable goods industries, the report showed, with lower production in steel, construction materials, industrial equipment, television, furniture and autos. It noted that employment schedules in the auto industry for November indicated a "marked recovery."

The production of non-durable goods remained at close to record levels, the report showed.

Personal Income Off

Other signs of a declining economy which the AFL-CIO and others have been citing for months, and which Meany listed in his American Federationist editorial, include continued rising prices and a slip in purchasing power; unemployment growing both geographically and by industries; a leveling off in business spending for new plant and equipment; continued low level of housing starts; a decline in exports, and a drop in manufacturers' unfilled orders.

A few days after the FRS production report, the Commerce Dept. announced that personal income declined in October for the second straight month, the first time it has dropped for two successive months since late in 1953 and early in 1954.

The annual rate, adjusted seasonally, was $345.6 billion, $1 billion lower than in September. That month, in turn, was $200 million under the August peak of $346.8 billion.

The decline was concentrated principally in factory payrolls. Wage rates held up, but employment went down and so did hours. Income from wages and salaries was off by $1.4 billion in the so-called producing industries—factories, farming, construction and mining—and another $200 million in trade, transportation, communications and utilities.

However, the rate of dividend and interest payments continued to go up—by $100 million in October to a new record annual rate of $3.17 billion.

A sign of hope emerged in the joint outlook for construction in 1958 prepared by the Labor and Commerce Depts.

They estimated a 5 percent increase to $49.6 billion in outlays for new construction next year, with the physical volume exceeded only in 1955.

SIDNEY HILLMAN AWARD for 1957 was presented to Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), at left, by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Hillman's successor as head of the Clothing Workers, at a recent luncheon in Chicago. The award is presented each year for meritorious public service.

California Labor Hits Dump Knight Move

Los Angeles—A substantial tide of opposition is building up against Republican Sen. William F. Knowland's bid for the governorship of California following Vice Pres. Nixon's power play that knocked Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R) out of the race.

Influential Republican conservatives and widely known state labor leaders have denounced the maneuvers that forced Knight to abandon his desire for nomination and re-election as governor and to run, instead, for the Senate seat Knowland is vacating next year.

A respected GOP elder statesman, Joseph Scott, publicly criticized Knowland's part in the anti-Knight operation as "reprehensible" and said the machinations "couldn't have happened" with his "direct or indirect" approval.

Scott, 80-year-old lawyer who nominated Herbert Hoover for the presidency back in 1928, flatly repudiated Knowland's disavowal of any part in Knight's withdrawal from the gubernatorial race.

Knight for months charged Knowland with presidential ambitions and disclosed that several Knowland supporters had asked him to get out of the senator's way in return for "vigorous and decisive" support for the Senate seat.

State AFL political forces, meeting in San Francisco, charged that Knight's "cold-blooded, sinister liquidation" from the gubernatorial race was the result of "arrogant anti-social manipulations of the Knowland-Chandler machine."

The state AFL's League for Political Education named the senator and the Chandler family, publishers of the notoriously open-shop Los Angeles Times, as GOP bosses who had marked Knight "for extermination because of his progressive record" as governor and had turned the Republican organization into an "open campaign vehicle for the destruction of labor."

Recognizing that Knowland's endorsement of state "right-to-work" legislation was a threat to union security contracts, the league scheduled a statewide political conference next January for all affiliates and a political pre-primary endorsement convention for next April.

C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the California Federation of Labor, also denounced Knowland's "seven-principle" proposals for Taft-Hartley Act amendments.

"We are most anxious to see the exact language of his proposed Taft-Hartley amendments. An arrogant political boss is hardly the man to trust with grave legislation," Haggerty added.

Complete Victory:

Santa Fe Agrees To Union Shop

Chicago—Fifteen non-operating rail unions have won a signal victory in their seven-year fight for a union shop on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad.

Settlement of the issue involving 42,000 workers came three days before the deadline set for a system-wide strike. The union shop question was the only one under negotiation.

Pres. George E. Leighty of the Railroad Telegraphers, chief negotiator for the 15 unions, called the settlement "a complete victory for the organization" since it provides for a union shop and includes no reference to the use of union funds for political purposes, a "gimmick" introduced by the road several months ago.

The Santa Fe agreement on the union shop is similar to that signed as long as five years ago with other major railroads.

Involved in the settlement are the Machinists, Boilermakers & Blacksmiths, Sheet Metal Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Railway Carmen, Firemen & Oilers, Railway Clerks, Maintenance of Way Employes, Railroad Telegraphers, Railroad Signalmen, Train Dispatchers, Railroad Yardmasters, Hotel & Restaurant Employes (for dining car employes), and Marine Engineers and Masters, Mates & Pilots (for employes of Santa Fe marine equipment).

The agreement was announced by Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., chairman of the national (railway) mediation board, after long conferences which ended at 2 a. m.

All present and new employes of the railroad, the agreement provides, will be required to pay dues, fees and assessments to the unions even though they do not wish to accept full membership.

The strike call was issued "only as a last resort," Leighty said. "All the procedures of the Railway Labor Act were exhausted —and then some."

The Santa Fe was the last major holdout among the nation's big carriers against the union shop for its non-operating, that is off-train, employes. Most of the eastern roads signed in 1952 but the Santa Fe engaged in long, expensive litigation which went to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Forum Will Study Trends In Industry

A special AFL-CIO conference on trends in industrial developments and their impact on trade unions and collective bargaining will be held in Washington Jan. 16 on the general theme "The Changing Character of American Industry."

Three developments will be given special consideration, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said:

The movement of industry to new sites for sound economic reasons or because of special inducements offered them to move.

Employment growth in the servicing industries and in technical and white collar occupations, rather than among workers in direct production.

The increasing number of women in the labor force, particularly women 35 years or older.

Speaking as chairman of the AFL-CIO Research Committee, Schnitzler said that although unions are generally aware of these problems, "there has been no forum at which union officials could discuss these basic changes and the impact they are likely to have on organized labor.

"As headquarters for the American labor movement, the AFL-CIO has a special responsibility for heightening awareness of unions to these trends and for provoking union discussion of possible changes in policies that might be required to meet them.

Speakers at the conference will include Commissioner Ewan Clague of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Dept.; Prof. Walter Isard of the University of Pennsylvania and Prof. Victor Fuchs of Columbia University.

Textile Union Ordered to Fire Jacobs

(*Continued from Page* 1)

other capacity." Schaufenbil was directed to report on Jacobs' "immediate removal."

The UTW faces suspension or expulsion from the AFL-CIO as the result of the charges made against its administration. To avert the threat, the union agreed to accept appointment of a monitor, to call a special convention at which a new slate of officers would be elected and to institute a number of reforms.

Among these is appointment of a new firm of certified public accountants who are now engaged in a complete audit of the UTW books. McGavin requested that Schaufenbil, the executive board and the entire UTW staff give "100 percent cooperation" to the auditors and added that he and officials of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Accounting would be kept "fully advised during the audit of the books."

Schaufenbil has named Roy Whitmire of West Asheville, N. C., and Everett Dean of Johnson City, Tenn., as southern co-directors.

Gorman Named Trustee Of Roosevelt University

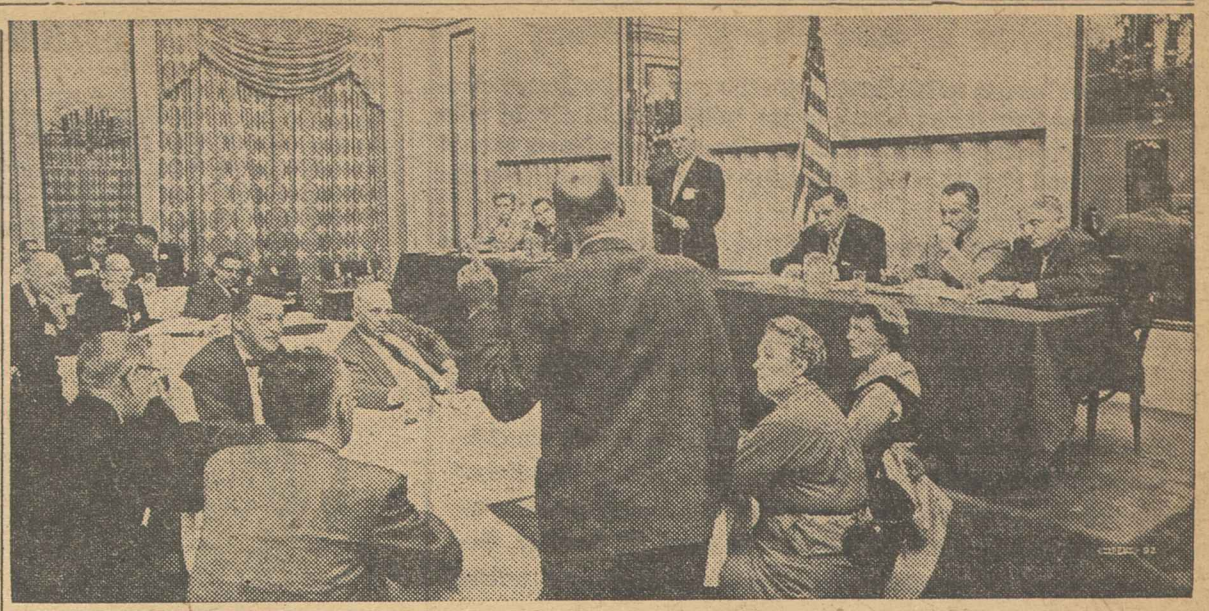
Chicago—Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters has been elected to a three-year term on the board of trustees of Roosevelt University here.

Jury Rules Strike Aid Non-Taxable

Milwaukee—A federal court jury has overturned an Internal Revenue Dept. ruling that strike assistance given by the Auto Workers to Kohler strikers were gifts and therefor taxable.

The jury said that Allen Kaiser, a striker, was entitled to a refund of $108, the amount he paid under protest on the aid given him in 1954 totaling $565. The Justice Dept. will appeal the decision to a higher court.

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey said the amount of tax money involved in the Kohler strike might reach $500,000 if the former position of the Internal Revenue Dept. is upheld. If the jury decision stands, he added Kohler strikers will benefit by that amount and an important precedent for all labor will have been established.



SECRETARY-TREASURERS of AFL-CIO unions are seen at their regular meeting in Washington as one of the participants makes a point during the discussion on one of a series of reports. Presiding is Sec.-Treas. William Pachler of the Utility Workers, chairman of the group. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who spoke, is seated at his right.

Treasurers Discuss New U. S. Forms

The coming AFL-CIO convention will determine whether or not the labor movement "has dedicated itself to clean, honest, decent trade unionism," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the AFL-CIO secretary-treasurers at their regular meeting here.

Schnitzler discussed corruption in the labor movement and its effect on trade unionism, both internally and in Congress.

"The more you think about it," he said, "it becomes a matter of the difference between good and evil. The convention is important because it will decide if the labor movement is going to be on a firm basis. It narrows down to this: are you for the forces of right, or for the forces of corruption?"

One day of the two-day meeting was taken up with discussion of the new forms the Internal Revenue Service and the Labor Dept. are using to obtain financial information from both local and international unions.

Discussion revealed a wide range of interpretations and instructions obtained from IRS regional offices, varying in different parts of the country and sometimes within the same region. In an effort to bring some sort of consistency out of the confusion, a committee headed by Schnitzler was named to confer with top officials in the IRS and the Labor Dept.

Speakers included AFL-CIO General Counsel J. Albert Woll, his associate, Robert Mayer and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

Rep. Kelley, Friend Of Labor, Is Dead

Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D-Pa.), an employer who was a long-time friend of trade unions, died of a kidney ailment following a fall while he was convalescing from a serious operation in September. He was 74 and was serving his ninth term from Westmoreland county, near Pittsburgh.

Kelley, second ranking Democrat on the House Labor Committee, led the fight for a $1.5 billion federal aid-to-schools program at the last session, and served on the Joint Economics Committee. While in Congress, he was a delegate or advisor at five Intl. Labor Organization conferences. He was the president of a coal company.

His death puts Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) second in ranking to Chairman Graham A. Barden (D-N. C.) among Democrats on the Labor Committee. It leaves three House seats vacant, all caused by recent deaths, and puts the lineup at 231 Democrats and 201 Republicans.

Clerks' Bedrock Offer Given to Monty Ward

Chicago—Negotiations between the Retail Clerks and Montgomery Ward have recessed until Nov 25, following three days of talks with the help of two AFL-CIO vice presidents appointed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to try to head off a nationwide strike at the peak of the Christmas shopping season.

Negotiators for the union said that at the latest session, the 30-odd issues originally presented by the union when the talks opened last July 30 had been reduced to five "bedrock" demands. The negotiations were then suspended to give the company an opportunity to consider the new union proposals.

The "final offer" of the union asks (1) a 10-cent hourly wage increase across the board, a compromise from its original demand for 20 cents, (2) an across-the-board increase of one-half percent in the rate of commissions, (3) a uniform 40-hour, five-day week, (4) overtime pay at one and one-half the regular rate after 40 hours or on the sixth day, and (5) a union security clause providing for a modified union shop, or the agency shop in states having "right-to-work" laws.

Meany assigned Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to sit in on the negotiations on behalf of the AFL-CIO Executive Council after 13 previous bargaining sessions had proven fruitless.

Before that action, RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge charged that the firm had "failed to bargain with us in good faith." He said its offers amounted to "a complete rejection of any improvement in the conditions of the workers we represent."

Last July the Teamsters union won wage increases of 5 to 24 cents an hour from the company with relatively little difficulty. The negotiating committee for the Teamsters was headed by James R. Hoffa, whose recent election to the presidency of his union is currently being challenged in the courts.

Tobacco Union Wins Raises For 21,000

Substantial wage adjustments for approximately 21,000 Tobacco Workers are provided in new agreements between the union and the American Tobacco Co., Philip Morris and Liggett & Myers.

All companies granted an increase of 8 cents an hour this year, and American, which signed a two-year contract, also agreed to an additional 7 cents next year.

The new agreements, which cover plants in four states, increase sick benefits from $26 to $30 a week for 20 weeks and make improvements in holiday and vacation clauses. The companies also agreed to make up the difference between jury pay and actual pay of workers called to jury duty.

In addition, the union won several improvements in working conditions.

The new gains at one of the companies came on top of a profit-sharing plan which has paid some workers as high as $240 a year.

"All of the above companies, along with Brown & Williamson, P. Lorillard and others, have been union for years," Tobacco Workers Sec.-Treas. R. J. Petree said. "Whatever your taste in cigarettes, pipe, chewing or any other tobacco product, you can find it among these companies' union-made products."

Van Arsdale President Of N. Y. Labor Council

New York—Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., business manager of Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and a leader in the fight against exploitation of Puerto Rican workers here, has been elected president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York.

He succeeds Martin T. Lacey, former president of Teamsters Joint Council 16, who died recently. His selection as head of the 750,000-member body was made at a special meeting of the council executive board and was announced at a joint meeting of the AFL and CIO city councils called as a memorial to Lacey.

Van Arsdale received the congratulations of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who made it known he regarded the choice as an aid in the fight against corruption.

The new president of the central council has been business manager of his own local, which has 30,000 members, for 23 years. It is regarded as a model of clean unionism with an active concern for community interests and the welfare of its members both during and outside their working hours. Visiting union delegations from other countries are regular callers.

Lesson from New Jersey

THERE are lessons to be drawn from the recent New Jersey election that unions facing attack in the political field should take to heart. The principal one is that reactionary campaigners cannot knock down and step on a self-respecting labor movement with the energy to fight back.

State Sen. Malcolm Forbes, Republican candidate for governor, claimed to be a "modern Eisenhower Republican," but he gave the notion only lip service. Big-shot GOP campaigners who entered the state joined him in directing a fierce fire at union leaders supporting the Democratic candidate for re-election, Gov. Robert Meyner.

Vice Pres. Nixon toured the state seeking to exploit the McClellan committee hearings by talking vaguely about "racketeers" —although he never precisely said that the Jersey pro-Meyner leaders were among the "racketeers." Bernard M. Shanley, then Pres. Eisenhower's appointments secretary, ran around talking about Meyner's "radical" supporters.

All three of the chief GOP campaigners—Forbes himself, Nixon, Shanley—played for the Negro vote, claiming all progress in civil rights for the Eisenhower Republicans and trying to hang Meyner and his aides by blaming them for the disgraceful Gov. Orville Faubus of Arkansas.

Instead of curling up under this protracted and intense assault, most leaders of New Jersey labor recognized they were faced with what amounted to a campaign of blackmail—an effort to drive them out of the political field.

At the peak of the campaign they saw Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), a member of the McClellan committee, demand that this congressional unit "send investigators" into the state to check on what they were doing. The election was purely a state affair, which no congressional group has a right to "investigate," but this did not prevent Goldwater, who claims devotion to "states' rights," from seeking to terrorize them.

New Jersey labor, to its credit, rejected totally the attempt to frighten unions. Leaders accepted the Forbes-Nixon-Shanley-Goldwater operation as a challenge to be met and mastered. They answered the campaign oratory about Faubus by talking about their own record on civil rights.

They redoubled their expenditures of energy and manpower. They rallied more and more people to work before the election and on election day to get labor's story told to the voters and to get the voters to the polls.

The result was a smashing victory for Meyner—and an even more satisfying vindication of the effectiveness of labor forces when they insist on asserting their normal citizen's rights to participate fully, no matter what the opposition, in the political processes of our democracy.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II November 23, 1957 No. 47

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Thanksgiving Blessings!

Automation in Distribution, Trade Growing Rapidly, Says Suffridge

(The following discussion of automation by Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks is excerpted from a statement made before the Joint Economic Committee.)

Too often, the vision of automation is one relating only to the manufacturing end of our economic order. Few people seem aware of the fact that the extension of the new technological revolution into retailing and distribution has already been widespread and that its consequences promise to create a situation with which we must be gravely concerned.

The problem we are faced with is simply that of the possibility of a practical fully automatic food store using a combination of electronic equipment and conveyor belts and virtually doing away with human labor.

In one such proposed store the customer is to be provided with a large metal key which he then inserts into a special slot in a display case. Food items, behind glass, will be designated by letters and numbers. And as the customer makes his choice, the amount of each item will be recorded electronically and totaled in a completely automatic way.

The customer would present his key to the check out clerk. The purchase would be automatically brought forward on a conveyor belt already packed into a carton. It is said that 60 items from a total selection of 154 items could be assembled in about 30 seconds. Should a customer forget some item, he would be able to purchase it without returning to the shelves by telling the clerk who would then push a button to bring the desired item forward to the check-out counter. In fact, a system of this kind was displayed in November 1956 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

The Independent Grocers Alliance estimates that the use of automated stores would reduce shopping time up to 85 percent and, of course, would result in drastic cuts in personnel.

What Happens to Human Labor?

And there, I think, is the heart of the matter. In our estimation, we are faced with a problem wherein the immediate prospect is the destruction of job opportunities without necessarily providing others in their place. This, I think, is the basic problem that we must face up to as a result of the extension of automated processes to retailing. Not enough emphasis has been placed on the social and economic effects because we have all been fascinated by the gadgetry, by the technological aspects.

What happens to human labor when material-handling techniques become fully automatic? One engineering concern admits that it has not yet been able to completely eliminate people from a material-handling situation. But Allan Harvey, of the Dasol Corporation of New York, was able to tell the American Management Association in June 1957 that his concern has already designed warehouse systems which reduce the number of employes to substantially less than half.

Clerks Union Concerned

We in the Retail Clerks Intl. Association are concerned, and justifiably so, with the impact that automation has had, and will continue to have, in our industry. It is true that the trend toward automatic processes may not cause immediate major upheaval, but certainly there are specific areas and specific problems that are arising with which we must be concerned. Labor displacements can cause considerable dislocation in community life. These can be dealt with only if we exercise some foresight. Yet, regrettably, in our area there seems to be less exercise of this insofar as the labor force is concerned than there is in other areas.

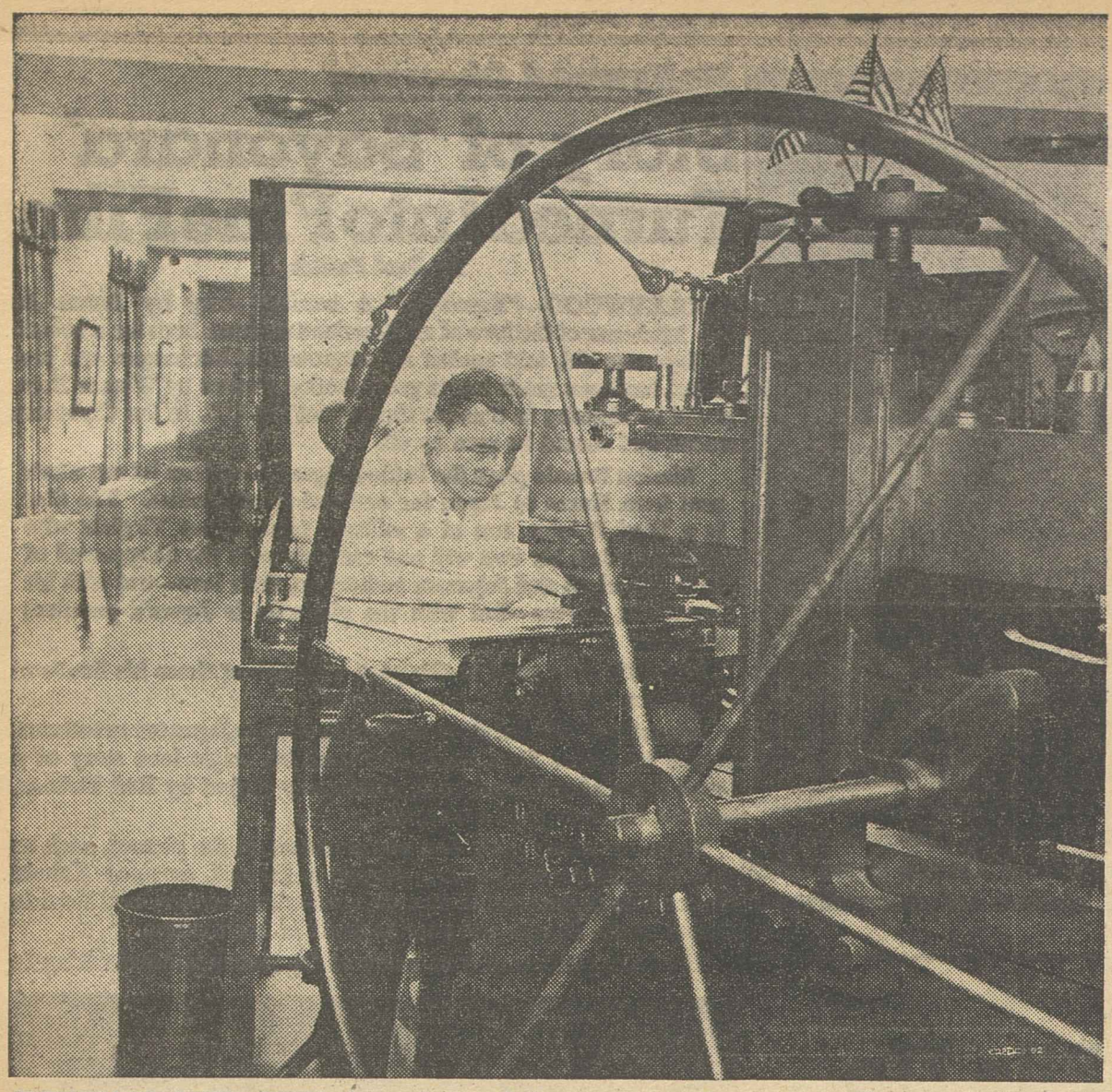
Are we not faced with a paradox? Automation increases investments in capital costs and decreases investment in direct labor, yet an automated economy can work well only if the economic system is relatively stable. Rapidly changing economic conditions are very upsetting and place an unbearable burden on firms; particularly in times of reduced sales. Virtually all authorities are agreed that automation requires a high level of prosperity. Yet if jobs are destroyed, how long can prosperity last?

I find it difficult to accept the somewhat complacent view that with increased technology we need not be concerned with job loss, for new jobs will eventually be created. This is an easy answer that solves few problems. In making retailing and distribution more automatic, the objective is to reduce the number of manual operations permanently, and thereby reduce the number of the labor force involved in this industry.

Automation increases productivity in retailing, just as it does in a Detroit automobile plant. This certainly suggests that one possible approach would be a more effective sharing of the fruits of automation. I raise the question whether such steps as shorter hours and an improved wage level, as well as passing on savings to consumers, might not be just the kind of counterweights we need to balance the less desirable effects of recent automation, in the distributive trades.

Perhaps what we ought to consider is whether the rate of adoption of automated equipment ought not to take into account its social costs. If firms were required to provide not only for the cost of new equipment, but also to help displaced workers adjust to the new situation, either through compensation pay or through retraining, then might not the rate of adoption be at a pace that the economy can absorb without any serious maladjustments?

AFL-CIO News
MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION
AFL-CIO NEWS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Saturday, November 23, 1957



INTRICATE OPERATION of transferring design on currency from a steel roll to a steel plate is performed by this siderographer at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, D. C. The union with 46 members is the smallest AFL-CIO affiliate.

Siderographer? What's That? Clue: He Helps Make Currency

By Eugene A. Kelley

What the heck is a siderographer?

The question has probably been asked by most of those who have looked at the roster of 138 AFL-CIO national and international unions and come to the listing of the Intl. Association of Siderographers.

Well, a siderographer is a member of the AFL-CIO's tiniest international union. He's a member of a union which has 100 percent of its jurisdiction organized in the U.S. and Canada. He is a member of what is probably the only union in the country in which every member is on a first-name basis with every other member.

Grand Total of 46 Members

Anyone working at the siderographer's craft and not paying dues to the union would excite more than passing interest. Not just to the Siderographers, but to the Secret Service and the police of a good many countries.

When the AFL-CIO convention opens in Atlantic City next month, the IAS will have a delegate there to speak for its 46—that's right, 46 members. Delegates have attended since the AFL chartered the IAS 58 years ago.

It used to be a much larger union; in fact, it had almost twice its present membership until 1923 when technological changes began to cut into its ranks. A year ago it was affiliated for only 45 members, but an apprentice added this year caused the fluctuation in membership.

When the IAS held its biennial convention in Washington over the Labor Day weekend, 38 members were present including the entire Canadian membership.

James W. Alexander of New Milford, N. J., was named president of the IAS at the convention and Thomas Goldsworthy, New Secane, Pa., became secretary.

Alexander is also first vice president of the New York local, a local which has jurisdiction everywhere in this country except for Washington, D. C.

"Yes, but what in heck is a siderographer?" you may still want to know.

He Reproduces Engravings

That's simple, once you've talked to a siderographer. His job is to reproduce engravings on steel plates. Fish a dollar bill out of your pocket, look at the fine lines, the delicate tracery and intricate patterns. That's the siderographer's handiwork.

He plies his skilled craft on currency, stamps, stock certificates, bonds and sometimes on diplomas. Until two years ago, newcomers to the craft served a 10-year apprenticeship but the 1955 convention reduced it to seven years.

The terribly exacting work requires steady hands to wield the tools necessary to transfer an image to a steel plate. Good eyesight helps too, and siderographers wear achromatic glasses with four lenses. The glasses cost about $60 a pair.

There are 20 IAS members employed by the American Banknote Co. behind its carefully guarded doors in New York City. Here they turn out currency for a large number of foreign governments as well as stock and bond certificates in a bewildering variety.

It's not up to the siderographer to worry whether or not a stock certificate is worth the paper it's printed on, his job is to reproduce the engraving and turn the finished product over to the plate printer.

Two other firms employ IAS members in the U.S., the Security Banknote Co. in Philadelphia and the E. A. Wright Banknote Co. Then there are two firms in Ottawa, Canada, where siderographers are employed.

The U.S. scale is $161 for a 36¼-hour workweek. Uncle Sam employs siderographers in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington where they turn out that green stuff of which no one ever seems to see enough. The pay scale there is set in negotiations with the Public Printer, a government official.

Just one more fact about this little known craft—it's pronounced sid-er-og-ra-pher.

"Somehow I always thought it was merely an expression."

Evils of Automation:

Workers Complain Machine Runs Man

East Lansing, Mich.—"On my old job I controlled the machine. On my present job, the machine controls me."

That, according to William A. Faunce, who has just completed what may be the first sociological study of worker attitudes toward automated equipment, is typical of how workers feel when they are assigned to new automated equipment.

A member of the Michigan State University department of sociology and anthropology, Faunce said that the main complaint of most workers is that automation makes them lonely on the job and isolates them from fellow workers.

Interviews 125 Workers

Faunce based his conclusions on interviews with 125 workers in four large machining departments of one of the most highly automated plants in the Motor City. His work was conducted under a grant from the Charles Kelly labor research scholarship set up by the Square D unit of Auto Workers Amalgamated Local 351, Detroit.

"Machine noise, increased distances between work stations and the need for closer attention to work is decreasing the social exchanges between workers," Faunce said in explaining the new feeling of isolation which automation is bringing to workers on their jobs.

Faunce listed these other complaints voiced by the workers interviewed: increased tension because of faster production; too much supervision from foremen; a closer and more constant attention required by the complicated machinery; frequent breakdowns in operations and costliness of mistakes; a decline in conversation; and lack of identification with the work.

Supervision Is Much Closer

Supervision in the automated department is closer and the worker's relationship to the foreman has worsened, Faunce's survey discloses. He offers this quote from a worker:

"It was better on the old job—nobody breathing down your neck. . . . Over here it's altogether different, just push, push all the time. They never say hello . . . treat you like a machine. They used to be friendly. Now they seem to be under a strain."

"The worker on the automated line is alienated in the sense that he no longer has control over the machine and work pace," says Faunce.

Concerning the nervous tension workers on automated machines experience, Faunce quotes one as saying:

"I pushed a wrong button and stuff flew all over. I was lucky (not getting hurt) but it cost the company $13,000 to fix the machine."

Despite the complaints, Faunce found that 72 percent of the workers interviewed preferred their present jobs in an automated department over their previous work on a standard line.

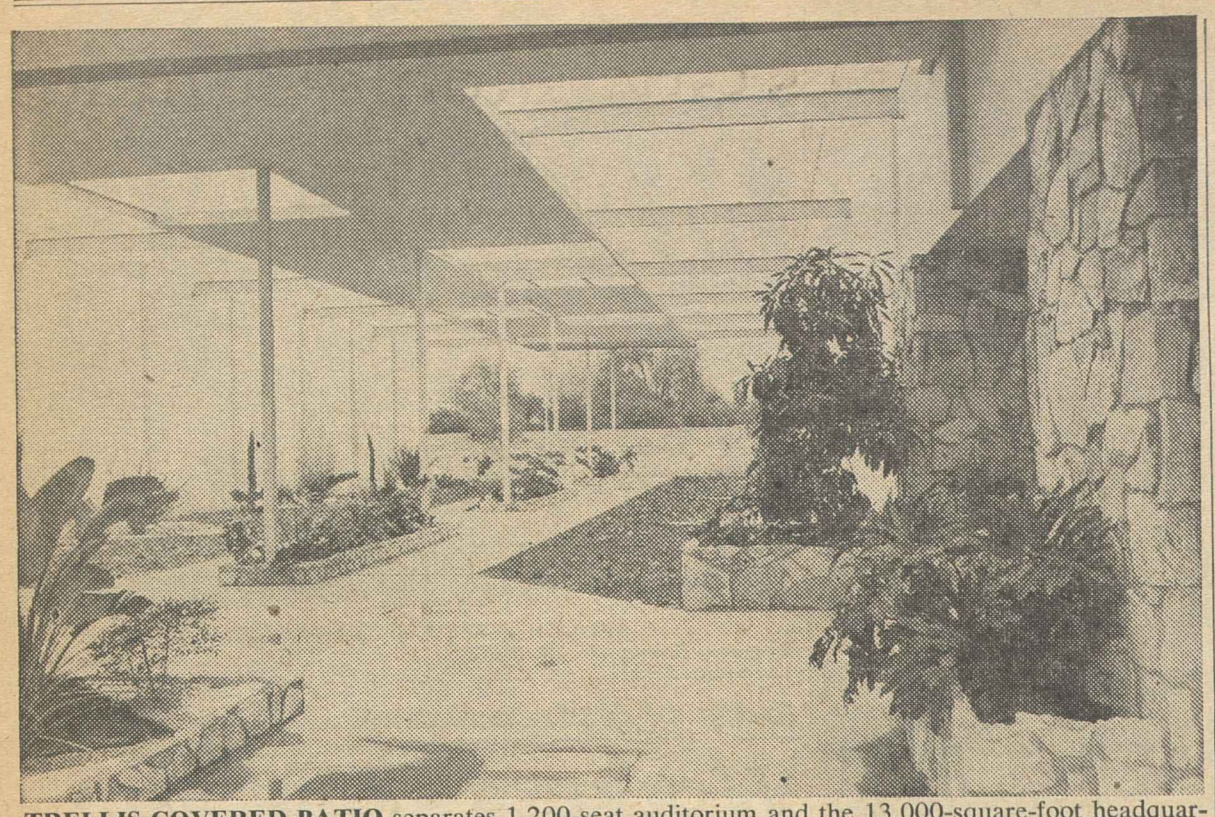
'Christ-in-Christmas' Move Backed by Meany

The campaign to keep "Christ in Christmas" has been endorsed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany with the hope that all AFL-CIO members "commemorate the day less materially and more religiously."

Meany's views were expressed in a letter to Thomas J. Kircher, a student at St. Xavier High School in Cincinnati, O., and a member of the Christ-in-Christmas Committee of Greater Cincinnati, who solicited his support.

"Christ was born on Christmas Day," Meany recalled in his reply. "We all know that. But during recent years Christmas has been increasingly promoted as a season in which to increase sales. It has been so commercialized that the spiritual significance has almost been forgotten.

"Christmas cards, Christmas tree, Christmas gifts and Christmas reunions are good, but they must not obscure the central point that Christmas is Christ's birthday."



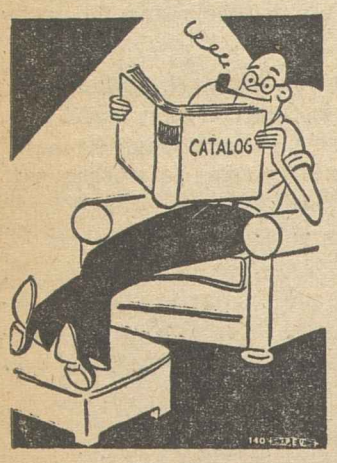
TRELLIS-COVERED PATIO separates 1,200-seat auditorium and the 13,000-square-foot headquarters building of Retail Clerks Local 324, recently dedicated in Buena Park, Calif. The modern, one-story structure was built at a cost of over $300,000. Chartered in 1936, Local 324 now serves 7,000 members who work in food, department, variety, shoe, bakery, drug, television and other retail stores in the Long Beach and entire Orange County areas.

How to Buy:

Prices Cut as Goods Pile Up

By Sidney Margolius

RETAIL price cuts are getting sharper as goods pile up and factories cut back production. Markdowns are especially sharp on appliances and cotton textiles. More mills are curtailing production in the already-ailing textile industry, and prices of staple fabrics such as 80x80 percale have hit an eight-year low.



For shoppers, this means special buying opportunities are appearing earlier than usual this winter, in fact, in time for Christmas. Automatic washing machines have been offered in special sales for as little as $175-$200 this fall.

Sheets and other domestics, which usually go on sale in January, have been offered at reductions as early as November because of the heavy inventories of cotton goods. The 80-square percale fabrics are selling for as little as 30-32 cents a yard, and other cotton yard goods suitable for drapes, slip covers and other home-furnishings and apparel uses also are available at reduced prices.

Cut prices on finished cotton products such as pajamas, sport shirts, underwear, boys' cotton-flannel shirts and little girls' dresses, currently being offered by the stores, provide money-saving gift possibilities.

December also is a good month to buy coats. Women's and girls' coats and suits are marked down in mid-winter sales. Men's and boys' suits and coats also are price-cut this month, but even lower prices for men's coats will be available in the January clearances. Sweaters also are being reduced in time for Christmas shopping. Important appliance sales in December include refrigerators and freezers. In toys, look for special sales earlier than usual.

One helpful trend is the sharply lower price of some processed vegetables. Prices of frozen produce have been driven down by heavy supplies and the increase in food-markets' own-brand frozen vegetables, orange juice and other frozen foods at noticeably lower prices than the nationally-advertised brands.

This winter such staples as frozen orange juice, cut beans, broccoli and peas are typically 10 percent below last year's tags. Canned and frozen peas especially are this winter's food bargain. Packers are stuck with heavy supplies of canned peas—about 16 percent above last year's supply.

But canned and frozen fruits are higher. The action of California state agriculture authorities in ordering destruction of part of the cling-peach crop has had its effect. They destroyed about 37,800 tons, trade authorities report.

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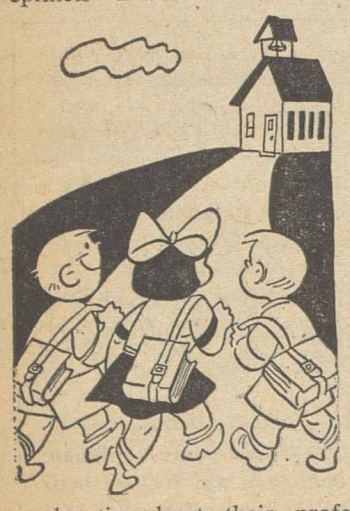
Schools, Teachers and Kids:

Education Cheap at Any Price

By Lillian Herstein

ONE of the curious paradoxes of American civilization is its boast that it has extended education to more people than any other nation in the history of the world, and its contempt for scholars and scholarship as expressed in the derogatory epithets "Brain-truster" and "Egg-head." And this contempt for intellectual achievement has filtered down even to the elementary and high school classrooms. The "Greasy Grind" or "The Brain" had better hide his light under a bushel, if he wants to be accepted socially by his classmates.



So pervasive is this attitude that it has infected the teachers themselves. Many of them are apologetic about their profession. "Teach until rescued," was the reply to a questionnaire on prospective occupations of college graduates. The most enduring condemnation is Shaw's dictum! "Those who can do; those who can't teach."

We must have done with the harassment to which scientists, technicians and teachers have been subjected in the not too distant past.

Nor is the danger confined to such stupid procedures as the driving of Oppenheimer and Condon from crucial government research projects; the badgering has reached the levels of scientists below these giants and has decimated the ranks of scientists necessary to carry on research.

It is this stone-wall of contempt for the valves inherent in learning, as well as in adequate salaries, which must be breached if we are to attract intelligent and dynamic people to the teaching profession.

An encouraging sign is the interest which distinguished laymen are showing in the schools.

"The preservation and strengthening of our freedom," declared Marion B. Folsom, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, at a recent conference "and the preservation and strengthening of the educational system in which freedom flourishes—is a bargain at any price."

And Roy E. Larson, president of Time, declared recently, "We are getting our education cheap—much too cheap to be good—We should be concerned not how to reduce taxes, but how to meet our responsibilities."

It is such recognition that will bolster the morale of the teachers and make them feel that their function is not peripheral.

Hollywood Observer:

Story of 'Sayonara' Turned Into Fine Film

By Paul Patrick

HOLLYWOOD—"Sayonara," a moving story by James A. Michener of the love of an American air force hero for a beautiful Japanese girl, told against a background of intolerance and prejudice, has been made into a great motion picture by Warner Bros. It will be showing in theatres throughout the U.S. in the Christmas season and should be seen by all.

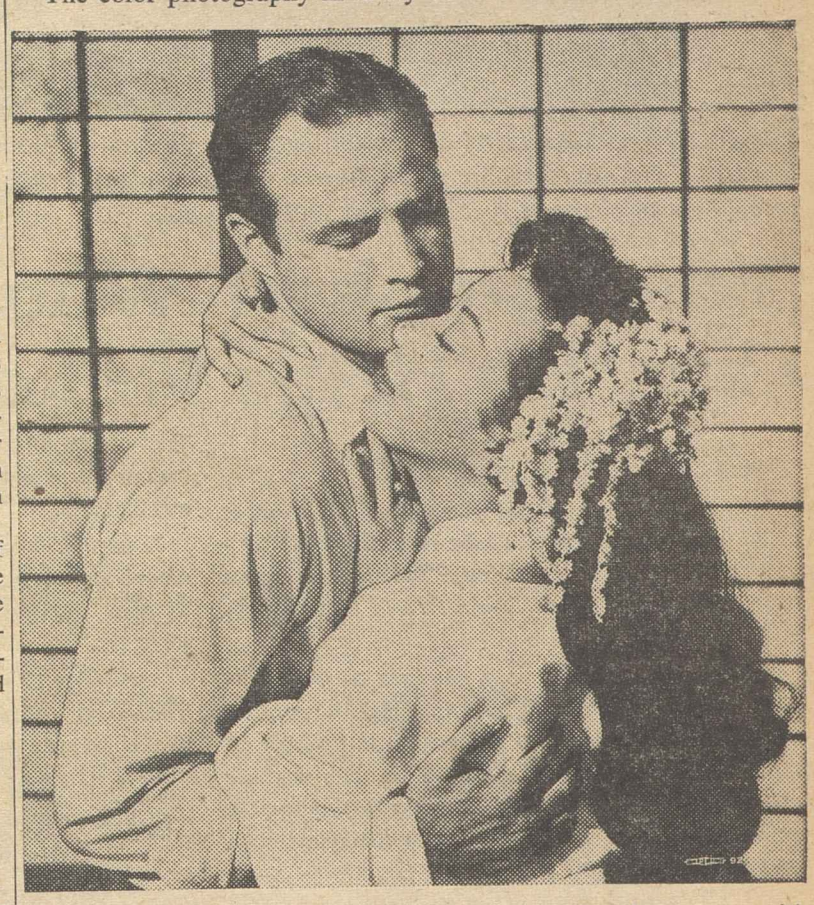
Marlon Brando plays the battle-fatigued American jet ace who's sent from Korea to Japan for rest and rehabilitation. The flier is a West Pointer, son of a military family from Virginia who almost against his own will and certainly with the disapproval of both American and Japanese authorities, finds love—not with his American fiancee—but with the girl who is Japan's premiere dancer.

Brando is very good in this part, although at times his Southern accent is a little heavy.

Intertwined with the story of Brando and his Japanese sweetheart, played by Miiko Taka, there is a parallel, tragic love story of a tough American enlisted man, masterfully played by Red Buttons, and the Japanese girl he marries.

There are many other fine performances in the picture, such as that of Ricardo Montalban, playing a famous, cultured Kabuki dancer who is attracted to Brando's American fiancee; and Patricia Owens as the fiancee and Martha Scott as her mother.

The color photography in many of the scenes is breathtaking in its beauty, especially the sequences in the Imperial Gardens at Kyoto.



MIIKO TAKA, Japanese newcomer, is shown in a love scene with Marlon Brando in Warner Bros. "Sayonara."

In addition to Michener, the credit for this beautiful production belongs to many persons, to Producer William Goetz, Director Joshua Logan, Screenplay Writer Paul Osborn, Photographers Ellsworth Fredricks and H. F. Koenekamp. Franz Waxman's music contributes greatly to the success of the picture.

Those who read the book "Sayonara" will recall that at the end, the American jet act leaves his Japanese sweetheart. This has been changed in the movie—to the distinct improvement of the picture. I'm sure there'll be a number of persons who'll disagree with this opinion—but then, that's what makes the world go round.

★ ★ ★

DISNEY SCORES AGAIN! For a completely different sort of picture, take the kids and go see "Old Yeller," Walt Disney dramatization of Fred Gipson's heartwarming story of a boy and his dog on the southwestern frontier in pioneer days. Disney is particularly good at this sort of picture and most adults as well as all kids will like it. While Dorothy McGuire and Fess Parker are starred—and are quite competent in their roles as pioneer parents—it is the boy, Tommy Kirk, and the dog, Old Yeller, who steal the picture, which is as it should be. Jeff York, Chuck Connors, Beverly Washburn and Kevin Corcoran are all fine in supporting parts.

★ ★ ★

HOLD EVERYTHING! Rossano Brazzi, one of the stars of 20th Fox's "South Pacific" now nearing completion in Hawaii, denies indignantly that he ever criticized Sophia Loren and Gina Lollobrigida as actresses having "magnificent physical equipment but no talent of equal calibre." What he did say, says Rossano, was that "few of these atomically-proportioned girls have reached the peaks of the thespian talent of the Misses Loren and Lollobrigida." Well, I'm glad we got that cleared up

I'm Often Wrong:

New Aussie Horse Recalls Phar Lap

By Joe Miller

THE news that Australia plans to send its new "wonder horse," Tulloch, to race in America strikes a sense of dread in your agent's bones. If anything should happen to the steed on U.S. soil, it could break off U.S.-Australian diplomatic relations.

The Aussies have long memories, you see. They bitterly remember what happened to Phar Lap, their wonder horse of the early 1930's, when it came here. They also recall—with equal bitterness—what happened to other "Down Under" sporting luminaries (including a boxing kangaroo) when they set foot on Yankee soil.

My experience with Australian memory will give you an idea. In August 1954, while covering the British Empire Games at Vancouver, B. C., I found myself in the after-hours of several Empire sports writers, including two Australians, Ernie Christiansen of Melbourne and Tom Fitzgerald of Sydney.

A great feeling of international goodwill prevailed, aided in part by those fine international comrades, Mr. Jack Daniels of Tennessee and Mr. Haig of Scotland. Then Peter Wilson, a London writer, ruined it all. He brought up the subject of great race horses.

Abruptly the Australian atmosphere turned frigid. There was a breathless silence, not unlike that awful moment when you peek under the corner of a night-club check to note the damages.

Christiansen looked at me and said ominously, "Do you remember Phar Lap, Yank?"

Now, as American G.I.s who served in Australia all know, all Aussies subscribe to one article of faith about Americans: that we poisoned Phar Lap when that great nag came here 25 years ago. Denials are nothing. Alibis are brushed off. You, as a living Yank, must share some responsibility for Phar Lap's death.

"Phar Lap," chipped in Fitzgerald, the other Aussie. "Greater than Man O' War. Marvelous horse. Great speed and courage. You Yanks poisoned him, you know."

There was another American in the crowd who tried to throw a life net under the conversation. The act he performed was akin to dousing a fire with kerosene.

"Let's take boxing," he said innocently. "Why, I recall a middleweight you Australians sent over here named Les Darcy, who——"

There was another frigid silence. "Did you say Darcy?" asked Christiansen evenly.

"Yes," said the American bravely. "Good-looking fighter as I recall. Boxed over here several times, didn't he?"

"Died once over here, Yank," said Fitzgerald.

"Poisoned?" I asked weakly.

"Something like that," said Christiansen. "Too successful, he was. Died in Memphis, Tennessee, of unnatural causes. Everybody knows that. Done in by some Americans."

"Oh, come now, really. . . ."

"Mean it, Yank," said Fitzgerald. "You want another example?"

"No, no, don't bother, ah. . . ."

"Sent a boxing kangaroo over here once," continued the Sydney man. "Splendid beast. Fast hands, good actions. Making thousands for us. Beating everything in sight. But then . . ." Fitzgerald sighed

"Poisoned?"

"Not this time, Yank. Much more diabolical. After a bout in New York City we took him upstairs to his room at the Waldorf-Astoria. Got his tail caught in the elevator door and broke it."

"Sordid," muttered another American.

"Quite. Gangrene set in and he died."

PAGE ONE AWARD. in sports of the New York Newspaper Guild is presented to pro basketball player Bob Cousy, right, of Boston Celtics, by Sec.-Treas. M. Michael Potoker of the ANG local. Cousy was cited "for his remarkable skill as a professional basketball player and his high degree of trade union consciousness, which brought about improved conditions for the players."

Soup to Nonsense:

Tots Antics Give Moms Frantics

By Jane Goodsell

OH, the world is full of people
Who are batty in the steeple;
There are others who have no regard for laws;
There are tyrants, bores and scamps,
Egomaniacs and tramps—
Oh, the world is full of people who have flaws.

Humans weep upon their pillows
O'er assorted peccadillos
Committed by associates and kin,
And they register complaints
That their relatives aren't saints
And so, prone to inefficiency and sin.

Now I venture to presume
That in everyone there's room
For improvement, but I entertain a doubt
That any need a touch
Of improvement quite so much
As someone who is two or thereabout.

Two year olds are quite inane.
I'm not even sure they're sane.
All parental admonitions they shout "no's" to,
And the silly lunatics
Get their choicest thrills and kicks
Out of doing things that they are not supposed to.

They are stubborn and perverse,
And they think the universe,
Revolves about themselves and them alone,
And they scream with indignation
At the tiniest frustration,
Such as being asked to please get off the phone.

They are very, very handy
At confiscating candy,
And at spreading sticky fingerprints around,
But they cannot wash their faces,
Brush their teeth or tie their laces,
And their grasp of indoor plumbing's not profound.

They are bossy and contrary,
And their whims are arbitrary.
They drive all those around them simply wild.
And their parents, in despair,
Wonder how they goofed and where
And why they've made a failure of their child.

Oh, the two-year-oldish stage
Is parenthood's dark age.
It requires massive patience and forebearance.
Two year olds are durable,
And, by and large, they're curable.
The question that remains is: are their parents?

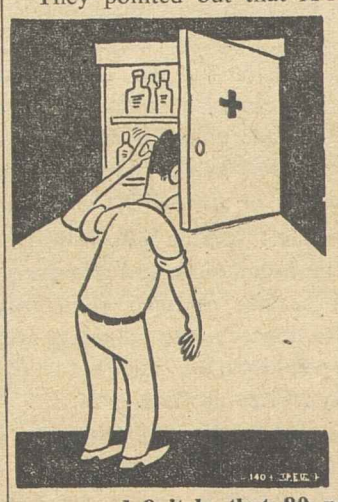
For Your Health's Sake:

Too Much X-Ray Dangerous

By Dr. Morris Brand

A MEETING of radiologists, pediatricans, obstetrecians, dentists and public workers in health fields have appealed for restraint in the use of diagnostic X-ray examinations of pregnant women and children.

They pointed out that X-ray examinations when deemed necessary by doctors are an invaluable aid but they emphasized that too many parents demand X-ray procedures because they believe that these are essential for all conditions. Fluoroscopic examination of the feet for shoe fittings is dangerous and has been outlawed in some states and should be in all others.



It has been proven definitely that 80 percent of the persons vaccinated against poliomyelitis have had protection against the disease. Everyone who is under 40 or 45 years of age should be vaccinated. Discuss the question of annual "booster" injections with your doctor. Persons allergic to penicillin should so inform their doctor when applying for the vaccination.

The United States Public Health Service and the National Tuberculosis Association report that active tuberculosis has declined about 30 percent in the past five years. This is a result of both the intensive search for this disease by X-ray examinations of the chest and by use of the newer drugs available for the treatment of this disease.

It is estimated that about 40 percent of people with an active and possibly contageous type of pulmonary tuberculosis are unknown to the health authorities and not under treatment. There is, therefore, need for continued examinations of the lungs of as many people as possible to bring active cases under treatment and avoid the spread of disease from those whose sputum contains tuberculosis germs.

A new vaccine will soon appear on the market. This vaccine is to combat a grippe-like upper respiratory disease caused by an adenvirus, the symptoms of which are inflamation of the throat (pharyngitis), of the outer membranes of the eyeball (conjunctivitis), of the nose (rhinitis); fever; and swelling of the lymph nodes (glands) in the neck.

This disease often afflicts children 5 to 9 years of age. Credit for the isolation of the virus goes to Dr. R. H. Huebner and his colleagues in the National Institute of Allergy and infectious diseases of the U.S. Public Health Service.

Diphtheria, that dread disease which today should not afflict and cause the death of any man, woman or child, has shown an increase in the past year.

Since there is an almost 100 percent effective preventive immunization against this disease, it is important that you discuss the question of initial immunization and "booster" shots with your family physician or your local department of health. Failure to be immunized properly against this disease is criminal laxity.

At the Fifth Annual Symposium on Antibiotics a panel agreed that the preventive use of penicillin orally or by injections should be used for the prevention of cardiac complications of the disease known as rheumatic fever. This drug, if recommended by your doctor, may have to be used for a long time, but the complications it can prevent may mean the difference between a severely handicapped cardiac patient and one who can lead a more normal life.

'The World of David Dubinsky' Great American Success Story

"The World of David Dubinsky" is a busy, cheerful, progress-making world of trade unionism, social welfare projects and political activity.

In that world, David Dubinsky has played a significant role from the day in July 1911, when, as an immigrant boy on New York's East Side, he took out his first union card in the Clothing Cutters Union.

The story is chronicled by an old friend and admiring associate, Max Danish, who retired three or four years ago after a long period as editor of the ILGWU paper, Justice.

The book, as AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany notes in a preface, "is one of the great American success stories—success measured not in one man's accumulation of wealth and power, but measured in the love and respect he earned from the hundreds of thousands he helped to help themselves."

The story starts in Lodz, Poland—then, a part of Czarist Russia—where a youthful Dubinsky worked briefly as a baker, became active in the union and as a reward, was hustled off to Siberia by the police. Escaping from a prison detail, he meandered back to Lodz and soon joined the vast influx of immigrants who arrived in New York Harbor during the latter years of the 19th century.

Dubinsky is energetic today; as a young man, he was perhaps even more so. His rise in the union was rapid. Before long, he was a manager of ILG Local 10; in 1929, he was secretary-treasurer; and in 1932, when the American economy and the functions of the ILG were at a low ebb, he was elected president of the union as well.

Danish's book recounts the efforts, led by Dubinsky, to rebuild the union, to clean out a strong Communist opposition group seeking to gain control, and the precedent-making efforts of the ILG to build a better life for its members not only during work hours but around the clock.

Interesting sidelights on Dubinsky's relationships with such labor stalwarts as William Green, George Meany, John L. Lewis and Sidney Hillman provide a wealth of anecdotal material for this book, which deserves a spot on the bookshelves of every union library.—HCF.

The World of David Dubinsky by Max Danish. The World Publishing Company, New York. $4.75.

Safety Council Lists Tips to Winter Drivers

'Slow Down—and Live' Applies to All Seasons

Chicago—Tips that can save the lives of winter drivers in the 37 snow-belt states have been listed by the National Safety Council's committee on winter driving hazards.

But the committee found, after using modern cars in 13 tests, that the most important winter driving tip of all is the same the council has been stressing for summer driving. It's "slow down—and live."

"Operate at a speed consistent with the hazards present. Drive slowly enough so you can stop safely," Prof. A. H. Easton, director of the Motor Vehicle Research Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin and chairman of the NSC committee on winter driving hazards, stressed.

Easton said that drivers of today's vastly improved cars need a lot of new knowledge to avoid accidents, because the greater acceleration of today's auto means increased danger, especially to winter drivers.

Automatic transmissions and power brakes present new potential hazards to winter drivers, he pointed out.

"An automatic transmission has to be handled with a light touch on slippery surfaces. It can be deceptive by shooting more power to the wheels than they'll take," Easton declared.

"Drivers also have to be extra cautious with braking if they have power brakes. A locked wheel provides little or no traction, and it's awfully easy, if you're not careful or don't know how to use power brakes properly, to lock the wheels."

The NSC has announced that during the first nine months of 1957 traffic deaths dropped 3 percent from the same period last year—a saving of 800 lives. It warned, however, that highway accidents and deaths reach their peak at Christmas time and added that speed is a large factor in Yuletide disasters, increasing the chances of an accident and lessening the chances of drivers and passengers coming out alive.

For safe winter driving, the NSC also gave the following tips:

1—Be prepared. Winterize your driving techniques as well as your car.

2—Check your tires. Whether they are regular or snow, make sure they're in good condition. Chains are better than special snow tires in emergency conditions, and even with chains, take it easy!

3—Make sure you can see. Keep windshield and windows clear. Ventilate to keep windows from fogging and lessen the danger of carbon monoxide gas. See that wiper blades, heater and defroster are in proper operating condition.

4—Get the feel of the road. As soon as you start out (but away from other cars and hazards) try your brakes occasionally to learn road conditions.

THE PLASTER SEAL of the U.S. Labor Dept. and brush in hand indicate that Peggy Ann Moore, secretary to the District of Columbia apprenticeship director, has just been crowned "Miss Lath and Plaster of 1957."

Jim Norman, of Steelworkers, Real Public Spirited Unionist

Sharon, Pa.—This is a portrait of a trade unionist and civic leader—seen, not through the eyes of labor, but from the vantage point of the daily press.

It is the story of James W. Norman, staff representative here for the United Steelworkers. But it is, in a sense, a composite profile of the nearly 120,000 trade unionists who work across the nation with voluntary health and welfare agencies within the framework of AFL-CIO Community Services.

Norman's specific job with the Steelworkers is contract negotiations and grievances. The additional duties he has assumed voluntarily center around his own service to the voluntary agencies and include getting fellow trade unionists to participate in community service projects.

So well does he do both jobs that the Sharon Herald recently devoted several columns to his overall activities, under the admiring headline: "James Norman Devotes Life to Helping Others."

"As staff liaison man for the Steelworkers," said the Herald, "Norman has tackled a mountainous job in promoting good relations between labor and industry. Admittedly pro-labor, he is broadminded enough to recognize the problems of management and to try to work out solutions in the best interest of both sides."

Of Norman's citizenship activities in the arena of social welfare, the Herald had this to say:

"He is presently working out a civil rights program for Negro workmen in the (Shenango) Valley.

"All-sidedly civic-minded, he also is serving as a volunteer co-chairman in the present United Fund campaign, is a United Fund board member, president of the Shenango Valley Community Chest and is active on an overflow of agency boards of directors and do-good projects.

"He has led counselor training programs for industrial workers for the past three years. In this time, he has trained 150 counselors who are able, with authority, to refer co-workers to proper health and help-giving agencies."

Praising Norman for the fact that he has "always been at his best while personally interested in someone else's problems," the newspaper went on:

"Norman's most enduring community services have been union counselor's training and in acting as the one-man army that established in-plant payroll giving for charity for industrial employes. Norman instituted this crusade in 1947. Last year, during the first United Fund campaign, it came close to its goals with many plants reporting 100 percent employe participation in payroll deduction."

So well respected is Norman in Sharon that last year he was awarded a bronze Community Chest plaque citing him for outstanding contributions to the health and welfare of all citizens in this Shenango Valley community.

THROUGH LONG HOURS AT HIS DESK, James W. Norman, Steelworkers staff representative in Sharon, Pa., handles both his official duties with the union and his added voluntary responsibilities as a community leader in the field of health and welfare. The talent and energy he gives to both jobs led the Sharon Herald to salute him recently as a man who devotes his life to helping others.

FTC Cracks Down On Price 'Kiters'

Pre-ticketing of sales items with fictitiously high prices in order to deceive the public into believing actual prices are bargains has been hit by the Federal Trade Commission.

In separate actions, the FTC charged Reliable Luggage, Inc., West Pittsburgh, Pa.; Harley Belt Co., New York City, and Frederick Manufacturing Co. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Casselini, Inc., Providence, R. I., with the practice.

The complaints allege that the firms put labels on luggage, ladies', men's and boys' belts, and costume jewelry and men's accessories, which they manufacture respectively, showing purported "regular" retail prices. The amounts, the commission charged, are "fictitious and exaggerated."

Reliable Luggage and its officers, Sam L., Jay H. and Leroy Weiner, replied that its pricing practices were forced by the similar pricing practices of competitors. It asked that, if FTC orders them to discontinue such practices, the effective date be postponed until all of the company's competitors are subject to identical orders.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

"AND THE PRESSURE GROUPS will wail with anguish."

This was Pres. Eisenhower's added comment—an interpolation fastened on his original text—after he had stated in his second "chins up" speech that we were going to spend a little money to catch up with the Soviets in military rocketry but would have to find it by spending less on "desirable" but not-so-critical urgencies.

The trouble with Ike in a moment like this is that one suspects, generally with good cause, he has found a new excuse for doing as little as possible in the welfare field—federal spending for schools, health, housing, social security.

A "pressure group," in the concept easily sold to him by the Sherman Adams operators around the White House, is any group that disagrees with the anti-welfare forces.

It is any group that opposes the slick scheme in which a stacked inter-government committee has recently been selecting various federal activities, such as school lunches, for the ax.

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THERE ARE FEW CITIZENS who are not willing in a time of clear emergency to hold down unnecessary non-military expenditures and turn all energies, financial and spiritual, to securing the safety of the nation and the independence of our people.

Franklin D. Roosevelt changed the third-term emphasis of his leadership from domestic reform to the war tasks. As he expressed it he altered his role from that of "Dr. New Deal" to that of "Dr. Win the War." Many who felt that the New Deal's work was by no means completed nevertheless acknowledged a shift in priorities.

Eisenhower's assertion of what seems, superficially, a similar concept is too glib and quick to command unquestioning agreement.

Sen. Humphrey of Minnesota, a Democrat not unaware of the challenge of foreign affairs, has issued repeated warnings that Ike's inter-government group is plotting major reductions in the role of the federal government on the unproven assumption that federal spending is somehow "bad" and many things good and true would come to pass by turning over to the states both responsibility and present federal tax revenues.

Humphrey has recognized this operation for precisely what it is—a press-agent's scheme in which the movers and shakers of the Administration, the men who think for the President, hope to accomplish belatedly what they haven't been able to do in his first five years.

It was one thing for Roosevelt, who believed in federal spending for welfare, to tell his supporters that in his judgment such spending had to be minimized for a period of other business.

It is another entirely for Eisenhower, who has supported any welfare spending only with reluctance, to revert to type and start laying the groundwork for a renewed assault.

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TO PUT IT ANOTHER WAY, the President's sudden thought that we must cut down on non-military programs, even though "pressure groups wail," would come with better grace if immediately after the first Soviet sputnik he hadn't insisted that it wasn't such-a-much and that we were spending all the money needed for both military rocketry development and pure research.

He sounds like a man getting ready to jettison his own belatedly-formed school-aid program. Like a man so shocked by the businessmen's opposition his budget stirred up this year that he doesn't dare ask a comparable budget next year.

The voice of the clamorous businessmen's lobbies, which fall far short of representing adequately most businessmen, is not really the voice of America. If Ike listens carefully, he will discover that the scorned "pressure groups" which believe in federal welfare spending also give more consistent support to defense expenditures.

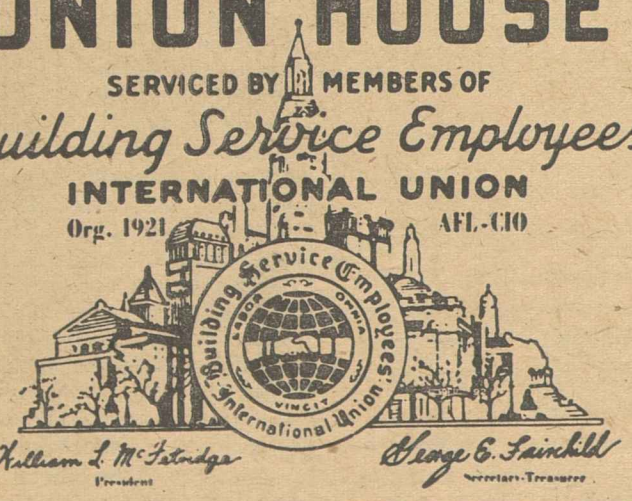
UNION HOUSE

SERVICED BY MEMBERS OF

Building Service Employees'

INTERNATIONAL UNION

Org. 1921 AFL-CIO



THE HOUSE CARD of the Building Service Employes' Intl. Union is found in numerous types of apartment, office, retail store and industrial buildings which employ members of the BSEIU as janitors, cleaning maintenance, elevator operators, etc.

Morgan Says:

Discrimination Universal Problem

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

IT seems that some of the citizens of San Francisco, often called the country's most sophisticated city, dwell behind picture windows which do not conceal their prejudices. For them, apparently, neighborliness consists of encouraging Willie Mays at home plate but when the Giants' Negro star moves next door his welcome is the rude counsel to get farther away than the outfield.

Morgan

Residents of Little Rock or Mobile or Memphis or any other community south of the Mason-Dixon line may be understood if they regard with even a tiny bit of vindictive relief the unceremonious slamming of the Golden Gate in the face of a baseball player, or the shutting off of the water supply of a Negro family in a Chicago suburb; for once, these harassed southerners may say, somebody else can worry about desegregation.

Their reaction is indeed wholly understandable but, to pardon thereby their own prejudices, or the racial prejudices of the rest of us for that matter, is to miss—dangerously—the point.

The point is: the universality of the problem. If we can appreciate this, perhaps we can grapple a little better with the urgency of the thing. Perhaps then the South will be somewhat less inclined to assume that hurt, self-righteous look and other areas of the country will be slower to don the mask of hypocrisy every time the racial question is raised, and we can tackle it, as we should, together, with mutual responsibility.

There is a new book out which drives home the point that, black and white as it may be, this is not a local problem. It is called "White Man, Listen!" It is by Richard Wright, one of the most distinguished writers of our time, an American Negro who now lives in Paris.

Wright says when the white world is viewed from the inside the colored world, that world is a blocked world with little or no diversions. In other words, discrimination by any other name or even in varying degree, is still discrimination and people are capable of it regardless of their nationality or home region.

What the white man has done, Wright says, is to cast a blight on the colored masses which becomes a kind of supra-racism as they are compelled in a useless struggle to prove their humanity.

Willie Mays, it appears, has won a house on a hostile frontier but that victory won't have real meaning until his neighbors let him make it a home; then it will be a victory for the whole community.

Vandercook Says:

You Can Fool All the People, etc.

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

THESE last five years have given us reason to ask whether, as a group, businessmen are always ideally fitted to practice the art of government. Scientists, workers, writers, journalists, skilled craftsmen, are for the most part quite ready to respect the talents of businessmen. Unfortunately, many American businessmen are not as ready to reciprocate that admiration.

Vandercook

A successful industrialist or financier frequently owes his success to the fact that he has concentrated intently on one subject. That habit of specialization often has made it impossible for the businessman to have found either time or inclination to take that broad, imaginative, reflective, studious view of the whole pageant of human life which is the greatest asset of a statesman.

Not knowing too much of other men's work, the businesman, in some instances, seems unable to appreciate those who labor in fields outside his own. Some of the men around Pres. Eisenhower, as we now know to our sorrow, have scarcely been able to conceal their contempt for the "long-hairs" who have had the nerve to ask for chunks of the taxpayers money to throw aloft such foolish toys as artificial, earthbound moons; have never got it into their noggins that launching a satellite and launching a guided missile are almost the same thing.

Whole segments of our foreign policy have been formed without consulting anyone with special, personal knowledge of the strange, and usually touchy, lands involved. Bankers have sat in judgment on physicists and mathematicians. Tycoons in the Administration's service have called the sputniks "baubles" of no worth, presumably, because they look as if they'd never be really salable in a suburban supermarket.

What has been the worst result, though, of possibly too great a concentration in the executive branch of men who represent only one of the infinitely varied talents of the American family, has been the substitution of slogans for plain talk; the laborious staging of ad-men's notions, instead of simple presentments of the truth.

In the breathless post-sputnik scramble to prove that the Eisenhower Administration has not been idle, the President, for example, has shown us a rocket's nosecone that returned safely to earth, as had been reported three months before, with the implication that we alone know the "re-entry" trick, something, alas, which our own experts now assure us the Russians know as well.

In an effort to advertise to all men that we can fly big jet planes further than can the Soviets, Gen. LeMay pilots a huge craft non-stop to Argentina. But, as things have now become, no one in Washington feels it necessary to emphasize that the plane was a tanker, that it carried extra fuel instead of payload and that therefore LeMay's flight probably proved nothing. Washington may be fooling us. It may be doubted that we fool the Russians.

As We See It:

Cities Must Fight Delinquency

LEO PERLIS, director of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, has called upon municipalities to lead in helping reduce juvenile delinquency. Interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service program, As We See It, on ABC, Perlis said:

"The city must coordinate all public and private agencies in any program to combat delinquency." "It will take municipal leadership, bold municipal leadership, to give the agencies the feeling that they are cooperating, instead of competing, in the fight.

"We need leadership and we need the cooperation of social agencies, religious institutions, the medical profession and government if we are to replace today's negativism, cynicism and defeatism with a positive, moral system of values which our young people so sorely need."

Perlis made the point that the bases of responsibility for the situation rest on the home, the school and the church.

"We must constantly put the emphasis on building inner resources, building personal moral values," he said. "The home must accept the responsibilty for building the child's emotional resources; the school must build the mental resources, and the church the spiritual."

Although these three elements must be encouraged to take up their responsibilties now, Perlis said, such results will not be immediate. He said this is also true of slum clearance, another essential project that must be promoted by cities.

"Statistics show that most of the young people who are arrested and end up in the prisons and even the electric chair come from poor families, slum families, emotionally and physically disturbed families," he emphasized.

For immediate results, the cities must act, Perlis declared.

"The whole community must (at ths time) substitute for the parents of the delinquents," he continued. "That means a responsible city government which must exert leadership. A conscientious father and mother provide for the education, food, clothing, medical care and moral and mental sustenance, and the city must make similar provisions in the care of those who are now juvenile delinquents."

Labor Fights Curbs On Medical Plans

Cleveland—Organized medicine is impeding the health care of workers and their families by blocking access to medical services at prices they can pay.

In seven states medical societies have renewed campaigns to deprive union and consumer group medical plans of the services of physicians. State medical societies are constituent groups of the American Medical Association.

The technique is pretty much the same everywhere, according to a report to the convention of the Association of Labor Health Administrators here. Local medical societies brand as "unethical" physicians who serve the members of such groups on anything but a "fee-for-service" basis.

Attacks Scattered

"The widely scattered attacks appear to be of local or state origin," the report says.

"The similarity of the attacks, however, and the fact that they are occurring at the same time in different states and counties indicates a deliberate attack upon labor for trying to bring the benefits of prepaid direct service group practice medical care to their members."

In Pennsylvania, the state medical society has branded "unethical" all physicians who work on anything other than the fee-for-service basis, except for a few salaried positions, including physicians in private industry but not in union programs. Among the results are these:

In Allentown, the Ladies Garment Workers Health Center is limited to diagnostic services, and the Lehigh County Medical Society has prevented the Clothing Workers and the employers from establishing a health center, or even arranging for diagnostic and therapeutic medical services for members.

The state society rescinded its agreement with the Mine Workers Medical Fund 10 months after it was signed, but two months before it was to go into effect.

In one community physicians serving patients—mostly miners—through a group are denied hospital privileges.

In Illinois, the state medical society passed a resolution similar to that in Pennsylvania, and warned physicians serving miners covered by their union's plan to bill the patients directly. The Cook County (Chicago) Medical Society adopted a resolution viewing with "disfavor" the participation of any physician in a plan which does not pay on a fee-for-service basis.

In Ohio, the ILG health center in Cleveland and that operated by the Auto Workers in Toledo are restricted to diagnoses.

In West Virginia and Kentucky, three physicians have been barred from membership in a county medical society for serving UMW members under the health and welfare plan.

In New York, the Kings County (Brooklyn) Medical Society was charged with restricting the health center of the Longshoremen and the New York Shipping Authority to diagnostic services.

Dr. Morris Brand, president of the association, medical director of the Sidney Hillman Health Center in New York and medical columnist for the AFL-CIO News, told the delegates that time is on their side.

"The medical profession is passing through a transitional period," he said, "which can only lead from the previous pattern of solo practice paid for by fee-for-service to the new pattern of group practice where the public has the opportunity to prepay the cost of medical care.

Cites Consumer Rights

"It would be better for all concerned if the restrictions and restraints now used by the segments of organized medicine were withdrawn. The medical profession should realize that the consumer has a right to determine the scope of service and method of payment."

The ALHA is endorsed and supported by the AFL-CIO. Its purpose is to serve as a channel for the exchange of material and information in order to improve union-sponsored health programs, and to educate union members to the value of prepaid, comprehensive group programs as contrasted with indemnity insurance programs.

Other speakers at the convention included Walton Hamilton, Washington, D. C., lawyer who has been active in legal fights against medical society boycotts. On behalf of himself and Horace Hansen of St. Paul, his associate in the court battles, he charged that "reactionary medical leadership" is opposing group plans on an economic basis under the guise of medical ethics.

FARM WORKERS, sharecroppers and the low-income farmer are "the forgotten men" of America, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph tells the national conference on migratory labor and low-income farmers in New York. Seated are the Rev. Eugene Carson Blake, president of the National Council of Churches (left) and Chairman Frank P. Graham of the National Sharecroppers Fund, which sponsored the conference.

Labor Asks Blue Cross Hike Delay

New York—Spokesmen for organized labor have told the New York State Dept. of Insurance that the 40 percent rate increase sought by the Blue Cross Plan here is "exorbitant" and should be deferred.

Lane Kirkland, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, who appeared on behalf of the New York State Federation of Labor and the Industrial Union Council, urged that no rate increase of any kind be approved until after a "searching inquiry" of the health insurance plan's administrative and financing policies.

Grossly Excessive

Terming the rate hike "grossly excessive," Kirkland warned that an increase of this amount "may force many groups to withdraw from Blue Cross."

"Action on the increase can be deferred without hurting the plan," he said. "We do not believe that a rate increase should be approved without a thorough exploration of certain important issues and questions that cannot be answered by a simple 'look at the books,' or at a single hearing, but which have a fundamental bearing upon the future of Blue Cross."

He asked the department to investigate, among other issues, five specific points:

1—The policies governing the accumulation of reserves, which he described as "grossly excessive and unjustified," both in terms of the risk involved and the practice of other Blue Cross plans.

2—The method by which the rate of payments to member hospitals is determined. He charged that the present formula is "geared to an index which has no direct relationship to actual hospital costs."

Rating System Conflicts

3—The adequacy of the benefit structure and its effects upon the economical use of hospital facilities.

4—The equity of the rate structure in relation to the basic community service principle. "The experience-rating system now followed by Blue Cross conflicts with the objective of spreading the risks and costs of hospital care over the entire community," he pointed out.

5—The unrepresentative character of the board of trustees.

Jerome Pollack of the Auto Workers hit at the plan as "much more concerned with promoting the financial security of the hospitals than with serving the consuming public."

Pennsylvania Launches Migrant Aid Program

Harrisburg, Pa.—In an unprecedented action, Gov. George M. Leader's interdepartmental committee on migrant labor has voted to urge Pennsylvania's Legislature to establish minimum standards for all migrant workers in this state "similar to those now in force for similar Puerto Rican and Mexican workers."

Ever since the enactment of the Mexican Contract Labor Law during World War II, organized labor has sought to persuade Congress of the injustice of denying to U.S. citizen farm workers at least those rights which the law requires employers to grant foreign migrants.

In 1954, Congress turned down an amendment sponsored by organized labor which would have introduced this requirement into the Mexican program, and no state commission has perviously supported labor's viewpoint.

Pennsylvania Sec. of Labor and Industry William L. Batt, Jr. said that adoption of such standards "would put us 20 years ahead." He pointed out that laws to protect U.S. citizen farm workers are now for the most part non-existent, except for requirements with respect to housing and health.

Contracts covering migrant workers from within the continental United States, most of whom come to Pennsylvania from the South, are made with individual crew leaders, with whom the individual workers deal generally without legal protections.

Schoemann Vows to Fight Bid-Shopping

Chicago—Members of the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Contractors Association have been told by Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters that the union will work with members of the industry to see that the Federal Construction Contract Procedures Bill now before the Senate "never becomes law."

Addressing the contractors' group at its 12th annual convention here, Schoemann called the bill "a menace to the plumbing and pipe fitting industry."

He said that the measure, which has passed the House and is now pending before the Senate, started out to be a bill against bid-shopping, "but somehow it got all changed around last January." The bill would promote the single contract system of construction by the federal government and favor the general contractor in preference to separate contracting for all mechanical specialty work, Schoemann charged.

Terming the measure a "permanent legislative guarantee of bid-shopping," Schoemann attacked the provision restricting contracts for mechanical specialty work, including heating, piping, plumbing, refrigeration and air conditioning, to work on buildings and only "to a point outside the building line."

"This little clause in the bill is loaded with nitro-glycerine for all of us sitting here today," he said.

Kansas City Star Agrees To Sever Radio-TV Ties

Kansas City, Mo.—The Kansas City Star has agreed to sell its radio and television stations and ease requirements on sales of advertising and subscriptions in a consent judgment ending a federal anti-trust action.

The Kansas City Star Co.; its president, Roy Roberts, and the advertising director, Emil A. Sees, were named in the judgment filed in District Court here. All agreed to the terms without admitting any wrongdoing.

The government had filed both civil and criminal actions against the company, charging an attempt to monopolize the dissemination of news and advertising in metropolitan Kansas City. The civil case, out of which the consent judgment grew, was never brought to trial. The company and Sees were convicted of criminal monopoly charges in 1955 and the Supreme Court denied a review.

The judgment requires the company to sell Radio Station WDAF and TV station WDAF-TV to persons having no interest in the company and who have been approved by the Federal Communications Commission. The three defendants also agreed not to acquire any interest in any commercial radio or TV station in the area except with court approval.

The Star agreed to end its practice of refusing to sell advertising except in combination for morning, evening and Sunday additions. However, discounts may be granted on multiple insertions.

Subscribers got a break, too. Under the judgent they are given three options—morning and Sunday editions, evening and Sunday, or all three, the Justice Dept. said.

Fulton Lewis Seeks 'Brave Advertisers'

Fulton Lewis, Jr., the anti-union radio commentator, has been using his Mutual Broadcasting System program to drum up sponsors.

On a recent broadcast he asked his audience to dig up some "brave advertisers" to lend their names to his program in areas where he is without sponsors.

Biemiller Sees Political Unity For Europe

The American delegation to the Geneva conference on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade came away with the feeling that the European Coal & Steel Community may be the beginning of European political unity, according to AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

Biemiller recently returned from the conference, where he was one of three non-governmental advisors to th U.S. delegation headed by Thomas Mann, assistant secretary of state for economic affairs.

Biemiller paid high tribute to the U.S. delegates for the way they protected U.S. interests during the discussions and exercised persuasion on some other nations, such as the British Commonwealth and Latin American countries, which are fearful of trade dislocations. It is of great importance, he stressed, that the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act be renewed by Congress before it expires June 30, 1958.

Conscience Will Win:

Better Civil Rights Laws Aim of Labor

Chicago—The American conscience eventually will win the battle for civil rights, Charles S. Zimmerman, chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, told 400 delegates to the Third Labor Conference on Civil Rights here.

The Jewish Labor Committee of Chicago sponsored the conference. It was addressed also by William A. Lee, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; David Feller, AFL-CIO associate counsel, and others.

Meany Pledges Fight

George Meany, AFL-CIO president, sent a message pledging that organized labor will fight for better civil rights legislation. In another message, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) urged that Pres. Eisenhower use White House prestige to break down discriminatory quotas in colleges, universities and technical schools.

"Labor, it seems to me, has a primary responsibility in the field of civil rights," Meany told the delegates. "Essentially a labor union is a brotherhood of workers. In a brotherhood there can and must be no artificial barriers of race, creed or color."

Zimmerman said the movement for civil rights has been gaining momentum ever since the U.S. Supreme Court decisions on integration.

"The American conscience was always on our side, though all too often silent," he said. "But now circumstances are greatly changed, and for the better.

"Little Rock and Clinton catch the headlines, but integration has proceeded quietly and calmly in hundreds of southern school districts. Today the civil rights movement batters against the very strongholds of discrimination and segregation in our country."

Rights Not Restricted

Civil rights is not a problem restricted to the South, or to the United States, he emphasized.

"There are demagogues everywhere. Bigotry, the persecution of minorities — these afflictions beset other nations as well as our own, and, in some instances, in far more virulent form.

While organized labor is trying to combat racism in the South, employers are doing their utmost to stir it up as a means of fighting unionism, Zimmerman charged.

"Every effort is being made in the South to set white worker against Negro worker, so that both may be kept unorganized and at the mercy of employers," he said. "No doubt, the same employers can be found among the most fervent supporters of 'right-to-work' laws."

The conference delegates unanimously voted approval of a statement of principles, previously endorsed by the Chicago Federation of Labor and Cook County CIO Council, supporting equality of opportunity and equality under the law, regardless of religion, color or ethnic origin.

Doherty Backs Betancourt As Anti-Red

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William C. Doherty has written Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S. C.) disputing the charge, made in a report issued by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, that Dr. Romulo Betancourt is "the communistic leader of all Latin America."

Betancourt, Doherty wrote, "has proven himself to be a strong advocate of democratic trade unionism dating back to 1946. He is also a firm believer in collaboration with the United States."

Inserted in Record

The charge against Betancourt, leader of the Venezuelan Democratic Action Party, was made by Johnston in a report which also has been criticized in the daily press on grounds that it mistakenly called Costa Rica "the known hotbed and headquarters of communistic activities in Latin America" while praising the Dominican Republic as "the rock of stability in the turbulent Caribbean."

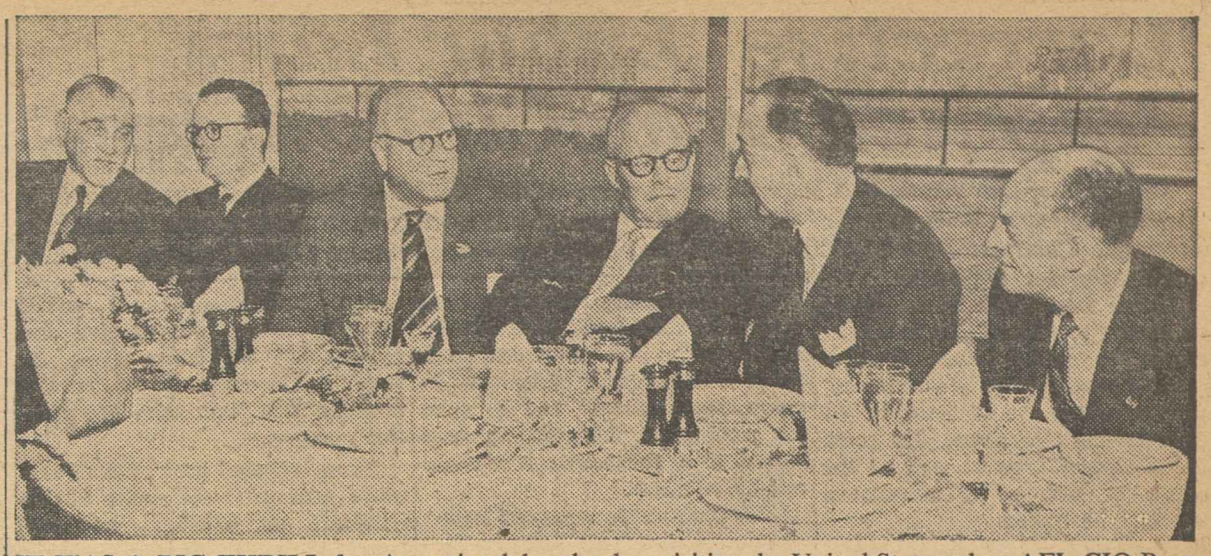
Declaring that he knew Johnston's "great innate desire for justice and fair play," Doherty, who is president of the Letter Carriers and a member of the AFL-CIO Inter-American Affairs subcommittee, submitted a statement for insertion in the committee's record of its investigation of "Communist problems in Latin America."

U.S. labor's first contacts with Betancourt were established when he was provisional president of Venezuela in 1946, Doherty said.

Fought Communists

"Through the influence that he exercised over the leading Venezuelan trade unionists," Doherty continued, "the Confederation of Labor of Venezuela broke away from the communist-controlled Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL) and joined with the AFL and other labor groups in the Western Hemisphere in founding the Inter-American Confederation of Labor.

"Later, the Venezuelan trade union movement, again with the support of Dr. Romulo Betancourt, became affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and its American branch, ORIT. These organizations are in the vanguard of the struggle against communist infiltration in the labor movement. Both are supported by the AFL-CIO."



IT WAS A BIG THRILL for Argentine labor leaders visiting the United States when AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany entertained them at a luncheon in a private dining room at the United Nations, where he is serving as a U.S. delegate to the General Assembly. Shown at the table are (left to right) Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers; Julio Cesar Carasales, of the Argentine embassy in Washington; Sec. Gen. Francisco Perez Leiros of the Buenos Aires Union of Municipal Workers; Meany; Constantino Ramos, Argentine delegate to the UN, and Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the Maritime Union. The Argentines earlier had visited AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington.

Mitchell, Potofsky Stress Need To End Discrimination in Jobs

New York—Government and labor officials have renewed their determination to fight discrimination in the nation's job market.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers hailed past progress, but underscored the need for continuing efforts to remove bias in hiring and promotion. The two men were presented citations for their work in the anti-discrimination field by the National Urban League, at a nationally celebrated "Equal Opportunity Day Dinner" here.

The dinner meeting was chaired by Nelson Rockefeller. It heard also from Lester Granger of the League and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Hits Citizens Councils

Meany underscored the AFL-CIO's determination to stand by its non-discrimination principles which, he said, are "tied up with the founding principles of our nation."

"We will live up to their standards," Meany said, and "if our progress is slowed down because we adhere to these principles, we will regard it as a badge of honor."

Meany noted that the "same people who are trying to foist anti-labor legislation and who use force and violence against labor, are now to be found in the White Citizens Councils taking up the cudgels" against minority rights.

Major Breakthrough

Potofsky, noting the challenge of the Russian sputnik to the free world, said that America "cannot afford the luxury of prejudices. . . . There isn't too much time left" but, he insisted, we would "miss the point" of the lesson to be learned from Russian developments if we limit our defense solely to "a brute struggle for survival. We must also rebuild the weapons of the spirit."

The Clothing Union president said that we cannot depend "only" on legislation to bring gains in racial relations, for "economic conditions can be even more important.

". . . As the standard of living of our backward areas begins to rise, we will find that it will bring with it better schools, better housing, more job opportunities and less discrimination."

Mitchell told the dinner audience that America should be heartened by a story far more significant than the Little Rock incident. He continued:

"The story is this: in the last 15 years, American citizens of Negro birth have advanced further, in terms of employment, education, political participation and economic well-being, than in all the years since the Reconstruction Era."

Those achievements, he said, constitute a "major breakthrough" and provide a "firm foundation" for future progress.

San Antonio Labor Bodies Combined

San Antonio, Tex.—Former AFL and CIO central bodies here have merged into the San Antonio AFL-CIO Council, making the third large city area to complete merger.

Only two areas where central bodies of both old organizations were in existence prior to national merger still remain unmerged. Negotiations are under way in both Houston and the Sabine area (Beaumont, Port Arthur and Jefferson County) but merger has not been completed.

AFL-CIO Reg. 17 Dir. Lester Graham said charters have been issued or ordered for 25 AFL-CIO central bodies in the state. In addition, re-chartering is in process for Galveston, Longview and Tyler, the only three areas outside Houston and Sabine where the job has not been completed.

High Court Backs Negroes In Job Discrimination Suit

The Supreme Court has unanimously upheld the power of federal courts to protect Negro workers from discrimination by a union when they work for a firm where an exclusive bargaining agent has been designated under the Railway Labor Act.

"This court has emphatically and repeatedly ruled that an exclusive bargaining agent under the Railway Labor Act is obligated to represent all employes in the bargaining unit fairly and without discrimination because of race and has held that the courts have power to protect employes against such invidious discrimination," the opinion, written by Justice Hugo L. Black, declared.

The ruling overturned a decision by Judge T. M. Kennerly in the district court at Houston, Tex., who had refused to hear the suit against the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, its Local 28 and certain officers of both on the ground that under the act the National Railroad Adjustment Board had exclusive jurisdiction over the controversy.

As a result of the high court's decision, the district court now must try the case on its merits.

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'Corrective' Labor Laws Proposed by McClellan, Ives

The ranking Democratic and Republican members of the McClellan committee have outlined, in parallel proposals, fields in which they think Congress should enact laws to meet "abuses" revealed in hearings. Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) listed three new areas in which Congress should be called upon for legislation.

"Some laws" will be necessary to meet "problems," he said, because "organized labor couldn't possibly have cleaned its own house" without disclosure of facts by an investigating committee. It's going to take some laws as well as the effort of unions to eliminate abuses," he added.

Collusion Laws Hinted

At the top of his list he placed a proposal to check organizational picketing when such picketing is intended to "compel management to make a contract whether the employes want a union or not."

Without spelling out enforcement details, he also listed as desirable, legislation "to re-establish and compel the democratic processes in union organizations" and to meet the problem of "labor-management collusion" to the detriment of rank-and-file workers.

McClellan also suggested legislation, previously endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, to protect funds in union treasuries and in employe welfare and pension plans. Bills to safeguard the workers' right in welfare plans were blocked in the last session of Congress when they were violently opposed by businessmen's organizations.

Vice Chairman Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.), senior GOP member of the Senate committee, made public what he called "constructive and reasonable" legislation that he hoped "all interested parties" would consider as a "corrective not punitive" program.

These included protection of employe welfare funds and a bill to eliminate an existing "no-man's land" in which, under existing NLRB interpretations of the Taft-Hartley Act, workers in many fields have no protection of their rights either from the NLRB or from comparable state labor relations agencies.

Ives Proposals

Ives suggested in addition, four new proposals for amending the Taft-Hartley Act. These are:

• An amendment to promote "democracy" in unions by requiring a secret-ballot vote for election of officers and "any other matter" required to be determined by a decision of "all or part" of the membership.

Violation of the requirement would be added to the existing T-H catalog of unfair labor practices by unions. Charges of violations could be brought only by employes represented by a union.

• A provision authorizing the Labor Dept. to publish union treasury reports and to punish union failure to file reports or to file falsely. Penalties for violation would include a maximum $50,000 fine for the union, a $5,000 fine and five years in prison for an individual responsible officer.

• An amendment making it an unfair labor practice for a union to picket a business when a representation petition by another union or the employer is pending before the NLRB or within one year after the picketing union has lost an NLRB election involving the business.

• An amendment making it a felony—not a misdemeanor as now—for an employer to pay money or "any other thing of value" to an employe to discourage union self-organization, and to add management "agents" to the list subject to the law. The penalty would be five years or a $5,000 fine.

A RACKET in New York's $50 million garbage-disposal business involved these two figures. Vincente J. (Jimmy) Squillante (left), associate of mobsters and alleged narcotics-ring operator, invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer McClellan committee questions. Bernard Adelstein, business agent of Teamsters Local 813, denied that he tolerated substandard contracts for favored operators, denied "threats" to the late John Acropolis, president of Local 456, three weeks before Acropolis was shot dead in his home.

Bakers Group Fights to Stay In AFL-CIO

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Practices Committee (including Cross) would be ineligible to seek office. Failure to comply, the council warned, would mean suspension.

The bakers' board met on the eve of the deadline and by a 12 to 4 vote, with Cross abstaining, refused to reinstate Sims.

The same vote tally adopted a statement which empowered Cross to call a special convention within 90 days if possible but in any case not later than next June at which officers would stand for election.

Cross made it clear, however, that he would be a candidate for the presidency. "I'm eligible and if I'm nominated I'll run. And I expect to be nominated," he told a press conference.

The special convention, he indicated, would be held regardless of the union's fate at the AFL-CIO convention when the matter of expulsion will be considered.

He denied there was anything ambiguous in the resolution adopted by the board on motion of Vice Pres. Robert Hart of Belmont, Mass. "I hope they (the AFL-CIO) accept this as compliance," he added.

Cross said a committee from his union had been named to discuss the policy statement adopted with the AFL-CIO Executive Council on Dec. 4 in Atlantic City. "If Meany wants it, we will even add a member of the dissident group (the integrity committee) to the committee," Cross said.

Informed the next day of the union's suspension, Cross held another press conference at which he said the action "hardly came as a surprise." AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, he charged, "unlawfully refused" to issue the Bakery Workers credentials to the AFL-CIO convention. Cross said his was the only union in good standing whose credentials were held up.

Schnitzler denied this, pointing out that the credentials of the Allied Industrial Workers were delayed until their probation was removed, those of the Teamsters and Laundry Workers were held because they are under suspension, those of the Distillery Workers are held pending their special convention and those of the United Textile Workers will be held until a monitor reports on their clean-up progress.

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. notified Cross that the suspension of the Bakery Workers from that department was automatic in view of its suspension by the AFL-CIO.

Selection of Hoffa Jury Begins Nov. 22

New York—Selection of a jury to try Teamsters Pres.-elect James R. Hoffa on charges of illegal wiretapping was scheduled to begin Nov. 22 in federal court here.

U.S. Judge Frederick Van Pelt Bryan overruled counsel for Hoffa, Sol Gelb, who sought a postponement until the middle of December. The effect of his decision was also to compel the government to try the wiretapping case at once instead of delaying it until after Hoffa had been tried on a separate indictment accusing him of perjury.

The prosecution's evidence in the perjury case, U.S. Attorney Paul W. Williams said, would include recordings of tapped telephone conversations legally obtained under court order by officials of New York State. The U.S. Supreme Court is now considering whether such recordings can be used in federal court.

In the District of Columbia Judge F. Dickenson Letts postponed until Dec. 2 trial of the injunction proceeding in which New York "rank-and-file" members of the Teamsters are seeking to have Hoffa's election as president of the union declared illegal.

Jewelry Union Warned To Set House in Order

(*Continued from Page* 1)

The IJWU, Meany continued, had been cited in 53 complaints by the committee. Most complaints were directed at Locals 122 and 222, but others named Locals 124, 422, 50, 225, 7 and 8.

These were among the charges made against the international and its locals by Meany:

• Failed to keep promises made to Moats and the committee to end abuses against workers at Emenee Industries, Flushing, by Local 222 after a series of meetings in August.

• Permitted existence of an "industrial workers joint welfare fund" by agreement of Locals 8 and 122 which violates the ethical practices code.

• Flagrant violations of the IJWU constitution and bylaws by a number of affiliated New York locals.

• Manipulations and re-locations of local union charters issued by the IJWU to individuals for organizing in fields other than the IJWU's jurisdiction.

• Failure to hold regular membership meetings in some locals, questionable election procedures, rarely presenting contracts for ratification, absence of financial reports, full-time officers only on executive boards, exorbitant officer's salaries, discharge of workers who present grievances.

Meany recalled that Al Nash, formerly of the Auto Workers, resigned after three weeks as administrator of Local 122, stating publicly "that it was futile to attempt to rehabilitate the leadership" of the local.

"All of the material in my possession," Meany told the IJWU officers, "leads me to believe that the Code of Ethics of the AFL-CIO has been, and is being, violated by your international union and its locals.

"The local committee has indicated to me that you and your officers have consistently failed to make any real effort to eradicate and eliminate these practices."

Underworld Leaders Mum on Trash Racket

By Willard Shelton

A gawdy tale of gangster domination of the $50 million New York garbage-and-trash removal business brought a parade of underworld figures and alleged Teamsters Local 813 collaborators before the McClellan special Senate committee.

The hearings ended with Committee Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy expressing interest in the disruption, by New York state police, of an underworld mobsters' "convention" at the tiny upstate community of Apalachin.

Hoodlums Scatter

Some 60 hoodlums from many states scattered from a meeting described by state and city New York police as probably connected with the recent murder of Albert Anastasia, reputed "executioner" for the one-time Brooklyn mob called Murder, Inc.

Anastasia's name tied directly into the gangland grasp over the garbage-disposal business. The murdered mobster, who died from gunshots in a barber-shop chair in an expensive New York hotel, was reputed "godfather" of Vinent J. (Jimmy) Squillante, charged with running the trash racket in Greater New York and its suburban areas.

Squillante, a dapper and short-statured witness, invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer any questions about the nature of his business and the ways in which he allegedly milked both his associates and his victims for his personal profit.

Accused of being a kingpin in the narcotics business, Squillante declined to say whether he set up various "associations" of cartmen—operators who owned trucks and hauled trash under contract—to hold down competition and jack up rates when rivals were driven out of business.

Squillante's Fifth Amendment plea was repeated, with rare exceptions, by spokesmen for the cartmen's "associations."

James Rosetti, president of the kingpin Greater New York Cartmen's Association, invoked the Fifth in declining to state his business or tell anything about his relations with Squillante.

He also used the Fifth in refusing to say whether he handled some 18 telephone calls from gangster Anastasia's home to the association's headquarters or whether he hired, as "education director," Anastasia's intimate friend and "watchdog," C. Don Modica, a curious philosopher and self-proclaimed "spiritual adviser" of the mobsters whose background includes university degrees and teaching.

Representatives of Teamsters Local 813 changed the pattern by tending to deny any misuse of their union for a personally profitable relationship with Squillante.

Thomas F. Nolan, recording secretary, did not deny that he worked with Nunzio Squillante, Vincente's brother, to swing business to General Sanitation Co., named as the association "whip" company, but insisted that General Sanitation was a union-shop operation. He could not explain why union-dues payments for the company's employes did not show on the books of the union.

11-28-57

Adelstein 'Boss'

Local Pres. Carmine Villano, stating that he had nothing to do with any alleged "protection" rackets for businessmen in return for "labor peace," denied that his voice was heard on a tape-recorded wiretapped telephone conversation in which a company spokesman called "Carmine" at union headquarters and demanded "protection."

Villano said his salary was $195 a week plus expenses, but said he was not "boss" of the union. The "boss," he said, was Bernard Adelstein, business agent.

Adelstein began his testimony with an indignant suggestion that the committee was trying to destroy his reputation. As the committee played recordings of telephone conversations in which he figured, he grinned and insisted he would "correct" substandard wages at one gangster-controlled company where a tape indicated he had interfered to get the union to "lay off."

He flatly denied any threats to the late John Acropolis, president of Teamsters Local 456, who was murdered in his home in 1952 after fighting an "invasion" of Westchester County garbage-disposal business.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday November 30, 1957

17 — 17

No. 48

Meany Urges Tax Revision To Stem Economic Decline

Clean-up Defied:

Distillery Dispute Goes to Convention

By Eugene A. Kelley

Two factions of the Distillery, Rectifying & Wine Workers will bring their cases to the attention of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in Atlantic City after riotous disorder ended what had been slated as a "clean-up" convention.

Led by Joseph D. O'Neill of Chicago, who resigned the presidency the day before, the former officers stormed the convention platform and defied the AFL-CIO directives issued by Peter M. McGavin, the union monitor named by Pres. George Meany.

Committee Formed

When O'Neill and the others refused to leave the platform and the convention seemed within moments of a full-blown, fist-swinging riot, McGavin adjourned the convention.

About half the delegates, most of them production workers, followed McGavin to another hall where they formed themselves into the Committee for Continued Affiliation with John E. McKiernan of Louisville, Ky., as temporary chairman.

In the other hall, O'Neill, Sec.-Treas. George J. Oneto of Union City, N. J., and most of the former officers ran a "convention" in which the remaining delegates re-elected most of the officials who resigned the previous day as evidence they wanted to end the scandals which have streaked the union since the disclosures of the Douglas Committee two years ago.

Both factions will come to the AFL-CIO convention to present their cases. McGavin said he will report as monitor to the Executive Council prior to the convention on the flagrant defiance of the former officers. The union has been placed on a probationary status by the AFL-CIO Executive Council pending a clean-up.

(Continued on Page 7)

Meany Says Bakers Will Get Hearing

The Bakery Workers, suspended Nov. 15 when AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared they had failed to comply with an Executive Council clean-up directive, will be granted a hearing before an Appeals Committee and the AFL-CIO convention, Meany told its acting secretary-treasurer.

Meany assured Peter H. Olson, elected as acting secretary-treasurer by the Bakery Workers executive board following ouster of Curtis B. Sims, that the union would be notified of a "time and place" for appearance before an Appeals Committee at the Atlantic City convention opening Dec. 5.

A time "will also be designated" for a representative of the Bakery Workers to give the "union's side of the case," in challenging the directive of the Executive Council, directly to the convention, Meany said.

The AFL-CIO president gave these assurances in a Nov. 25 letter to Olson, replying to a letter of Nov. 15 asking a chance to discuss the directive with the Executive Council.

(Continued on Page 8)

ROYAL VISITOR King Mohamed V of the young state of Morocco paid a 20-minute call at AFL-CIO headquarters. Showing him the building are AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (left) and Pres. George Meany (right). The king voiced appreciation for American labor's friendship and support in his country's fight for independence. (See story Page 2.)

U. S. Can Foot Bill For Arms, Welfare

The rush for military and scientific achievement belatedly prompted by two Russian sputniks circling the globe "must not start a lopsided drive at the expense of the total well-being" of the economy and the people, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research declares in the current issue of its publication, Labor's Economic Review.

The nation is able to pay for both an adequate defense and the expanding social services that can best be supplied by the federal government, the review contends.

Courage Lacking

What is lacking, it maintains, is political courage and realism in the Eisenhower Administration, coupled with an overweening devotion to the belief that a balanced budget is the highest form of achievement a government can attain.

"Now that national attention is focused on federal spending," the department continues, "the American people must keep their eyes on its broad purpose. As we strive to outdistance the Soviet in our military and scientific development, we cannot afford to ignore the need for continued improvement in our economic, social or cultural activities.

"The cost is not our prime consideration. Adequate defense must

(Continued on Page 2)

Says Action By Reserve Partial Step

By Gervase N. Love

A general reversal of the Eisenhower Administration's tight money policy is needed to bolster the economy by increasing purchasing power, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

"Consumer buying power should be strengthened by early adjustment of the federal tax structure to reduce the tax burden on the vast majority of American families in the low and middle income groups," he explained.

Urges Closing Loopholes

"The personal income tax on consumers should be reduced, and if additional federal revenues are needed, they should be raised, as a first step, by closing tax loopholes that grant special privileges to wealthy families and corporations."

Meany's declaration came as the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the Consumer Price Index was unchanged in October at 121.1—the first time in 14 months that it had not shown an increase. Another report issued at the same time showed a drop in the buying power of factory workers resulting from a shortening of the work week.

Meany said that the reduction from 3.5 to 3 percent in the discount rate by four federal reserve banks is "much-belated government recognition that national economic activities have turned down," and also recognition that any increase in defense spending in the next few months will not be enough to reverse the economic decline.

"The federal reserve action is merely a partial step, as well as a belated one," he maintained.

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1,200 AFL-CIO Delegates Head For Atlantic City Convention

Delegates representing millions of American workers affiliated with AFL-CIO unions are heading toward Atlantic City, N. J., to deal with the paramount issue of keeping the American trade union movement free from corruption. At the second constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO and the departmental conventions preceeding it, the delegates will hammer out basic policies to deal also with the problems posed by the current economic downturn, the threat of hostile anti-labor legislation, and the continuing threat to world peace and freedom posed by the Soviet Union.

Sessions Open Dec. 5

The convention will open Dec. 5. It is scheduled to remain in session through Dec. 13 in the ballroom of the vast Convention Hall on Atlantic City's famed boardwalk.

About 1,200 delegates representing the 136 AFL-CIO affiliates in good standing, state and local bodies and directly affiliated local unions are expected to attend the first convention since merger of the AFL-CIO on Dec. 5, 1955 in New York City.

Four other affiliates that have been suspended by the AFL-CIO Executive Council will not be represented by accredited delegates. They are the Teamsters, Bakery Workers, Laundry Workers and Cleaning and Dye House Workers. The latter participated in an unauthorized merger with the Laundry Workers just before the LWIU was suspended.

Two other unions on a proba-

(Continued on Page 2)

Convention News In Dec. 7-14 Issues

A detailed account of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's report to the convention plus complete coverage of four departmental conventions will highlight the Dec. 7 issue of the AFL-CIO News.

The edition will contain also a report on the opening day of the AFL-CIO convention and Executive recommendations to the convention. The Dec. 14 edition will provide complete coverage of the convention.

This 8-page edition of the News is necessitated by advancing press day because of the Thanksgiving holiday.

Labor Warns Against Drive To Slash Welfare Programs

(*Continued from Page* 1)
be balanced with necessary social development. To do less is to destroy the core of American life."

The new look at federal spending growing out of the national shock at lagging defense demands not so much an "agonizing reappraisal" as an "intelligent understanding" of what Uncle Sam's expenditures mean, the review says.

"It is time for the American people to recognize the dangers in emotional sloganeering about budget-slashing and to demand intelligent leadership from the Administration," it adds.

"It is time for the American people to consider what federal spending is, what it is for, and what effects it has on the nation.

"Federal spending is neither good nor bad in itself. Its value must be decided by answering some specific questions — direct questions unclouded by vague threats or hazy promises about the ruin or salvation of America.

"What is the purpose of federal spending? How does it relates to total output (gross national product)? What is the relationship between government spending and non-government activity? Are fiscal and monetary policies fair and adequate in the light of government expenditures?"

Federal spending is more than just an economic issue, the review asserts.

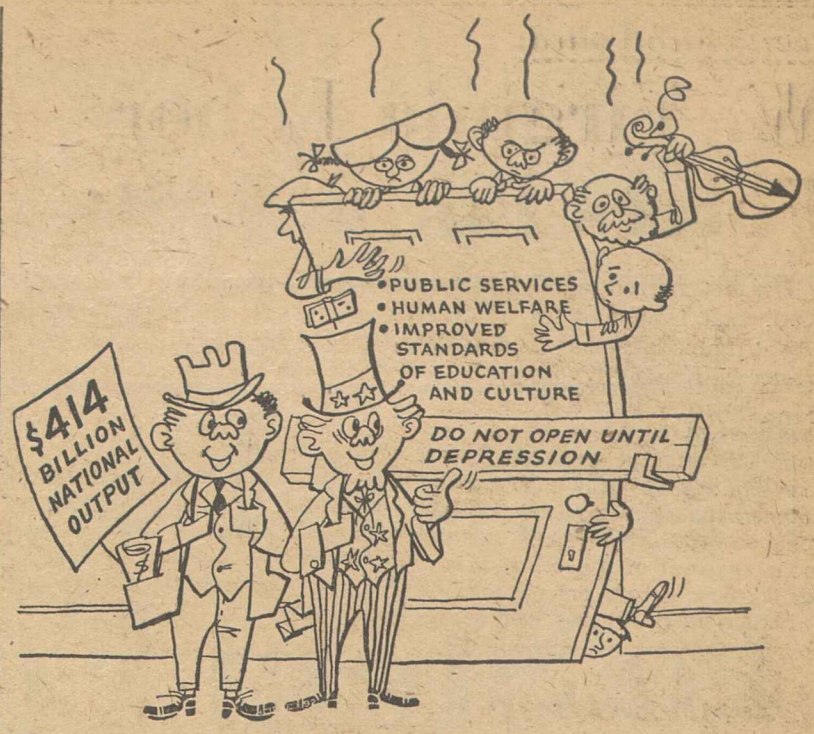
"We have the material and human resources to meet our needs," it goes on. "The issue is political. Will an adequate portion of the nation's material and human resources be used for defense, public service and social welfare programs? Will tax and monetary policies be fair and adequate for the task? Political decisions will answer these questions.

"Defense lags and public service postponements were not caused by economic problems. These inadequacies resulted from a lack of national leadership with the courage and imagination to meet the nation's needs.

"National and social purpose, not balance sheets, need first consideration."

The review labels as unrealistic the theory of turning over to the states federal aids in fields such as education, slum clearance, help for economically distressed communities, resource conservation and development, hospitals, the needy, etc., and accuses the states' righters who advocate such action of "sheer hypocrisy."

"National coordination and national scope are necessary to meet national problems," it declares. "They require federal spending. Only federal coordination and federal outlays can help to meet some of the needs of today's America."



Four Labor Economists Back U. S. Spending

Government spending has had a beneficial effect upon the nation's economy, four labor economists told the subcommittee on fiscal policy of the Joint Economic Committee. Sharply differing with views of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, AFL-CIO Dir. of Research Stanley H. Ruttenberg said that public understanding of the implications of federal spending "has been increasingly hampered by the barrage of emotional sloganeering of the two major business organizations and lack of leadership by the Administration."

More Spending Possible

Ruttenberg was one of four spokesmen for organized labor who testified before the subcommittee headed by Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.) which is studying the impact of federal fiscal policies on the economy. Each appeared on one of 15 different panels of economists, whose views have been published as a Senate document of 1,203 pages entitled "Federal Expenditure Policy for Economic Growth and Stability."

"It is sheer nonsense to say that any rise in federal spending is a threat to our national well-being," Ruttenberg contiued. "To meet the needs of national security and some of the needs of our growing population may well require a rising level of federal expenditures."

Under conditions existing today, he said, it is the "duty" of the federal government to seek the adoption of adequate and fair monetary policies to meet our national needs, rather than to ignore defense and social necessities. Declaring that "there is a positive economic role for government," he cited defense, education, postal services, roads and conservation of natural resources among the functions that require outlays by government.

Grants Will Increase

Frank Fernbach, AFL-CIO economist, predicted that federal grants to the states "inevitably will become larger, not smaller, in the years ahead." Only the federal government, he pointed out, "has sufficient means to secure an adequate and equitable tax contribution from the powerful private industrial, commercial and financial enterprises which dominate the American economy today."

He charged that those who want to end federal grants-in-aid "are fully aware that this transfer of the cost would accomplish substantial tax savings for wealthy corporations and individuals since the federal tax structure, despite its imperfections, is essentially based on ability to pay in contrast to the regressive character of state and local levies."

Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, said that America can afford—"indeed we cannot afford not to go forward with"—programs for housing and urban redevelopment "which will meet the nation's housing needs." By undertaking them, he added, "we will also strengthen our economy and improve the living conditions of all Americans."

Housing 'Off the Track'

Shishkin charged that the present federal housing policy is "off the track" because the Administration has ignored the basic objectives set forth in the two most relevant laws —the Employment Act of 1946 and the Housing Act of 1949.

Mrs. Katherine Ellickson, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, described as "meager" the amount the federal government is spending on programs for the development of "human resources." "So-called economy" in trimming the budgets for this kind of government activity is "false economy," she declared.

"Like land, roads and turbines, human beings directly affect the size of our national output," she said. "Their combined skills determine the rate of economic growth just as surely as do accumulated capital, technology and natural wealth."

Convention Delegates Head For Atlantic City

(*Continued from Page* 1)
tionary status—the Distillery Workers and the United Textile Workers —will have delegate representation at the convention.

Prior to the main convention there will be conventions of four AFL-CIO departments and the Intl. Labor Press Association. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is scheduled to address all five meetings.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, who is scheduled to address the AFL-CIO convention, will also address the sessions of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the Metal Trades Dept.

Monumental Decisions

Other announced speakers at the AFL-CIO convention include Sec. of Health, Education and Welfare Marion B. Folsom; Pres. Alfred M. Gruenther of the American Red Cross; and John S. Gleason, Jr., commander of the American Legion.

The official call to the convention signed by Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said the sessions "will face monumental decisions at an hour of grave importance to the American trade union movement."

During the two years since the merger convention, the call noted, "the trade union movement has made steady progress at the collective bargaining table, in the legislative halls, in the political arena and in the communities and states of our nation.

"Much of this progress can be traced to the greater strength and solidarity which are the by-products of merger. As we all know, however, merger was not an automatic solution to the problems of America's organized workers. Merger merely created a better trade union instrumentality through which we can work to meet these problems and others that will arise in the future."

General Board To Meet Dec. 10

A meeting of the General Board of the AFL-CIO will be held in connection with the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, in a call for the meeting, set the time for 2 p. m. Tuesday, Dec. 10, at the Ambassador Hotel.

The General Board is made up of all members of the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO and the president, or other principal officer, of each of the affiliated national or international unions and each trade and industrial department.

The AFL-CIO Constitution provides that the board "shall decide all policy questions referred to it by the executive officers or by the Executive Council."

Unmerged Groups Given Guest Status

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has notified state and city central bodies that "only those state and city bodies who have merged within the two-year time limit prescribed by the Constitution or have received a new AFL-CIO charter will be seated as delegates" to the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City.

In a letter to all unmerged groups Schnitzler wrote:

"The Executive Committee of the AFL-CIO met on Nov. 25 and took into consideration the contribution that has been made by the officers of all state and local central bodies and decided to invite each unmerged state and local central body to send a representative of its respective body to the convention who will be recognized as a guest of the convention without voice or vote."

Such representatives will be issued guest badges by the credentials committee.

Furcolo Names Thompson to Education Post

Boston—AFL-CIO Reg. 1 Dir. Hugh Thompson has been named by Gov. Foster Furcolo as one of the three representatives from Massachusetts on the New England Board of Higher Education.

Thompson, the first labor official to be named to the group, which takes in the six New England states, succeeds Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, chancellor of Boston University. Dr. A. A. Hauck, president of the University of Maine, heads the board.

The group was established by Congress in 1954, subject to ratification of the compact by all the states. Rhode Island was the sixth and last state to approve, in June.

The board will work with New England's 153 colleges and universities to improve their educational facilities, conduct research into curricula, and coordinate placement of students. A recent decision by the board will provide $2,500 to any medical school accepting a New England student over its 1956 quota and $1,500 to dental schools. Massachusetts has already appropriated $100,000 to finance the board's work.

King of Morocco Visits AFL-CIO Building

The King of Morocco has paid a state visit to headquarters of the AFL-CIO.

In a hectic 20-minute tour, King Mohammed V was greeted by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and a number of AFL-CIO vice presidents; studied the famous mosaic mural in the headquarters lobby; and visited the Executive Council chambers and Meany's office.

In brief interludes between posing for a host of photographers, the king — who speaks no English — and Meany—who speaks neither French nor Arabic—managed to exchange words of mutual friendship and esteem through interpreters.

Meany recalled later that the king voiced appreciation for the AFL-CIO's role of helpfulness to the young Moroccan state's fight for independence. The king, Meany said, pointed out that unions in Morocco are free and are not under any form of government control.

The king, wearing a light brown cover-all coat and matching hat, with white slipper-like sandals on his feet, had placed the visit to the AFL-CIO offices on his request list.

He is paying an official state visit to this country as the first of a series of meetings with many heads of states and governments throughout the world.

Clothing Workers Win 17-Day Strike

Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.—Two hundred employes of the Maury Mfg. Co., makers of sports shirts, ended their 17-day strike after management agreed to recognize the Clothing Workers as bargaining agent and gave a 7.5 percent wage increase and other benefits.

Withholding Tax Called Inequitable

Princeton, N. J. — The American withholding tax collection system "creates an inequitable tax advantage for all types of income other than wages and salaries," Peter Henle, AFL-CIO assistant director of research, told the Tax Institute Symposium here.

"No withholding system operates with regard to dividends, interest, or any other type of income. As a result, it is a fact that a far larger proportion of taxes are wrung from $1 of wages than any other type of income. Only a minute proportion of wage income is not reflected in tax returns compared to far higher percentages for other income sources," he declared.

Puerto Rico United:

W. Virginia Labor Forces Forge Unity

The first merged labor organization of the AFL-CIO outside the continental United States has been forged in Puerto Rico, while West Virginia labor has become the 33rd state organization in which former AFL and CIO groups have united under the AFL-CIO banner. The new Puerto Rican Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO, was born at a two-day convention in San Juan. A total of 713 delegates, representing 332 local unions and 16 international unions active in the commonwealth, voted nearly unanimous approval of the constitution for the new merged organization.

Earlier, merger terms had been approved at separate conventions called by Puerto Rican locals of each international union. Such action ended disagreements which had caused the postponement of three previously scheduled merger conventions.

Stanley President

West Virginia's 80,000 members of AFL-CIO unions formed the new West Virginia Labor Federation, AFL-CIO. A day earlier, separate conventions in Huntington, W. Va., of the former state federation of labor and the former industrial union council ratified merger terms. The unit agreement had been worked out previously by a joint committee headed by Pres. E. A. Carter of the federation of labor and Pres. Oscar L. Davis of the industrial union council.

President of the new West Virginia organization is Miles C. Stanley, former executive secretary-treasurer of the state CIO group. The former secretary-treasurer of the state federation, Benjamin W. Skeen, was elected to the same office in the new merged group.

In addition, the following were elected vice presidents: Jennings Backhus, Charles R. Brewer, Davis, H. R. Godbey, Percy B. Henry, Virgil T. Holbert, Harry Howell, Rezin B. Hudkins, John Lambert, Noah Myers, William Parker, H. E. Richards, Jess T. Shumate and Rene V. Zabeau.

Officers of the new Puerto Rican Federation are Pres. Hipolito Marcano, who was president of the former AFL federation; Armando Sanchez, first vice president; Alberto Sanchez, secretary-treasurer, and 20 other vice presidents, nominated by their respective international unions.

The contributions by organized labor in Puerto Rico to the island's progress were praised in separate speeches by Gov. Luis Munoz-Marin, the presidents of the commonwealth senate and house of representatives, the Puerto Rican secretary of labor and the general manager of the Puerto Rican Development Commission.

Charter Presented

Presenting the charter to the West Virginia Labor Federation, R. J. Thomas, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, warned that the national economy will suffer if proposed legislation to curb corruption is extended to curb the labor movement.

"There is increased need for extending the organization of workers," Thomas said. A 'softening' of the economy, without such organization, could mean that non-unionized plants might underbid unionized plants" and start national income downward.

Thomas, noting that some state mergers have been delayed for the asserted reason that jurisdictional matters between unions might interfere, declared flatly that international unions rather than state federations should settle these disputes.

The convention approved resolutions calling for increased support to education, "modernization" of the workmen's compensation law, increased unemployment compensation, and enactment of a state minimum wage and maximum hours law. Other resolutions directed the executive board to form a community services committee and a committee on political education to carry forward the legislative program.

Ohio Labor United on 'Wreck' Fight

Columbus—The Ohio CIO Council, Ohio State Federation of Labor, United Mine Workers (unaffiliated) and the railway brotherhoods have established a 12-member committee to watch developments concerning efforts to place a so-called "right-to-work" proposal on the state ballot.

In a joint announcement after a meeting here, the four labor groups said that three members from each organization would act also as a "steering committee for organized labor" in regard to other proposals affecting the labor movement. Members of the committee will be announced at a later date.

The meeting was called after the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, at its recent state convention, voted to consider the possibility of placing a "right-to-work" proposal on the Ohio ballot as an amendment to the state constitution.

Speakers at the labor rally emphasized that the most effective way to answer the Chamber's plans is an all-out compaign by organized labor to get every union member registered to vote.

Beirne Okays Bell System Insurance Plan

Authorization to negotiate more than $1 billion worth of group life insurance has been issued by Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne for Bell System telephone companies.

Beirne said it was probably the largest group life insurance program ever entered into between a union and management.

The authorization came after negotiations were concluded in St. Louis for a pilot program covering 50,000 workers in the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. The talks had been in progress almost 11 months.

Beirne immediately sent telegrams to the presidents of every Bell System unit advising them that CWA is prepared to enter immediately into similar agreements with their companies.

While discussions of a group life program have been under way in every section of the country, talks were held up elsewhere pending the outcome of the St. Louis negotiations. The Southwestern agreement will allow telephone workers to purchase group life insurance at extremely low rates made possible by the size of the group.

Beirne said the insurance program contains some very unusual features including protection for three months if a worker leaves the company or is on strike.

Carpenters Vote Move to Capital

Indianapolis—The international headquarters of the Brotherhood of Carpenters will be moved to Washington, a referendum of the membership held Nov. 12 has decided.

A union official here said that the members voted by a ratio of four to one in favor of shifting headquarters from Indianapolis where they have been located since 1901. Plans and details of the move will be decided by the union's general executive board, he added.

The headquarters now employs 168 and houses the brotherhood's own printing plant.

2 Southern GE Plants Vote Union

Employes of two plants of the General Electric Corp. in the South have voted for union representation by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in separate elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board within a four-day period.

Both elections were won despite vigorous management efforts to defeat the union.

In Jonesboro, Ark., GE workers voted 183 for IUE to 112 for no union after the company had told the workers that they would have to pay a high initiation fee if they joined the union and spread the message through supervisors that they would not get anything they do not already have by union representation.

IUE countered both of these tactics by pledging, even before the company propaganda was issued, that there would be no initiation fee for all workers who joined the union before a specified date. In addition, a number of workers from other GE plants in the South where IUE holds contracts visited Jonesboro and told the workers of the many benefits they have gained under local settlements made by the union.

At GE's industry control plant in Roanoke, Va., workers cast 676 ballots for IUE and 369 for no union. Steelworkers and other union members in the Roanoke area helped the IUE organizing campaign, an official of the union said.

The company, in its pre-election issue of the plant shop paper, The GE Reporter, had told its employes that "because of their nature, unions can only justify dues and strikes in a climate of distrust, friction and suspicion. Therefore in trying to organize a plant every effort is made to twist mutual trust and satisfaction into distrust and dissatisfaction."

MISS UNION SECRETARY, just selected by the five judges in the nationwide contest sponsored by Remington Rand, is Mrs. Kathleen Kinnick who works for the California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, AFL-CIO, in San Francisco. Among 16 runners-up receiving Honorable Mention Awards is Hilda Julbe of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publicity.

Anti-Discrimination Plan Adopted By IUE

Detroit — Delegates to the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers semi-annual Civil Rights Conference here have approved a five-point anti-discrimination program which calls for:

1—No discrimination in local unions.

2—No discrimination in layoffs, hiring or promotions.

3—A non-discrimination clause in all IUE contracts.

4—Establishment of an active civil rights committee in every local.

5—Cooperation of the IUE with other civil rights groups.

Other resolutions approved at the two-day conference, which drew a record attendance of delegates, condemned employers' use of race-hate propaganda to defeat union organizing campaigns, condemned "right-to-work" laws as discriminatory, and called for increased aid to the American Indian.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey, commenting on the new Civil Rights Commission appointed by Pres. Eisenhower, declared that "the commission has to prove itself; we shall wait and see what it does and what it doesn't do."

In his keynote address, Carey stressed, however, that the new commission has both a right and "a definite obligation, a moral and ethical obligation if not one spelled out specifically in the law" to investigate what Carey termed race warfare which employers in the South have started to wage against unions.

Citing a number of cases where employers have used race-hate propaganda against the IUE in election campaigns, Carey said: "I believe it is completely within the purview, within the jurisdiction of this federal Civil Rights Commission to investigate this kind of racial war against labor. For what organized labor is facing in this new kind of war by employers is a whole series of violations of civil rights, a large variety of denials of democratic liberties.

"We insist, therefore, that this commission has the duty to inquire into all instances of labor-management relations in which management has denied or helped others deny the full enjoyment of civil rights and democratic liberties by American workers."

Non-Union Beauty Shops Target of Barbers Drive

Indianapolis — The Barbers and Beauticians Intl. Union has launched an educational campaign to raise standards among hairdressers and cosmetologists and organize the non-union beauty shops.

In the December issue of the Journeyman Barber, Hairdresser and Cosmetologist, the union reports "almost unbelievable" progress in organizing hairdressers around the country.

The campaign is tied to a complete visual education program and public relations plan that includes films for postgraduate training of proprietors and employes in economic structure and shop management, salemanship, personal and family health and welfare and a host of other subjects.

Live demonstrations of the advantages of using unionized hairdressers and cosmetologists are taking place in cities across the nation.

The union, under the leadership of Pres. William C. Birthright, also an AFL-CIO vice president, created a separate department for hairdressers and their associates 29 years ago and issued the first union beauty shop card. A number of attempts to expand organziation in this area were made but the most successful was intiated in January of this year.

The international union has been active, as part of the campaign, in securing state legislation beneficial to the beauty trade directly and indirectly.

REGION 4 MOVES

AFL-CIO Reg. 4 has moved to new quarters at 309 North Charles street, Baltimore 2, Md.

Dir. Oliver W. Singleton reported the new phone number is Plaza 2-1502.

A Speedy Recovery!

THE LATEST illness of Pres. Eisenhower has come as a shock to the entire nation. The AFL-CIO, together with every other group in the country, hopes his illness will be short and his recovery quick and complete.

Recession: Officially Here

BACK LAST AUGUST, the AFL-CIO Executive Council adopted a statement warning that the country's economy stood on the verge of a recession. The council urged some positive steps by the Administration to avert such a downturn.

For a while, the business community applied a "hush-hush" policy to the situation. But then the economic facts became so obvious they could not easily be swept under the rug.

As the AFL-CIO News has noted, for example, industrial production dropped during October; personal income also dropped in October, for the second straight month; and employment so far this autumn has failed to "show the normal upturn."

In lowering the rediscount rate, a number of the Federal Reserve Banks have given official notice that the situation which led the Administration mistakenly to adopt a "tight money" program has drastically changed. The Federal Reserve Banks' action paves the way for easier bank credit and looser money.

That will certainly make life easier for prospective home-buyers, for instance, and for small businessmen. But as the depression of the 1930's proved, monkeying with the interest rates isn't the whole answer, by any means, to keeping America's economy stable.

What is still needed is recognition that governmental economy isn't the end-all and be-all of our economic goals.

We need programs that will permit consumers to buy the products of American industry and agriculture—and we need programs to insure that the people in the lowest income brackets have a chance to share in the nation's wealth.

Labor Press Milestone

AN ORGANIZATION that has proven increasingly effective during the past two years in raising the status of the labor press, is holding its convention Dec. 2-4.

The Intl. Labor Press Assn.—formed in 1955 through the merger of former AFL and CIO editors' groups—has worked sincerely and devotedly to raise the standards and the status of the trade union movement's own publications.

ILPA has done its work well—both in fighting the racketeers who prey on businessmen for shake-down advertising, and in the affirmative task of making labor papers more informative and more readable.

Nothing But Trouble

A NEWSPAPER reporter in Washington gripes that all he has been doing for months is covering the McClellan Committee and the space rocket developments.

He complains: "It's just a constant round of muscles and rackets and missiles and rockets."

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II **November 30, 1957** **No. 48**

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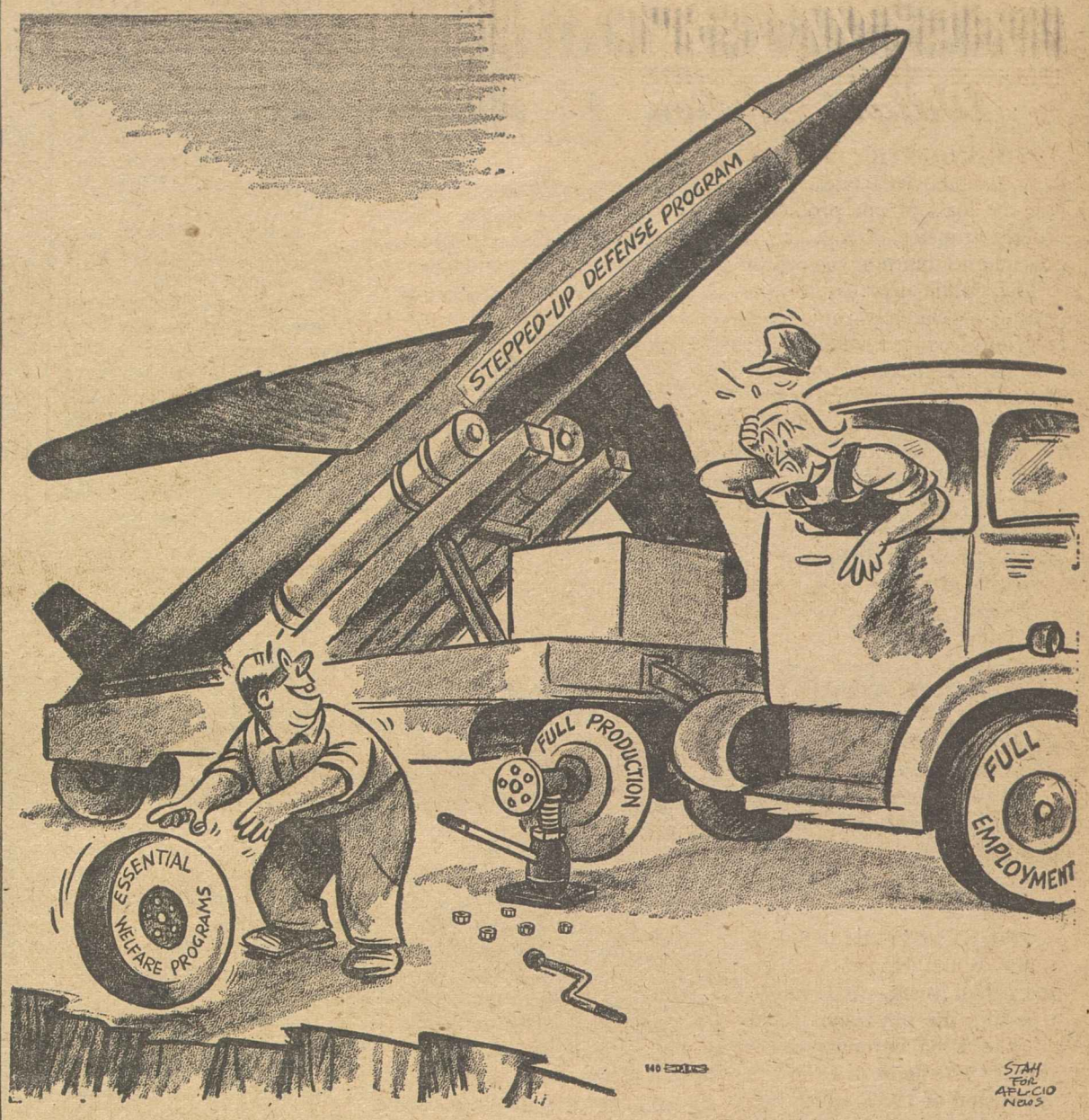
'Wait Till I Get The Wheels Off'



Howard Fast, Leading Literary Star Of Communists, Breaks With Party

Howard Fast, a leading literary star in the Communist constellation for many years, has broken away—and written an angry, emotional book about his experiences.

"The Naked God" is almost a first impression, after his break with Communist tyranny, bureaucracy and stupidity. As a result, it includes a good many contradictions and propositions that do not yet seem to be fully thought out. Nevertheless, Fast, always an able writer, has given valuable insight into tyrannies, petty and big.

He tells of his difficulties, over a period of many years, with the top leaders of the American Communist Party—a band of narrow-minded, jealous zealots interested far more in their personal political stakes in the Communist bureaucracy than in the needs of the country and its people.

Because his books were widely printed in Russia and other Communist countries, Fast's writing indicates he had a certain amount of protection from the jealousies of the American Communist leadership.

Nevertheless, he found himself sorely beset by events behind the Iron Curtain: the execution of Jewish writers in Russia; the fears and doubts voiced by many satellite diplomats to him in private conversations; the frustration of what Fast stille sees as "the idealism" of the rank-and-flle of the American Communists.

Fast tells of the close personal friendships which he built up with a number of leading Russian writers. During a conversation in New York with one such Russian, Fast and others expressed their worry about the rumored execution of a Russian Jewish writer.

But the Americans were assured by the Russian that the man in question was well, was living in the same apartment house with him, had finished one project, and was turning to another piece of literary work.

Later, Fast discovered that the whole story was a lie—that the writer about whom he had asked questions had long since been imprisoned, tortured and executed. Furthermore, Fast's "friend" knew all the facts at the time of the conversation in New York.

In a moving section of the book, Fast condemns the naked, ugly god of communism and mourns the dishonesty that communism has injected into men like his former literary friends from Russia.

Still emerging from the Communist twilight, Fast still maintains some value distortions left over from his years of association.

Fast, always a master of the English language, writes well and excitingly. It is to be hoped that he will quickly progress toward the democratic ideals of Jefferson and Lincoln—figures who had an early influence on his thinking and whose heritage he mistakenly thought he could serve by adhering to the principles of "The Naked God" of Communist totalitarianism.—HCF.

"The Naked God" by Howard Fast, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., New York. $3.50.

Twain Revealed As Friend of Labor

A newly discovered document has revealed Mark Twain to be not only one of America's greatest humorists but also an early and staunch friend of organized labor.

The document was recently discovered among the Mark Twain papers at the University of California and is published for the first time in the September 1957 issue of the New England Quarterly, an historical review of New England life and letters. Previously the article, entitled "The New Dynasty," had been mentioned only through a brief reference in a biography of Mark Twain.

Distrusted Capitalists

Mark Twain read his paper to the Monday Evening Club of Hartford, Conn., on Mar. 2, 1886. The club consisted of Hartford business and professional men.

In "The New Dynasty," Twain expresses sharply his distrust for the powerful capitalists of the post-Civil War period and of the exploitation of man by man through the centuries.

In the paper, he expresses optimistic belief that the rise of American labor will bring about new conditions to improve the lot of the average working man.

Twain was tremendously moved by an incident at a Senate Committee hearing on copyright legislation which had been held in January 1886. At that hearing, in addition to prominent authors of the day, appeared Pres. James Welsh, of the Philadelphia Typographical Union.

Faith in Labor

Welsh supported this legislation and claimed the support of the "four to five million" members of the Knights of Labor—a considerable exaggeration over the Knights' actual membership of about 750,000 members.

Twain, although a rich man, had always voiced faith in his writings in the underdog; and in the Knights of Labor, he saw a movement that he felt would bring salvation to humanity and the brotherhood of working people everywhere.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE COUNTRY IS BADLY SERVED by any pretense that Pres. Eisenhower's latest illness is merely a short-term mischance. Not the least of our problems is the absence of machinery for an orderly transfer, except by an unprecedented resignation, of the powers and duties of the presidential office.

The public may assume that the physicians are correct in suggesting a relatively rapid recovery, after only "several weeks" of rest and reduced "activity." But these next several weeks and months are precisely the ones that are the most critical for the Eisenhower Administration.

Vice Pres. Nixon cannot adequately assume "some" of the President's authority, as Sen. Bridges suggested, so that a significant NATO conference can take place. He cannot make significant decisions on what scientific secrets we exchange with our allies, how much we spend on what type of defense, and how the people shall be rallied to revitalize the reciprocal-trade and mutual security programs now under severe attack.

No vice president under our system, exercising "some" leadership either by his own assumption or by delegation, can commit the Executive Department's prestige and energies.

Nixon cannot make binding commitments to the legislative leaders on Dec. 3. He cannot make demands on them with the promise of a total and continuing carry-through. He cannot talk to our allies as a President can.

The forms can be executed. Meetings can continue to gather. But the form will not be the substance. The government will be engaged in a holding operation until a President capable of full intellectual and physical activity takes command.

★ ★ ★

THE SYMPATHIES OF THE PEOPLE go naturally to the man in the White House, stricken with his third major illness in two and a half years. It is relatively unimportant that once again, for a period, the physicians failed to report the facts candidly.

The 1955 coronary thrombosis was first called a "digestive" upset. The ileitis of 1956 was termed a "belly ache." The cerebral occlusion of 1957, which in any one else would have been labeled a stroke, was reported as a "chill" for fully 24 hours after the doctors knew that a speech impairment was involved.

The facts were finally stated in regard to the President's physical condition. The men in office were reluctant to speak openly about the political facts—the certain period of drift and uncertainty at a time when vigor and decisiveness were imperative.

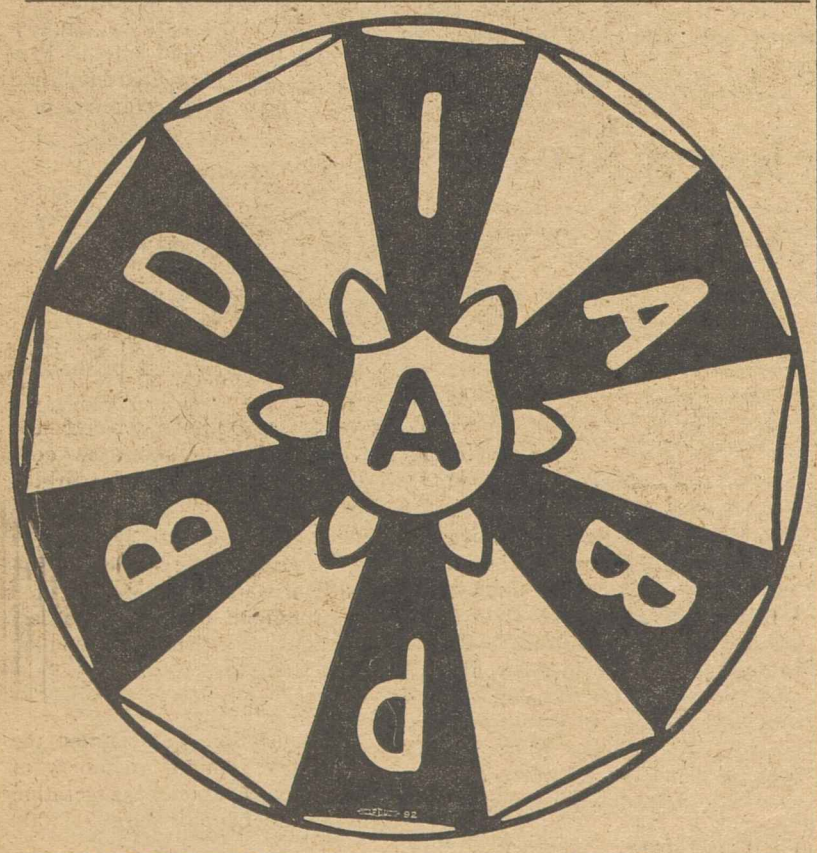
★ ★ ★

PRES. EISENHOWER TOLD THE PEOPLE last year when he announced he would seek a second term that he would report to them frankly if he reached the conclusion that his health did not allow him to execute his duties in the full sense.

His Administration made recommendations to Congress for a system, defined by statute, through which a decision could be reached that a constitutional "inability" existed in the elected President so that the office would pass to the Vice President.

Members of Congress advanced their own plans. But in the end nothing was done. The vacuum existing throughout our history was left unfilled.

What must be hoped for, at least, is an extraordinary swift and complete recovery for the President, with a consciousness on his part that very large expenditures of concentrated energy certainly will be required of his office to mount the program he had just begun to develop after the Soviets shocked our people—and the White House itself out of complacency.



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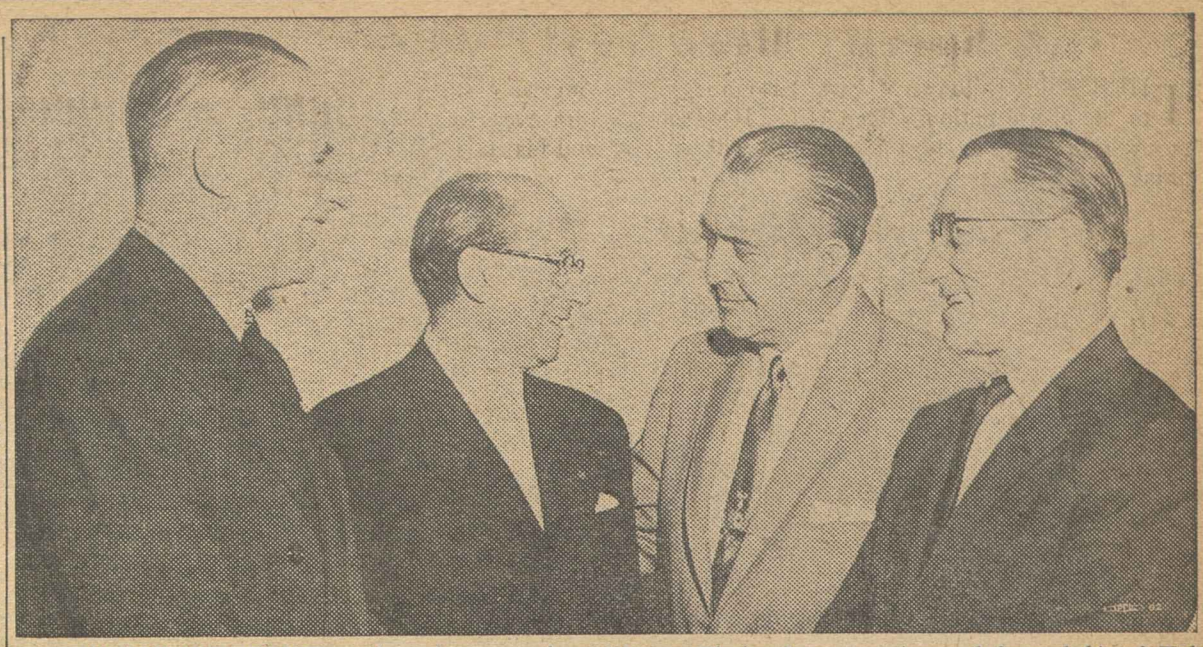


A SMILING WELCOME to America was given Mayor Chaim Levanon (second from left) of Tel Aviv, Israel, on a visit to Philadelphia, by labor-supported Mayor Richardson Dilworth (left) and Pres. Joseph A. McDonough and Sec.-Treas. Earl C. Bohr (right) of the Pennsylavnia Federation of Labor.

O'Sullivan Workers Get Turkey Dinners Despite 18-Month Strike

Winchester, Va.—Two hundred and fifty families of strikers against the O'Sullivan Rubber Corp. here didn't miss their traditional Thanksgiving turkey dinners afterall, although their walkout against the nation's "No. 1 heel" manufacturer is now 18 months old. "Complete" turkey dinners, with cranberries, sweet potatoes, corn, peas, and many other items, down to pumpkins and pie crusts ready to bake, were distributed in the War Memorial Bldg. here to strikers selected by the relief committee of Rubber Workers Local 511.

"The dinners were complete — with all the trimmings," John House, URW field representative, said.

It took six hours to distribute the special food donation—all of it contributed by local AFL-CIO unions in Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C., as evidence of their continuing support of Local 511 in its strike.

The Thanksgiving dinners were assembled at the suggestion of Oliver Singleton, AFL-CIO regional director for Region IV, and their collection and distribution coordinated by Russell Taylor of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization.

Contributions came from Meat Cutters Locals 149 and 162, Baltimore, and 555, Washington; Retail Clerks Baltimore Local 692 and D. C. Locals 639A and 1501; and Steelworkers Locals 2609 and 2610, Bakers Local 68 and Brewery Workers Local 10, all of Baltimore.

Contributions from the Retail Clerks alone amounted to 500 full shopping bags of groceries — two for every family.

Meanwhile, according to House, there has been absolutely no change in the strike situation with the company still stubbornly fighting the union.

Meany Rules In Favor of Radio Guild

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has ruled in favor of the Radio & Television Directors Guild in its dispute with the National Association of Broadcast Employes & Technicians over interpretation of their respective contracts with the National Broadcasting Co. television network.

The issue in dispute was whether in certain types of television shows the program directors, who are members of RTDG, could issue production directions, as distinguished from technical directions, to members of the technical crews. The latter are members of NABET which contended that only the technical director could issue instructions to the technical crew on any type of television show.

Meany held that the issue "must be resolved in favor of RTDG" and declared, "I am confident that this decision will be accepted and carried out in good faith by both NABET and RTDG." Both unions had agreed to accept and abide by his decision.

New Radio Series Made Available

"What We Can Expect From the Second Session of the 85th Congress."

That will be the subject of discussion by Reps. John McCormack, Democratic leader, and GOP leader Joe Martin, in the first program of a new AFL-CIO public service series, Washington Report to the People.

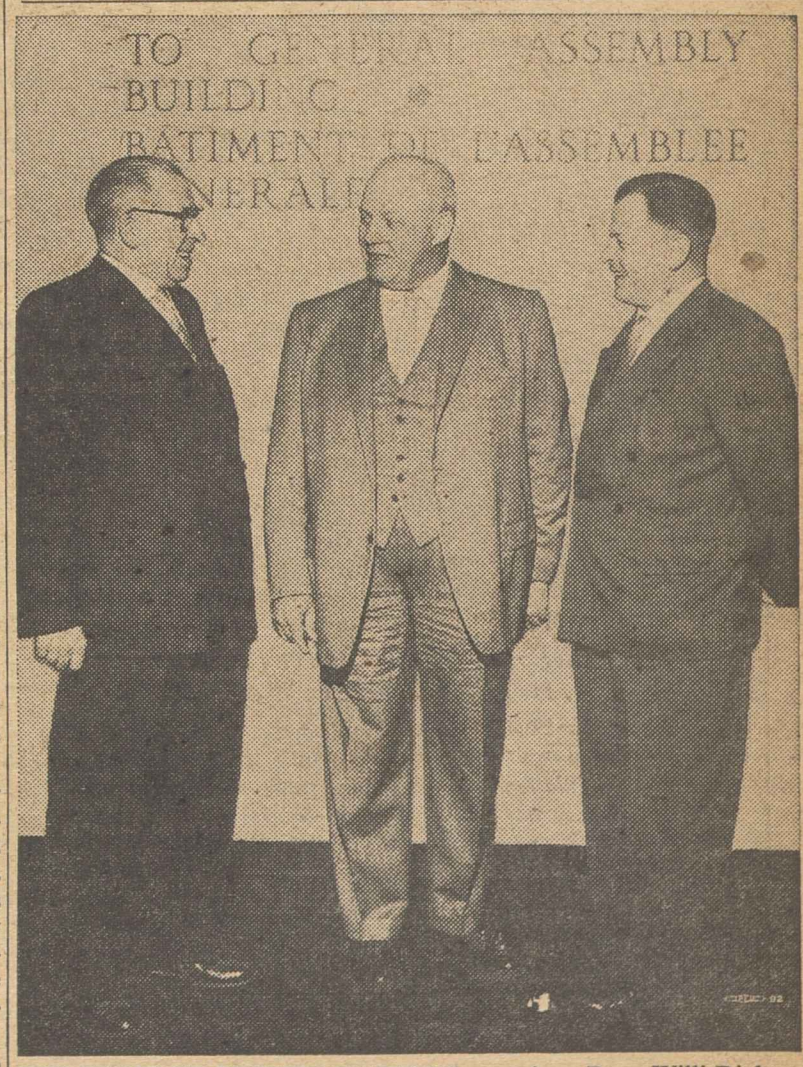
Washington Report, carried over 200 radio stations, will present interviews of Washington senators and representatives on the progress or lack of progress made on issues of major public importance. They will comment also on the President's State of the Union message and specific legislative recommendations.

Central bodies and locals, who are interested in placing programs in their areas, are asked to contact AFL-CIO Radio, Washington 6, D. C.

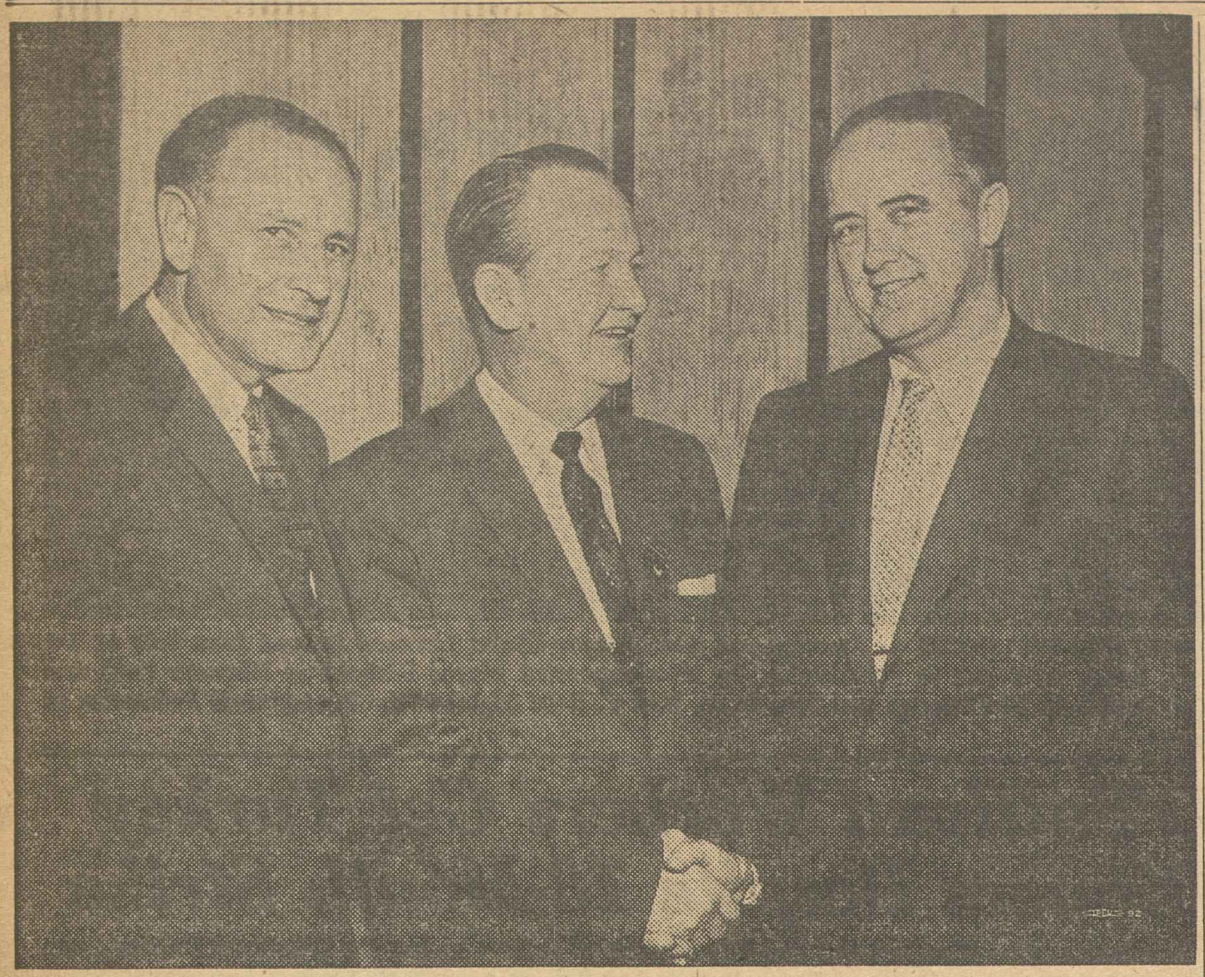
Marine Engineers Join Trades Dept.

The Marine Engineers have applied for membership in the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. MTD Pres. Paul Hall said the move was "highly significant" since MEBA is the first former CIO maritime union to affiliate with the department.

"The MEBA action," Hall added, "is concrete evidence that close cooperation and mutual assistance are possible among maritime unions within the framework of the merged labor movement."



WELCOME TO UNITED NATIONS was given Pres. Willi Richter (left) and Treas. Kurt Stuehler (right) of the German Federation of Trade Unions by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who is a member of the U.S. delegation to the UN General Assembly.



CALIFORNIA CIO LEADERS, State Council Pres. Manuel Dias, left, and Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol, right, welcome guest speaker Richard T. Leonard to the convention of the California State CIO. Leonard is assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., Walter P. Reuther. Discussion of merger with the state AFL and plans for political action against the threat of a state "right-to-work" law backed by Sen. William F. Knowland (R) were convention highlights.

California IUC Opens Drive on Labor Foes

Long Beach, Calif.—A counter-offensive against threats of anti-labor, anti-democratic 'right-to-free ride' legislation dominated the eighth—and last—annual convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, attended by more than 500 delegates.

Speaker after speaker—headed by Atty. Gen. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D.), candidate for governor — tore into the "right-to-wreck" proposals being pushed by GOP Sen. William Knowland who hopes to parlay a bid for the governorship into a grab for the White House.

Plan Education Program

While intense consideration of the 'wreck' threat, and countermeasures to meet it, proved to be the major activity of the convention, delegates also gave sober attention to the adoption of policy and program resolutions, election of officers, and reports on merger problems.

The conclave was opened by Daniel V. Flanagan, AFL-CIO Director, Region 22, temporary chairman. In turning the gavel over to Manuel Dias, council president, Flanagan set the tone of the convention with a warning that "our enemies are moving in with 'right-to-work' laws because they think we are out of condition. Our enemies like Sen. Knowland . . . think we can be pushed around without any vigorous defense on our part." Flangan called for an education program that would make clear to all union members the danger of 'wreck' laws.

Brown ripped into his Republican opponent with the charge that Knowland is making a "calculated call to class warfare, tragically and strangely enough made during a period of real labor-management peace."

Brown said the state's senior senator was using the "wreck" issue as "bits of bombast" and a "slick slogan for a sly senator apparently willing, under the pressure of his own ambition, to try to divide our state and disrupt our economy."

"Why is he suddenly the bull pawing the ground and snorting about labor when he has given it only the back of his hand during his two terms in the Senate?", Brown asked.

Warns Convention

Richard T. Leonard, administrative assistant to Walter P. Reuther, president, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., warned the convention that the "Madison Avenue boys" are attempting to condition the public "that it is time to weaken or destroy the American labor movement."

Leonard, known affectionately as the "godfather" of the State CIO Council, because he was assigned by the late CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood to chair the re-organizing convention in 1950, asked for harmony between the State CIO and State AFL in working out a merger.

Dias and John A. Despol, council secretary-treasurer, reported on specific points of discussion between the two state groups in merger talks. They expressed hope a negotiated agreement could be reached at talks scheduled for the week-end following the convention. Dias and Despol were both returned to office without opposition.

State AFL leaders, Thomas Pitts, president, and C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer, were given standing ovations by the delegates following talks on the third day.

Haggerty said Californians were denied the right to select a Republican candidate by a "power-hungry, wealthy group" trying to destroy labor peace in the state. He rapped the "arrogant, intolerant, vicious machine" which yanked Gov. Goodwin J. Knight out of the race by drying up his financial support.

N. J. CIO Council Instructs Officers to Complete Merger

Atlantic City—The 15th and last constitutional convention of the New Jersey CIO Council has instructed its officers "to make every effort to complete a merger in New Jersey" based upon "basic principles" before the Dec. 5 deadline. A resolution spelled out these principles as follow:

1—The program of political action developed by the CIO council must be continued.

2—Programs of legislation, education, civil rights and community services must be continued.

3 — Officers, the executive board and conventions of the merged organization must reflect equal representation from both the AFL and CIO.

4—Sufficient funds should be derived from a per capita tax structure, paid from the full membership of every affiliated local union, to enable the merged organization to provide services the workers require.

The merger resolution, adopted unanimously, asserted the CIO council's desire to see all New Jersey labor united in one organization, but declared it would not compromise these principles in any negotiated agreement with the state federation of labor.

Earlier, a report issued by the council's officers cited five points of disagreement as among the major unresolved issues preventing merger.

These were listed as the per capita tax structure, the composition of the executive board, officer and personnel representation, voting strength of affiliates, and the role of political action in the merged organization.

Council Pres. Paul Krebs expressed the hope that merger could be effected before the AFL-CIO convention opens here Dec. 5.

Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D.), in a telegram to the convention, acknowledged "freely and gratefully" the election aid given him by the CIO group in the last election.

Three members of the CIO council who were elected to the first Democratic state Assembly in 20 years pledged their full support of the state CIO legislative program. They are George Miller, of the Communications Workers; Frank E. Meloni of the Retail & Wholesale Workers, and Richard M. Lynch of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

A resolution on the council's legislative program listed as a major demand the extension of unemployment benefits to strikers after four weeks. This issue became a major issue in the recent gubernatorial campaign when his Republican opponent denounced Meyner for supporting it. At present strikers are disqualified from all unemployment benefits.

The 1,000 delegates also re-elected the three administrative officers to serve until the council passes out of existence. Besides Krebs, these include Sec.-Treas. Victor D. Leonardis and Executive Vice Pres. Joel Jacobson.

Labor Health Group Extends Membership

Cleveland—The men who operate union-sponsored health centers broadened the membership base of their organization and changed its name from the Association of Labor Health Administrators to the American Labor Health Association at their annual convention here.

Membership, formerly restricted to administrators of labor health centers, is now open to all those who are associated with a union which has a health plan. This includes consultants and health educators who subscribe to the association's objectives.

Dr. Morris Brand, medical director of the Sidney Hillman Health Center in New York and medical columnist for the AFL-CIO News, was reelected president. Isador Melamed, executive director of Philadelphia's AFL Medical Service Plan, was elected vice president, succeeding Dr. Frank Guidotti, medical director of the Hotel Trades Health Center, New York, who became a member of the executive committee.

UAW Leader to Head Mich. Labor Dept.

Lansing—Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) has named Russell White, veteran official of the Auto Workers, as head of the Michigan Labor Dept.

White, now president of UAW Olds Local 652, has served seven terms as president of his local union. He also is a former president of the Lansing CIO Council, vice president of the Michigan CIO Council and assistant regional director of the UAW.

Declaring that he anticipated a "strenuous program" by the Labor Dept., Williams said "we are fortunate that in Russell White the people have an able champion of modernizing our industrial and mining safety legislation and of securing a desperately needed construction code."

Leather Workers Back Labor's Clean-Up Drive

New York—Sizable gains in membership and financial stability were reported to the 50 delegates of the Leather Workers at the second biennial convention. Richard B. O'Keefe of Peabody, Mass., won re-election for another term against token opposition. Re-elected with him were Vice Pres. Richard K. Stapleton and Sec.-Treas. Joseph A. Duffy.

A resolution adopted in the four-day convention called upon the officers "to lend maximum support to the constructive efforts of Pres. Meany and the Executive Council to conduct the AFL-CIO on a high plane in accordance with the provisions of the Ethical Practices Codes."

The LWIU was the last union to be chartered by the former CIO, having been set up only two weeks before the national merger after functioning as an organizing committee since the 1954 convention. Most of its 12,000 members are in locals which seceded from the former Fur & Leather Workers Union.

Another resolution recognized the historic opposition of the U.S. labor movement to international communism and called on the U.S. government to initiate without delay a program for expansion and revision of the educational system to provide for greater scientific training, a manifold strengthening of the defense of the U.S. and its allies and prompt extension of civic and economic rights to all Americans.

Delegates voted an increase in the per capita payments from $1.25 to $1.40 a month subject to ratification by the membership. They also approved several minor constitutional changes.

Labor Press Parley Blasts Sen. Knowland

San Diego, Calif.—U.S. Sen. William F. Knowland and the "right-to-work" campaign he's spearheading in his drive for the governor's chair were the uninvited but audible guests when a hundred editors and publishers of California's labor press met here for their eighth annual conference.

The "right-to-work" issue, along with the senator's seven-point program for what he calls "democracy in unions," dominated the two-day session along with these other themes:

Labor is "losing the battle for the attention and time of (its) members to the commercial newspapers, the slick magazine, to TV and radio."—Gordon Cole, president of the Intl. Labor Press Association.

"Labor has no choice but to fight in the political arena or it stands to lose what it has gained in its economic contracts."—Currin Shields, associate professor of political science, University of California at Los Angeles.

Labor needs "boxing gloves, not kid gloves," backed by the "unity of all labor" to stave off the "right-to-work" attack.—E. M. Weston, president, Washington State Labor Council.

Labor is being made the butt of a well-planned campaign to establish price stability as a major economic goal, at the expense of full employment and economic growth.—Dr. Melvin Rothbaum, Institute of Industrial Relations, UCLA.

Better than half of the gains made through full employment and trade union action "goes down the drain" as a result of industry's deliberate policy of "creative obsolescence" based on deterioration of the product and the "ladies hat" practices of changing styles.—Mrs. Mildred Brady, consumer economics consultant.

Cole told the conference that "the cost of neglected communications was already beginning to show up when Congress passed the Taft-Hartley Act. The cost is now mounting as the distorted headlines from the McClellan hearings stand unchallenged and unexplained."

Labor Asks Only 'Fair Shake' Harrison Tells AP Editors

New Orleans—All labor asks from the daily press is a "fair shake," Railway Clerks Pres. George M. Harrison told the Associated Press Managing Editors convention here, and "I don't think we've had a fair shake."

Both in reporting hearings of the McClellan Senate committee and in handling news of wage rises and price increases, he charged, newspapers take the attitude that stories about misdeeds by businessmen are not as "juicy" as those about labor.

"We don't believe that stories about crooked men in the labor field should be buried in the back of the paper," Harrison said. "They should be printed and they should be given prominence."

Denials by Editors

All unions ask, he said, is that "you save a little space for the other fellows."

A panel of editors followed Harrison's speech with denials that newspapers were guilty of "slanting" or of "underplaying" news about wrongdoing by businessmen.

Harrison, a member of both the AFL-CIO Executive Committee and the Ethical Practices Committee, supported his accusations with examples of press failure to display prominently news about businessmen's inflationary price rises and businessmen's bribery or law violations.

He cited one newspaper story about an automobile dealer "who went to another reputable dealer" and was told to get "in touch with Nate (Nathan W.) Shefferman (Chicago 'labor relations consultant')" and thus prevented worker organization.

"What did the headline say?" he asked. "It said, 'Teamster Bosses Get Thousands, Labor Halts Row, Senate Hears.' "

"That headline gets out into right field to find something bad to say about labor," he charged. "Here's a dealer who went around looking for someone to seduce him—and he got what he was looking for."

Offers Contrast

"There was a nice 'juicy' story," he reminded the editors, "about General Electrical salesmen who provided 'call girls' for big buyers of appliances. It slipped by most papers and the ones that did run it put a 'boys will be boys' sort of label on it."

"Contrast this," he challenged, "with the treatment given the Teamsters on the Portland and Seattle stories."

With the exception of the New York Times, he said, only his own union paper, The Railway Clerk, quoted Sen. John L. McClellan's charge that testimony before the Senate committee "reflect great discredit on some business firms. . . . Many did not choose to repudiate or even frown upon the activities of Shefferman until the public had been made aware of his practices."

Newspapers generally, he asserted, have failed to "point out that dishonesty and racketeering revealed before the committee have involved just as many businessmen as labor leaders—that for every labor leader who took a bribe or a kickback there was a businessman who gave it."

In handling the story of inflation, Harrison said, newspapers have failed adequately to emphasize three major points. These he listed as "the worker's right to be paid more when he produces more; the increasing tendency of business to jack up prices to pay for plant expansion out of profits; the control the bankers are regaining on the U.S. Treasury" under Pres. Eisenhower.

One million rail workers today "move four times the freight they moved in 1900—and they do it on a 40-hour week instead of a 60-hour week," he declared.

In the past five years "labor costs in industry have gone up two percent but wholesale industrial prices have gone up 11 percent," he said.

"Something has happened to the law of supply and demand. Sales of steel and autos have gone down yet prices still go up. Giant corporations have the ability to control prices because they control our basic commodities," he said.

These facts and the rising interest rates sponsored by bankers who advise the government are not covered by the press, he charged.

"Tell about the men who charge too much for their product; about the bankers who charge too much for their money," he urged. "They will be the culprits if we have another depression, not the man who takes home a small paycheck each week which just about covers the cost of his food, his rent and his clothing."

"We are determined to do a clean-up job in the House of Labor and to fight against inflation," he said. "Will businessmen stop profiteering and eliminate corruption" in their own ranks?

"I hope they will act in the public interest."

Jewelry Union Investigation Continuing

Investigation of charges against the Intl. Jewelry Workers Union, under orders from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to clean its house, were continuing as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The IJWU was earlier accused by Meany of 53 separate examples of gross exploitation of Puerto Rican and other minority-group workers in the New York City area.

The AFL-CIO committee, headed by James C. Quinn of the Central Trades and Labor Council and Morris Iushewitz of the Industrial Union Council, filed a report on the union's replies. Eugene P. Moats, assistant to Meany, is serving in a liaison capacity with the committee.

Brooklyn Eagle Review Denied

A review of a decision requiring the defunct *Brooklyn Eagle* to arbitrate severance pay and other issues under its contract with the New York Newspaper Guild has been denied by the Supreme Court.

The newspaper, which went out of business during a strike in 1955, had appealed a New York State Court of Appeals ruling on the ground that federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction over labor disputes under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The litigation grew out of the guild's demand that severance, accrued vacation, overtime, holiday and dismissal notice pay be given strikers when the paper folded.

Committee To Consider Bribe Case

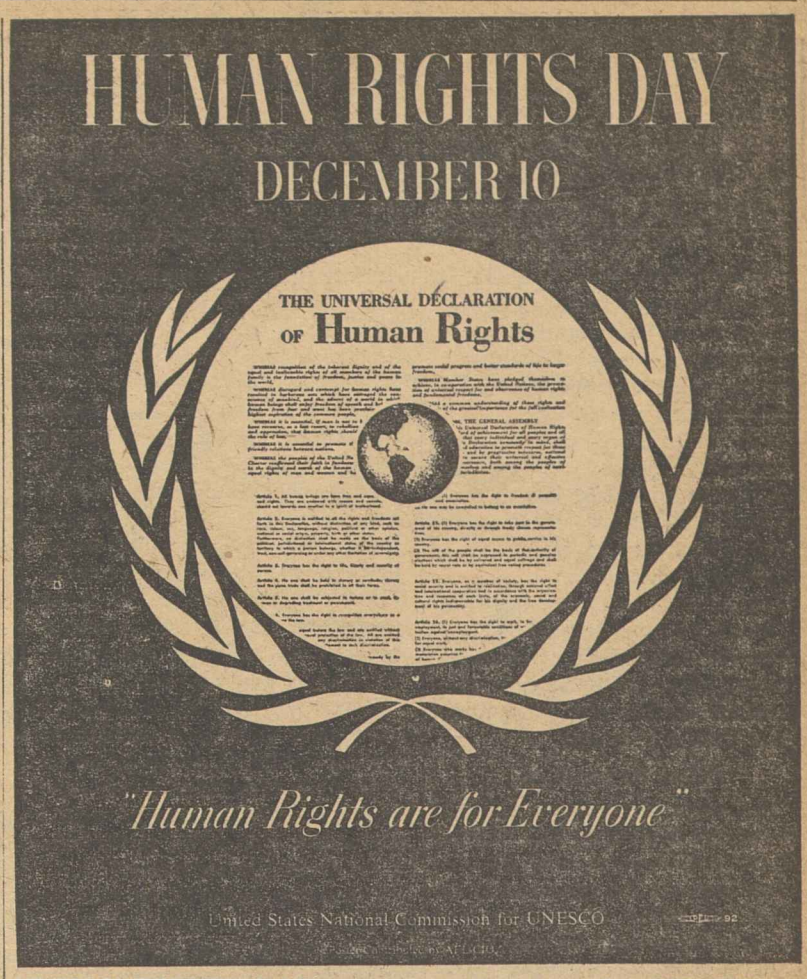
The 11-member executive committee of the Masters, Mates & Pilots will meet Dec. 2 in Washington to consider the case of Pres. James T. Atkins who was convicted of bribe-taking by a New York City court.

Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, has been requested to attend the meeting.

Atkins, a resident of Saddle River, N. J., and head of Local 88 in New York City as well as international president of the union, was convicted of taking a $100 bribe from a union member to get him a job on a ship. Found guilty with Atkins was Lee Harlow, a despatcher for Local 88.

Judge Mitchell D. Schweitzer continued the pair in $5,000 bail each pending sentencing Jan. 8. They are liable to imprisonment for up to three years on each charge, accepting a bribe and conspiracy.

They were arrested a year ago on complaint of James J. Sullivan who said he had been unable to find a berth for three months. Then, after paying the $100 he got a third mate's berth at once. The passing of the money was observed by detectives and a tape recording of the transaction was played to the jury during the five-day trial.



HUMAN RIGHTS DAY poster contributed by the AFL-CIO to stimulate observance of the day on Dec. 10 is shown above. The day marks the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations General Assembly.

2 Distillery Factions Fighting for Control

(*Continued from Page* 1)

He said he would recommend that O'Neill, Oneto, Mortimer Brandenberg of New York, Mabel Lutherbeck of Chicago and several others be barred from holding office in the union in the future.

The storm broke when McGavin announced the AFL-CIO directive that voting would be by secret ballot and by delegate strength. McGavin was cursed and called a "Hitler," "dictator" and other epithets. He repeatedly denied a motion by Brandenburg to adjourn the convention "so we can appeal your decisions to the AFL-CIO." He gaveled down speakers who charged him with "fomenting civil war in this union."

Meany Sends Message

O'Neill regretted that he had submitted his resignation, he said, adding that "my father, my uncle and all of my family have been officials of this union." Oneto, who previously had "suspended" his president and in turn been suspended a few weeks before, argued there was no provision for a secret ballot in the union constitution and only two instances of roll call votes in the union's 17-year history. He called the AFL-CIO directives "undemocratic and un-American."

McKiernan said his CCA would move immediately to name a subcommittee to appeal their case to the Executive Council and take steps to protect and preserve the union funds.

Meany sent a message to the convention's opening session in which he said he would not "pull any punches." The convention, he said, "is called for one purpose and one purpose only. It is called to give the rank and file members an opportunity to clean house."

Meany cited the reports of the Douglas Committee and the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee and said they showed "your union has been dominated, controlled and substantially influenced by corrupt influences."

Disclosures before his committee led Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) to call the handling of the union's health and welfare funds "one of the most shocking cases" it had discovered. "I can find no other interpretation than that these funds are being looted by officials of the fund, who seem to be very powerful figures inside the union itself. . . ."

McGavin told the convention he recommended adoption of the Ethical Practices Codes by the international and its subordinate bodies, establishment of active research, education, publications and organization departments, modification of the union constitution to bring it into compliance with the AFL-CIO constitution and the barring of any international union official from drawing salaries from local unions or welfare funds.

McKiernan said the temporary officers of the CCA included Victor Bryan and Alfred Franz, Baltimore; Harry Jarbeau and Hobart Autterson of Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Charles R. Owen, Louisville; Peter Geiswein, Windsor, Ont.; Paul Railney, Cincinnati; Leonard Smith, Frankfort, Ky., and Neil Shubick, Muscatine, Ia.

Merger of Massachusetts Labor Bogs Down Over Key Positions

Boston—Hope for early merger by Masschusetts' 600,000 AFL-CIO unionists dimmed when a special one-day convention of the federation of labor was told negotiations leading to mearger appear deadlocked. The convention had been planned as a merger session but unity talks bogged over distribution of the key posts in the merged set-up. The state AFL-CIO central bodies each wanted their own candidate to head the unified body. The groups also divided on the apportionment of the 27 vice presidencies already agreed upon.

Situation Complicated

MSFL Pres. John A. Callahan reported on the 18 months of merger talks and presented the demands made by each group. "We aren't going to take the smallest part of the pie since we have 50,000 more members than the state CIO," he said.

The situation became further complicated when delegates from the building trades won adoption of an anti-merger resolution until jurisdictional disputes between the craft and the industrial unions have been settled.

Delegates voted to apprise AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany of the stalemate that has developed in merger talks.

Callahan reported the federation wants both the president's and secretary-treasurer's posts. The CIO wants the presidency on a part-time basis and the secretary-treasurer's job divorced from that of legislative agent.

The AFL also wants 16 of the vice presidencies, the CIO has argued the 27 posts should be split 14-13 with the edge going to the AFL. There is agreement on two part-time executive vice presidents.

Also agreed upon is that the 31-member executive council should name the four department heads, one of whom would be from the AFL and the rest from the CIO.

Morse Chides 'Chins-Up'

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Oreg.) told the delegates at the Samuel Gompers memorial dinner that "having him (Eisenhower) undertake the Presidency as a full-time job is an experiment that has not been tried during his almost five years in the White House."

The Oregon senator charged that the military threat from the Red sputniks is new only in the sense that the U.S. people now know about it. "The evidence is," Morse charged, "that the Administration had information on the Soviet tests for at least two years."

He derided recent Eisenhower "chins-up" speeches with the remark, "the American people need something besides coast-to-coast bedtime stories."

Morse demanded "responsible criticism" of the Administration "so the President and his aides will stick to the public's business which the urgency our national problems involve."

Meany Asks Tax Change to Halt Decline

Worker Buying Power Sags; Mitchell Sees Jobless Rise

(*Continued from Page* 1)

"Tax adjustments, with particular emphasis on tax cuts for lower and middle income individuals, are necessary to strengthen consumer buying power."

With 15 to 20 percent or more of the country's productive capacity idle, Meany said, there is a "spreading lack of balance" between the economy's ability to produce and its ability to consume.

Production, employment, working hours, personal income and buying power after taxes have declined, he noted, while unemployment compensation claims are 40 percent higher than a year ago.

Offers Suggestions

"A change of monetary policy is not enough in itself to halt slipping output, employment and incomes and to improve the relationship between the ability to produce and ability to consume," he asserted.

He maintained that "long-neglected" federal public service and social welfare programs should be started as soon as possible—aid to education, help for chronically distressed areas, public housing for low-income families and stimulation of cooperative housing construction for middle-income families.

"These and similar efforts are needed," Meany claimed, "to reverse the drift of economic activities. They are essential to strengthen American society-

Tax Hike Unnecessary

"There is no need for increased income taxes to meet the larger expenditures now contemplated. At least $5 billion tax revenue can be raised if the special tax privileges are eliminated. An equitable tax structure is essential if the nation is to meet its military and public service needs, as well as its financial obligations, in a fair and just manner."

The end of the 13-month climb in the cost of living, the BLS report showed, was largely attributable to a seasonal drop in food prices as harvests flooded the markets. They declined by one-half of one percent, enough to offset increases in housing, apparel, medical and personal care, reading and recreation, and other goods and services.

Transportation was the only other component in the index to show a drop. Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ewan Clague said this reflected further increases in discounts on 1957 model autos, and the fact that 1958 models did not reach the market until November.

The 121.1 index reading was 2.9 percent higher than in October 1956.

The fact that it didn't move upward for the first three-month period since March 1956 meant that members of the Auto Workers covered by escalator clauses in the auto industry failed to receive a cost of living increase. However, about 200,000 farm equipment and aircraft workers are entitled to small pay raises, generally 1 cent an hour.

The Auto Workers observed in a statement that "it is unfortunate that the continued rise in prices has finally been brought to a halt—if it has been—only because of what is now widely recognized as the onset of an economic recession."

The union renewed its plea for a congressional investigation of price increases, and urged federal action under the Employment Act of 1946 to head off "higher levels of unemployment."

Earnings Drop

Spendable weekly earnings of factory workers dropped in October as the work week declined by a full 30 minutes. A worker with three dependents could spend $74.78, compared with $75.63 in September and $75.03 in October 1956. One with no dependents received $67.38, compared with $68.22 the previous month and $67.62 a year earlier.

The drop in take-home pay, coupled with rising prices, cut purchasing power by one percent from October and 3 percent in a year. The BLS index of "real" spendable earnings was 119.5 for a worker with three dependents and 120.9 for one with no dependents. Despite all the wage increases since, the reading was lower than October 1955, when it was 121.3 for the workers with three dependents and 122.4 for the one with none.

The levelling off—however permanent it may be—in the cost of living bore out a prediction by Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell, who said that while there may be seasonal fluctuations, "all signs point to an end to the persistent rise."

However, he told a press conference in Washington that unemployment, currently about 2.5 million, will rise early next year but would not be "serious." He would not concede that the country is entering a recession.

'We'll Swamp 'em, Coach'

Hoffa Admits Agents' Meetings Were Bugged

New York—James R. Hoffa's defense counsel conceded in U.S. District Court here that the president-elect of the Teamsters had eavesdropped on the union's business agents—but insisted it was all done legally.

The admission was made by defense attorney Sol Gelb as trial of Hoffa and two co-defendants—Bernard Brennan, president of Teamsters Local 337 in Detroit, and Bernard Spindel, a professional wire tapper—opened before U.S. Judge Frederick Van Pelt Bryan.

Conspiracy Charged

The three are charged with conspiracy to tap telephone wires, with the indictment listing 16 overt acts allegedly committed between 1953 and 1957. U.S. Attorney Paul W. Williams said the government would proceed to prove that Hoffa and Brennan paid Spindel $8,450 to tap the wires of union subordinates.

In his opening statement to the jury of five women and seven men, Gelb admitted Hoffa had hired Spindel and paid him the $8,450 for work done in 1953. But instead of the payment being for wire tapping, the defense counsel insisted, it was for putting a microphone into a room at Teamsters Joint Council Headquarters in Detroit.

The room, he said, was used by business agents for Local 299, of which Hoffa is president. The microphones were wired to a receiver in the office Hoffa shared with Brennan, Gelb said, so that the two union officers could listen in on the business agents' conversations.

Defense counsel maintained the action had been taken after a one-man Detroit County grand jury, probing alleged labor racketeering, had accused some Teamster business agents of crooked dealings.

Phones Already Tapped

It was the defense contention that the so-called "bugging" of the room did not violate the federal law since it had nothing to do with the telephones. In fact, said Gelb, Spindel told Hoffa, on the occasion of their first meeting, that Hoffa's phones already were tapped. Gelb did not elaborate on this statement.

First prosecution witnesses were John O. Graham of Silver Spring, Md., chief clerk of the House Committee on Education and Labor, and FBI agent Terence F. McShane.

Graham, whose committee subpoenaed Hoffa for hearings in both June and November 1953, accused Hoffa and Brennan of having hired Spindel to tap telephones in the Teamster headquarters in Detroit in an effort to learn what the business agents had told committee investigators.

McShane quoted Spindel as having said he went to Detroit to meet Hoffa on the advice of his close friend, John DioGuardi (racketeer Johnny Dio).

Opening of the trial was stalled by the slow process of selecting the jury, plus three alternate jurors—two women and a man. Judge Bryan excused 28 prospective jurors on the grounds of prejudice before the jury was chosen.

Dave Beck, Jr. Will Appeal His Conviction

Seattle—Dave Beck, Jr., son of lame-duck Pres. Dave Beck of the Teamsters Union, said he would appeal to the higher courts his conviction of stealing $4,300 received from the sale of two union-owned Cadillacs.

Sentence of Beck, Jr. was deferred by Superior Judge George H. Revelle. Maximum penalty on each of two counts of grand larceny is 15 years in prison.

Beck, Jr., told the jury that he sold the cars on the direction of, and transferred the proceeds to, his father. Beck, Sr., testifying in his son's defense, said he gave the money, plus $1,900 obtained from sale of a third union-owned car, to Fred Verschueren, Jr., a bookkeeper. He said the funds were still in a union vault.

Both Becks invoked the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination when they were asked about the automobile deals by the Senate special Senate committee in Washington.

Beck, Sr., faces trial on a larceny indictment involving the transactions beginning Dec. 2.

Bakers Will Be Granted Hearings

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Meany turned down the latter request, pointing out that the council meeting of Dec. 4 will deal with "final arrangements" for the convention and that its schedule will not allow the Bakery Workers a "further hearing" on the charges and findings previously processed.

Unfavorable Response

The charges have already been processed through the Ethical Practices Committee, Meany said, and findings were made Oct. 25 after the union had been given a "further hearing." Suspension was ordered Nov. 15, he wrote Olson, in accordance with the council decision after the Bakery Workers "had not responded favorably" to the directive ordering the reinstatement of Sims and acceptance of a special election to choose a new president to replace James G. Cross.

Meany said his letter to Olson was intended to serve both as a reply to the acting secretary-treasurer's requests and to a telegram from Cross asking notice of a time and place for a convention hearing.

The AFL-CIO president further agreed with Olson's "suggestion" that he meet personally with a committee of the Bakery Workers executive board "to discuss what you refer to as—our mutual problems." He attached

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a proviso that "this committee will not include the president of your organization (Cross)."

Cross and the union board accepted these terms and Meany met with a four-member Bakery Workers committee Nov. 27. Members named to the committee by Cross, all vice presidents, were John Reid of Toronto, Robert Hart of Belmont, Mass., Lester Crawford of Washington, James Landriscina of New York.

In a "fact sheet" which he termed "No. 1 in a series," Cross told his membership that the Bakery Workers board had agreed to a special convention of the union as directed by the AFL-CIO, but turned down the reinstatement of Sims and agreement by Cross not to run for re-election to the presidency.

Cross announced that a special convention of the union, at which he said he would seek re-election, would be held Mar. 3-5 in Cincinnati.

Sims and four vice presidents, under the chairmanship of Daniel E. Conway, announced a meeting Dec. 6 in Atlantic City of delegates from locals desiring full compliance with AFL-CIO directives.

Despite the shortness of time to arrange mechanics, Conway said, the response from Bakery Workers locals has been "most gratifying and most enthusiastic."

Canada Labor Urges Emergency Job Action

Ottawa, Ont.—At least 500,000 Canadians will be unemployed at the seasonal peak in March unless the government moves quickly, the Canadian Labor Congress predicted in a call for emergency action.

At a meeting with the federal cabinet in October, CLC leaders warned that the number of jobless might reach as high as 450,000 persons, and the number of applicants at employment offices rise to 700,000. The forecast was based on October figures showing 208,000 unemployed, more than double the 98,000 without work in October 1956.

The new prediction was based on figures for Nov. 7, which showed 327,389 men and women registered at National Employment Service offices, compared with 188,362 on Nov. 8, 1956.

"It now seems obvious that our estimates were low," said CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin. "The new figures confirm our fears that unemployment this winter may be the worst since the war.

"If this trend continues there will be at least half a million people without jobs by March, which is more than one in every 10 workers. There will be at least 750,000 persons registered at employment service offices, which is one of every seven workers."

Jodoin said the steps the government has already taken to meet the situation may not yield "substantial results" until spring.

He called for an immediate program that would substantially increase unemployment insurance benefits and give aid to unemployed immigrants, and provide for reconsideration of the "inadequacy" of national public assistance.

'No Compromise With Evil' Meany Tells Delegates

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II | Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. | Saturday, December 7, 1957 | 17 | No. 49

Council Firm on Clean-up As 2nd Convention Opens

Meany Bars 'Deals' With Wrongdoers

Atlantic City, N. J.—The AFL-CIO is "not going to compromise with evil," Pres. George Meany declared in a 45 minute keynote address to the AFL-CIO Convention here.

"The AFL-CIO," he said, is a movement "not under political control, not under company domination, not under government control and not under world control." He noted that the AFL-CIO Constitution written two years ago contained "high principles" and he added that "frankly, we didn't know then that our action would be justified by events to the extent it has."

Minority Corrupt

Corrupt influences in a small number of unions, Meany said, "represent a threat to all of our achievements of the past." as well as to the effectiveness of the labor movement in the future.

He derided newspaper stories that he might be arranging alleged "deals." He emphasized that whatever is presented to the convention will be "the decision of the Executive Council in these matters."

Meany made clear that corrupt elements represent only "a very, very tiny minority of our union."

"We know we have every right to be proud of the officers of our unions, every right to be proud of our members in unions of this great nation," he said.

"Without question and without hesitation, we will compare

(Continued on Page 16)

Chairmen Named For Committees

Atlantic City — Here's a list of the convention committees and their chairmen:

Appeals—Pres. Alex Rose of the Hatters.

Credentials—Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers.

Constitution—Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers.

Education—Pres. Peter Schoemann of the Plumbers & Steamfitters.

Executive Council Report—Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers.

Resolutions—Pres. George Harrison of the Railway Clerks.

Rules—Pres. William Birthright of the Barbers.

State and Local Bodies—Pres. Lee Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers.

Union Label—Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers.

Suspended Unions File Appeals

By Willard Shelton

Atlantic City, N. J. — Three unions under suspension by the Executive Council took appeals to an Appeals Committee as the second AFL-CIO convention opened here.

The Teamsters, Bakery Workers and Laundry Workers asked the Appeals Committee, headed by Pres. Alex Rose of the Hatters Union, to override the Executive Council and recommend to the convention that suspension orders and expulsion proposals be lifted.

UTW Suspended

The Executive Council, meeting the day before the convention, denounced as "not in good faith" statements by the United Textile Workers that they were seeking to place themselves "in compliance" with council directives. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany stated that "as of this afternoon" the UTW was suspended "with the right of appeal" to the appeals committee.

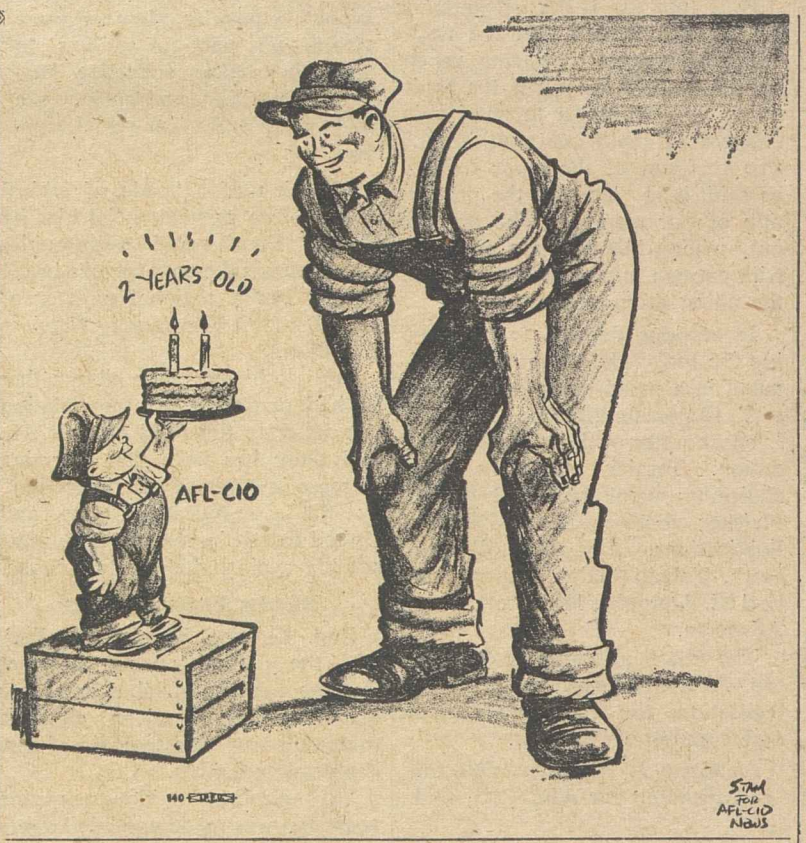
The case of the Distillery Workers, where a purported "compliance" convention was disrupted by what Meany called "actual physical force," was temporarily delayed when union officers here renewed their declarations that they wanted to "meet all conditions to stay within the AFL-CIO."

Einar Mohn, executive assistant to Pres. Dave Beck, presented the appeal of the Teamsters to the appeals committee. He was scheduled also to speak for the Teamsters when the appeals committee report and recommendations go to the convention.

Repeats Defense

Mohn argued "informally," as a Teamster press release stated it, that suspension of the union was "highly discrimnatory, arbitrary and based largely on charges in reports of a

(Continued on Page 16)



Two Years of Progress:

Proud Record Cited In Council Report

Atlantic City—The AFL-CIO, now two years old, can be proud of its accomplishments and of the progress it has made "in a period of complex and often adverse circumstances," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared in its first biennial report.

The report, a 400-page illustrated document, said the AFL-CIO has been seeking to work out its problems "by democratic methods and with a democratic spirit."

The council said that every union member "may take justified pride" in the AFL-CIO's record—"while recognizing that we still have far to go to achieve the sort of labor movement that will be ideal."

The report, which was presented to the AFL-CIO convention opening Dec. 5, covers every aspect of AFL-CIO activity since the merger convention two years ago.

The report contains 10 major sections. These include the secretary-treasurer's report; developments in the labor movement, 1955-'57; the national economy; international relations; social security; the worker and the community—a discussion of such fields as community services, housing, education, civil rights, etc.; national legislation; state legislation and reports of both the headquarters departments and the six trade and industrial departments.

A separate supplemental report contains all the documents in the cases of six international unions which have been under investigation at various times during the past two years by the Ethical Practices Committee, as well as the cases of two directly-affiliated local unions in which malpractices had been found.

Ethical Practices

In a detailed summary of ethical practices matters, the council said it had not sought in any single case "to punish for past offenses," but rather to enforce at the present time the AFL-CIO constitution and policy declaration."

No union, the report indicated, which has since December 1955 "conscientiously attempted" to comply with the AFL-CIO's constitutional provisions and resolution on ethical practices "has been investigated or given directives by the Executive Council."

The report noted further that "even those unions found by the council to have failed to live up to their commitment to eliminate corrupt influences have been given full opportunity to take appropriate steps before final disciplinary action was taken by the council."

(Continued on Page 13)

Corruption Top Issue Of Sessions

By Henry C. Fleisher

Atlantic City, N. J.—Removal of corrupt influences from the labor movement was the number one issue as the AFL-CIO's second constitutional convention opened here Dec. 5.

Hundreds of delegates traveling from various parts of the country fought blizzard weather and disrupted transportation lines to arrive at the session in the huge convention hall on the windswept Boardwalk.

Teamsters Major Point

The major point of interest and speculation, as the convention opened: the future relationship of the AFL-CIO and its largest affiliate, the suspended brotherhood of Teamsters.

The Executive Council, meeting all day Dec. 4 — just before the convention — continued its "firm" policy with unions failing to meet the AFL-CIO's ethical standards.

First, it ordered suspension and possible expulsion of the United Textile Workers, on grounds that the union had failed to exert good-faith efforts to clean its house. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged that "robbery" and "thievery" have continued in the UTW leadership. The council will invite UTW leaders to state their case to the convention.

Secondly, the Distillery Workers

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Convention News Stories Index

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's keynote speech—Page 1.

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Appeals committee meeting—Page 1.

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Intl. Labor Press Association convention—Page 2.

Building and Construction Trades convention—Page 3.

Metal Trades convention—Page 5.

Union Label convention—Page 4.

Maritime Trades convention—Page 4.

Executive Council action in Montgomery Ward case—Page 5.

Labor Press to Intensify Drive Against Racket Papers

By Saul Miller

Atlantic City, N. J.—An intensified drive to rid the trade union movement of remaining racket papers so that the labor press can turn its full energies to the task of serving union members in the difficult period ahead was touched off by the Intl. Labor Press Association here.

Taking stock of the job done since its last convention, the more than 300 delegates to the ILPA convention voted to keep up the pressure until the racket sheets are abolished and called for affiliation with the National Better Business Bureau to intensify the fight and educate businessmen to the evils of the racket press.

Terzick New President

Rounding out three days of activity that included press conferences with leading labor figures, panel discussions on how to make the labor press more effective and addresses by AFL-CIO officers, the convention elected Peter Terzick, editor of The Carpenter, president for a two year term and re-elected Bernard R. Mullady, AFL-CIO NEWS circulation manager, secretary-treasurer.

Terzick succeeds Gordon H. Cole, editor of the Machinist, who served as ILPA president from its inception at the merger of AFL and CIO editor's groups.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailed the progress of ILPA since its formation and commended it especially for setting up a code of ethics and acting on it. The ILPA code, he said, "emphasizes the importance of the position that the AFL-CIO is taking on the corruption issue."

Meany struck out sharply at racket papers and yearbooks that are operated by racket advertising techniques. He urged the editors to examine the racket paper problem and determine if "there isn't some way that a book or a paper which is supported by advertising, assuming that it does serve a proper purpose and is done properly, that the cost of that publication cannot be borne by the expenditure of trade union money, or by the members themselves through the expenditure of dues money."

In order to meet the problems facing the labor movement and the labor press, he warned "we have got to first see that the tools we use are in good order."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the convention "the labor press has made the greatest contribution to the merger of the AFL-CIO than any other single part of the labor movement." He added the ILPA grants the full concept of a merged organization. He also urged very strongly that the moral symbols that were established by the AFL-CIO Code of Ethics be used.

Hold Panel Discussions

Cole told the ILPA delegates in his keynote speech that the trade union movement must step up its public relations efforts if the trade union movement "is to survive in this era of mass communication." The problem of the labor editors, he said, is to "increase the proportion of our members who are not only willing but who are equipped with enough information to present the union program intelligently."

In sessions devoted to "improving the tools" the delegates participated in a panel discussion on editors' responsibilities led by Louis Lyons, curator of the Nieman Foundation. Terzick served as panel chairman; members were Henry C. Fleisher, director of the Dept. of Publications, AFL-CIO; Bernard Stern, Toledo Union Journal; and Earl M. Almquist, Minnesota Union Advocate.

The editors also interviewed three top AFL-CIO staff members on legislation, the economic outlook and community services.

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of legislation for AFL-CIO, said that the number one objective in Congress next session is the passage of the Douglas bill for full disclosures of welfare funds.

"We intend to push it every way we know how to secure passage as soon after Congress convenes Jan. 7," he said.

Stanley Ruttenberg, director of research for AFL-CIO, painted a gloomy economic picture in 1958 with unemployed running up to 4.5 million.

He called for a four point program to reverse the downturn which included tax cuts for lower and middle income groups, reversal of the Administration's monetary policies, vigorous wage efforts on part of unions to strengthen their collective bargaining position, and an increase in housing and other social services.

Adoption of a "code of ethical practices" to prevent racial bias by United Funds and Community Chests across the country was urged by Leo Perlis, national director of the AFL-CIO Community Services Activities.

Perlis told the labor editors that he had made his recommendation in a letter to top fund officials. He said there has been "an alarming increase in cases of discrimination" by the Community Chests and United Funds in recent years, most notably against the Urban League.

Rhodes Praises Editors

Rep. George Rhodes (D.-Pa.) told the annual awards banquet that the enemies of labor are more fearful of good, clean effective trade unionists than they are of corrupt trade unionists.

"My election to Congress nine years ago was made possible largely because of the effectiveness of our local labor press," Rhodes said. "The potentialities of the labor press in this country are unlimited. The greatest barriers, unfortunately, are a lack of interest by too many top labor officials. Labor has the talented journalists to do an effective job for public relations. All they need is recognition and support of labor leadership, particularly from international union officers."

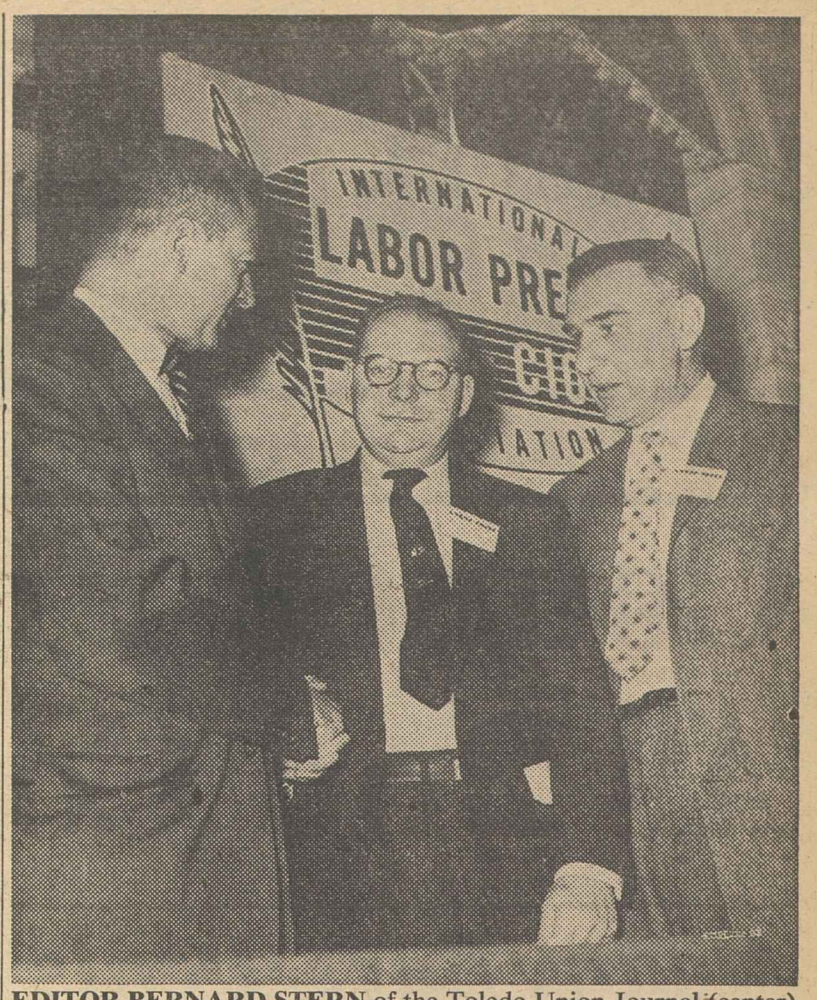
Prior to adoption of resolutions to step up the drive on racket sheets the delegates got a first-hand report from District Atty. Edward S. Silver on the case of six men he helped convict in the American Labor Review case.

News, PAI Commended

In other resolutions the convention commended the AFL-CIO NEWS for helping balance the one-sided news presentation of the commercial press, urged passage of legislation providing for wider dissemination of information by government agencies and condemned the "unjust" imprisonment of Milovan Djilas, former vice president of Yugoslavia, for his book on communism.

Marie Downey of the Electrical Workers Journal and Jim Goodsell of the Oregon Labor Press were elected ILPA vice presidents and Cole was made an ex officio member of the Executive Board.

The delegates for the first time in years expressed satisfaction with the two services presently providing news and mats to the labor press. One is the AFL-CIO News Service and the other is Press Associates, Inc. The convention called for full support of PAI, to improve the caliber and coverage of labor news.



EDITOR BERNARD STERN of the Toledo Union Journal (center) walked off with seven awards in the Intl. Labor Press Association contest. Congratulations come from Gordon H. Cole (left), retiring ILPA president, and Peter Terzick, elected to head up the labor press organization for the next two years.

Toledo Union Journal Wins Top ILPA Award

The Toledo Union Journal has been awarded the grand prize in the 1957 Journalistic Awards Contest of the Intl. Labor Press Association. ILPA President Gordon H. Cole, in announcing the award winners, said that the Toledo Union Journal was first in seven categories out of 24 judged. The judging was done by the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University.

300 Entries Submitted

The Toledo Union Journal was entered in contests for both state and local central bodies and publications of local unions. It was judged tops in editorial excellence in both categories, best single editorial in both categories and best front page, best regular column and best community project in one category.

More than 300 entries were submitted in the contest, the largest number ever entered.

Other publications judged tops in editorial excellence with news formats were the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Record and the Labor Journal of Vallejo-Napa, Calif.

Publications with magazine formats winning first prizes for editorial excellence included the Electrical Workers' Journal, Canadian Packinghouse Worker and Hotel and Club Voice of New York City.

Other prize winners for international union publications included Seafarers Log (best front page—news format), The Butcher Workman (best front page—magazine format), The Hat Worker (best single editorial), Justice (best original cartoon) and Electrical Workers' Journal (best feature article).

Winners in other contests for publications of local central bodies or trade councils were Detroit Building Tradesman (best front page—news format), Detroit Building Tradesman (best original cartoon), Southern California Teamster (best feature article) and Sacramento, Calif., Valley Union Labor Bulletin (best community project).

Honorable Mention

First in the contest among local union publications were 1199 Drug News, New York City (best front page—magazine format), 32 Events (best original cartoon) and Electrical Union World of New York City (best feature article).

Publications receiving honorable mention in the various categories included Seafarers Log, Retail Clerks Advocate, The Railway Clerk, The Packinghouse Worker, The Government Standard, Signalman's Journal, Textile Labor, Bakers' and Confectioners' Journal, The Machinist, United Automobile Worker, Toledo Union Journal, Kenosha Labor, New Jersey Labor Herald, Milwaukee Labor Press, San Mateo (Calif.) Union Gazette, 32 Events, Electrical Union World, 1199 Drug News, Hotel and Club Voice and Engineers News Record.

Capt. Lurvey Elected By Mates, Pilots Union

Washington—Capt. R. D. Lurvey of Boston was elected president pro tem of the Masters, Mates and Pilots when the 11-man executive board of the union accepted the resignation of Capt. C. T. Atkins, at a special meeting in Washington.

Atkins, head of New York Local 88 as well as president of the international, was found guilty in general sessions court of conspiracy and accepting a bribe of $100 from a union member to get him a job on a ship.

Judge Mitchell D. Schweitzer held Atkins and Leo Harlow, a dispatcher for Local 88, in $5,000 bail each for sentencing Jan. 8.

They were arrested on the complaint of James J. Sullivan of Andover, Mass., who said he had been unable to find a berth for three months. When he paid the $100 he got a third mate's post at once. The payoff was observed by detectives and a tape recording of the discussion was played to the jury.

Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, was present at the board meeting at the invitation of the MMP.

Lurvey will serve until the union's next convention in 1960 or until Atkins wins his freedom on an appeal.

Capt. John M. Bishop, secretary of the MMP, said the resignation of Atkins as head of the union would not affect immediately his status as head of the New York local.

Single Bargaining Unit Won By Transport Union

New York—The Transport Workers won a far-reaching victory when a fact-finding board recommended a single-unit, systemwide representation election among the 32,400 employes of the New York Transit Authority.

The panel thus rejected the claims of a number of small, independent unions that their special skills entitled them to a status apart from the great mass of workers on the city's subway and bus lines. The Transit Authority itself, at hearings before the board, had joined the TWU in urging systemwide representation by a single bargaining unit.

The decision is informal. The TWU and the Transit Authority had agreed in advance to be bound by it, but the nearly score of splinter unions which had hearings made no such commitment.

The board was appointed by the American Arbitration Association, which now will be asked to conduct the representation vote. Balloting is expected in about two weeks, in time to give the TWU, which has been unofficially recognized as bargaining agent, a chance to negotiate with the authority. The present contract ends Dec. 1.

In its decision, the board expressed the conviction that "the most urgent need for the development of sound and stable labor relations" on the transit system is "effective collective bargaining."

It described its recommendation as "the best possible way . . . to do an effective job for the employes, to stabilize the relationship with the employer and to minimize the likelihood of work stoppages."

Arthur J. Goldberg, AFL-CIO special council, presented the union's case before the panel, which was composed of Chairman David L. Cole, former head of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service; Dr. George W. Taylor, former chairman of the War Labor Board and the Wage Stabilization Board, and Aaron Horvitz, former member of the Atomic Energy Commission's labor relations panel.

Building Trades Set Jurisdiction Talks

Meany Speech Dispells Threatened Disaffiliation

By Eugene A. Kelley

Atlantic City, N. J.—The threatened revolt of some segments of the building trades unions fizzled in the closing minutes of the Golden Anniversary Convention of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Only a tiny handful registered their opposition to a resolution calling for continued talks to resolve a dispute with industrial unions, at least until next Feb. 28.

Adopt Recommendations

The rest of the delegates followed the course of moderation urged the day before in a powerful speech by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and adopted the recommendations of a committee headed by Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters.

Plumbers & Pipefitters Pres. Peter T. Schoemann scoffed at the notion that "this problem can better be solved by withdrawing and disaffiliating from the federation." This is the time, he urged, for "cool heads and objective thinking."

Some headway has already been made, Schoemann went on, toward settlement of the dispute. He reviewed the negotiations made since shortly after merger, taking issue from time to time with the interpretations and attitudes of representatives of the Industrial Union Dept., but arguing that the gains were made "by conference and by reason, not by disaffiliation . . .

"By disaffiliation," he warned, "we will hurt and injure not only our cause but the whole trade union movement and in the wake of disaffiliation bring down upon the labor movement an avalanche of anti-labor laws."

Talks To Continue

Only half a dozen speakers urged sterner steps than those advocated in the recommendations. Most of these had been the loudest in their condemnation of merger and antipathy toward what they termed "encroachment on the jurisdictional rights of the building trades" by industrial unions.

They came from city and state building trades councils in Detroit, Ohio, California, Michigan and New Jersey. Applause for their comments was sparse.

The BCTD will go before the AFL-CIO convention, the recommendation said, and ask that the jurisdictions of the building trades be guaranteed and that any encroachment by industrial unions be condemned.

Harmony talks would continue at least until next Feb. 28 when, if no settlement is reached, the department committee will report at once to the 19 general presidents of department affiliates who "will make a final decision on the future steps to be taken. . . ."

Disagrees With Gray

Observers credited the outcome to the committee who persuaded advocates of 19 anti-federation resolutions to change their stand and the talk by Meany in which he clashed with BCTD Pres. Richard J. Gray on a number of points.

In a hard-hitting speech, Meany asserted that the country's present recession would be aggravated by a freeze on wages, and he recalled that disputes within the building trades sector had often run for decades before settlement.

"Division can't help, a labor war can't help," Meany warned the building tradesmen.

In place of "labor fighting labor" the AFL-CIO head offered the craftsmen fields in which to extend their areas and expend their energies. In an hour-long speech which dipped deep into labor history, Meany moved to head off internecine war with a recital of facts, dates and figures.

Reads Complaints

Gray, the day before, spent almost as long in a reading of a bill of complaint against the industrial unions for infringement of jurisdictional areas. Most of the delegates interpreted his appeal for support of the Teamsters in their fight against expulsion as consent to buck the parent body despite appeals for unity.

"In my personal opinion," Gray said, "we are as far away from reaching agreement as we were when we first met with the CIO leaders back in November 1955. This wide difference of opinion between the two groups is due primarily to the fact that industrial union leaders will not agree that all 'alteration' and 'repair' work is the jurisdiction of the building trades."

He exhorted his convention "to not only vote against expulsion of the Teamsters but to go out and actively work among our building trades friends to get as many votes against expulsion as possible."

Meany came into the building trades convention amid a chorus of cheers and catcalls. He left a hall of delegates most of whom applauded heartily while a small group sat stone-faced; but there were no boos.

Patiently, Meany retraced the steps taken since the merger convention to resolve the jurisdictional conflict between craft and industrial unions.

Meany Concedes Problems

Along the way, he conceded, there had been problems; organizing successes had slackened. He blamed the segregation issue in the South, the use of the corruption issue by employers.

He went back years to his early days as an officer "of a building trades union, the second largest plumbers union in our international." It did not, he said, make any effort to organize the skilled people in our trade who worked in industrial plants.

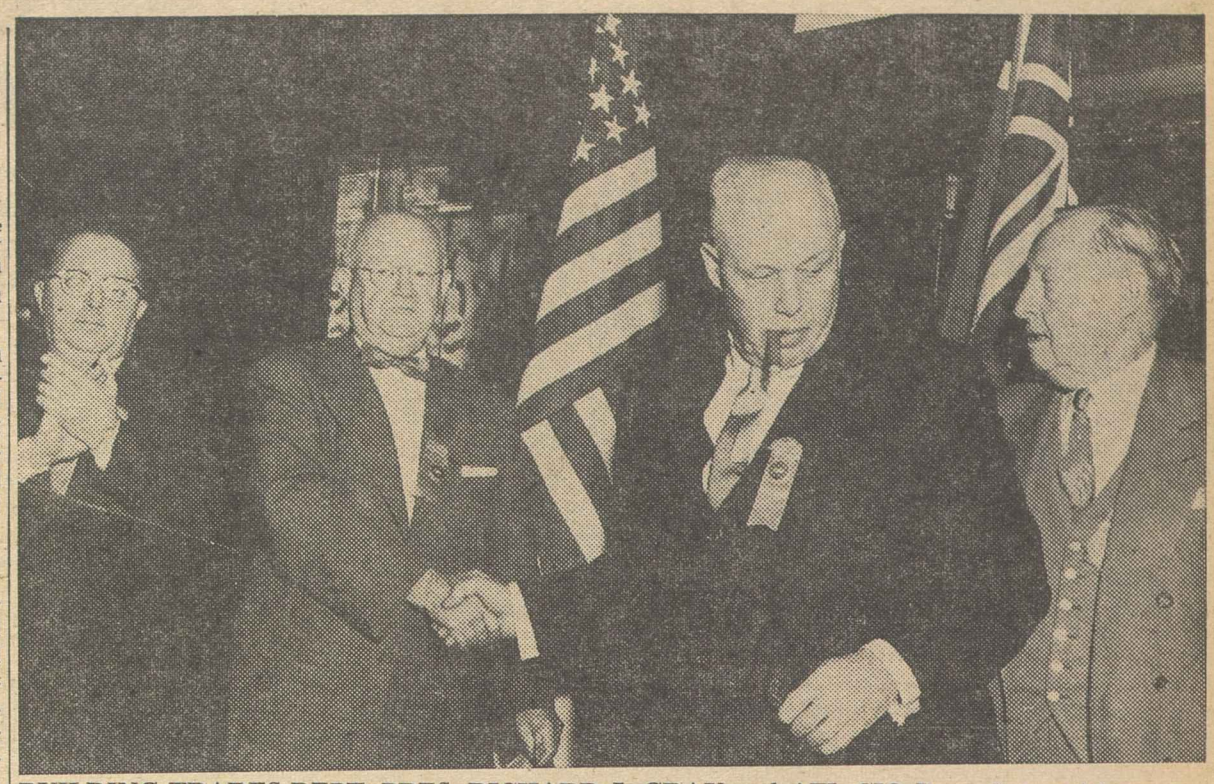
Meany went on with a recital of membership figures of craft unions in the 1915-'35 period. His own union, he pointed out, lost 3,000 members in that period. Others gained members, as many others lost members.

In the next 20 years, he continued, "something happened and that something was not just a war . . . there was a change in the organizing policies of the building trades."

Fight Real Enemies

No union, he promised, is going to turn over members it organized 20 years ago "at the point of a gun." He had enough experience, he said, to know "we can't gain anything" by "a trade union war, by fighting until the last drop of blood is gone."

The only gainers, he advised, are the enemies of labor. "A way to settle this is to settle it in intelligent fashion on a man-to-man basis and I think a settlement can be worked out."



BUILDING TRADES DEPT. PRES. RICHARD J. GRAY and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany exchange greetings before Meany addressed the trades department convention in which he expressed his differences with Gray on settling jurisdictional problems and Gray's proposal for a wage increase moratorium. At left is Frank Bonadio, department secretary-treasurer, at right Harry C. Bates, president of the Bricklayers and an AFL-CIO vice president.

Building Trades Delegates Cool to Gray Wage Freeze

Atlantic City—A year-long freeze on wages got a frigid reception from most of the nearly 400 delegates to the golden anniversary convention of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Silence greeted Pres. Richard J. Gray's proposal that unions forego wage increases in 1958 as an anti-inflationary measure. Reaction came swiftly, however, as heads of international unions in and out of the department hastily disavowed concurrence with any moratorium on wage boosts.

Meany Against Freeze

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany brought down the trial ballon next day with an economic broadside when he addressed the convention.

"There is no reason to conclude that a wage freeze, from the things that I see in the economy, at this time would be advantageous to anyone but the employers," Meany told the delegates.

Gray's proposal was made very early in his keynote speech and he labeled it clearly as his own opinion and view. Inflation, he declared, was an even greater problem than Russian supremacy in scientific military achievements.

"It will do us little good to achieve military superiority if the cost and ever-increasing inflation eventually result in widespread unemployment and a depression," Gray said.

Hardly had he offered his ideas which included a 13-man committee from industry and labor, lowered production costs and higher productivity, when heads of some of the 19 international unions in his department divorced themselves from his stand.

It remained for Meany, however, to make clear that the Gray proposal would not be a part of labor's bargaining pattern in the year ahead.

Meany recalled that a few weeks ago Pres. Philip Talbot of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce shouldered the blame for inflationary pressures on rising wages.

The AFL-CIO head asked the delegates to question whether the country is "confronted by a continuing inflationary situation or whether we are faced with an economic downturn."

Then he followed with a capsule recital of the economic facts of life: a decline in non-farm employment, lower consumer income, higher unemployment compensation claims, a slump in orders for manufactured goods, a downward trend in sales, failure of the consumer price index to inch upward for the first time in 14 months.

Administration spokesmen, Meany noted, "have said that unemployment may well rise to as much as 4 million by early '58. This is a conservative estimate. Unemployment may even go higher."

In the face of this, Meany went on, it was hard to understand what Talbott was talking about in arguing against further wage boosts.

"The president of this department (Gray) has taken somewhat the same position as Mr. Talbott," Meany said.

If productivity is increased and costs are to be reduced, Meany said, "this should set the stage for higher wages rather than a wage moratorium."

The constant rise in real earnings of millions of wage earners won through collective bargaining "has sparked the dynamic economy that we like to boast about here in the United States," Meany declared.

Gray's proposal was disavowed at once by Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters; Pres. Gordon Freeman, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Pres. L. M. Raftery, Painters; the executive board of the Steelworkers; Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and others.

Pres. James A. Brownlow of the Metal Trades Dept. told his convention there would not nor "should not be any blanket action by this department, or for that matter by the AFL-CIO or any other department . . . on a wage moratorium."

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell refused to be drawn into a discussion of the merits of Gray's recommendation, telling a press conference it was a matter for the unions to decide and not the government.

Calvin Elected By Building Trades

Atlantic City, N. J.—Pres. William A. Calvin of the Boilermakers was elected a vice president of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. to succeed Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck, resigned.

Beck notified BCTD Pres. Richard J. Gray of his resignation because he will be terminating his position as Teamsters head "in the foreseeable future."

Elected with Calvin were: William J. McSorley, William E. Maloney, Maurice A. Hutcheson, Peter Fosco, L. M. Raftery, Gordon M. Freeman, Peter T. Schoemann, John H. Lyons, and John Rooney.

Labor Sets Up Internship For Research

Establishment of a new labor research internship by the AFL-CIO on a one-year trial basis has been announced by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

In a letter to all universities having specialized units in the field of labor and industrial relations, Schnitzler said the new internship for graduate students would be established in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research for the year beginning July 1, 1958.

"The proposed labor research internship not only would be a way to recruit a young person for work in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research but, at the same time, provide an opportunity for direct experience in this field, help train competent young people for positions in trade union research work," he said.

The internship will be open to any college graduate who has not reached his 26th birthday on July 1, 1958, and who will have completed at least one year of graduate work. The intern will become a regular staff member of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research for one year, working on economic analysis, labor legislation, and collective bargaining developments.

PROBLEMS FACING AFL-CIO MARITIME UNIONS were discussed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in an address to the Maritime Trades Dept. convention in Atlantic City. Alongside of Meany from left, are Paul Hall, department president, and Harry E. O'Reilly, department executive secretary.

Maritime Trades Delegates Adopt 12-Point Program for Workers

By Milton Plumb

Atlantic City, N. J.—A greatly augmented AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., holding its first convention since the merger of the AFL and CIO two years ago, has spelled out a detailed program to guide its work to improve the conditions of maritime workers.

The 12-fold program recommended by its resolutions committee was approved by an unanimous vote of the convention, which also voted to submit the proposals and two other resolutions to the AFL-CIO convention for consideration.

Stress Five Points

Sharply criticizing policies of the federal government in relation to the American merchant marine, the convention declared that "maritime is a vital part of our economy and, as such, requires maximum attention from the standpoint of the economy and national defense." The department's program, among other things, called for:

1—An equitable program of government subsidies as a means of encouraging a stronger maritime industry.

2—An organizing drive to bring the benefits of union membership to the thousands of new workers connected with the St. Lawrence Seaway now nearing completion.

3—Elimination of the Military Sea Transportation Service as "unnecessary" and "at variance with the established concept of the American economic system."

4—Legislation to halt the transfer of U. S. ships to foreign flags.

5—A legislative guarantee that the hiring hall will be recognized as "the proper medium for employment in all industries in which its use has been an accepted practice."

In addition, the convention pledged a continuing fight against efforts to cripple the merchant marine hospitals, attempts to eliminate the "50-50" provision that at least half of government foreign aid cargoes must be carried in American-owned vessels, and the drive to enact other legislation harmful to organized labor.

Support was also pledged to the Intl. Transport Workers Federation and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, as well as for the Intl. Labor Organization.

Progress Reported

Despite the jurisdictional dispute which has existed between the department and unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee the convention took no stand on this situation and it was mentioned only in passing by department officers in their convention report. Maritime Trades Pres. Paul Hall stressed that "the proper place to settle these problems is within the labor movement."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, referring to the jurisdictional problems in his address, disclosed that he had conferred with Hall and Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, who is head of the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, and that "some progress" was made toward eliminating the differences between the two groups.

"The attitude of Paul Hall has been constructive," Meany declared. "He has been prepared to make concessions in the interests of harmony."

Noting that "some concessions" also have been made by the other side, he pointed out, however, that "up to the present time we have not been successful in bringing about the type of atmosphere than can weld all these maritime unions into the one place that they belong in the AFL-CIO trade union structure, and that is in a department chartered by the AFL-CIO, which is this particular department."

In his brief mention of the jurisdictional problem, Hall thanked Meany for the "fair manner" in which he has sought to find a solution and said that "even though we cannot always win every point we want, certainly we cannot quarrel with the manner and the method in which we have been trying to work these problems out."

Move Toward Unity

A major step toward unity of all maritime unions in one AFL-CIO department came when the convention seated delegates from the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, the first former CIO union and member of the Maritime Committee to affiliate.

The MEBA was the third new union to join the department since the AFL-CIO merger, new delegations also being seated from the Boilermakers and Technical Engineers. The addition of these three unions brings department membership to a total of 12 unions, representing 200,000 maritime workers.

Harry E. O'Reilly, executive secretary-treasurer of the department, reported "gratifying" progress in the last two years and said that port council programs in key harbor cities over the nation "have been greatly expanded." Two new councils were established in the St. Louis-East St. Louis and Southern California areas, he added.

"As we enter our second decade of service since the department was chartered by the AFL in 1946," O'Reilly said, "we can look forward with confidence in the future."

Pres. James A. Brownlow of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. told the convention that the organizations affiliated with his department "are always going to work to increase the standard of living for the American people" and would oppose any wage moratorium. He recalled that labor had accepted a similar proposal in the construction industry in the 1930's and said that although the workers had taken wage cuts they had received only less work.

Constitutional changes providing for delegates to future conventions of the department from the port or area councils were approved.

In addition, the convention confirmed the actions of the executive board since the 1955 convention in electing O'Reilly as the department's executive secretary-treasurer and Hall as president to replace the late Harry Lundeberg.

It also named MEBA Pres. H. L. Daggett, AFTE Pres. Russell M. Stephens and A. J. Loughney of the Boilermakers to represent their organizations on the department executive board.

IUD Appoints Three New Staff Members

The addition of three new staff members as part of the expansion of its "service center" activities for affiliated unions has been announced by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

The new appointees are Everett Kassalow, who will be the department's research director; Leonard Lesser, director of social security activities, and Russell Allen, education director.

Delegates Approve:

Label Dept. Moves To Set Up Councils

Atlantic City—The 48th convention of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept. has called for "the formation of a local Union Label & Service Trades Council in every city where there is a chartered central body."

The 180 delegates unanimously approved a recommendation of the department executive board calling for a stepped-up drive to organize such councils. The board's report also recommended that each affiliated union "give added effort to acquaint their local unions with the good they can derive from affiliating with these local councils where they exist or by helping organize councils where none are already in operation."

Real, Live and Strong

Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the department, said that such special union label groups must be "real, live and strong councils, not just paper groups." He stressed the importance of their having "a firm policy and a real program."

In his report to the convention, Lewis called for an increased effort to carry the union label message to individual union members and their families. This should be done, he said, by continued organization of local union label councils, greater publicity in the labor press and increased union label promotional activities at conventions.

Department Pres. John Mara noted the growth of the department since its 1955 convention in New York City. He pointed out that it had gained 12 new affiliates over the last two years and reported an "excellent" response to the two Union Industries Shows which the department sponsored in Seattle, Wash. and Kansas City.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in an address to the convention, said the fundamental policy on which the department had been established many years ago was both "sound" and "sensible."

"It was to the benefit and advantage of the trade union movement that money earned by trade unionists should be spent in a way that would help other trade unionists," he pointed out.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler also told the delegates that he was "convinced of the necessity of this department," because "we've got to look at our problems today through the eyes of trade unionists."

"Our God-given right to buy what we select is something they can't take away from us," he declared. "We're going to discriminate—not in civil rights or religion—but in our purchase only of union-made products."

A major policy resolution urged union members to "follow the following sequence in the purchase of goods, materials, commodities, etc.":

1—Buy from union employes of employers with union contracts and handling union-made goods.

2—If such is not available, patronize union employes handling union-made goods.

3—If neither of the above is available, buy from union employes handling goods produced under other than union conditions or from unorganized employes handling union-made goods.

4—Buy from unorganized employes handling non-union-made goods only in case of necessity and if none of the other alternatives is possible.

Other resolutions condemned "runaway shops," called on manufacturers of union label articles to make their products available in all parts of the U.S. and Canada, authorized state and local union label and service trades councils to accept AFL-CIO women's auxiliaries as affiliates, and pledged support to the Rubber Workers and the Auto Workers in their strikes against the O'Sullivan Rubber Co. and the Kohler Co.

News Gets Boost From Label Dept.

Atlantic City — A special resolution of appreciation and support of the AFL-CIO News was unanimously adopted by the 48th convention of the Union Label and Service Trades Dept.

The News, it declared, is "especially to be commended for its readability and the completeness of its coverage of events in the field of labor."

The department resolved to "encourage all union members and their respective organizations to increase their support of this fine labor publication by subscribing, either individually or in union group subscriptions."

EXTENSION OF THE UNION LABEL drive was called for by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in an address to the Union Label and Service Trades Dept. convention in Atlantic City. Greeting Schnitzler are department Pres. John J. Mara and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis (extreme right).

Charter Urged for Hard-Rock Miners

Metal Trades Support Plea To Council

Atlantic City, N. J.—Developments in the atomic field, shipbuilding, jurisdictional rights and a score of other matters were given careful consideration by delegates to the 48th annual convention of the Metal Trades Dept. in a three-day convention.

Just prior to adjournment the convention supported a plea to the AFL-CIO Executive Council to charter an international union for non-ferrous miners.

MTD Pres. James A. Brownlow said there are about 62,000 hard-rock miners. He urged that some international unions withdraw their objections to chartering a new union in a field where they claim jurisdiction.

"The hard-rock miner has an identity of his own," Brownlow continued. "He will no more surrender his identity than would the Machinist, the Boilermaker, the Carpenter, or any other craftsman who takes pride in his calling and in the skills of the trade he has mastered."

Tribute to Frey

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany paid tribute to the late John P. Frey, former head of the MTD, in his opening remarks to the convention.

Meany spoke out against false economy hamstringing the national defense program. The one thing the Russians understand, he said, is possession of a superior force. The only way to keep them from using terrible weapons is to have the power to retaliate.

"We must not be held back by the Harry Byrds," Meany said in a reference to the Virginia Senator who leads the Senate economy bloc.

In the field of scientific development the skills of craftsmen are essential, Meany went on, and the MTD has always been active in developing apprenticeship and training programs.

Turning briefly to the legislative outlook, Meany said the AFL-CIO has been thwarted in its efforts to get laws to safeguard health and welfare plans by banking and insurance interests.

Warns on Legislation

Nor is the AFL-CIO "going to buy" any legislation which pretends to safeguard the labor movement from racketeers but actually imposes dangerous restrictions. And, he added, "we are not going to buy right-to-work laws in any form."

Meany scoffed at the suggestion that the members of an expelled union are punished for the faults of their leaders. He cited the instance of the Intl. Longshoremen's Association, expelled several years ago from the former AFL.

Even as unaffiliated union, he said, some gains have come to the members because of the clean-up methods which had to be instituted. "We eliminated the shape-up, we eliminated the kickback at the end of the pier on payday, the members have meetings now, the charter is not in someone's bedroom and the bank account is not in someone's personal account," he said.

There are lawyers, Meany continued, who would put the interests of unions ahead of those of workers. "When that happens," he promised, "I'm against the union and I'm for the workers."

Mitchell Praised

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell was introduced by Brownlow as "the best secretary of labor the country has had, Martin Durkin excepted."

Mitchell replied that he had a commission from Brownlow as the MTB business agent "as far as the military services are concerned."

The cabinet member called for expanded training programs for apprentices. "What people often forget," he said, "is that the ideas of the scientists and the designs of the engineers are meaningless unless there are skilled workmen to put those ideas into effect."

He warned that many trades are developing fewer journeymen in a year than they are losing by deaths and retirements.

Executive Dir. Edward H. Goshen of the Labor Dept. Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training strongly urged "labor and management to keep a watchful eye on both federal and state legislation so that apprenticeship will be voluntary, with no government regulation."

Many of the resolutions considered and adopted by the convention dealt with improving the standards of the Federal government's "blue-collar" workers, the artisans in the naval shipyards and craftsmen in other government establishments across the country.

There was more than ordinary interest as some of these items came up in their turn for discussion: improved holiday and vacation schedules for federal workers, premium pay, opposition to military personnel performing civilian work and the dual employment of civilian employes.

Some dissatisfaction was expressed by Brownlow and others at the necessity for holding alternate sessions with the building and Construction Trades Dept. It was proposed that the MTD hold its conventions in the future not less than 30 days prior to the AFL-CIO convention and that a mutually satisfactory arrangement be worked out with the building tradesmen.

TOP OFFICERS OF THE METAL TRADES DEPT. discuss an agenda item at the department's convention in Atlantic City. At right, James A. Brownlow, department president, at left B. A. Gritta, department secretary-treasurer.

John Frey, 86, Dies After Brief Illness

John Phillip Frey, president emeritus of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., died in Washington after a brief illness. He was 86.

He joined the trade union movement as a Molder in 1896, when he became acquainted with Samuel Gompers, president of the former American Federation of Labor. He was elected president of the AFL Metal Trades Dept. in 1934 and was named president emeritus upon his retirement in 1950.

An internationally known lecturer on labor affairs, he was the author of three books and many magazine articles. He had served on numerous governmental committees and was a lieutenant colonel in the Army during World War I.

A resident of Norwood, O., for many years, he had made his home in Washington since his retirement. He and his wife, Nellie, marked their 66th wedding anniversary last June.

Besides Mrs. Frey, two sons, Leslie, East Orange, N. J., and John, Jr., Bridgeport, Conn.; a daughter, Hattie Frey Vernson of Washington, and a brother, survive. Burial was in Arlington National Cemetery.

In a wire to Mrs. Frey, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said they were "deeply saddened" by the death of "your husband and our good friend."

"John was a staunch trade unionist, a vigorous opponent of communism, a dedicated American," they said. "He served the trade union movement with honesty, vigor and conviction. We shall miss his wise counsel and his warm friendship. Only the pressure of convention business keeps us from paying our last respects in person."

Special Rep. Lewis G. Hines represented the AFL-CIO at the funeral services.

Council Backs Clerks In Monty-Ward Battle

Atlantic City—The Executive Council recommended to the AFL-CIO convention that the resources of "the entire trade union movement" be used for "moral, legal and financial support" of the Retail Clerks in their efforts to gain an equitable new contract with Montgomery Ward. The council acted on the basis of a report submitted by a special subcommittee composed of Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Pres. James B. Carey of the Radio, Electrical and Machine Workers.

In Chicago, the union filed unfair labor practice charges against the company with the National Labor Relations Board, accusing the firm of refusing to bargain in good faith.

Company Stands Pat

Carey and Keenan reported, the council stated, that inability of the Retail Clerks to reach "peaceful agreement on new contract terms" with Montgomery Ward was "entirely the responsibility of the company."

"The union was willing to compromise but the company refused to yield anything" in negotiations, the council said. Ward took the "unheard-of position that increases in wages are exclusively the business of the company and not a matter of collective bargaining with the duly certified union of its employes."

The Ward company's attitude presents "a serious challenge to the entire trade union movement," the report said.

"It is the clear duty of responsible and decent business firms to deal honorably with clean and democratic trade unions representing their employes. This is today a moral obligation as well as a legal one."

Offer Full Support

"Otherwise, business corporations must be held responsible for encouraging corruptly-dominated unions, one of the worst forms of anti-unionism."

The labor policy of Montgomery Ward was "severely condemned" as "just as disgraceful as that company's refusal to obey a government directive during the last war."

Officers of the AFL-CIO were directed to provide full support to the Retail Clerks to assist the union in winning the fight with Ward quickly. Staff departments were instructed to "publicize this case to the fullest extent" to give the truth about Ward's labor record, and affiliated unions and the labor press were asked to use their facilities to the same end.

Gains, Losses in State Labor Laws Outlined

Some gains, a few setbacks and a widespread ignoring of many needs for better laws by the 48 state legislatures are reported by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in a look at state legislation passed during the last two years.

The overwhelming defeat of a "right-to-work" referendum in the 1956 election in Washington by a margin of 596,075 to 273,402 votes, a margin of more than 2 to 1, was pointed to as "one of labor's greatest victories."

The report noted the repeal of the "right-to-work" law in Louisiana in 1956 and the enactment of such a law in Indiana this year, leaving 18 states still having such laws. Efforts to enact "wreck" legislation, or to repeal it, were defeated in a number of other states, but the report warned that committees have been set up in Idaho and Ohio to continue the effort to secure the ban on union shop contracts in those areas.

Anti-picketing bills were defeated in all eight states where such legislation was proposed. A gain for labor also was chalked up in Arizona when the Supreme Court ruled in 1957 that that state's anti-picketing law was unconstitutional.

Efforts in three states to enact restrictions on labor's political activity failed, but two bills to repeal Wisconsin's "Catlin Act" which bars labor unions or officials from making contributions to state political campaigns were defeated.

"Some valuable gains were made in workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation legislation," the report said. "However, practically all state laws in these fields need further improvement before they meet our suggestions for minimum standards."

The report also records actions by six states to amend anti-discrimination laws. There are now 13 states, it pointed out, that have mandatory Fair Employment Practices Acts, and in three states discrimination because of age is prohibited as well as discrimination because of race, creed or color.

With the addition of Vermont during the past year, 34 of the 52 states and territories now have minimum wage statutes at least technically on their books. The council pointed out that 18 states still have no minimum wage legislation whatsoever and that "of the 34 laws, five are inoperative and in 17 of the jurisdictions, rates are still grossly inadequate.

Building Trades Name Six Regional Directors

Atlantic City—Appointment of six regional directors was approved by the Building & Construction Trades Dept. convention and clearance of a seventh was left to the Executive Council pending settlement of his union's status.

The directors' posts were established under constitutional changes made last summer at a special department convention.

Roger Perreault, a Teamster, was not approved until his union's position in the AFL-CIO is resolved. Perreault would direct the Canadian provinces of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

A primary function of the new directors will be to work closely with local building trades councils to heighten their efficiency and build maximum affiliation.

The new directors and their territories are:

E. R. Kennedy, a Painter, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Joseph T. Dyer, a Bricklayer, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine.

Herbert C. Skinner, a Carpenter, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina.

Wilson E. Connelly, Plumbers & Pipefitters, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee.

M. A. Graham, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota.

Abel Silva, Laborers, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Honolulu and Alaska.

Historic Convention

THE EYES OF AMERICA—and indeed of the entire free world—are focused this week on the second constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO, as it opens its tremendously important deliberations.

The merger, which ended 20 years of division in the ranks of labor, was a precedent-making accomplishment. The two years since the merger convention have offered labor unprecedented problems.

It is regrettable—but necessary—that one of the most important questions on the agenda of the convention is the problem of corruption in a small number of unions.

It would be pleasant to have no "corruption problem." But corruption exists. Until it is dealt with, firmly and justly, the ability of labor in America to deal with the other vital questions will be hampered.

The corruptionists have played directly into the hands of labor's enemies. Labor can most effectively fight those enemies—who would hamstring the workers of the country with "right-to-work" laws and other vicious legislation—only when labor's own house is in order.

That housekeeping task, so vital to future progress, will be a number one task throughout this second AFL-CIO convention.

John P. Frey

JOHN P. FREY, who passed away at the age of 86, was a leading figure in the American Federation of Labor for many decades. As secretary-treasurer and later as president of the Metal Trades Dept., John Frey played a major role in shaping the thinking and philosophy of the AFL.

A scholarly man, with a vast knowledge of history, he viewed the American labor movement in the perspective of our country's expanding industrial system. But John Frey occupied no ivory tower: he fought, and fought hard, for the principles in which he believed—the need for workers to gain improved wages and working conditions, and the role of craft unions in helping them achieve those objectives.

Who's Responsible?

WE HOPE that the galaxy of "blame it on labor" propagandists will take time out to read the AFL-CIO Executive Council's analysis of the economic situation. They'll find out—if they do not already know it—that most high prices developed directly from policies of big corporations in basic industries, where price competition is all but unknown.

Those companies, the record clearly shows, have jacked up prices to the consumer in order to reap heavy profits, to build new plants to make the companies even bigger and more profitable.

In other words, it's the consumer who has paid for much of the expansion of American industry. He's paid for it through needlessly high prices, set not by supply and demand, but by the decisions of top corporation executives.

The freezing of wage levels wouldn't improve the situation; it would make the present recession worse—much worse.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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David Dubinsky	Chas. J. MacGowan	David J. McDonald
Emil Rieve	Herman Winter	Wm. L. McFetridge
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Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II **December 7, 1957** **No. 49**

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Watching With Interest!

Council Explains Objectives Of Ethical Practices Codes

(The following is excerpted from the ethical practices section of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's report to the convention.)

In its proceedings with respect to affiliated unions, the council has not attempted to apply the Codes of Ethical Practices in a retroactive manner or, in fact, to apply any principles in a retroactive manner.

The question before the council in each case has been whether the particular international union before it is presently "dominated, controlled, or substantially influenced in the conduct of its affairs by any corrupt influence," in violation of the Constitution of the AFL-CIO.

In determining whether a union is presently substantially influenced by corrupt influences, the council has, basically, two questions before it.

1—The first of these is whether there are in the international union persons in position of leadership and responsibility who constitute corrupt influences.

In order to determine this, the council has necessarily been required to look at the past actions of these individuals in their relationship to the union, in order to determine whether they are persons who presently constitute corrupt influences.

This does not involve any retroactive or ex post facto application of trade union law. It involves a present judgment as to the character of persons who constitute a union's leadership. That judgment must, of course, be based upon past events. But the judgment is not that corruption has existed in the past but that there are presently corrupt influences in the union.

2—The second basic question to which the council has had to address itself is whether the union involved is prepared to undertake appropriate action to eliminate persons from its leadership who constitute corrupt influences and to discontinue practices which have made it possible for corruption to occur.

Here again, the question is not as to the existence of corruption or corrupt influences in the past. The question is whether the union is today willing to investigate the existence of corrupt influences and to take appropriate action to eliminate them.

Implement 1955 Commitment

In no case has the council taken the position that corruption or malfeasance which has occurred in the past constitutes itself a violation of the constitutional provisions of the AFL-CIO which were adopted in December 1955.

To the contrary, the council has consistently taken the position that the only question before it is whether, subsequent to December 1955, the union involved has been substantially influenced by corrupt influences, and whether, if it has been so influenced, it will voluntarily undertake the measures necessary to eliminate such influences.

No union which has, since December 1955, conscientiously attempted to comply with the constitutional provisions of the AFL-CIO and the resolution of the 1955 convention has been investigated or given directives by the Executive Council. Even those unions found by the council to have failed to live up to their commitment to eliminate corrupt influences have been given full opportunity to take appropriate steps before final disciplinary action was taken by the council.

The claim that the council, in discharging its duties under the Constitution, has applied the principles of the Constitution or of the Codes of Ethical Practices in a retroactive or ex post facto manner is totally without foundation.

Constitutional Purpose

The Executive Council is sworn to uphold the Constitution of the AFL-CIO. The Constitution requires, and our 15 million members are entitled to have, clean unions. All of the council's actions in this end are devoted to this constitutional purpose.

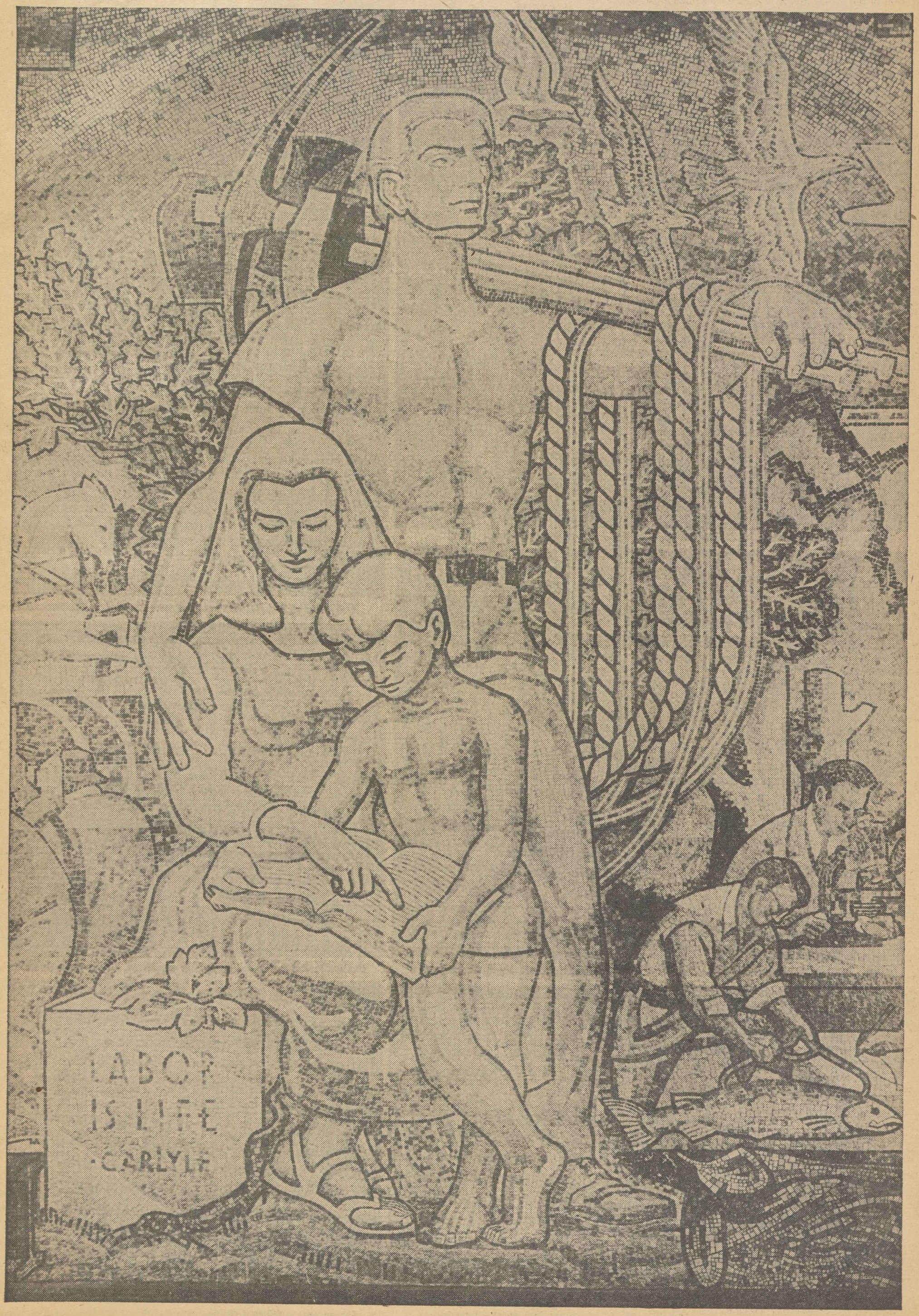
As already reported, during the period since the founding convention of the AFL-CIO, the Executive Council directed the Ethical Practices Committee to "develop a set of principles and guides for adoption by the AFL-CIO in order to implement the constitutional determination that the AFL-CIO shall be, and remain free, from all corrupt influences." The committee has developed six Codes of Ethical Practices in accordance with this directive. These were submitted to the Executive Council and adopted.

The codes are not intended to be all-inclusive. Certain practices are so obviously incompatible with free and honest trade unionism that it is unnecessary to prescribe them in an ethical practices code. There is no code, for example, which provides that union officers should not steal money from their union treasury. This is so plainly an elementary requirement of honest trade unionism that it does not require statement in a code of ethical practices.

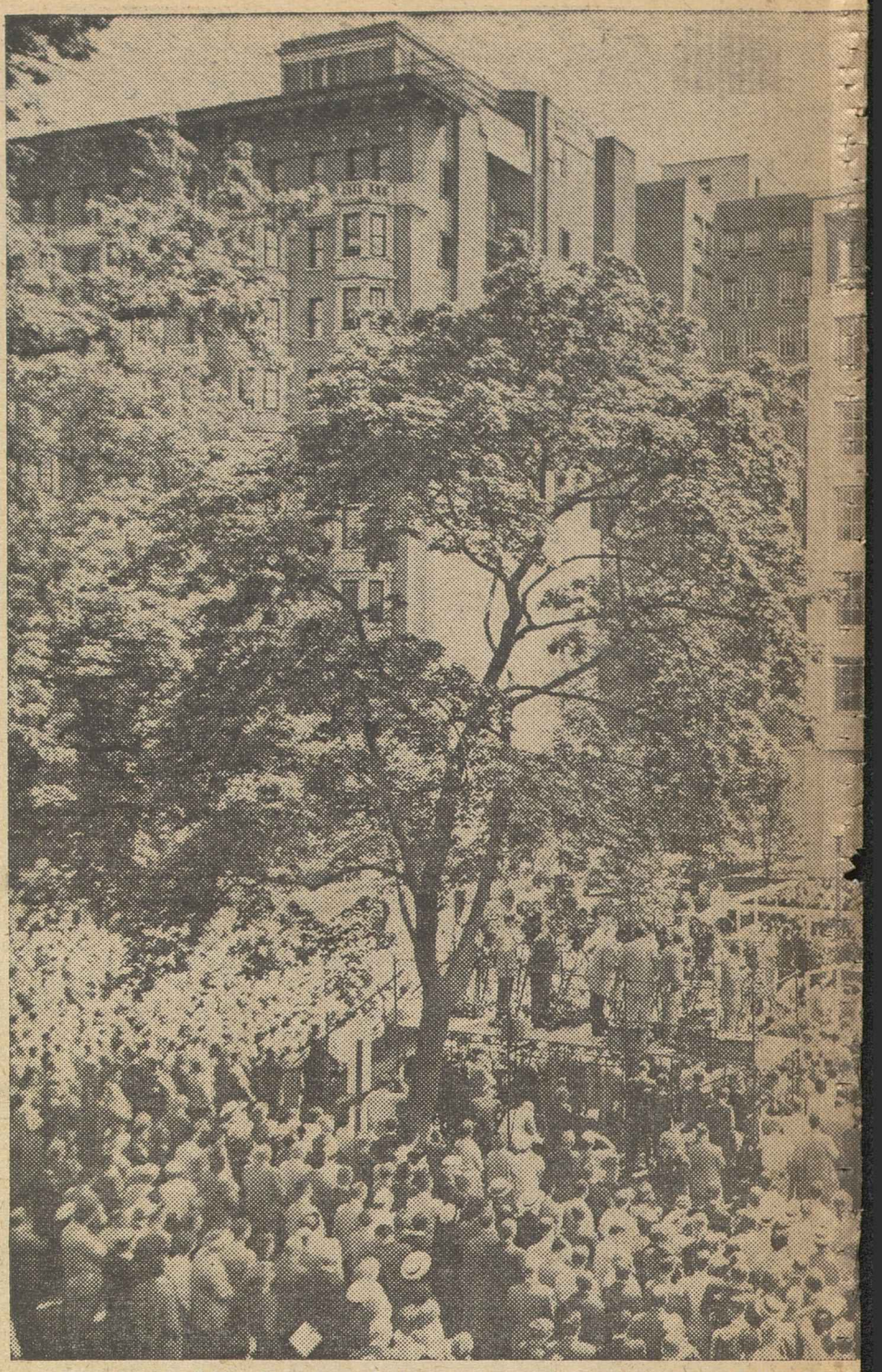
The fact that a specific action is not forbidden by the Ethical Practices Codes does not establish that it is consistent with honest trade unionism. The codes are intended to be illustrative rather than all-inclusive in their scope.

In the specific areas covered by the codes, however, compliance with their terms is, the council believes, a minimum requirement for the conduct of honest and clean unionism. The council, therefore, recommends that by appropriate resolution the convention confirm the Codes of Ethical Practices and direct their enforcement as a minimum set of standards for conduct by affiliated unions.

A Picture History of the First Two Years



Two presidents, at its dedication, inspected the new home of labor.

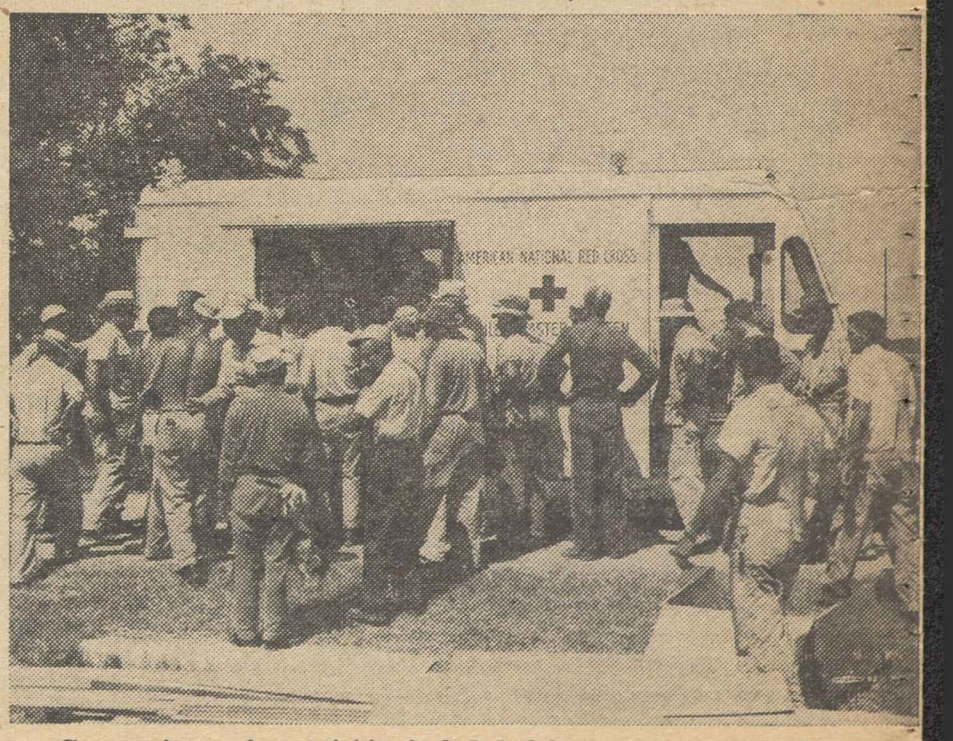


The heart of the American Labor movement, headquarters of the AFL-

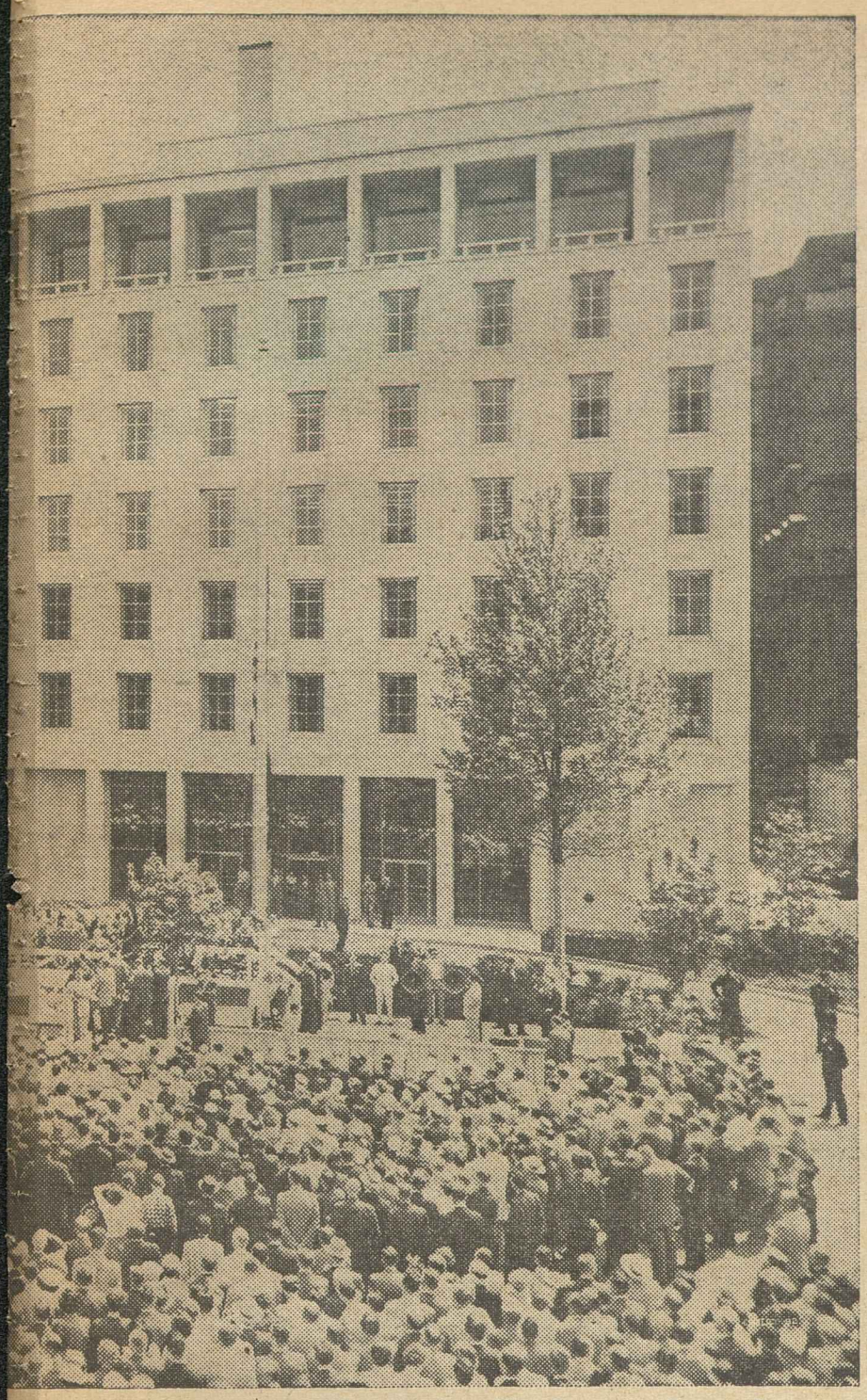
Mailing millions of congressional voting records was a highlight of the first two years.

Strikes forced out some AFL-CIO members, others cheered them on.

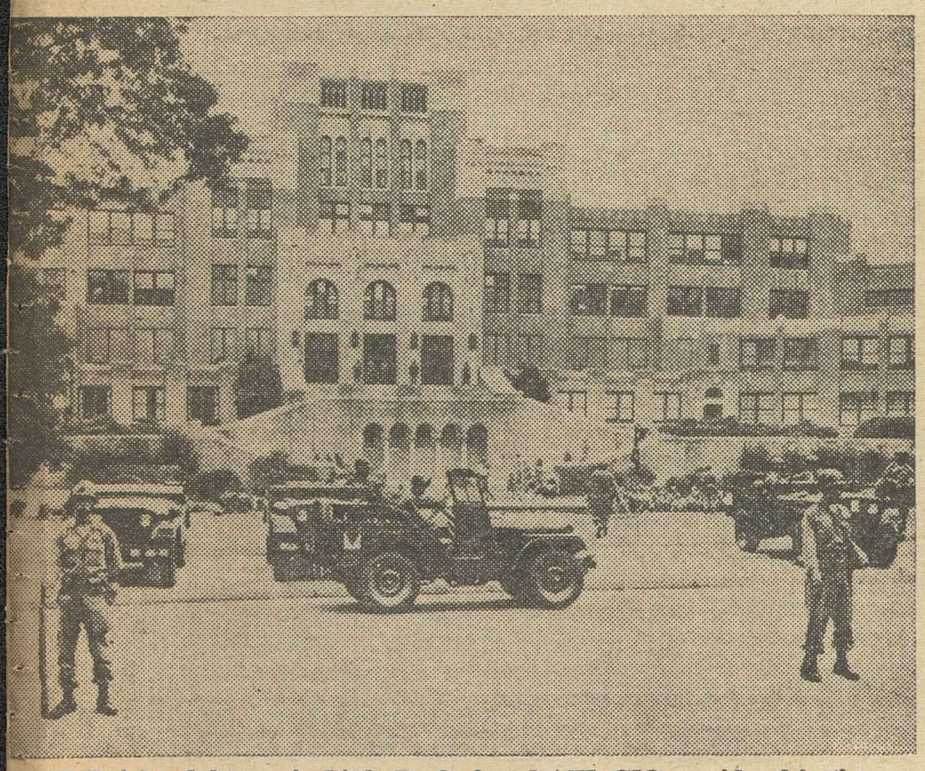
AFL-CIO activities are worldwide, include an important role in the ICFTU.



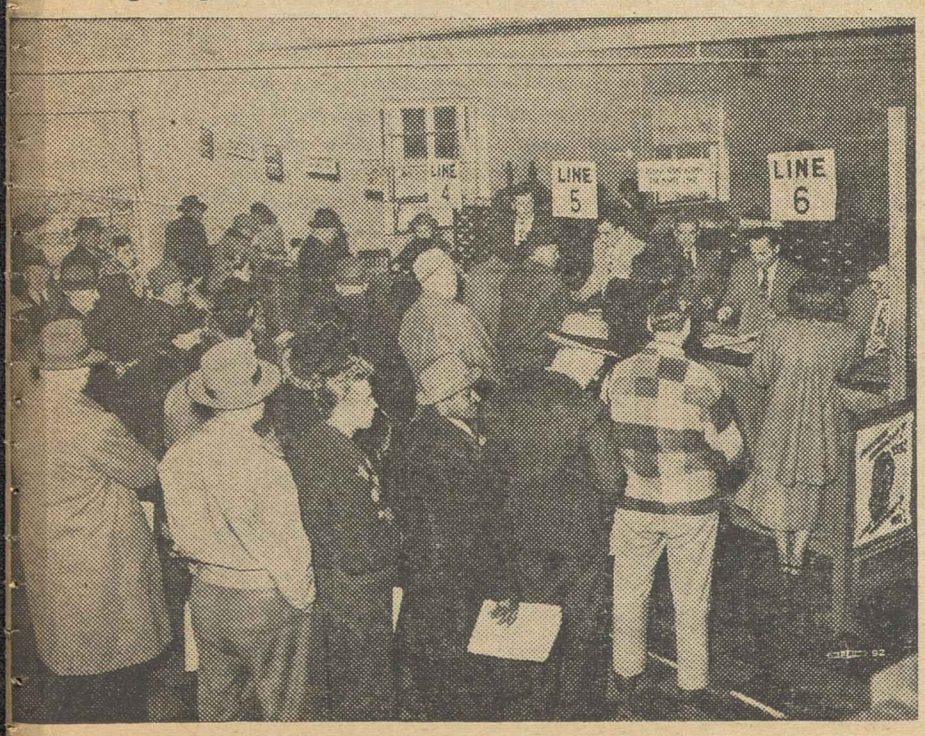
Community services activities included giving canteens to Red Cross.



IO, was dedicated in June 1956 with Pres. Eisenhower as the speaker.

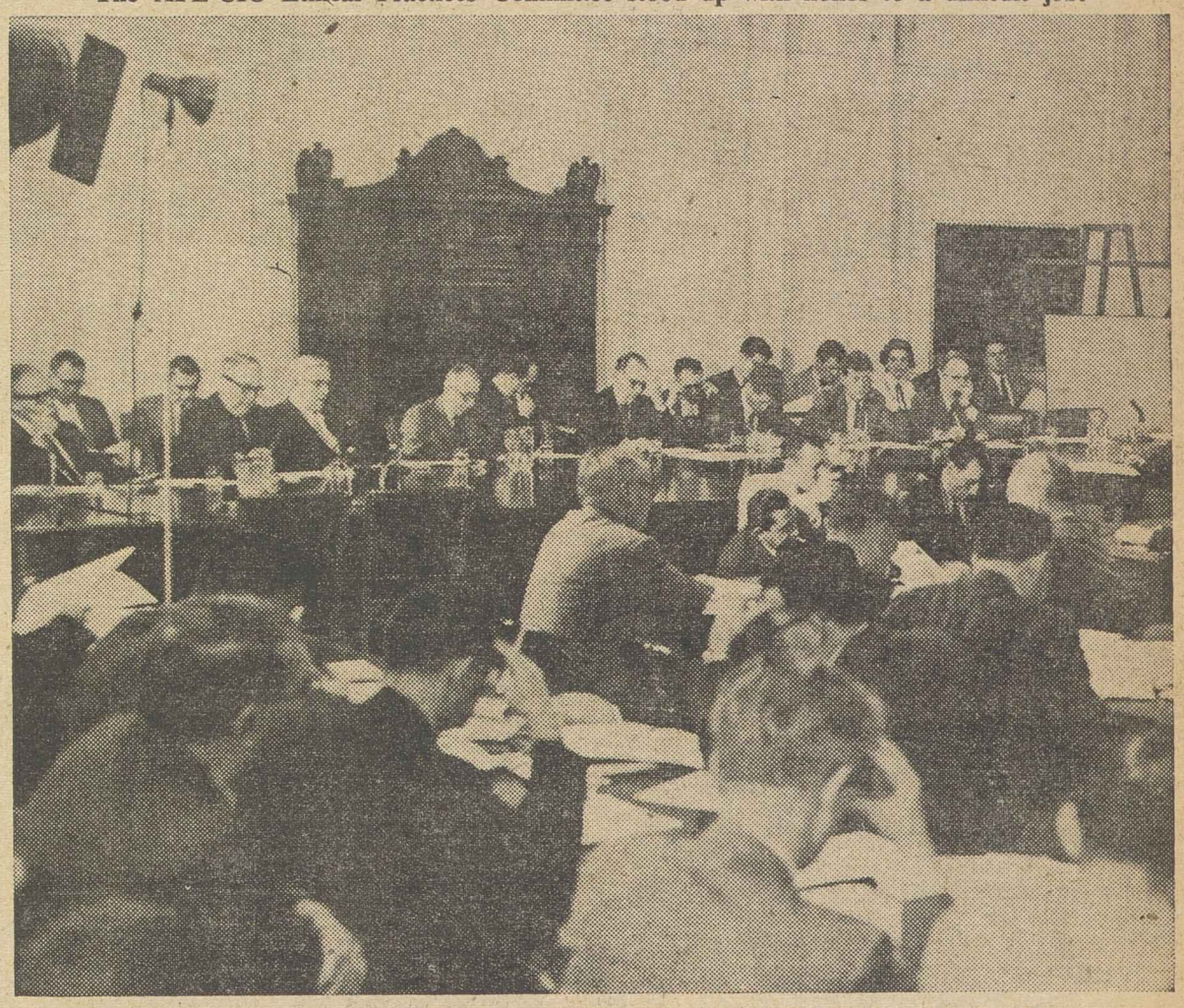


Civil rights fights, as in Little Rock, found AFL-CIO on side of justice.



In communities, AFL-CIO unions helped jobless get benefits.

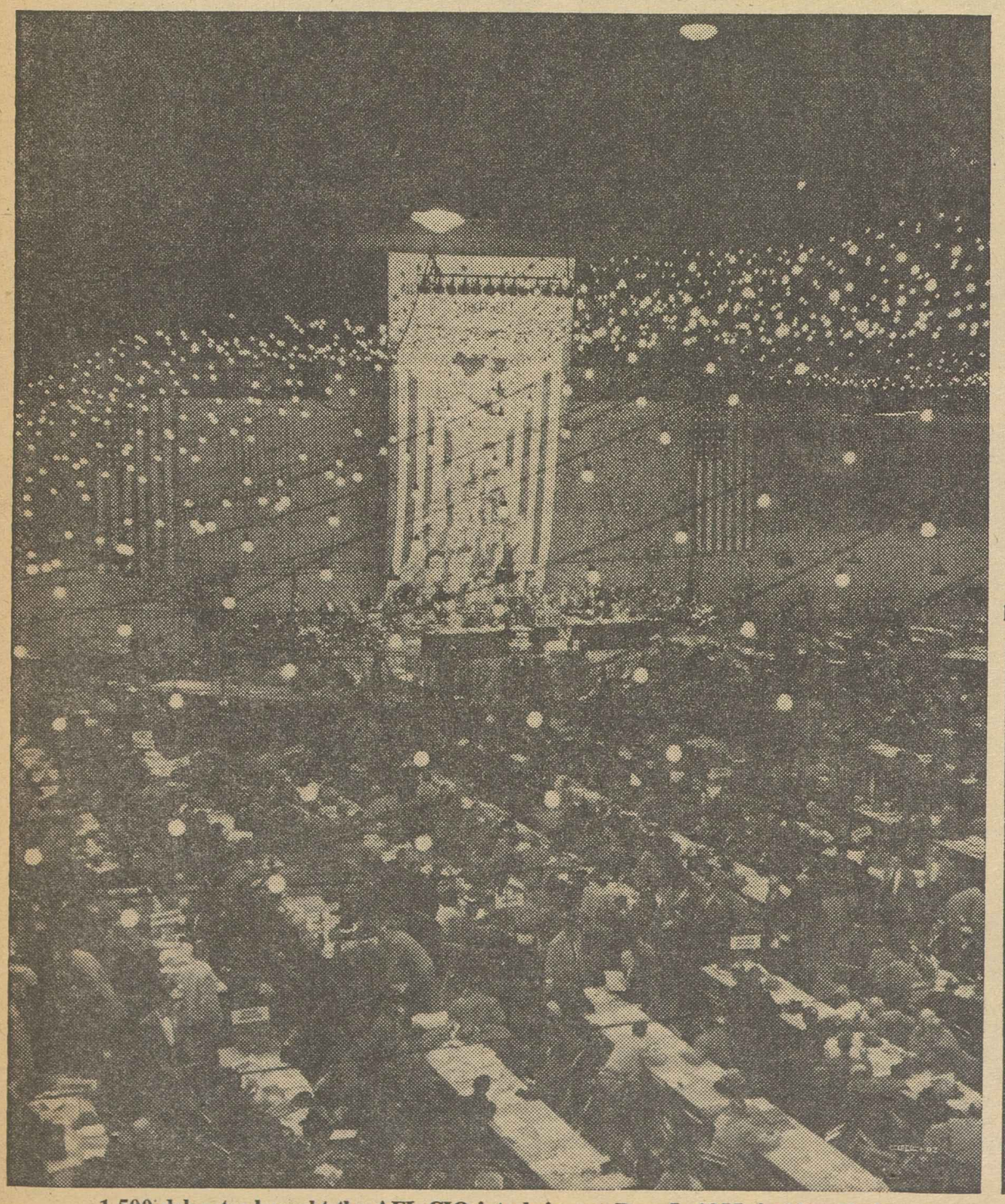
The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee stood up with honor to a difficult job.



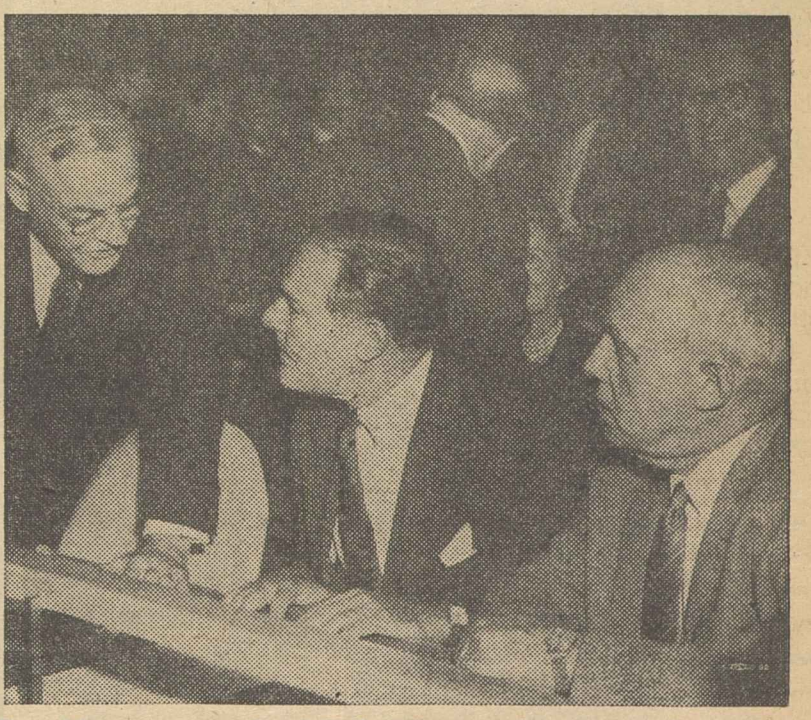
Evidence of corruption unearthed by McClellan Committee helped labor in its cleanup.

Millions of workers, like these in Indiana, fought so-called right-to-work laws in the states.

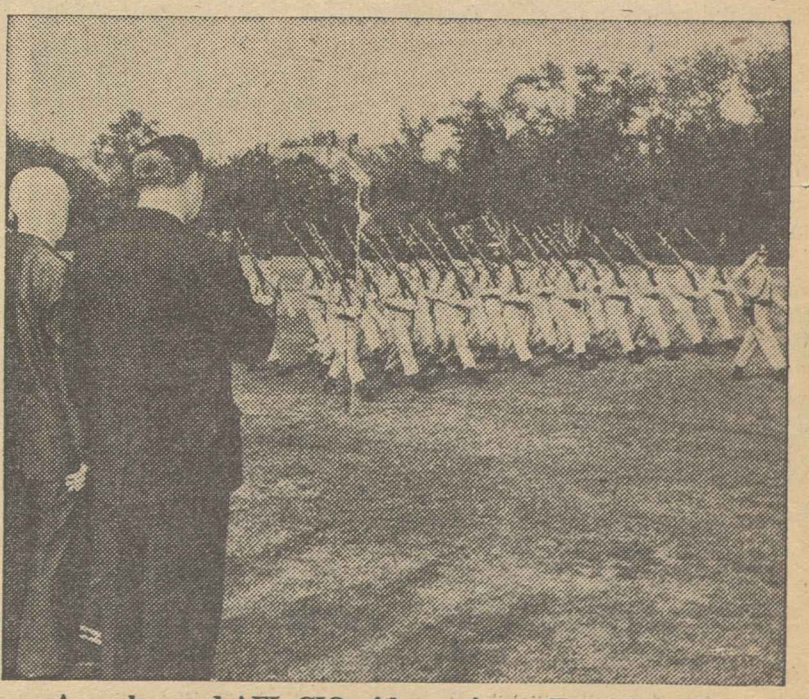
The problems confronting the AFL-CIO are threshed out by the Executive Council in its beautiful meeting room in national headquarters in Washington.



1,500 delegates brought the AFL-CIO into being on Dec. 5, 1955, in New York.



Pres. Meany was appointed U. S. delegate to UN General Assembly.



Army honored AFL-CIO with a review at Fort Myer, Va.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

FIVE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE SENATE have announced their decision not to seek re-election next year, the latest being H. Alexander Smith, of New Jersey, and William Jenner, of Indiana. The situation is extraordinary, and the prospects of major Democratic gains must be said to be increasing.

The mathematical and sectional facts support the belief that Democrats are likely to emerge from the 1958 election with a bigger Senate margin than their present 50-to-46 plurality over the GOP.

Only 13 Democrats are up for re-election and six of them are from the South, where Republican victories are impossible. Of the remaining seven, all are conceded either a big advantage or a perceptible edge over potential GOP rivals. Not one can now be written off as seeming to face probable defeat.

There are 20 Republican seats at stake and very few can be considered "safe" for the GOP. Flanders in Vermont and Hruska in Nebraska must be placed in the category of probable winners. Bricker of Ohio would have to be challenged by an unusually strong Democratic candidate to be rated as a loser. Jenner, before he pulled out, might have been presumed likely to win.

But Irving Ives in New York cannot be considered a sure-shot winner, nor can Barry Goldwater in Arizona, "Molly" Malone in Nevada and Frank A. Barrett in Wyoming.

Sen. Edward J. Thye has served two terms, but Minnesota is by no means safe for Republicans now. Sen. Charles E. Potter won by a narrow margin in Michigan six years ago and since then the state has elected a Democratic senator, Pat McNamara, who beat Homer Ferguson.

Sen. Arthur V. Watkins of Utah has great national prestige, an asset not to be underrated in his state. So does Sen. John J. Williams of Delaware. But Sen. William Langer of North Dakota, an almost unbeatable candidate ordinarily, is in poor health. Sen. J. Glenn Beall of Maryland may benefit from a bitter Democratic primary fight, but neither in Maryland nor Connecticut, where Sen. William A. Purtell must run, do the GOP prospects seem overwhelmingly favorable.

Among the Republican senators who will not seek re-election, four would have been heavily favored.

Smith is clearly the strongest vote-getter the GOP has in New Jersey, William F. Knowland the strongest in California. Jenner's withdrawal in Indiana was temporarily unexplained. Frederick G. Payne could win again in Maine. The Republicans have no candidates who seem certain to inherit the personal pulling power of the men-who-do-not-choose-to-run-again.

Pennsylvania was shifting toward the Democrats even before Sen. Edward Martin, GOP incumbent, announced he would not run.

★ ★ ★

LONG-RANGE POLITICAL PREDICTIONS are usually unsafe and always subject to change by the force of events. But there is little to encourage the Republicans as a party right now.

The Soviet sputniks, which Pres. Eisenhower said originally did not disturb him "one iota," have unmistakably disturbed the people. Eisenhower has been subjected to the beginning of what might grow to a torrent of personal ridicule.

Even when the President was at the height of his personal popularity he could not carry a Republican Congress with him except when he ran for his first term. An Eisenhower whose personal prestige has suffered damaging blows, even assuming that he recovers from his latest illness and resumes what passes for leadership in his office, is not likely to command much response for his party.

Democrats are beginning to envisage a victory in 1958 that could take on the proportions of a landslide in the House of Representatives. Few experienced political reporters would say that they do not have reason for their burgeoning confidence.

So far as the Senate is concerned, personal and geographical factors seem to give them an overwhelming advantage. They may well turn up with a working plurality of as many as 10 to 12 of the 96 seats—or even more—instead of the nominal four-vote margin they hold for the remaining session of the 85th Congress.

UNION MADE

AIW

THIS UNION LABEL is found on a great variety of products and signifies that they are produced under union shop conditions by members of the Allied Industrial Workers of America.

Witness Says Hoffa Feared Agents Were 'Selling Him Out'

New York—A key government witness in the wiretap trial of Teamster Pres.-elect James R. Hoffa testified in U. S. District Court that he had helped install the electronic listening devices on telephones in Hoffa's headquarters.

Rudolph L. Doelicke, one-time New York state trooper and now a Hollywood actor, said he was told Hoffa had the telephones of Teamster business agents tapped to determine whether they were "selling him out" to a Michigan grand jury investigating labor racketeering in 1953.

Co-defendants with Hoffa in the trial before Federal Judge Frederick VanPelt Bryan are Owen B. Brennan, president of Teamsters Local 337 in Detroit, and Bernard Spindel, professional wiretapper from New York. The three are charged with conspiracy.

After Doelicke had completed his direct testimony, in which he detailed the method by which the telephones had been tapped behind locked doors and at night so that the business agents would not be aware their conversations were being overheard, defense counsel attempted to shake the actor's testimony.

Sharp cross-examination by Atty. Sol Gelb, counsel for Hoffa and Brennan, and by Harris Steinberg, counsel for Spindel, attempted to prove Hoffa was out of Detroit on the date Doelicke testified seeing the Teamsters president-elect.

The ex-state trooper said he would not change his testimony as to having seen Hoffa in Detroit on July 9, 1953, even if evidence were produced tending to show that Hoffa had been in Seattle from July 5 through 10, that he had attended a union meeting in the west coast city during that week, and had attended a banquet in Seattle on the 9th.

There was no immediate indication as to how long it would take U.S. Atty. Paul W. Williams to present all of the prosecution witnesses. The trial had been halted for the four-day Thanksgiving weekend.

Legal Battle to Block Hoffa Seating Begins

The rank-and-file legal battle to block the seating of James R. Hoffa as president of the Teamsters got under way as Judge F. Dickinson Letts opened trial of their injunction suit in Federal Court in Washington.

The 82-year-old jurist, sitting without a jury, heard a succession of witnesses tell of threats of bodily harm, some of them carried out, in support of their charges that the union is ruled by a dictatorship and that a majority of the delegates who elected Hoffa at the union's Miami Beach convention in October were chosen illegally.

New Election Sought

The rank-and-filers are seeking a permanent injunction restraining Hoffa and the slate of officers elected with him from taking office. Judge Letts already has issued a temporary injunction which was upheld on an appeal.

Also being sought is an order for a new court-supervised election of delegates to another Teamster convention.

Godfrey P. Schmidt of New York, counsel for the rank-and-filers, told the court that "dictatorship methods" in the Teamsters extend as far back as 1947. In his opening address, he announced he would prove that 45 percent of the delegates to the union's 1947 convention also attended this year's conclave. This indicates, he maintained, "an element of control" by union officers extending over a long period.

Theodore G. Daley, secretary-treasurer of Local 445, Yonkers, N. Y., testified that a month after he had been threatened for opposing officers of his local the two rear wheels of his truck mysteriously rolled off and sent him crashing into a tree. Two pins had been removed from the rear wheel assembly, he said.

He explained the accident took place following a local meeting on Oct. 10, 1955, at which he demanded the removal of Business Agent Philip Masiello and Sec.-Treas. Lester Stickel, who, he said, had been convicted of extortion. He also objected to the use of union funds to defend criminals without the sanction of the members, he added.

'Slapped Around'

Afterwards, he continued, Masiello warned him that "he'd see I didn't shoot my mouth again."

Brownie Moore, a former shop steward in Local 327, Nashville, Tenn., testified he was knocked unconscious for opposing pro-Hoffa convention delegates. Charles E. Stewart, Jr., another member of the local, told the court he saw Moore "slapped around."

Moore also said that Don Vestal, who came from Dallas, Tex., was placed in charge of the local when it was put into trusteeship by the international in 1950. Two years later, he continued, Vestal was elected president in an election in which only 11 of the local's 3,300 members were allowed to vote. The rest were barred on the ground that their dues, which were paid by check-off, were not up to date, he said.

Frederick W. Denner, Aurora, Colo., a member of Denver Local 961, testified the local was not given an opportunity to elect delegates to this year's convention. They were "appointed," he maintained, although the union's constitution says they shall be "elected."

The Teamsters' lawyer, Edward Bennett Williams, asked Denner if he knew the local's delegates, George Harper and Charles W. Chergo, had been challenged at the convention and found "to be properly seated as the result of an election in your local," and if he knew of a motion to give the local executive board authority to choose the delegates.

Denner replied that he knew of neither action, but "with all the skullduggery, I wouldn't be surprised."

Beck Goes on Trial For Embezzlement

Seattle, Wash. — The trial of Pres. Dave Beck of the Teamsters on a charge of embezzling $1,900 from the sale of a union-owned auto got under way in Superior Court here before a jury of seven men and five housewives chosen after nearly three full days of questioning.

The case against Beck was outlined to the jury by Charles Z. Smith, a King County deputy prosecutor. Named as purchaser of the car, which was sold Dec. 30, 1956, was Martin B. Duffey, a truck driver.

The indictment grew out of a grand jury investigation which was initiated following disclosures before the McClellan Senate Committee and after Beck was indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of evading payment of $240,000 in income taxes for 1950 to 1953.

A few days before the trial began, Beck's son, Dave, Jr., was found guilty of diverting to his own use $4,650 from the sale of two other automobiles owned by the Teamsters. Sentence has not been imposed and the younger Beck has filed an appeal.

Spencer McCulloch Dies Aboard Ship

Atlantic City, N. J. — Spencer R. McCulloch, veteran labor reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch who covered the top labor stories of the past quarter century, died of a heart attack on a ship near Trinidad.

News of his death was received at the press tables at the AFL-CIO convention here. McCulloch, 57, was a staff member of the Post-Dispatch for 28 years and had regularly covered all important labor conventions. He suffered a heart attack early this year and had been on sick leave from the paper.

Net Worth of AFL-CIO Increases

The net worth of the AFL-CIO increased by $745,067 in the two years since merger, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler reported to the convention. The organization's excess of assets over liabilities increased from $4,828,599 to $5,573,666, Schnitzler reported.

In a series of financial statements the AFL-CIO spelled out the financial situation since Dec. 5, 1955, as follows:

From the date of merger through June 30, 1956 expenses exceeded income by $157,719. Schnitzler said the organization's operating deficit would have exceeded $700,000 had it not been for excess per capita taxes of $546,640 received from CIO national and international unions.

During the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1957, income exceeded expenses by $902,786, due in large part to a one cent per member per month assessment voted by the council.

Schnitzler reported that bank loans of $2,222,223 to finance the headquarters building have been reduced to $985,342 as of June 30, 1957, adding: "It is my hope that the level of our income will be such that we can continue our essential programs and make still further substantial reductions in this indebtedness."

The report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, showed per capita taxes from national and international years totaling $8,663,355.

Besides detailed reports of the AFL-CIO for headquarters operations, regional offices and other expenditures, the council report contains financial statements of the AFL-CIO Organizers Pension Plan, the AFL-CIO Staff Retirement Plan and the AFL-CIO Intl. Free Labor Fund.

Effectiveness of No-Raid Pact Shown in Report

The AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement, effective since June 9, 1954, has provided workable arrangements for resolving jurisdictional differences within the trade union movement without opening the door to governmental interference.

Between its effective date and last Oct. 4, the AFL-CIO Executive Council noted in its report to the convention, 135 cases have been processed under the agreement, 66 of them since merger. Ninety-six cases were resolved by mutual agreement without reference to the impartial umpire, David L. Cole. Six cases are pending.

A total of 33 cases were sent to Cole with seven of them later withdrawn without hearing. Cole has rendered 22 decisions and four cases are in process.

As of Oct. 4, 105 unions had signed the No-Raiding Agreement. Of these, 76 were former AFL affiliates, 28 came from the former CIO and one international union was created by merger of former AFL and CIO unions. Eight of the signatories have merged with other unions and one, the National Association of Postal Supervisors, an original AFL signator, withdrew from the former AFL.

Organizational Growth Hit by Adverse Climate

The nation's organizing climate has worsened since the merger convention two years ago, the AFL-CIO Executive Council report informed the convention. Despite this, union membership has continued to grow. Statistical reports of the National Labor Relations Board reveal that since the merger unions have won elections for bargaining units employing more than 400,000 workers.

AFL-CIO affiliates have taken part in approximately 7,000 collective bargaining elections since the merger and were victorious in 60 percent of them.

A highly detailed survey conducted by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization under Dir. John W. Livingston a few months after merger established the real organizing potential of the nation at approximately 26 million. Of these, 13 million are in white-collar employment and 10 million are in the area generally known as "the South."

Labor's Position Better

Even with today's adverse organizing atmosphere, the council found, "organized labor is in better position to bring the benefits of trade unionism to these yet unorganized millions than at any previous time."

Our resources, said the council, "are greater, our membership larger, our know-how—based on accumulated experience—superior to those of any earlier period or any earlier movement."

The merger itself provided a new excuse for anti-unionists to launch a barrage of hostile propaganda. Some newspapers, which for years decried jurisdictional disputes and criticized unions for not settling their differences, did a sudden about face. Now the submerging of differences represented a grave danger.

"Confirmed opponents of trade unionism like the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce," the council said, "stepped up their campaigns of opposition to trade union concepts and . . . with other like-minded agencies continued to develop techniques of applying locally their nationally-prepared propaganda."

NLRB Thwarts Unions

The NLRB continued to give employers encouragement through administrative interpretations to utilize Taft-Hartley provisions to thwart union efforts of their workers.

Some local governing bodies passed licensing and other restrictive ordinances which, even when found unconstitutional, harried organizing. Advocates of "right-to-work" laws intensified their campaigns and although all were not successful, they muddied the waters of public opinion for a long period.

"Unfavorable publicity following disclosure of corruption on the part of some within labor's ranks has also helped create difficulties on the organizing front," the council reported.

Growth of unions has come not only through NLRB elections but through internal organizing, local expansion, state labor board elections, railroad mediation board elections and voluntary recognition.

In the 20-month period ended Aug. 31, more than 62,000 man days were provided by AFL-CIO organizing staff members in organizing campaigns and related union activities to individual national and international unions while additional man days were supplied to several AFL-CIO trades departments.

Assistance of an organizing or service nature amounting to more than 7,000 man days was given to directly affiliated unions in the 14-month period ended Aug. 31.

The AFL-CIO organizing mission directed by the merger convention can be fully accomplished, the council said, only if jurisdictional problems are overcome and if the general problem and specific task is approached "with the understanding that these are today's problems, today's tasks—and realize that they call for methods attuned to today's situation and today's needs."

Steelworkers Union Net Worth Increases

The net worth of the Steelworkers has risen to an all-time high of nearly $27 million as of June 30, an increase of about $4.5 million since Dec. 1, 1956, according to the union's official organ, Steel Labor.

In the first six months of this year, the USWA's latest audit showed an increase of $4,624,894, bringing the net worth up to a total of $26,989,751.

Brewery Local 366 100 Percent for COPE

Golden, Col.—Although it was recently on strike for almost four months, Brewery Workers Local 366 here has contributed the equivalent of $1 from each of its members to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education's 1957 voluntary fund-raising drive.

The union settled its 117-day strike against the Coors Brewing Co. shortly before collecting the voluntary money for COPE.

AFL-CIO Warns Economic Complacency Retarding U.S.

Complacency over the national economy must yield to "positive policies," both public and private, to strengthen the economic and social orders, the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned in its report to the Atlantic City convention. "In the sixth decade of the 20th century, with rapid technological and military strides being made in the Soviet totalitarian orbit," the council said, "this nation cannot afford to pursue policies that resemble those of the 1920's. The nation's economic base must be ever strong.

Leadership Needed

"National leadership is urgently needed without delay to strengthen national security programming. This should be done, whether or not it involves increased defense expenditures and 'crash programs.' National security should have top priority, regardless of budgetary considerations.

"The major goal of domestic economic policy should be balanced economic growth and full employment."

The report examined in detail the declining economy of the last two years and the factors that contributed to it. The downward drift, the council said, "may continue into 1958, possibly developing into a general decline, unless steps are taken to reverse" the trend.

The first factor it listed in the undermining of the economy was the growing lack of balance between investment and consumption.

It analyzed the Eisenhower Administration's tight money policy and effects; the imbalance between capacity and production, which it predicted will continue to grow in the coming months; the imbalance between investment and consumption, and the growing gap between the amount of spendable cash going to corporations and to individual consumers.

It linked the price rises of the last few months to declining output and the force exerted by pressures from industries with administered prices, and rebutted the argument that high wages cause high prices by citing the stability of labor costs of unit production.

Urges Dual Program

In addition, it examined the loopholes in the tax structure, the growth in internal corporate financing of new plant and equipment, and the downward trend of employment in many industries and a number of communities.

To safeguard the country's future, the council said, calls for a dual program aimed at strengthening the economic structure and the social structure.

"Failure of the economy to expand over a period of years," it said, "can be perilous, not only to the prosperity of the American people, but to the nation's very existence as a sovereign power and source of strength of the free world.

"Economic expansion is needed for continuing improvements in the living conditions of a growing population. It is essential to provide a sound base for defense and international policies."

The restrictive tight money policy should be replaced by government policies which encourage expansion, the council maintained; the relationship between investment and consumption should be improved; and the federal, state and local tax structures should be overhauled to provide a more equitable tax base, including an increase in the federal income tax exemption from $600 to $700.

Favor Social Measures

"Improvements in wages, salaries and fringe benefits are required to strengthen the country's mass consumption base and to provide wage and salary earners with an equitable share of the fruits of industrial progress," the council added.

"Reasonable improvements can be obtained with a relatively stable price level, if business generally, and the dominant corporations in particular, would seek rising profits from narrow margins and an expanding sales volume, rather than high prices, large profit margins and a smaller sales volume."

Among social measures, the Executive Council urged extension of Wage-Hour Act coverage to millions of workers now unprotected, with an increase in the minimum wage from $1 to $1.25 an hour; federal aid to communities in chronic economic distress; federal aid to education, and a comprehensive housing program geared to providing shelter for both low-income and middle-income families.

Also held out as necessities were government programs to boost farm income; a stepped-up urban redevelopment program; extension of the conservation and development of natural resources, and improvement and broadening of public services and social programs which have been "sorely neglected" since the end of the war.

In addition, the council proposed continuation of the studies of administered prices and national monetary policies begun by the Senate Anti-Trust and Finance Committees.

"Continuing private and public efforts," it concluded, "must be made to maintain a balanced and growing economy—an essential base for national strength and improving living conditions."

608 Unions Are Directly Affiliated

As of Sept. 30, 1957, there were 608 directly affiliated local unions with a membership of 131,778, the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported.

At the date of merger there were 844 such local unions. Since then 158 locals with a membership of 41,347 have affiliated with international unions and 43 local unions with a membership of 5,063 have transferred to the Canadian Labor Congress.

During the same period 35 directly affiliated locals with a membership of 3,253 have disbanded.

Collective Bargaining Gains Aids to Economy

Advances through collective bargaining during the past two years have benefited not only union members but the nation as a whole, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared. There has been "an impressive continuation of the great forward strides made by unions in bargaining," the council reported to the convention. "Marked gains have been achieved not only in wages but in such vitally important areas as health and welfare protection, employment security, vacation and paid holiday time."

Bolster Buying Power

Bargaining gains have "significantly bolstered total consumer purchasing power, thereby building valuable strength into the economy and supporting the high level of economic activity beneficial to all segments of our society," the council continued.

During 1956 wage bargaining most commonly resulted in increases of 10 to 15 cents an hour. In 1957 union agreements have tended to be about the same size or a few cents higher. In the face of higher living costs, unions have been forced to seek sizable wage boosts merely to regain lost buying power, before asking additional increases to provide for some real advance.

Industry, the council noted, "has been promoting a high powered campaign to blame wage increases as the cause of price increases. This propaganda seeks to mislead the public . . . and to transform concern about price inflation into public pressure against wage advances."

Industry and labor both, and all the nation, stand to lose, the council warned "if we permit ourselves to be drawn toward restriction of our free collective bargaining system."

Shorter Hours Sought

Long term agreements running for two or three years have been accepted by many unions, "a significant departure from the traditional one-year agreement term in the past several years." Most unions which have committed themselves to such long term agreements have insisted upon provisions either for renegotiation reopening or for automatic wage increases on specified dates during the life of the agreement.

The subject of hours reduction has been gaining increased significance with a number of unions negotiating reductions in the 40-hour workweek without loss of pay. As many as one worker in six is now employed on a regular full week shorter than 40 hours.

Many other unions have been drafting plans for concentrating vigorously on this matter and making workweek reduction a key bargaining issue. Faced with advances in automation and technology and a decreasing demand for manpower, these unions are moving toward a shorter workweek to help maintain employment opportunities.

Meat Cutters Win Pay Hikes for 8,000

Chicago—A new contract negotiated by seven locals of the Meat Cutters here will bring some 8,000 meat cutters in 3,600 Greater Chicago supermarkets wage increases ranging from 32.5 to 38.75 cents per hour over a two-year period.

AMCBW Vice Pres. R. Emmett Kelly, who headed the union negotiating committee, said that the contracts covering all chain and independent supermarkets in this area except Jewel and National Tea Co. have been ratified by membership meetings of the locals. The wage increases and other benefits are retroactive to Oct. 5, 1957.

All meetings also rejected overwhelmingly proposals made by the managements of the two hold-out firms and voted to authorize a strike at Jewel and National Tea if no agreement is forthcoming.

Council Reports Progress of AFL-CIO

Unionists Can Be Proud Of Two Years of Unity

(*Continued from Page* 1)

The report found the AFL-CIO in healthy condition. While it recognized that the climate for organizing the unorganized has "worsened," union membership has nevertheless continued to grow.

In two years, according to Labor Board statistics, AFL-CIO unions have won elections in bargaining units employing more than 400,000 workers. In some 7,000 NLRB elections, AFL-CIO unions have won about 60 percent of the polls.

The council added that because of its growth, experience and size the labor movement today "is in better position to bring the benefits of trade unionism to the yet unorganized millions than at any previous time."

Some 138 unions with a membership of about 15 million make up the AFL-CIO. An additional 608 directly-affiliated local unions have a membership of nearly 132,000, the council reported.

Finances

The organization's financial net worth has increased by $745,000 between December, 1955 and June 1957, the report showed. As of June 30, the total assets of the AFL-CIO amounted to $7,773,699.79—an increase of almost $900,000 since merger.

Mergers

Since the AFL and CIO came together, there have been four mergers of international unions; in 33 states and Puerto Rico, state bodies have come together; and some 170 mergers have occurred at the city and county level. The council reported that "the states where merger has been completed have provided better relationships and valuable gains for the affiliated local unions."

Jurisdiction Problems

The report noted continuing difficulties in working out a solution of jurisdictional disputes between building trades craft unions and industrial unions. It recalled that a special committee of the Executive Council had on June 28, 1957, established a general agreement on principles and machinery.

"It was the belief of the (council) committee that a great many of these problems could be solved by on-the-spot agreements reached by the representative teams (to consist of representatives of the AFL-CIO, the building trades and industrial unions)." But, the council said, until now "this agreement has not been implemented."

Politics

Political activity on the part of American labor, the council pointed out, has increased in recent years, "partly as a matter of choice—more so, as a matter of necessity."

Labor has entered politics, the report added, because it recognizes that the "privileges and principles of self-government . . . are under heavy attack from totalitarian forces in major areas of the world." The council said heavy responsibilities are attached to all who derive the benefits of democracy, and American trade unions have accepted their "obligation."

Taft-Hartley

In addition, labor has been "forced" to engage in political activities, the council reported, "because the enemies of organized labor have proved that they can, through use of the political weapon, seriously weaken our efforts to obtain a better standard of living for our membership and for our country. . . ."

The report found no need to make a detailed analysis of the serious impact of the Taft-Hartley Law on labor-management relations, because complaints against Taft-Hartley, voiced by the convention two years ago, "are as valid now as they were then. . . . In addition, the policy of the NLRB has been such as to weigh the provisions of the law even more strongly against organized labor."

Civil Rights

The AFL-CIO has made "strides" toward realization of its goal of assuring full and equal rights for all Americans, the report said, and the organization has "assigned a top priority to its civil rights policy."

It asserted that efforts to launch a dual labor organization in the South, with an anti-civil rights policy, had "ended in complete failure."

The Economy

A detailed analysis of the nation's economy said that the "downward drift," which became evident in mid-1957, "may continue into 1958, possibly developing into a general decline unless steps are taken to reverse this trend."

The economic analysis criticized the Administration's tight-money policy and added that despite rising levels of business investment starting in 1955, "the boom did not spread beyond the capital goods field."

The economy has been "unbalanced," the report added, by the emphasis on business investment while the flow of "spendable cash" to consumers has lagged.

It blamed recent price increases on government fiscal policies and on the ability of big companies to finance their growth by keeping prices high in order to raise profits and investment funds.

The "propaganda" claim from "organized business" that wages, salaries and fringe benefits have risen faster than productivity "has no basis in fact," the council declared.

International Affairs

The report reviewed the AFL-CIO's relationship with free labor movements throughout the world and with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

In a section highly critical of Soviet activities, the report pointed out the AFL-CIO has tried to "expose and counteract the Soviet maneuvers to spread apathy and complacency among free and other democratic forces. . . ."

The spontaneous uprising by the Hungarian people late in 1956, the Executive Council said, was a landmark in the fight against communist tyranny.

"No other single development in the history of Soviet imperialist aggression and Communist oppression reveals with greater clarity the reactionary and inhuman nature of Communist theory and the Soviet regime as a system of world conquest and enslavement," the council said.

The council hailed the appointment of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as a member of the U. S. delegation to the United Nations General Assembly.

Describing it as the "highest recognition" ever accorded to American labor in the field of foreign affairs, the council added that the appointment was "not only a great tribute to Pres. Meany's significant contributions" in the development of foreign policy, but also a dramatic recognition of labor's constructive activities in the international field.

HISTORY WAS MADE on Dec. 5, 1955, when George Meany (center) was unanimously elected first president of the then new AFL-CIO. Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, who was elected an AFL-CIO vice president, holds Meany's hand aloft in triumph. That's Pres. Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers, another AFL-CIO vice president, holding gavel. At left are Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, also an AFL-CIO vice president, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Labor Gave Priority To Civil Rights Goals

During its first two years, the AFL-CIO has made "long strides" toward realizing its goal of "assuring full and equal rights for all Americans in every field of life," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

In the civil rights section of its report to the second constitutional convention, the council said that the AFL-CIO had assigned "a top priority" to its civil rights policy "from the very outset."

Drive Is Pressed

To adjust complaints of discrimination against any AFL-CIO affiliate, the council noted, a subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee on compliance was set up and a procedure for processing such complaints was approved by the council. It cited instances in which affiliates voluntarily took steps to wipe out previous color bars, as well as other gains made by AFL-CIO unions in the bargaining area.

"The AFL-CIO," it said, "has pressed its drive to eliminate discrimination in employment, receiving wholehearted support from its affiliates in dealing with specific cases."

Charging the white citizens councils with "a deliberate drive to chip away individual members from our union affiliation," the report said that an effort to launch a dual labor organization in the South to be known as the Southern Confederation of Labor "failed to elicit response from union-minded members and ended in complete failure."

A few local efforts to set up dual local unions in the South also "ended in collapse," the report added.

Good Sense Prevailed

"The good sense of loyal trade unionists prevailed in these situations and the AFL-CIO and its affiliates continued to win the support of southern workers in its drive for better wages, improved working conditions and high living standards for all."

The Civil Rights Act of 1957 was "undoubtedly the most significant action taken during the first session of the 85th Congress," the council declared. The report traced the legislative history of this measure in detail and concluded:

"The bill as finally enacted is not as good as it might have been. But it does have great potential strength. Voting rights should be better protected now; the Justice Dept. is strengthened in the civil rights area; and a civil rights commission will study and make recommendations to Congress in the entire civil rights field."

The passage of the civil rights act "in its weakened form" underscores the need for a change in Senate Rule 22 to prevent filibusters, the council said.

"The new law was probably the most that could be expected as long as the threat of filibuster constantly hovered over the Senate, and as long as very few believed that the necessary 64 votes were available for cloture," the council declared.

The AFL-CIO, it pointed out, has voiced its support for a rule which would permit a majority of the senators voting and present to shut off debate.

Dr. Williams Arbiter Of Garment Contract

Miami, Fla.—Dr. H. Franklin Williams, president of the University of Florida and community leader, has been appointed impartial arbiter under a new two-year contract between the Ladies Garment Workers and the Florida Apparel Association.

Council Finds Unity Moving At Good Pace

Thirty-three states and Puerto Rico, the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported to the convention, have achieved merger of their central bodies. In others, the council noted, prospects for early merger range from encouraging to doubtful.

There have been approximately 170 mergers of local central bodies. This number includes areas where there were central labor unions and industrial union councils. Eighty-six replacement charters and 42 new charters have been issued since the national AFL-CIO merger.

Look for Steady Pace

The council looks for local mergers at a steady pace, especially where there has been merger at the state level. Where state mergers have not been effected, this will take place after the convention according to the rules established by the council, with the assistance of the president's office.

"The states where merger has been completed have provided a better relationship and valuable gains for the affiliated local unions," the council said.

These states are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland and District of Columbia, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

Mergers Approved

Some states have already set a date for a merger convention and in a few others the merger talks have progressed almost to this point. In only a handful of states are merger negotiations badly deadlocked.

Merger of the Intl. Metal Engravers and Marking Device Workers with the Intl. Association of Machinists was approved June 5, 1956.

A convention Aug. 1, 1956, effectuated the merger of the Government & Civic Employes Organizing Committee with the Federation of State, County & Municipal Employes.

A new international, the United Papermakers & Paperworkers, was formed Mar. 4, 1957, by merger of the Intl. Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the United Paperworkers.

The reaffiliation of the Barbers & Beauty Culturists with the Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists became effective July 1, 1956.

Carillon Hotel Signs Pact With Union

Miami—The largest hotel in Florida, the new 620-room, $20 million Carillon, has signed the master agreement between Hotel Employes Local 255 and the Miami Beach Hotel Association.

Scheduled to open Dec. 21, the Carillon is the twelfth Greater Miami hotel to sign the 10-year agreement. Twenty-two other hotels and motels have individual contracts with Local 255.

Including approximately 600 workers to be employed at the Carillon, an estimated 10,000 to 11,000 workers in the 34 union hotels and motels here will receive higher pay and enjoy better working conditions during the coming season.

Labor Took Lead in Fighting Spread of Soviet Colonialism

The course of the AFL-CIO in the international field has been keyed to the founding convention's realization that the struggle between democracy and Communist totalitarianism is really a conflict between two ways of life, the Executive Council said in its report.

"The AFL-CIO has sought to expose and counteract the Soviet maneuvers to spread apathy and complacency among free labor and other democratic forces by continually propagating the urgency of the free world developing adequate unity and military strength to deter and, if need be, defeat direct or indirect Soviet aggression," the council summed up.

Landmark in History

The report to the second constitutional convention hailed the appointment of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as a U.S. delegate to the United Nations' 12th General Assembly as "a landmark in the history of American labor's growing influence in the field of foreign affairs."

"This appointment by Pres. Eisenhower was a great tribute to Pres. Meany's significant contributions to the development of a sound and effective democratic foreign policy for our country," it said.

"This appointment also dramatized the nation's recognition of American labor's manifold constructive activities and 'efforts to aid our country in the fulfillment of its new historic role' and 'its heavy responsibilities as a powerful force for the attainment of lasting peace, freedom and human well-being.'"

The report reviewed AFL-CIO actions in a dozen sectors of the international field, ranging from the Hungarian revolt and the situation behind the iron curtain to foreign economic policy and international trade and tariffs.

It said that no single development in the history of Soviet imperialism and oppression "reveals with greater clarity the reactionary and inhuman nature of Communist theory and the Soviet regime as a system of world conquest and enslavement "as did Russia's brutality in Hungary."

Co-existence Exploded

"In Hungary," it added, "Moscow's co-existence propaganda was exploded. Never before were the contradictions between Communist word and deed, between promise and performance so completely exposed."

The report summarized the increasingly stringent economic situation behind the iron curtain and the struggle for succession growing out of the death of Stalin. The council indicated its study yielded no genuine hope of peaceful coexistence on a legitimate basis.

The council's review of the Middle East situation recounted two years of almost constant "turmoil," and increasing Soviet penetration of the area. Appeals for free elections on a united Germany, in which the AFL-CIO joined, brought no hint of acquiesence from Russia.

The emergence of more democratic trade unions in Latin America during the last two years and AFL-CIO efforts to help them were outlined, and the continuance of dictatorships in Venezuela and the Dominican Republic was noted.

Developments within the ICFTU, and the AFL-CIO's substantial contribution to them, were aired. The council said the AFL-CIO will continue to cooperate in free labor's efforts to spread unionism through the ICFTU.

Passage by the Intl. Labor Organization of the forced labor convention, and the role of American labor in securing its approval, were hailed, as was the refusal of the last ILO conference to seat delegates from the puppet Kadar regime in Hungary.

The work of the Joint U.S.-Mexico Trade Union Committee, particularly in seeking to improve the lot of Mexican farm workers brought to this country, was summarized. AFL-CIO efforts to promote long-range planning in effectuating U.S. foreign economic policy were reviewed.

THE DENUNCIATION the free world focused on Soviet Russia when it used tanks like the one above to quell the heroic uprising of the Hungarian freedom fighters in 1956 was joined by the AFL-CIO.

Council Charges Congress Failed To Meet Many of Nation's Needs

Occasional victories have been won for the general welfare but "by and large the last two Congresses have failed to meet many of the nation's vital needs," the Executive Council reported to the AFL-CIO convention.

Labor's legislative goals, the council pointed out, are laws to safeguard and promote free collective bargaining, the rights of workers, farmers and consumers, and "the security and welfare of all the people."

Such goals, it said, "have not found too full acceptance in either the 84th or 85th Congress." Where progress was made, it came when the people "demonstrated active support on behalf of public-interest legislation."

Some Improvements

Passage of a progressive social security bill was one of the "major legislative achievements" of the 84th Congress in 1956, the council reported.

Disability benefits are now available at age 50 to workers totally and permanently disabled. Widows and women workers can begin to receive benefits at age 62 instead of age 65.

Other improvements, however, are needed in the direction of benefits for illness and an increased monthly payment.

The 85th Congress passed a "major bill" to compel federal inspection of poultry and poultry products. It beat down attacks on appropriations for meat inspection and Food and Drug Administration functions.

The right-to-vote bill of 1957, the council stated, was given full AFL-CIO support as a minimum but meaningful measure. As passed it was not as good as it should have been but has "great potential strength." It is the first civil rights bill passed by any Congress in 82 years.

The 85th Congress in 1957 also passed a "hardship" bill in the direction of immigration reform, and the AFL-CIO endorsed the measure. No action was taken to meet the objective of basic reform or a "revised and liberalized" program that reflects "the democratic and humanitarian traditions."

A negative victory was won when the Harris - Fulbright natural - gas bill was not brought to the floor in either house of Congress.

Needed Legislation

The list of needed legislation on which action was postponed is a long one.

Legislation to require disclosure of the financial details of employe welfare and pension plans, endorsed by the AFL-CIO, has remained in committee. It has been sharply opposed by businessmen's organizations.

Extensive hearings were held on extension of minimum wage protection, but the bills are still in committee. The Administration proposed coverage of only about 2.5 million workers instead of the 9.6 million the AFL-CIO recommended.

Defeat of the school-aid construction bill was "one of the greatest disappointments." There has been no comprehensive attack on the housing problem "in the face of ever-mounting needs." An area-development bill, blocked in the House in 1956 after Senate passage, has made "no further progress."

No Action on T-H

On unemployment insurance, the Administration has urged the separate states to act but in two years the "net effect" is that states have dropped farther behind the proclaimed goals of at least 50 percent of regular earnings. Cash benefits for workmen's compensation have been increased but "improvements have not kept pace with changing times."

No action was taken on Taft-Hartley Act amendments, except for Senate passage of a measure authorizing "detailed disclosure" of union financial reports to the Labor Dept. More money than the Administration proposed has been voted for medical research but no action has occurred on basic health legislation. Funds were saved in some instances for the Tennessee Valley Authority, but the House Interior Committee delayed the Senate-passed Hells Canyon bill.

Congress "provided for a start" in pushing atomic power development by instructing the Atomic Energy Commission to get plans for government-financed reactors but "it remains to be seen whether the AEC will follow through."

The flood insurance act of 1956 was killed, for practical purposes, when funds for operation were denied. The President "pocket-vetoed" bills for needed pay increases for postal and classified (civil service) government workers. No action was taken on a bill to require equal pay for women workers.

No action has been taken in two years toward tax reform to relieve low- and moderate-income families and "close loopholes and escape hatches" for the favored. Enforcement of the labor-protecting Walsh-Healey and Davis-Bacon laws has been handicapped by low appropriations and Congress has made "no serious effort to improve its prevailing wage policies."

The Executive Council reported that Congress in 1957 for the first time placed foreign economic aid on a two-year basis. It warned against the campaign developing to "whittle away the federal grants-in-aid enacted to raise public service standards."

Council Hits Mounting Health Services Cost

The "sharp and steady rise" in the cost of health services has reached "critical proportions" and now constitutes one of the country's most serious economic and social problems, the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported to the convention.

That conclusion was reached in a discussion of social security in its broadest phases.

The council pointed out that the medical care factor in the Consumer Price Index of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has risen 31 percent since June 1950, more than twice as much as the jump in food prices. During the last year alone, it rose 6 percent.

Impairs Protection

"This rising cost barrier deprives a growing number of families of access to good medical care and leaves others with a heavy burden of expense and indebtedness," the report said.

"Furthermore, it seriously affects the operation of health benefit programs that unions have succeeded in establishing through collective bargaining and impairs the protection which those plans affords to wage earners."

Rising costs plus other problems experienced in making better health protection available to members have forced more and more unions to search for improvements, the council said.

The result, it added, has been a growth of interest in a "greater emphasis" upon preventive medical care and early diagnosis and treatment.

The revised and modified national health insurance bill introduced in Congress by Rep. John Dingell (D - Mich.) and Sen. James E. Murray (D-Mont.) and proposed health insurance coverage for federal employes were noted among legislative possibilities.

In a discussion of old-age, survivors and disability insurance, the council examined in detail the efforts—successful and unsuccessful—to induce Congress to enact improvements in the biennium since the AFL-CIO founding convention.

It reiterated AFL-CIO support of the bill introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.) as "meeting the most urgent needs" so far as amendments are concerned. The measure would increase monthly cash benefits by about 10 percent and liberalize the basis on which they are computed.

The council noted "substantial improvements" in public assistance which labor spearheaded.

Review Compensation

It deplored the loss of value and prestige which has been suffered by the Federal Advisory Council to the Secretary of Labor on matters relating to employment and unemployment, attributing it to the secretary's "reluctance" to accept its advisory function.

The report reviewed improvements in unemployment compensation following the President's appeal to the states to act, and found that not one state has raised benefits to the levels he recommended. It called for federal action to restore the program "to its intended purpose."

The council's study of unemployment compensation in the states led it to conclude that "so serious is their inadequacy" that after 50 years the program is in danger "not so much from outside attack as from internal neglect."

On proposed health, welfare and pension plan disclosure legislation, the report again emphasized the AFL-CIO's belief that full disclosure of the financial details of all such plans is desirable.

It firmly opposed the goal of the commercial insurance and employer lobbies for exemption of plans administered unilaterally by employers, now before Congress in the Allott bill.

The council likewise opposed the proposed state bill sponsored by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners on the ground that it would impose great burdens on joint union-management funds, but in effect exempt those run by employers alone. It called on the states to enact reforms of insurance codes which would eliminate abuses of employe welfare funds.

Reed Turns Down Civil Rights Post

Stanley F. Reed, retired Supreme Court justice, shocked and surprised the White House by withdrawing his acceptance of an appointment as chairman of the new Civil Rights Commission.

In a handwritten note to Pres. Eisenhower which he personally delivered to White House Asssistant Sherman Adams, he raised the question as to whether discredit might not be brought on the Supreme Court should a retired justice who had participated in civil rights cases take "an investigatory and advisory office in the Executive Dept." Since he remains on call for duty in the lower federal courts, he added possibly he should not hold a job that might conflict.

AFL-CIO Has Maintained Principles Of 'Free, Honest, Dedicated Unionism'

Fifth Amendment Rules, Codes Reviewed in Report

The AFL-CIO in its first two years as a merged federation has lived up to the principles of "free, honest and dedicated trade unionism," the Executive Council said in a summary report on ethical practices.

The constitution adopted by the founding convention in December 1955 "reaffirmed the principle of national and international union autonomy," the council said, but also "made it clear that the rights of autonomy do not include the right of a corrupt or Communist-dominated union to remain in affiliation."

Provisions Cited

The report cited the constitutional provisions that established the general principles of the federation and the investigatory and suspension powers of the Executive Council.

It rejected complaints that in its actions the Executive Council had deprived citizens of their rights under the Fifth Amendment or had improperly applied "retroactively" the principles of the trade union movement.

The council resolution on the Fifth Amendment "has been misinterpreted by some as requiring 'automatic' expulsion of any trade union leader" who invokes it. It has also been called an attempt to "wipe out" the amendment from the Constitution, the council said, but "neither is true."

"An investigation is required" when a union leader uses the Fifth Amendment, and if the amendment was "invoked as a shield to avoid discovery of corruption on his part, he has no right to continue to hold trade union office."

None of the Codes of Ethical Practices have been applied "in a retroactive manner," the council reported.

Two Basic Questions

There are "basically two questions" before the council in an investigation, the report stated: whether present leadership constitutes "corrupt influences" and whether the union involved "is prepared to undertake appropriate action to eliminate persons who constitute corrupt influences."

The council reported that the first three cases involving allegations of corrupt influences came before the council in June 1956 and were referred to the Ethical Practices Committee. In August, further investigation was ordered and the first code, establishing a "set of guides and principles" to implement the Constitution, was adopted.

Unions involved in the first cases were the Laundry Workers, Allied Industrial Workers and Distillery Workers. Later cases processed involved the Teamsters, Bakery Workers and United Textile Workers. There were also cases involving two directly affiliated locals, Can Workers Local No. 22623 and Waste Handlers Local 20467.

Investigations of four of the nationals or internationals were initiated by the council "prior to any hearings or disclosures by the McClellan (Senate) committee," the report stated. Two others, involving the Teamsters and United Textile Workers, "were initiated following disclosures by the McClellan committee."

In each case "the union involved was given a full opportunity to present all evidence" and even after adverse findings "was given an opportunity to take affirmative action to clean its own house."

All but one of the unions—the Teamsters—took "full advantage" of its opportunity to appear before the Ethical Practices Committee and the council itself, the council said.

"No union which has conscientiously attempted to comply with the constitutional provisions of the AFL-CIO has been investigated or given directives by the Executive Council," the report said.

Auxiliaries Will Merge on Dec. 9

The AFL-CIO Auxiliaries will come into existence Dec. 9 in Atlantic City, N. J. when merger between the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor (formerly AFL) and the National CIO Auxiliaries (formerly CIO) is effected.

Each organization will hold a separate convention on Dec. 7 to approve the merger agreement and then meet in joint convention.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council in its report declared that "the merger of the two auxiliaries will create a potent force for good in the American trade union movement."

ANNOUNCEMENT of the ouster of Pres. Dave Beck of the Teamsters as a vice president of the AFL-CIO had just been made by Pres. George Meany when this photo was taken. The action followed an investigation by the Ethical Practices Committee.

Evils of T-H Act, NLRB Go Before Convention

Criticisms of the Taft-Hartley Act voiced by the merger convention two years ago "are as valid now as they were then," the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported to the convention.

In addition, the policies of the National Labor Relations Board have been such as to weigh the provisions of the law even more strongly against organized labor.

The U.S. Supreme Court has devoted an unusually large portion of its time in the past two years to deciding labor cases. There has been a somewhat contradictory trend in these decisions since the role of state governments in the labor relations field has been both enlarged and diminished.

State power has been enhanced by the court's holding that the U.S. Constitution does not prevent a state from enjoining peaceful organizational picketing that violates a state law against coercing an employer to interfere with his workers' right to join or refuse to join a union.

The power of the states has been lessened by the court's ruling that the refusal of the NLRB to act on matters within its jurisdiction does not give the state courts or agencies the authority to intrude.

Labor's Political Role Expanded by Necessity

Labor has increasingly engaged in political education and action both by choice and necessity, the Executive Council told the AFL-CIO convention, and has made "substantial progress" in finding "new ways to meet new problems."

Necessity has pushed the union movement into political activity to counteract enemies who "have proved they can, through use of the political weapon, seriously weaken our efforts to obtain a better standard of living for our members and for our country."

But choice, too, is a factor: The maintenance and flowering of democratic principles, which are under heavy attack by totalitarians, impose heavy responsibilities on all those who enjoy democracy's benefits.

Accept Obligation

"We of the trade union movement accept that obligation," the council stated.

"We cannot, nor should we seek to, remain an island in the community. We will continue to make progress toward the end that we may contribute our full share toward the improvement of the general welfare and the strengthening of democracy."

The council reviewed the reconstruction of labor's political machinery in the two years since merger and the activity of the merged Committee for Political Education in the election contests of 1956 and 1957.

Win or lose, labor is often "the only source of support available to the honest and sincere candidate unwilling to compromise principle with political expediency. Labor participation in a campaign enlists additional numbers of public-spirited union men and women who learn the mechanics and practice of an operating democracy. They form the core for later efforts."

"It would be disastrous for the labor movement to so involve itself with the fortunes of any political party that victory or defeat for the party constitutes victory or defeat of the labor movement," the council said in reaffirming the principle of nonpartisanship.

In 1956, the council pointed out, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany appeared before the platform committee of the Democratic convention and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler presented recommendations to the Republican platform committee.

The Committee for Political Education analyzed the platforms and the candidates of both parties, both in regard to labor legislation and with respect to economic, foreign policy and welfare programs.

Review Past Two Years

The General Board on the basis of an Executive Council recommendation endorsed the candidacies of Democrats Adlai E. Stevenson and Estes Kefauver after the analysis of candidates and "party philosophy, promises, pledges and record."

The election that followed was "unprecedented in American political history," the council noted, in that the voters while re-electing Pres. Eisenhower "gave leadership of Congress to the opposing party."

"No significant change took place" in the number of friends or opponents of labor either in the House or the Senate, but liberal gains were scored in 10 state legislatures and in two states "right-to-work" proposals or candidates were beaten.

Registration of union members as voters remains a principal objective of COPE. Examples were cited of shocking disparities between potential union voters and union members actually registered. Affiliated organizations, said the council, should establish "permanent, systematic year-'round programs leading to full registration of our members and their families."

The whole field of political education and organization, the council reported, "must be tackled on a full-time basis with trained full-time personnel." The Women's Activities Division of COPE is now working on registration. Action by the labor movement is needed to meet the "explosive reaction of minority groups to the current controversy over civil rights."

Council Urges Fast U. S. Aid For Schools

If federal funds are not quickly provided, the nation's school construction rate may head downward in spite of the tragic shortage of classrooms which already exists.

That's the warning contained in the education section of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's report, which points out that "in recent years, unfortunately, the public schools have been less and less able to meet the growing responsibilities that our democratic form of society inevitably thrusts upon them."

Demand Outraces Growth

The Executive Council described the continued rejection of a federal school construction bill by Congress as "one of the greatest legislative disappointments of the last two years." It noted that in both 1956 and 1957 "a narrow margin of votes in the House of Representatives has denied adequate schooling to millions of American children."

"America's investment in new classrooms has grown spectacularly since the end of World War II, but it has failed to catch up with the soaring demand," the report said.

"While a record 63,000 new schoolrooms were built last year, we now need 67,000 new classrooms each year just to take care of current obsolescence, the enrollment rise and the loss of schools due to fire, floods and demolition."

Construction Declining

Pointing out that in many school districts the public debt has already reached its maximum legal limits, while in others the property tax base is insufficient to qualify the community as an adequate "credit risk" for borrowing, the council foresees a declining construction rate despite increasing classroom shortages over the next five years unless federal aid is forthcoming.

Anti-Cross Bakers to Ask New Charter

Atlantic City — Pro AFL-CIO leaders of the Bakery Workers Union announced here they would seek to form a new organization and obtain a federation charter if the present union, headed by Pres. James G. Cross, is expelled by the convention.

Vice-Pres. John De Concini of Philadelphia, a member of the Anti-Cross "Committee to Preserve Integrity" in the union, said that 95 of the 298 Bakery Workers locals had elected delegates to a Dec. 6 conference to decide on a future course.

These delegates were chosen, De Concini said, at regular or special membership meetings of the locals, and were "instructed" to work for continued affiliation with the AFL-CIO. They represented, he said, somewhere about 50,000 of the union's 135,000 members.

The committee to preserve integrity is composed of four vice presidents of the Bakery Workers Union and former Sec.-Treas. Curtis B. Sims, who filed original charges against Cross.

The objective of the Anti-Cross conference, De Concini stated, would be to "stand by" the convention to see if the Bakery Workers officials follow a course that leads to expulsion from the AFL-CIO.

If that should happen, he said, "then in my mind there is no question but that we would ask immediately for a charter."

Meany Bars 'Compromise With Evil'

Derides Stories of 'Deals' With Corrupt Leadership

(*Continued from Page* 1)

them with any other segment of the population of our country."

He told the delegates that they represent "people in a group second to none in importance — in peace and in war and in times of national crisis."

Meany's speech covered major issues in which the labor movement has been intensely interested: ethical practices, organizing problems, big business domination of the national administration, international affairs and the threat to world democracy arising from Soviet and other types of colonialism.

Meany spoke after the convention had heard brief addresses of welcome by Chairman John Moretti of the Atlantic City AFL-CIO council and Paul Krebs and Louis Marciante, heads of the unmerged state CIO and AFL councils respectively.

Labor Leads the Way

In his speech Meany said "labor has been consistently ahead" in rallying the nation to meet its present problems. "We cannot afford big business domination today," he said. In peacetime, "I guess we could afford an administration dominated and officered by big business but that's too expensive a luxury today."

"We have no time for the trickle-down theory, no time to make a fetish of balancing the budget."

In view of the world situation, the AFL-CIO president said, "there is no price too high to pay for the preservation of national security and the individual freedom of our people."

"No sacrifice is too painful to assure the survival of our country and other nations of the free world," Meany said, as the delegates burst into applause.

In a detailed review of the developments in the Soviet sector of the world, Meany said the "present situation demands of America that we recognize clearly and unmistakably the means to our way of life in the rapidly mounting power of the Soviet dictatorship."

During the last two years, he recalled, the free world has seen Soviet efforts "to foment war in the Middle East by supplying arms to a public dictator in Egypt, threats against Turkey, and constant propaganda against the U. S. for alleged imperialistic designs" on the Arab countries.

He noted that in France, the Kremlin-controlled Communists have voted for a get-tough policy in Algeria, while Kremlin-directed Communists in Algeria fight in the national resistance movement against France.

Progress Is Urgent

He cited the "brutal action" of the Soviet regime in crushing the Hungarian people and the rapid development once again of "one-man control of the entire economy and war machine" by Khrushchev.

In view of these developments, he said, labor must use all its influence to insure that this country makes rapid progress in such fields as scientific research and the improvement of our educational system.

"We must see to it that democracy applies equally to all the citizens of our nation."

Turning to the civil rights issue, Meany emphasized that "we simply can't afford any more Little Rock incidents." We must make certain that no Americans "suffer indignities for being what we are."

"We must continue our efforts to make democracy a living thing here at home" Meany said.

"We must unceasingly and unrelentingly carry on the fight until the last vestige of race and religious bias is wiped from the face of the nation."

Meany called on the AFL-CIO to continue its fight against anti-labor legislation, including so-called "right-to-work" laws, in the face of "well financed efforts by those who make a business of breaking down labor unions and labor standards."

He called for improvement in our social security system, better housing, and other social welfare measures.

We must help "build the standards of workers all over the world," Meany said, urging greater American help to the under-developed areas of the free world.

"We are dedicated to human values," Meany emphasized. "We are dedicated to the idea of making peoples' lives better through the application of a sound policy of trade unionism that will assure the worker a fair share of the wealth he helped to create."

The convention sessions were held in the second-floor auditorium of the Atlantic City convention hall.

Behind the platform hung a neon-lighted replica of the AFL-CIO seal, in red, white and blue. Huge spotlights provided a glare on stage and floor for the benefit of several TV news cameras perched on top of a 16-foot platform, at one side of the auditorium.

NEW CITATIONS carrying a "well done" on local registration drives from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler have gone to nine unions to date in COPE's latest registration drive. Watching the signatures go on the first group of citations is James L. McDevitt, director of COPE.

Msgr. Higgins Cites Labor Leaders' Role

Atlantic City, N. J.— Msgr. George G. Higgins, in his invocation at the opening of the AFL-CIO convention, stressed heavily the issues of ethics and morality.

He said that labor's leaders are the elected representatives of millions of men and women who look to them "not only for efficient service but for inspiration too, and for an example of perfect integrity and completely unselfish devotion to justice and human brotherhood.

"There can be no double standard of morality, no conflict of interests in their lives."

Labor leaders, he said "are no longer private citizens; they are public servants pledged to serve their members and their fellow citizens above and beyond the call of ordinary duty."

Council Firm on Clean-up Drive As 2nd AFL-CIO Convention Opens

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Union — whose officers had resisted efforts of an AFL-CIO monitor to carry through a clean-up convention — was given one final chance.

Distillery Union leaders later sent word to the AFL-CIO they would do anything to stay in the AFL-CIO ranks. Meany said the officers would be offered an agreement to sign, clearly mandating the AFL-CIO to clean corruption out of the union. Failure to sign, he indicated would result in suspension and possible expulsion.

Act on Charters

In another action, the council authorized Meany to revoke the charters of state and local central bodies which had failed to merge by the Dec. 5 deadline provided in the constitution.

Meany was also authorized to "take such action as may be necessary to effect the merger of central bodies not as yet merged, or to create and charter new central bodies in lieu of those whose charters are revoked."

In some states, it appears likely, the AFL-CIO headquarters will press for action, while in others where merger is more or less around the corner, the groups will be encouraged to hasten the unity process.

Two-man subcommittees of the council, consisting of one officer from the former AFL and one from the former CIO, may be named to work with central bodies in some states.

Representatives of un-merged state and city groups were seated as "guests," not delegates, at the convention.

The council, in other actions, recommended to the convention that the per capita from international unions be set at five cents per member per month, and from directly affiliated locals at $1 a month instead of the previous 80 cents. The constitutional change, if accepted, will not increase AFL-CIO income, since unions have been paying at these rates for several months, on an assessment basis.

Provisions were also made to extend for another two years the old AFL-CIO no-raiding agreement, which applies to those unions which ratify it.

Meany, in a press conference after the council meeting, was caustic in his remarks about leaders of both the suspended United Textile Workers and the on-probation Distillery Workers.

The UTW had accepted probationary status, removed old officers and submitted to new programs directed by the monitor, Peter McGavin, assistant to Meany. One of those steps was an audit of the union's books.

The evidence, Meany said, brought up "the question of good faith" on the part of UTW officers. The union, he said, is under the influence of persons "who have been robbing" the organization.

"Thievery is still going on," he said. "The auditors are turning up almost incredible evidence. It seems to be the business of people in that office to steal the union's money."

Pay raises to officials of the union, he added, involve kick-backs to the former secretary-treasurer, Lloyd Klenert.

The council has suspended the union, he said, and will ask the convention "to revoke the charter — with powers vested in the Executive Council to implement the revocation."

Discussing the Teamsters case, Meany said the status of the union is essentially in the "hands of one man" — an obvious reference to Pres.-Elect James R. Hoffa.

"He's the immediate problem," Meany commented, "but the Teamsters have many of them."

The council meeting came as the climax of a series of pre-convention meetings that started on Dec. 2.

These included the conventions of the Intl. Labor Press Association, an organization of AFL-CIO labor paper editors; and the Building Trades, Metal Trades, Maritime Trades and Union Label departments of the AFL-CIO.

Several hundred delegates were in attendance at the meetings. Each heard an address by Meany.

At the Building Trades convention, Meany voiced disagreement with two themes in a keynote speech by Pres. Richard Gray: that unions should forego wage increases as a means of fighting inflation, and that the building trades are justified in demanding an immediate grant of jurisdiction over all construction and maintenance building work in industrial plants.

Alex Rose Heads Appeals Committee

Atlantic City—Pres. Alex Rose of the Hatters was named chairman of the nine-man Appeals Committee at the second constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO.

Other members are John Murphy, Bricklayers; Al Hartnett, Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; A. J. Bernhardt, Railway Carmen; John J. Rollings, Missouri State Labor Council; I. W. Abel, Steelworkers; Harry Sayre, Papermakers and Paperworkers; Edward J. Leonard, Plasterers, and Felix C. Jones, Cement Workers.

3 Suspended Unions Exercise Appeal Rights

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Senate committee—which the AFL-CIO never substantiated by means of an independent investigation."

He repeated the Teamsters' defense that "alleged events and activities," even if true, "occurred before the adoption of the 1955 AFL-CIO Constitution," and could not properly be used against the union.

The Bakery Workers' appeal was argued by Pres. James G. Cross, whose ouster from top office in the union was made a condition of "compliance" by the council suspension resolution.

12-7-57

Cross said that the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee was either incorrect in its findings of fact about his conduct or had found that his actions constituted merely "a serious error in judgment."

With no more than this to go on, he said, "150,000 members" of the union were "irresponsibly smeared as dupes and pawns in the hands of racketeers and gangsters."

The appeal for the Laundry Workers was presented by Pres. Ralph Fagan, elected a short time ago to replace the former leadership.

The Teamsters won token support in the convention of the Building and Construction Trades Dept. when a resolution adopted without dissent urged the AFL-CIO not to expel the union.

The resolution did not pledge concerted action toward this end by the department's affiliates.

Asked for his opinion of the resolution at a press conference several hours later, Meany replied that he had not seen it. He voiced opinion that the resolution was "not a subject for the Building Trades Dept."

Labor Will Battle Union-Busting Legislation

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II | Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. | Saturday, December 14, 1957 | No. 50

Labor Maps New Goals, Approves Major Clean-up

AS PRESIDING OFFICER, Pres. George Meany gets the second AFL-CIO constitutional convention started on heavy program.

Convention Expels 3 Unions, Forges Two-Year Program

By Henry C. Fleisher

Atlantic City—The second AFL-CIO convention wound up Dec. 12 after six days of intensive sessions in which it performed the "disagreeable task" of expelling three unions with corrupt leadership and the more satisfying job of building a sound and militant program for American labor in the two years ahead.

When the gavel came down at 2:25 P.M. on Dec. 12, the 908 delegates from 129 international unions, 34 state bodies and a host of local bodies and local unions had adopted over 150 policy resolutions on subjects ranging from the McClellan committee—which it discussed critically—to the weather in Atlantic City, which had been continuously bad until the last day of the convention.

As a final action, the convention re-elected by acclaim Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, and 25 of the 27 vice presidents. Elected to fill the vice presidencies formerly occupied by Herman Winter of the Bakery Workers and John F. English of the Teamsters, were Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers and Pipefitters, and Pres. Paul L. Phillips of the Papermakers and Paperworkers.

Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther nominated Meany, hailing his "firm and dedicated leadership" and describing him as a "good plumber, a great trade union leader and my good friend." The nomination was seconded by Pres. Schoemann of the Plumbers, the union to which Meany has belonged for many decades.

Schnitzler was nominated by Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, who lauded him as a "dynamic partner and a superb fighter for labor's limitless future."

As the convention moved toward its final minutes, Meany, in his acceptance speech, spoke frankly and quietly with the delegates.

The AFL-CIO, he said, had made a "tremendous amount of progress" toward complete unity during the past two years.

To his attentive audience, Meany recalled that the convention has heard "enough of corruption and ethical practices"—a major field of action during the sessions.

"The important thing about it," he continued, "is that we have demonstrated that we are reluctant to throw people out of the house of labor.

"We do it only when there is no other way. We do it in the full knowledge that it presents dangers to us, but with the complete conviction that in the long run, labor will be better off for what we have done here this week."

Then the AFL-CIO president turned, as it were, from the surgery of the past week to the needs and opportunities of the future.

Labor Must Build On Principles

Labor, he said, "must stick to its knitting, stick to the simple purposes of the trade union movement—build on more achievements to the achievements of the past, . . . in the American old-fashioned way.

"You organize so that workers can collectively impress the fact on the employer that they are entitled to a fair share of the wealth produced by this system, by investment capital, management, employer and labor. We have no argument with the system. We just want our share, because we know the system cannot continue to work unless we get our share."

It all comes back to a "simple, basic purpose," he went on. "If we organize well, if we bargain well, we will build up the standards. From those built-up standards will flow the benefits to the community, to society as a whole, to the nation as a whole; and finally to all free peoples in all parts of the world."

And so, as the convention came to its end, the focus changed from labor's own serious internal problems to the needs and wants of the country's workers in such fields as legislation, economics, politics, international relations and community relations.

Throughout many of the sessions, the ethical practices issue had been paramount. Working on recommendations from its special eight-man Appeals Committee, headed by Pres. Alex Rose of the Hatters, the convention:

1. By almost 5-1 voted to expel the Brotherhood of Teamsters for failure to meet the ethical standards set forth in the AFL-CIO's constitution and codes.

(*Continued on Page 5*)

Delegates' Mandate:

Labor Will Battle Union-Busting Laws

By Willard Shelton

Atlantic City—The AFL-CIO favors legislation "to aid the labor movement in achieving legitimate aspirations" but opposes "all proposals which under the pretext of protecting workers seek to weaken unions or undermine" them.

A resolution embodying these principles was passed by the convention after previous approval by the General Board, composed of the presidents of all national and international affiliates.

Adoption followed declarations in support of its approach by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers, and Vice Pres. George Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks.

Approval of the broad policy statement, which set forth principles but spelled out only a few details, followed a convention address by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, who presented what he called the Eisenhower Administration's "labor program" for 1958.

Lists Proposed Amendments

Mitchell placed the Administration on record as opposed to a national "right-to-work" law, anti-trust action against unions and further restrictions on union political activity. He again endorsed AFL-CIO proposals for federal protection of employe welfare and pension plans. He proposed stricter financial accounting for union dues money.

He also spelled out a long list of proposals on amendments or additions to labor-management laws that would restrict secondary boycotts and picketing and seek to impose "democracy" in unions by requiring reports to the government certifying that elections have been held by secret ballot.

The resolution on legislation bypassed most such specific suggestions in favor of its simple declaration in favor of laws legitimately protecting workers and curing abuses and total opposition to proposals that damage in the "guise" of protecting.

For two years "the AFL-CIO has demonstrated its irrevocable determination to eradicate any and all corrupt influences," it said.

"This is a matter which must be handled by the labor movement itself, as we will handle it."

"It is likewise the responsibility of the labor movement to insure that union elections and internal procedures are fair and democratic,

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Delegates Back Labor's Political Rights

Call for All-Out Assistance To COPE Policies, Programs

Atlantic City—Every effort to "limit the right" of the labor movement to "participate in our democracy" is a threat to unions and a blow at the "basic foundations" of American political and economic systems, the AFL-CIO convention declared.

To prevent the "domination of elections by corporate wealth and vested interests," a convention resolution stated, "it is vital that the labor movement" be free to "assist financially candidates whose views on social justice deny them contributions from special-interest sources."

"We believe such assistance is proper and in the public interest."

Achievements Cited

The resolution cited a long list of "achievements" gained by acting "in accordance with the highest and best traditions of the labor movement."

These include the 40-hour week, social security laws, workmen's and unemployment compensation, protection of fair labor standards, civil rights and other measures contributing to "the welfare and prosperity of our nation."

The convention called on affiliated unions and local central bodies to "render all aid and assistance" to the policies and programs of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

COPE was authorized and directed to "expand its efforts" and give reciprocal aid in the political education work of local bodies.

The resolution officially reaffirmed the "traditional non-partisan policy" of supporting "worthy candidates regardless of party affiliation" and of "judging candidates on the issues."

It specifically endorsed the "annual COPE campaign for individual voluntary contributions" for political activity. Such campaigns "have been conducted each year" in furtherance of aiding candidates active in behalf of social justice.

The basic task, the resolution said, "remains the registration to vote of every trade union member and every adult member" of his family.

It is equally important to "continue to provide each member" of the AFL-CIO with "proper and objective information on which sound political judgments can be based." The distribution of COPE voting records on major legislative and political issues is a "primary step in this direction," the convention declared.

The objective remains "to rally support behind the liberals of both parties" at all governmental levels.

GOP Serving Business

The Republican Party "with a few but growing exceptions" is "still too often a willing and obedient servant of big business." The Democratic Party has allowed "opposition to civil rights legislation by southerners" to "alienate Negro voters from their natural allies, liberal Democrats of the North and West."

Nevertheless the united forces of labor have been able to "cooperate with genuinely liberal political forces," to help achieve gains for "labor and liberal forces," the convention said.

This has been true in the 1954 and 1956 congressional elections and in special elections this year.

"We reject any suggestion that we are second-class citizens with fewer rights in politics than the multimillion-dollar corporate monopolies of the communications industry," the convention asserted.

Referring to efforts to apply legal sanctions against political participation by labor, the resolution "called to the attention of those who would seek to place us in this position" the fact that "the courts have, without exception, upheld our rights to participate."

Toward a Better Tomorrow

Taft-Hartley, NLRB Scored by Convention

Atlantic City—The Taft-Hartley Act and the "stacked" National Labor Relations Board were scored by the AFL-CIO convention in some of the sharpest language of the sessions.

A resolution condemned the manner in which a majority of NLRB members are administering the act and expressed resentment at the anti-union bias shown by the board and its usurpation of authority. Removal of unfair sections of the law was demanded.

Go Beyond Act

It warned that "reactionary employers, not content with having the law and the board stacked in their favor, want to go even farther" by using McClellan committee disclosures to ram through anti-union provisions "which not even the 80th Congress could be induced to write into the Taft-Hartley Act."

The NLRB, "now overwhelmingly staffed by appointees of the present national Administration," was charged with going beyond the scope of the act "in sanctioning union breaking and in allowing employers to flout their obligation to bargain collectively."

The resolution called the act's "infamous" Section 14(b) "an open invitation to the states to pass so-called 'right-to-work' laws. . . . In disregard of the principle of fairness, it at the same time forbids the states to be more liberal than Taft-Hartley. This one-side invitation to the states to be anti-union must be repealed; nor are we impressed with the position of a Secretary of Labor who while purporting to oppose 'right-to-work' laws maintains a timid silence on Section 14(b)."

Decisions Rapped

Decisions of the NLRB were sharply rapped in the resolution for making changes in the act which Congress has refused to write. Among the "anti-union amendments" to the act made by the board were listed:

- **Sharp reductions in its own jurisdiction.**
- **New restrictions on picketing.**
- **Permitting anti-union statements of coercive character by employers.**
- **Allowing captive audiences to employers.**
- **Outlawing of the "hot cargo" clause.**

The resolution said these "examples could be multiplied indefinitely."

Delegates Favor More U. S. Grants-in-Aid

Atlantic City—Federal grant-in-aid programs which have done so much to raise public service standards in all states and localities "must be improved and extended, not destroyed," the AFL-CIO convention declared.

A resolution answering the attack on federal aid to state and local governments said that the effort to undermine the federal grant system is "false economy this nation can ill afford."

"This campaign, spearheaded by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce, seeks to whittle away the $3.5 billion in federal funds now distributed annually to help finance a variety of state and local services essential to the national welfare," the resolution said.

Pointing out that millions of families now migrate across state and local boundaries every year, the resolution said that the volume and quality of public services everywhere affects the welfare of us all.

"The states righters' attack on the federal grants in aid," it continued, "has not been launched to strengthen the ability of state and local governments to more effectively fulfill their growing responsibilities. It has been conceived solely to serve the special interests of wealthy corporations and individuals who view all federal expenditure cuts as potential tax saving opportunities for themselves."

The resolution said that only the federal government is powerful enough to insure an adequate and just tax contribution from corporate profits and the incomes of the wealthy to help support minimum public service needs throughout the nation.

Bigger Statistical Funds Sought From Congress

Atlantic City — Congress was urged to appropriate additional funds for federal statistical programs in a resolution unanimously adopted by the convention.

The delegates especially asked "substantially" increased funds for the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics to provide more complete information on a wide range of developments of significance to organized labor.

Action Asked On Distressed Areas Plight

Atlantic City — The AFL-CIO plea to the federal government to mobilize its resources to ease the plight of the country's distressed areas and their thousands of unemployed workers was renewed by the convention.

The delegates in a resolution reminded both political parties that they had pledged themselves to enactment of a program to aid blighted areas, but "unfortunately, this promise has not been kept."

The resolution called on the federal government to cooperate with labor, industry, the states and the affected communities to correct the situation.

Federal aid, it said, should include establishment of a special agency to coordinate the efforts of all groups and to administer a comprehensive program of technical assistance, public contract priorities, loans for new and expanding enterprises, loans and grants for public works, vocational training and supplementary compensation for workers during the training period.

The area redevelopment bill introduced by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) was endorsed. In addition, the convention asked federal action to discourage plant piracy.

Meany Announces New Appointments

Appointment of Michael Ross as director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs effective January 1, was announced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany immediately after the convention.

Ross is presently assistant director.

George Brown, presently the department's director, will return to his former duties in Meany's office as assistant to the president.

Jay Lovestone, formerly director of the Free Trade Union Committee, will move to the Dept. of International Affairs. He will be in charge of international publications and will work with Ross.

Albert J. Zack was promoted by Meany from assistant director of public relations to director of the department—a post vacant since the resignation two months ago of Philip Pearl.

Labor to Push For Peaceful Atom Uses

Atlantic City — The AFL-CIO has dedicated itself to work for development of peaceful uses of atomic energy "as rapidly, fully, equitably and safely as possible, so that the atom's promise may more quickly be realized in improved standards of living around the world."

To this end, the convention resolution on atomic energy said, the United States should provide effective leadership and aid in international activities to promote peaceful uses of the atom, and the federal government must construct and operate atomic power reactors.

Convention Votes to Press For Wage Increases in 1958

By Eugene A. Kelley

Atlantic City—AFL-CIO unions will press for higher wages to bolster present inadequate consumer buying power in the period ahead, a convention resolution promised.

Speakers endorsed the resolution section asserting that "while American labor will cooperate wholeheartedly in the national defense effort, no need has been demonstrated for any wage freeze or for any nationwide extension of the statutory workweek." The unions will push for the transformation of advancing technology into a force for increased leisure through a shorter workweek without reduction of take-home pay.

Adequate protection for workers "against the strains of ill health, old age, and irregular employment through improved health and welfare plans and programs for guaranteed employment" is another bargaining goal for affiliates.

"The general economic climate has been deteriorating as we enter 1958," the resolution said, "and a decline in business activity is often reflected in tighter bargaining conditions. But the very fact of an economic slackening makes it doubly imperative that unions gain sizable wage increases to bolster consumer buying power and thereby provide a needed stimulation for an upturn in the economy."

The resolution noted that all major economic indicators again disclose that a decline in levels of employment and business activity is now upon us. "Most of America's basic industries are operating at levels 15 to 20 percent below their capacity. This worsening of the general economic situation and pressures for cutbacks in wage bargaining must be overcome by intensified bargaining efforts."

The labor movement, the resolution continued, "cannot and will not rest on yesterday's laurels or yesterday's living standards."

Negotiating sights have been set on wage advances and other improvements, it went on, "not merely to benefit the millions of American workers and their families, but because we are well aware that collective bargaining is the most direct means for trade unions to exercise a constructive effect on the economy.

"We are secure in the knowledge that success in vigorous bargaining efforts will benefit the well-being of all the nation by contributing to the achievement of a dynamic, expanding balance between greater productive power and greater purchasing power."

Redoubled Organizing Pledged Next Year

Atlantic City—Redoubled organizing efforts were pledged by the AFL-CIO convention in a move "designed to bring trade unionism to every worker in America." Every affiliated union was urged to give every possible assistance and cooperation to other unions in their organizing campaigns. Each union was asked to conduct its campaigns "in the true fraternal spirit of the trade union movement.

Record Falls Short

"Cooperative and mutual efforts in organizing will contribute to the greater strength and solidarity of the trade union movement and redound to the greater welfare of all workers," a resolution on organizing the unorganized declared.

The convention took sober stock of the organizing record of the past two years and found the AFL-CIO had "fallen short of the hopes we had and the goals we set." But, it maintained, the record was far from one of failure.

As proof, it was noted there are more members in bona fide unions than at any time in history, 60 percent of the more than 7,000 elections in which AFL-CIO unions took part were won and impressive gains were made in organizing in fields not covered by the NLRB.

Some of the reasons why the organizing program launched at the founding convention two years ago fell short were ascribed to policies of the Eisenhower Administration. "Property rights became more important than human rights," the resolution said, and as a result a powerful attack was mounted and launched on the labor movement.

"Such attacks are aimed not only at restricting and confining existing unions, but even more important, they are aimed at limiting the capacity of unions to grow in membership and strength."

Organizing has grown harder, the resolution added, and has become "a struggle against business interests who have powerful governmental backing."

The "full evil impact" of Taft-Hartley was another factor blamed for difficulties encountered in organizing.

Some success was noted in adjustment of jurisdictional problems that had barred organizational efforts.

In the South, the resolution observed, "we have better than held our own." A changing economic pattern there was noted as a hopeful sign. Against this, however, is the "present hysteria over the civil rights issue, much of it artificially fanned by cynical newspaper editors, radio commentators and politicians."

The McClellan Committee investigations have been used with telling effect, the resolution said, against organizing.

Beirne Sounds Warning

Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne stressed the importance of the organizing resolution, especially as it affected white-collar workers. Unless there was planning, he warned, the trade union movement could find itself "as America finds itself today in the eyes of the world scientifically, because it didn't plan, because it didn't spend money, because it didn't make us aware of this tomorrow."

Labor Vows Fight to Boost Farm Income

Atlantic City — The AFL-CIO convention pledged that labor will "continue to vigorously support corrective measures to restore and to raise the income of all who work in agriculture."

A resolution on farmer-labor unity deplored the continuing disastrous drop in farm income "despite Sec. of Agriculture Benson's continuous assertion that he is guiding the American farm economy towards prosperity." It added that "if the policies of the Eisenhower Administration are not quickly reversed, family type farming as the basic pattern of American agriculture will be destroyed."

"We seek an American standard of living for the farm proprietors who by their skill, labor and investment produce our food and fiber. In particular, we wish to aid the family-operated farm through measures to increase its efficiency and its income so that the independent farmer may efficiently compete with corporation farming and may remain the dominant producer in American agriculture.'

"Furthermore, we must raise the living standards of those who work in industrialized agriculture for sweated wages under inhuman conditions, today the most exploited segment of the labor force."

In another resolution, the convention called on Congress and the President to enact a supplemental surplus food bill, "programmed to channel regular, proper and practical amounts" of supplemental food to the aged, blind, disabled, widowed and others who are in need.

Congress Urged to Study Impact of Automation

Atlantic City—Congress was urged by the AFL-CIO convention to begin a continuing study of the social and economic impact of the new technology and automation.

A resolution called for Congress to provide funds to government agencies so they can study and report the facts and guide Congress toward maintaining full employment and economic health.

Unions were advised to continue their efforts to press for effective contracts and legislative programs to minimize the dangers of hardships to individuals and communities from changing technological techniques.

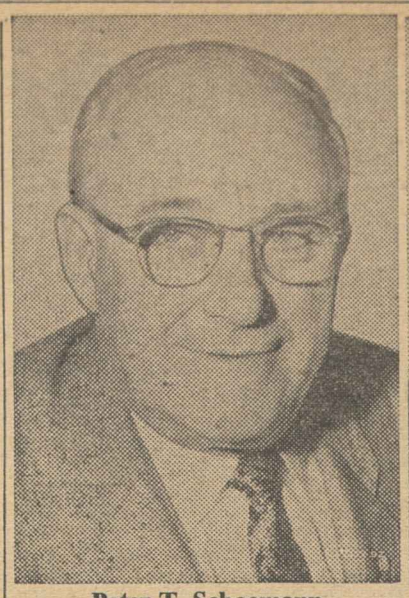
"The convention reaffirms the determination of the AFL-CIO to support all efforts that will enable the economy to sustain economic growth and full employment and that will insure a fair sharing, among all the American people, of the fruits of technological process," the resolution said.

Organizers Issue Sent to Council

Atlantic City — The AFL-CIO convention referred to the Executive Council the issue of recognition of the Field Representatives Federation, an organization of staff organizers.

A resolution submitted by delegates from the Newspaper Guild urged recognition of the FRF as the collective bargaining agent for the organizers. Jurisdiction by the National Labor Relations Board over these employes is being contested by the AFL-CIO.

The resolutions committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the council and the convention concurred.



Peter T. Schoemann

Paul L. Phillips

Meany, Schnitzler, 27 Officers Elected

Atlantic City—The AFL-CIO's second constitutional convention shouted a resounding vote of confidence in the merged labor movement's leadership by re-electing George Meany president, William F. Schnitzler secretary-treasurer and 25 vice presidents.

To fill the two vacancies on the Executive Council caused by expulsion of the Teamsters and the Bakery Workers the convention elected Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers and Pipefitters and Paul L. Phillips, president of the United Papermakers and Paperworkers.

Re-elected as vice presidents and members of the council were:

Walter P. Reuther, George M. Harrison, Harry C. Bates, William C. Birthright, James B. Carey, William C. Doherty, David Dubinsky Charles J. MacGowan, David J. McDonald, Emil Rieve, William L. McFetridge, James C. Petrillo, Maurice A. Hutcheson, Joseph Curran, Al J. Hayes, Joseph D. Keenan, A. Philip Randolph, L. S. Buckmaster, Jacob S. Potofsky, Richard F. Walsh, Lee W. Minton, James A. Suffridge, Joseph A. Beirne, O. A. Knight and Karl F. Feller.

Schoemann and Phillips replace John F. English and Herman Winter, members respectively of the Teamsters and Bakery Workers, whose organizations were expelled from the AFL-CIO.

Schoemann, 64, joined Plumbers Local 75 in Milwaukee, his home town in 1914. He was elected a vice president of the international in 1928 and served in this position until 1952 when he was named assistant to the late Martin P. Durkin, UA president. He succeeded Durkin as president in 1955.

Phillips, 53, is a native of Arkansas who rose from local union president of the former Intl. Brotherhood of Papermakers local in Camden, Ark., to president in 1948. He served until 1957 when the IBPM merged with the United Paperworkers of America to become the United Papermakers and Paperworkers.

Strikers Win Salute; Monty-Ward Rapped

Atlantic City—The heroic record set by the Kohler and O'Sullivan strikers was saluted by the AFL-CIO convention and their "arrogant and despotic employers" were condemned for using Taft-Hartley's worst features to resist the workers' demands.

Montgomery Ward's labor policy was condemned as "just as disgraceful as that company's refusal to obey a government directive during the last war." Every assistance in the Retail Clerks negotiations was pledged by the AFL-CIO, its departments and the labor press.

Vice Pres. James B. Carey, head of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, blasted Montgomery Ward for its stand that wages should be "determined on a unilateral basis by the company." Carey and Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, investigated the situation at the behest of the Executive Council.

Buckmaster Speaks

The convention adopted a resolution calling for full moral and financial support for the strikers and renewed prosecution of the consumer boycott against products of the Kohler plumbingware concern in Sheboygan, Wis., and the O'Sullivan rubber heel firm in Winchester, Va.

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers, an AFL-CIO vice president, recounted the history of the O'Sullivan strike from its start 19 months ago to the decertification election conducted by the NLRB which ousted URW Local 511 as bargaining agent.

The legal primary boycotts of scab-made products of the two firms, the resolution said, "is the sole major avenue open to the labor movement to show its continued solidarity with the Kohler and O'Sullivan strikers and its refusal to tolerate 19th century employer dictatorship in a 20th century era of human progress."

Auto Workers Local 833 in Sheboygan has been on strike against Kohler since Apr. 5, 1954. The company has been found guilty of "repeated and flagrant unfair labor practices" but has refused to settle the strike or submit the issues to negotiation, mediation or arbitration.

'Don't-Buy' Sunkist

Other resolutions adopted by the convention urged support of a boycott of Sunkist lemons produced by five California growers, backed the Retail Clerks in their negotiating efforts with Montgomery Ward and endorsed the drive for a $1.25 hourly minimum for 6,000 employes of Bloomingdale's and Stern Bros. department stores who are members of the Retail-Wholesale Union.

The Packinghouse Workers won endorsement of their "don't-buy" campaign against Sunkist lemons produced by the Santa Clara Lemon Association, Somis Lemon Association, Oxnard Lemon Association, Seaboard Lemon Association and Carpenteria Lemon Association.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER expulsion of the Teamsters was voted by the convention, officers and members of the union who had sat through the proceedings left the hall. Here Sec.-Treas. John English (right) leaves with Thomas Healey, business agent of a Teamsters local in Boston.

AFL-CIO Expels Teamsters; Door Left Open For Return

Atlantic City, N. J.—The AFL-CIO convention expelled the Teamsters Union from membership on findings that it was "substantially controlled or dominated" by "corrupt" elements. Expulsion came on a roll call vote after a three-hour debate on an Appeals Committee report sustaining the Executive Council decision that the union had failed to oust criticized officers or investigate their conduct and had otherwise defied AFL-CIO ethical standards.

Just before the roll call, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany repudiated any suggestion of a "war" with the Teamsters following expulsion.

Door Is Open

"There is no plan for a war at all," he said, and "we hope it will never come. I have the door open."

The vote in favor of expulsion was 10,458,598. Voting against the Appeals Committee recommendation were 2,266,497. A two-thirds majority was required for ouster.

Delegates of 94 international affiliates cast votes in favor of expulsion; 21 internationals voted against; and four split their votes. Eight other internationals either did not attend the convention or failed to answer on the roll call.

The Building Trades Dept. had adopted a convention resolution opposing expulsion and the department delegate voted against, but 11 affiliates with 1,498,902 members voted in favor, six with 1,234,558 voted against.

The Maritime Trades Dept. delegate voted against, but all affiliated internationals voted in favor except the Teamsters Union itself, which had no credentials. Four other AFL-CIO department delegates voted for expulsion.

The convention voted after Chairman Alex Rose of the Appeals Committee, president of the Hatters, and Meany had spoken in favor of expulsion and spokesmen and supporters of the Teamsters had spoken against.

Findings Confirmed

The Appeals Committee report was presented by Sec. John J. Murphy, general secretary of the Bricklayers. The committee held that the Teamsters had been given "adequate opportunity" to respond to charges and correct abuses and had "refused to do so." The report therefore recommended that findings of corrupt influences be confirmed and that the union be expelled.

Vice Pres. Einar O. Mohn of the Teamsters made the official reply for his union, arguing that "sin is universal and ever-recurring." Speaking of Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), chairman of the Senate special committee investigating labor-management improprieties, Mohn said McClellan's record and recent public statements "compel me to believe that the field he seeks to clean up will emerge torn asunder, bloody and weak—but perhaps ethical."

The Teamsters are a highly decentralized union, Mohn said, and any conclusion that it is "substantially influenced by corrupt influences" fails to show "an understanding of our makeup."

English Defends Hoffa

Teamsters Sec.-Treas. John F. English, a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, repeated in debate much of the defense of his union and Pres.-elect James R. Hoffa, a principal target of "corruption" charges, he had made at the recent Teamsters' Miami Beach convention that elected Hoffa.

Hoffa has "done more for the Teamsters than any other man, including myself," said the veteran English. "The penalty urged against the union is too severe," he said. The expulsion proposal "makes my blood run cold."

A large delegation of the Teamsters, including members both of the old and the recently-elected executive boards, sat as guests of the convention while the debate took place and heard spokesmen of six other unions rise to speak against the expulsion recommendation.

These included: Pres. Sal B. Hoffmann, Upholsterers; Pres. Joseph P. McCurdy, United Garment Workers; Sec.-Treas. Edward F. Carlough, Sheet Metal Workers; Pres. Woodruff Randolph, Typographical Union; Pres. George Q. Lynch, Pattern Makers; Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman, Meat Cutters.

Rose Leads Debate

Rose led the debate for the Appeals Committee by saying it was "precisely because we know the great role the Teamsters can play that we want a fraternal, clean Teamsters' organization as part of the labor movement."

"We are condemning a system which does not bring forward the best and work for the benefit of that organization but to the benefit of (Pres.) Dave Beck and Jimmy Hoffa," he told the convention.

He didn't want to contradict Mohn about the McClellan committee, Rose said, "but I don't know whether the proceedings of the Teamsters convention—the behavior, the arrogance, the defiance—were not even worse from the point of view of labor interests."

"Defiance" by the Teamsters convention in electing Hoffa was "not an act of courage, it was defiance as an act of vulgarity and irresponsibility."

Meany Answers Charges

Meany closed the debate by answering briefly two charges from the floor: that the "procedure" had been faulty and that the Executive Council had acted as a "dictatorship."

The "procedure," he pointed out, was adopted at the AFL-CIO merger convention in 1955 and "I feel I have an obligation to live up to" the constitution that established the procedure.

"I have never seen a union constitution that didn't give power to the Executive Council and officers between conventions," he said, and if the AFL-CIO council is a "dictatorship," then "we have a good many dictatorships right in here."

Responding to Gorman of the Meat Cutters, who had spoken of efforts to bring Hoffa and himself together, Meany said:

"That's true. I cooperated. I stood on my head. I made it clear that I would meet him at any time."

But the first proposal was for a "secret meeting," Meany stated, and "I refused to accept that sort of arrangement."

After a second proposal, "Everything was set" for an 11 a. m. meeting in New York Nov. 19, and "I confirmed it and requested a confirmation from Brother Hoffa. The confirmation never came. He never came."

A proposal came again through Gorman for Hoffa to "get down" Dec. 5 from New York (where he is on trial in federal court on wiretapping charges). At 5:30 p. m., Meany said, Hoffa "couldn't because his lawyer advised him against it. At 9:30 he couldn't come because the judge forbid it."

Earlier in the week there had been suggestions that Hoffa would "charter a plane" or "come by car," and "each time when the arrangements were made to meet, he didn't meet."

Tells of 'Distrust'

Through all this, Meany said, "the indication was that he wanted to resign and get out of the way." When a final proposal came at 10:40 p. m. Dec. 5, Meany said, "I just couldn't see how I could be responsible," so he asked the Teamsters board to see "if they are in a meeting if they can't get a commitment from him and bring it to the convention."

The intermediary replied, said Meany:

"No. No, we can't try that, because he might repudiate us. We don't trust him."

"I am for the Teamster and for the Teamster members. I am for getting the Teamster away from this corrupt control. And I say to you right here and now, I have the door open—it was open until 11 o'clock last night; it will be open after you finish voting.

Roll Call on Teamsters

The roll call vote to expel the Teamsters from the AFL-CIO found 94 national and international unions supporting the resolution of the Appeals Committee, 21 opposed, 4 split and 8 not voting.

The vote to expel was 10,458,598; against 2,266,497.

The following are the 21 unions that voted against expulsion:

Boot and Shoe Workers, Brick and Clay Workers, Carpenters, Elevator Constructors, Flight Engineers, United Garment Workers, Glove Workers, Hod Carriers, Hotel and Restaurant Workers, Lathers, Meat Cutters, Mechanics Educational Society, Sheet Metal Workers, Office Employes, Pattern Makers, Metal Polishers, Stone Cutters, Stove Mounters, Switchmen, Typographical Union, Upholsterers.

The following unions split their votes:

Doll and Toy Workers, 1 delegate for expulsion, two against, 1 not voting; Hosiery Workers, 2 for, 1 against; Allied Industrial Workers, 5 for, 1 against; Jewelry Workers, 3 for, 1 against.

The following unions did not vote:

Bill Posters, Coopers, Granite Cutters, Post Office and Postal Transportation Service, Plate Printers, Radio and Television Directors; Wire Weavers, Yardmasters.

Delegates from the six AFL-CIO departments, holding one vote each, all voted for expulsion except the Building & Construction Trades and the Maritime Trades Dept.

Of 33 merged state and territorial organizations registered at the convention, 23 voted for expulsion, 7 against and 3 did not vote.

Laundry Union Ousted After Defying Clean-up

Atlantic City—An overwhelming vote by the AFL-CIO convention expelled the Laundry Workers Intl. Union, sustaining the charges brought by the Ethical Practices Committee and the Executive Council.

The tally was 12,680,582 for expulsion and only 89,469 against. Two unions, the United Garment Workers and the Mechanics Educational Society, were recorded against the expulsion. Twenty-two other unions did not respond to the roll call. One hundred and five voted in favor.

The Appeals Committee recommended unanimously that the appeal of the Laundry Workers be rejected and that the union be expelled for refusing to call a special convention and take other clean-up measures.

LWIU Pres. Ralph T. Fagan addressed the convention in behalf of his union. He took the position that his union's convention elected the incumbent officers and seemed satisfied with them.

Fagan Rejects Demands

Fagan rejected the demands made by the Executive Council and said his own executive board turned down the clean-up demands two days earlier. He said it would be impossible for smaller locals to send delegates to another convention because of the expense.

Further, Fagan said, it "was not consistent with the LWIU conception of internal democracy to hold a convention other than as specified in its constitution."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany scouted this contention and said that "just as my own idea" the AFL-CIO would relieve the financial-inability feature of the problem and help the smaller unions send delegates to a special convention if Fagan and his board would agree to accept the council's recommendations.

In addition to the special convention, Meany listed these requirements as necessary:

Reading of the Ethical Practices Committee report on the union to the convention and publication of the report in the union's newspaper.

Removal of E. C. James, former LWIU secretary-treasurer, from every connection with the union or its subordinate bodies and initiation of steps to recover money converted by James from the union.

Resignation of the present officers at the convention and new elections under supervision of a chairman appointed by Meany.

Meany said there was no objection to any efforts by Fagan or Sec.-Treas. Mildred Giannini to seek re-election.

Lathers Appeal Is Rejected

Atlantic City — The AFL-CIO convention rejected an appeal of the Lathers from a Building Trades Dept. resolution requiring acceptance of the department's program of jurisdictional disputes settlement as a condition of membership.

The Building Trades Dept. in 1955 said that membership in the department required all affiliates to accept the disputes-settlement plan.

The Lathers protested against compulsory acceptance of the program and took the question to the AFL-CIO Executive Council. The council upheld the power of the Building Trades Dept. to require acceptance. The convention, on recommendation of the Appeals Committee headed by Alex Rose, president of the Hatters, rejected the appeal and sustained the council.

A Switchmen's Union appeal protesting the grant of an AFL-CIO charter to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was withdrawn before the Appeals Committee.

AFL-CIO Convention Maps New Goals

(*Continued from Page* 1)

2. By about 7-1, voted to expel the Bakery & Confectionery Workers if the AFL-CIO Executive Council had no grounds for believing the union would clean house by Mar. 15, 1958. Within two days, after various communications from Pres. James G. Cross and other bakery leaders, the council put the expulsion into effect.

Two hours after the convention ended, Meany granted a charter to the newly created American Bakery & Confectionery Workers Intl. union which was meeting at an Atlantic City hotel. Temporary president and secretary-treasurer of the new ABC union is Daniel E. Conway, a former vice president of the expelled union.

3. With only two unions opposing, voted to expel the Laundry Workers Intl. Union for corrupt influences. Included in the ouster was the Cleaning & Dye House Union, which had merged with Laundry some months ago.

4. Voted unanimously to accept an Appeals Committee recommendation to restore to good standing the United Textile Workers, which had been suspended eight days earlier for corrupt practices. The union's officers have agreed to call a special convention, bar certain named officials from office and follow the instructions of an AFL-CIO monitor during the probationary period.

5. Voted to keep the Distillery Workers Union under probation during further efforts to clean up the organization under the direction and supervision of an AFL-CIO monitor.

Concerned Over McClellan Committee

Emphasizing AFL-CIO interest in the corruption issue, the convention gave full endorsement to the codes of ethical practices which the Executive Council had adopted during the past two years.

The convention, in a resolution on the McClellan committee, pledged AFL-CIO cooperation with "all proper investigations of criminal and corrupt influences in labor or management, which are pursued with objectivity and fairness."

But it voiced concern that the McClellan committee might permit itself to be used for "political retaliation" and as a "forum for the display of anti-union propaganda."

Sharpened efforts to combat state laws outlawing union security—the so-called "right to work" measures—and a call for revisions in the Taft-Hartley Act were included in the convention's legislative program.

Reacting to the legislative program voiced by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell in a speech to the convention, the delegates endorsed the proposal by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) for full disclosure of financial data in health, welfare and pension programs.

Council to Study Legislation Proposals

The Executive Council was directed to study "what legislation may be desirable to aid the labor movement in achieving its legitimate aspirations" and to "oppose strongly all proposals which, under the pretext of protecting workers from corruption, seek in reality to weaken unions or to undermine their ability to fulfill their proper responsibilities."

Government intervention or supervision in internal union procedures and elections—attributed by many to Mitchell—were described in the convention statement as "unnecessary and unwarranted." Undue reliance on government procedures, the AFL-CIO warned, can "sap the vitality" of unions and impair their "sense of responsibility."

Major resolutions and discussion revolved around the issues of collective bargaining and the national economy; political education; and organizing the unorganized.

Collective bargaining efforts of affiliated unions, the resolution said, will be directed to continuing improvements in wages, hours, standards, benefits and working conditions.

"In the period ahead, we will press particularly for higher wages to bolster present inadequate consumer buying power and restore needed national economic growth.

"While American labor will cooperate wholeheartedly in the national defense effort, no need has been demonstrated for any wage freeze or for any nationwide extension of the statutory work-week."

Labor Is Not Going to Retreat

Reuther, head of the Auto Workers, which will be involved in major collective bargaining next spring—sharply rebutted statements attributed to Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) that the 40-hour week should be abolished in the interest of national security.

Noting that recession is growing and unemployment has climbed to 3,200,000, Reuther said that on the bargaining front, labor "is not going to start a retreat" in 1958.

"If we mobilize our economy and achieve full production and full employment, then we will forge the weapons and the tools of peace necessary to push back the forces of Communist tyranny."

When Reuther finished, Meany commented: "I think he has indicated without question the road that we have to follow."

Rededicated to Peace, Freedom

In a detailed statement on the world situation, the AFL-CIO rededicated the U.S. labor movement to "the preservation of peace and freedom throughout the world."

The "intensity of the basic conflict" between the free world and the Communist dictatorships, the statement said, increases as the Soviets use their first space satellites as "a blackmail weapon abroad, and step up military threats, diplomatic pressure and economic penetration in the Middle East, Africa and Asia."

The resolution spoke out against colonialism and voiced support for the "aspirations of all colonial and oppressed peoples" to achieve "national independence and human freedom."

Bakery Union Is Expelled; Charter Issued to New Unit

Atlantic City—The Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union was expelled from the AFL-CIO when Pres. James G. Cross and his executive board pointblank refused to agree to clean-up directives after the convention offered a three-month opportunity for compliance. A new charter was issued to 250 anti-Cross delegates from more than 100 locals with about 55,000 members, who attended a "loyalty" conference on the call of the Committee to Preserve Integrity in the Bakery Workers Union. The charter affiliates to the AFL-CIO, a new union named the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union.

DEJECTED EXIT walk was taken from the convention by Pres. James G. Cross (right) following the expulsion of the Bakery Workers by an overwhelming vote. With Cross is his wife.

Convention action to expel the Cross-dominated union came after intense debate on the Appeals Committee report affirming suspension by the Executive Council. It proposed that expulsion be made effective by the Executive Council, in the lack of compliance with directives, "not later than Mar. 15, 1958."

Cross and his board immediately turned down an invitation to attend a special Executive Council meeting Dec. 10 and otherwise rejected compliance, and Meany announced expulsion Dec. 12.

The vote on expulsion was 11,003,835 in favor, 1,608,695 against, 114,244 not voting. Delegates representing 107 national and international affiliates favored expulsion, nine opposed. Eleven did not vote and one abstained.

These unions voted against expulsion:

Carpenters, United Garment Workers, Hod Carriers, Maintenance of Way Employes, Mechanics Educational Society, Sheet Metal Workers, Railroad Telegraphers, Typographical Union, Upholsterers.

The Stone Cutters reported that they "abstained" and the following unions did not respond on the rollcall:

Bill Posters, Technical Engineers, Granite Cutters, Leather Workers, Pattern Makers, Metal Polishers, Radio Association, Stereotypers, Train Dispatchers, Wire Weavers, Yardmasters.

Findings Challenged

Chairman Alex Rose of the Appeals Committee, speaking after Cross had hotly challenged the report, castigated the union president as "amazing and demagogic" and said he had misrepresented to the convention what had happened during sessions.

"There are two James Crosses," he said, one very "persuasive and appealing," but the second one "in the racket of unethical behavior, of extravagance, of conflict of interests, of corrupt influence, of terrorism within the organization itself."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany supported the committee and the Executive Council actions by charging Cross with punitive action against union officials who opposed him and with lack of good faith.

Speaking of the defense Cross offered before the convention, Meany said:

"You heard a remarkable talk (from Cross). But I can tell you frankly that this union is in a bad way if he continues to run its affairs, whether from one of his two homes in Palm Beach or from his other mansion, in conjunction with the employers' association or with (former Vice Pres.) George Stuart or others of that ilk."

Cross took the platform after the Appeals Committee report to challenge findings that his leadership was "corrupt" and to argue that his union's autonomous rights were denied by the council directive saying he should not seek re-election at a special convention he has called for Mar. 3.

He charged that a "dissident faction" led by ousted Sec.-Treas. Curtis R. Sims and four vice presidents in the Committee to Preserve Integrity had "collected and hoarded information with which they thought I could be ruined."

Cross was followed in defending the union by Pres. Emeritus Herman Winter, veteran vice president of the AFL-CIO, who attributed troubles in the union to "a lot of dissension and selfishness and jealousy" that "should have been settled in our executive board."

Cross accused Chairman Rose of duplicity in "assuring" him that a "decision" had not been reached when stories about an alleged decision were running in the papers. He said Rose had told him he could "stay in the labor movement" as a "local officer and subsequently a regional director with one of our bargaining conferences."

"If I'm not so corrupt that I can stay in the union movement and work at the local and regional level, then what's wrong with my staying on" as president, he asked.

Misrepresented Facts

Rose, president of the Hatters Union, charged in response for the Appeals Committee that Cross misrepresented the facts of what the committee had attempted to do.

It was Cross, Rose said, who brought up the question of whether he was barred from "local office" and indicated that if this was not the case it would "make a difference."

The "Cross we are speaking about" as a "demagogue," would have claimed, Rose said, that if the Appeals Committee had not given him "everything I did," the committee "was a rubber stamp, a kangaroo court."

Cross relied on a plea for "autonomy," Rose asserted, but the real issue was whether the Bakery Workers wanted "Cross' conception of morality or the AFL-CIO conception of morality."

"They cannot have him with the badge of honor which is the AFL-CIO. Otherwise it will be like taking a union label and putting it on non-union bread."

Meany Cites Record

Meany related how he first learned from Sims that the former secretary-treasurer planned charges against Cross, and how all locals were notified by Sims.

He said that the Bakery Workers in their last convention had struck out procedures for trial of charges against the president. Moreover the board elected with Cross had cleared the president and found Sims guilty of counter-charges in hastily-called brief meetings.

The "division" in the union "didn't bring about the corruption" that had been documented, Meany told the delegates.

Meany took note that delegates had been elected by anti-Cross locals and "are here."

"I didn't ask them to come here" and "there has been no discussion of a new charter," he said. "We are trying to keep this union together." But he demanded to know whether the Cross faction would "give a break" to the delegates of "50,000 who came in good faith hoping to save their union."

The AFL-CIO was organized, Meany said, to make it "an instrumentality to serve workers, not to build up the personal affluence of an individual, to make him a big shot in the community or an expert on finance as one of our former Executive Council members turned out to be.

"This is a workers' organization, and I don't know anything else about this business. Let's keep it that way."

AFL-CIO—Present and Future

THE AFL-CIO comes out of its second constitutional convention as a solidly constructed federation which has demonstrated its ability both to cope with crisis and to plan for future growth.

The Second Constitutional Convention dealt with the problem of corruption in the labor movement.

But it did not stop there. The convention went on to draft and approve a policy program designed to protect American labor from the attacks of its enemies, and to make possible new economic and social gains for the workers of the nation.

Underlying the philosophy of the convention was the unanimous belief that the freedoms and the strengths of the free world must be strengthened in the face of new challenges from the dictators of the Soviet bloc of communist nations.

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SOME WIDELY-HELD MYTHS evaporated during the AFL-CIO convention sessions.

It had been believed in many circles, for instance, that the AFL-CIO would not "dare" to move against the corrupt elements in the leadership of the Teamsters Union by following ethical practices procedures to the point of expulsion of unions. But the convention did hand its walking papers to the Teamsters, by a vote of 5-1.

It should be noted that disciplinary action against the Teamsters, the Bakery Workers and the Laundry Workers, was taken in a spirit more of sorrow than of anger. Clearly it was the hope of the convention that expulsion would lead not to a permanent separation of the workers in these three unions from the mainstream of the American labor movement, but would hasten the successful development of anti-corruption programs.

In essence, the convention proved that the AFL-CIO's belief in ethical practices is not "just for the record," but a working philosophy. Labor knows that in America only clean, democratic unions can be effective trade unions.

★ ★ ★

THE FORWARD-LOOKING PROGRAM adopted by the convention will be heard, and will have influence, throughout the entire nation and the free world.

The convention has answered the challenge of big business and the trial balloons of some politicians who would like to use the present crisis over national security to depress workers' standards.

Labor in America will not permit its standards of living to be depressed, while profits rise to unprecedented heights. It will not stand idly by to permit reactionary political figures to transform investigating functions into anti-labor carnivals. It will fight the vicious laws against union security, masquerading under the "right to work" slogan. It will campaign—and campaign with vigor—for better schools, and housing, and social security and health programs, and for the enjoyment of civil rights to which every American is entitled.

The second convention of the AFL-CIO, then, symbolized an organization emerging from the swaddling clothes of its infancy on the path to maturity.

Labor and the entire nation can be proud that the AFL-CIO has faced up to the needs of the present and has set its sights on a better future for all the people.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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David Dubinsky	Chas. J. MacGowan	David J. McDonald
Emil Rieve	Wm. L. McFetridge	James C. Petrillo
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Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II **December 14, 1957** **No. 50**

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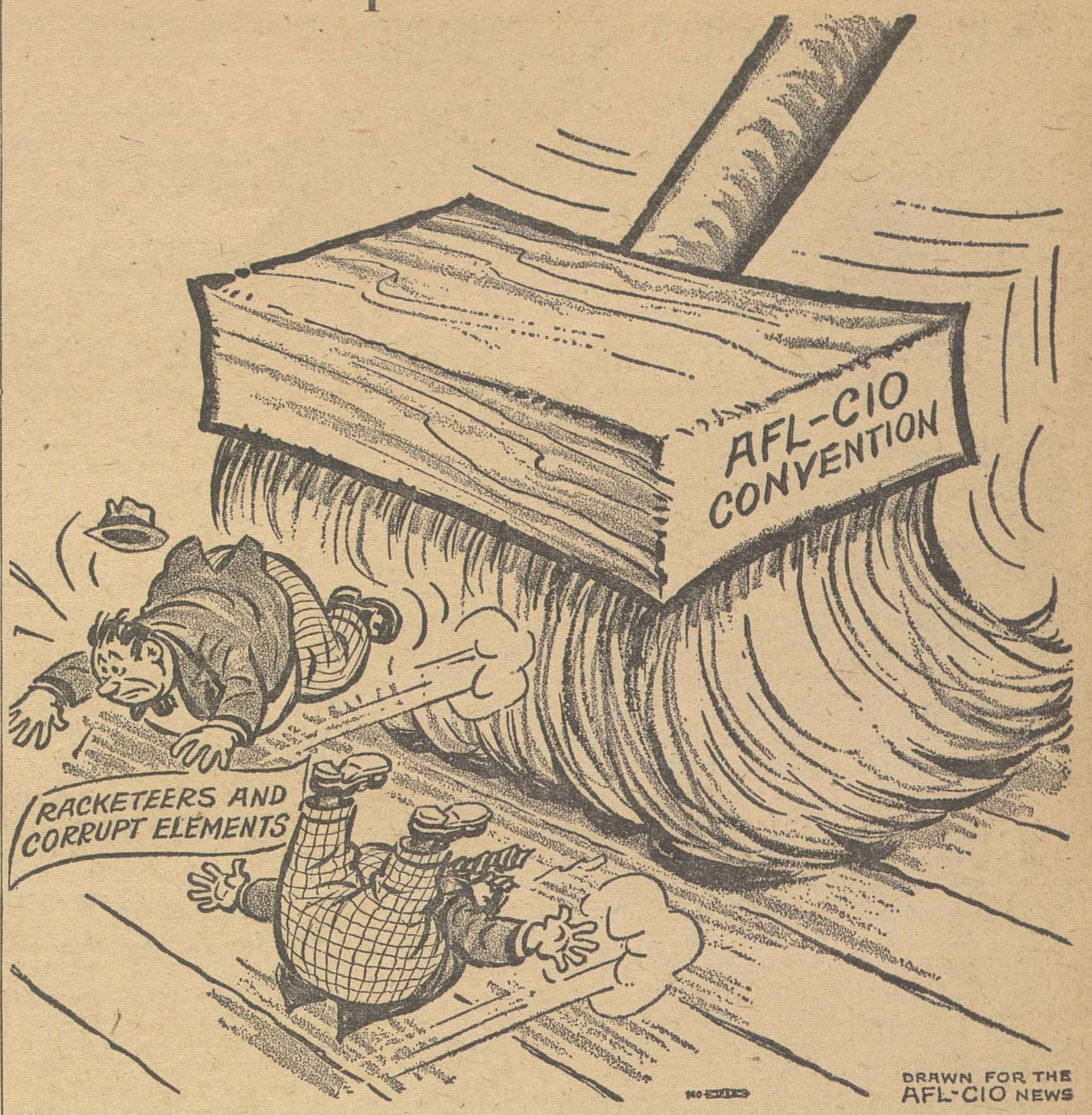
Clean-Up on the "Boardwalk"!



Convention Confirms, Adopts Six Ethical Practices Codes

Atlantic City — The AFL-CIO convention "confirmed and adopted" the six ethical practices codes approved by the Executive Council since the 1955 merger convention and "affirmed the principles" of the council resolution on union officers who "invoke the Fifth Amendment" in response to charges.

The council codes of ethical practices were adopted, a convention resolution observed, as a result of constitutional provisions calling for a Committee on Ethical Practices and asserting that the AFL-CIO must be "free from any taint of corruption."

The ethical codes obviously "are not intended to be all-inclusive," the convention stated. "There is no code which provides that union officers shall not steal money" from union treasuries because "so plainly an elementary requirement does not require statement."

Compliance with the six codes, however, is a "minimum requirement for honest and clean unionism," the resolution said.

A "specific action" may not be "consistent with honest trade unionism" even if it is "not forbidden," because the codes "are intended to be illustrative."

Simple compliance "will not guarantee freedom from corruption." Only the existence of a "truly dedicated leadership can provide such a guarantee."

But the establishment "of minimum requirements in the form of codes" will serve to "strengthen the ability of unions to maintain the highest principles."

The convention called on "each national and international affiliate" to take "whatever steps are necessary within its own organization" to meet the standards of the code. It authorized the Executive Council to "continue the practice of adopting codes" to maintain the principles of "clean and democratic unionism."

Pres. Woodruff Randolph of the Typographical Union took the floor to express his union's "unalterable attitude" in regard to AFL-CIO ethical practice codes. He said the ITU would be "guided only by its own Book of Laws and will flatly reject any mandate which is contrary thereto."

Pres. Sal B. Hoffmann of the Upholsterers said that he supported "90 percent" of the resolution on codes but questioned "10 percent."

The convention also spelled out the meaning of the Fifth Amendment resolution adopted by the council on Jan. 28, 1957, and rejected its "misinterpretation" by those claiming it required "automatic expulsion" of officers using the amendment or calling it "an attempt to wipe the amendment from the constitution."

The basic principle expressed in the resolution, the convention said, is that "any union official against whom serious charges of corruption are leveled should be removed from office if those charges are true."

When an official invokes the Fifth, "an investigation is required by the affiliate involved." If it is found that the constitutional privilege "was in fact invoked as a shield to avoid discovery of corruption," the official concerned "has no right to continue to hold union office."

The Fifth Amendment "does not confer immunity upon a union against its duty to determine whether an official who invokes that amendment is guilty of malfeasance in office," the resolution read.

The fact that charges are made before a "legislative committee" and a union officer invokes the amendment "cannot give him immunity from trade union investigation."

Convention Condemns State Anti-Union Laws

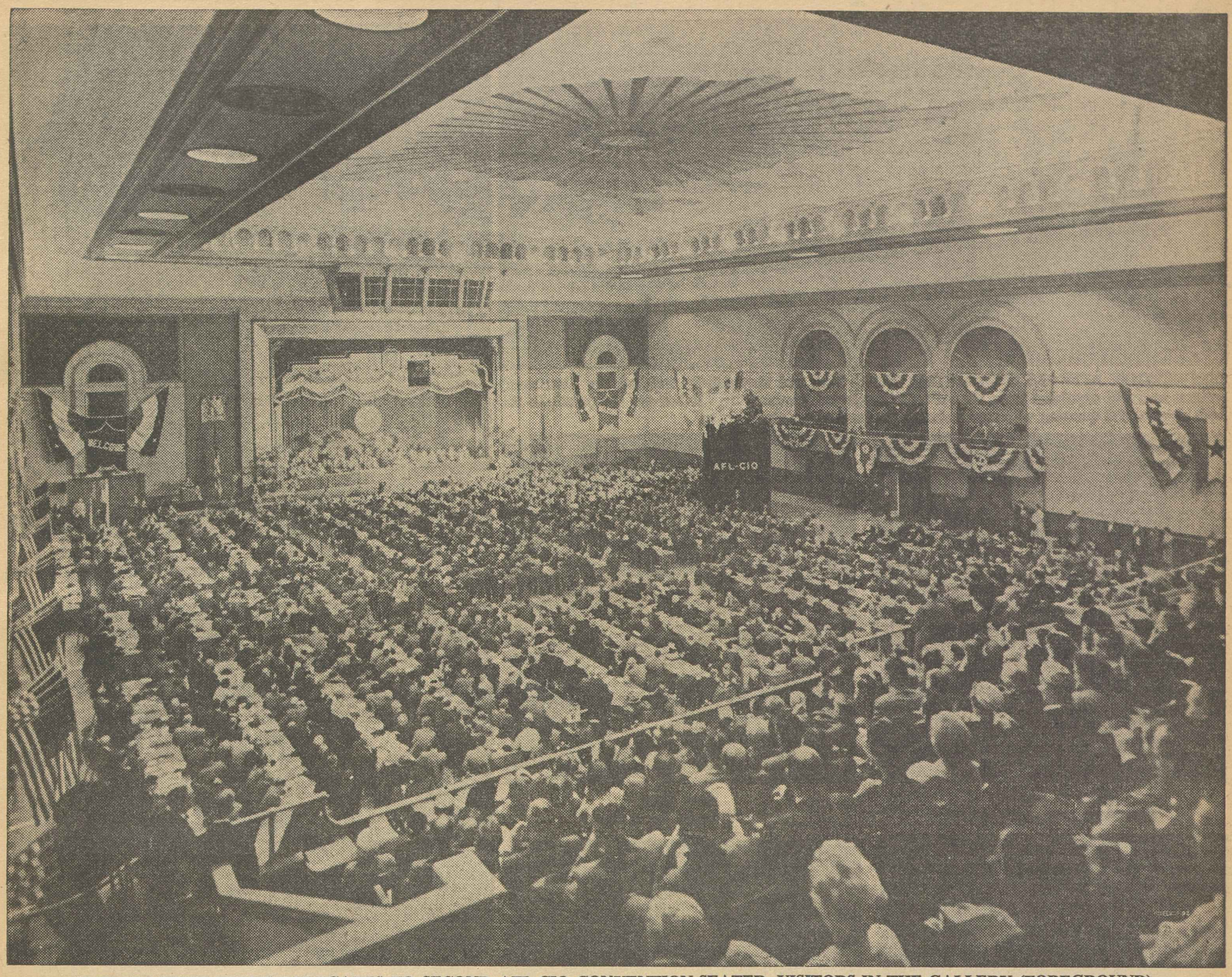
Atlantic City—The cure for the corruption of a few is to bring about the active participation in union affairs of the many, the AFL-CIO convention declared in its resolution condemning state anti-union security laws.

Attacks upon union security are attacks upon unions, it continued. It added that such attacks are designed, at the least, to weaken unions and in some circumstances to destroy them outright.

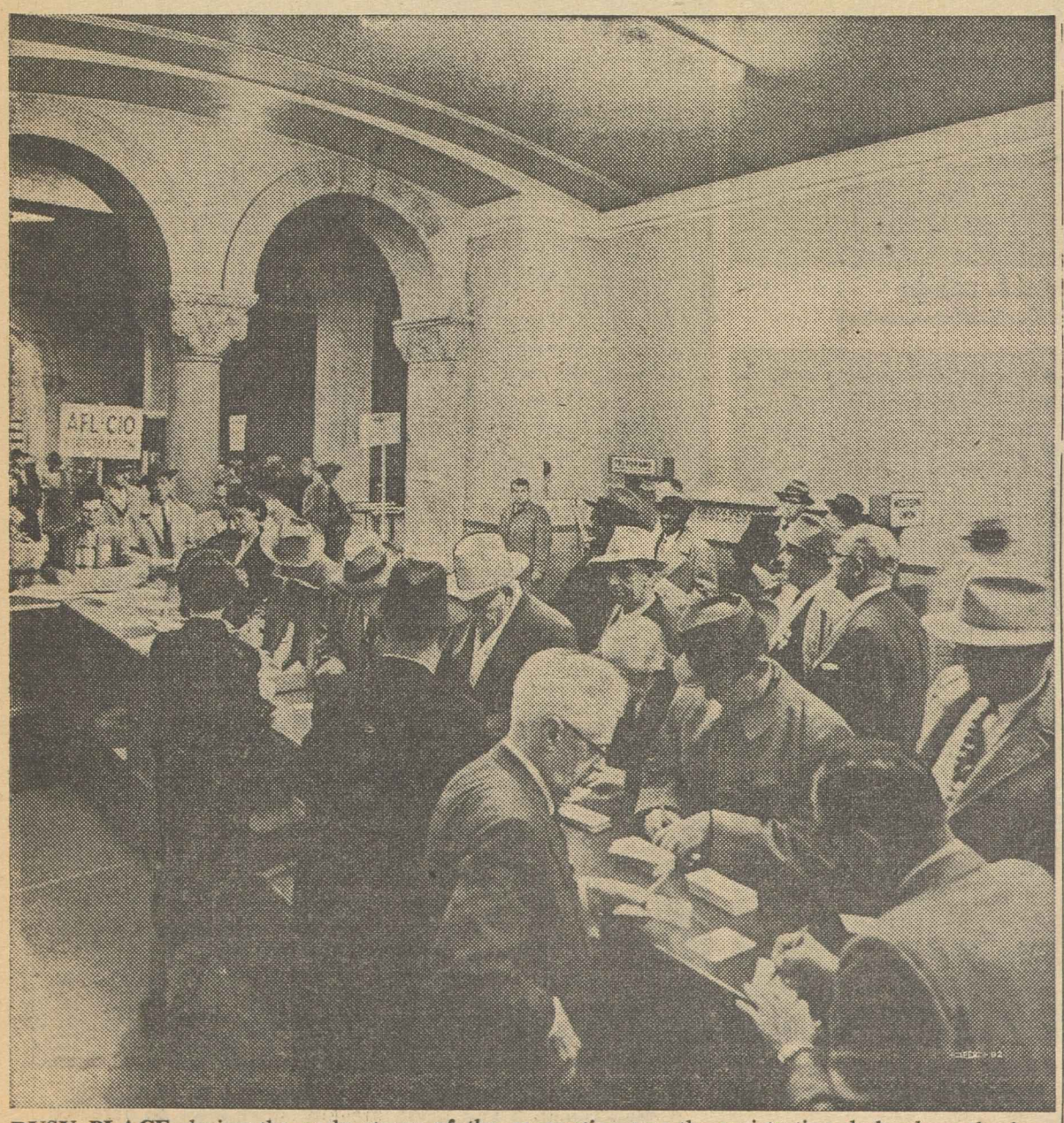
"That is why reactionary, anti-union employers have for more than a decade lobbied incessantly and unscrupulously for so-called 'right-to-work' laws—laws which guarantee no one's right to work, but do prohibit all forms of union security," the convention declared.

"Union members and all those who believe in the rights of workers to form unions will oppose these laws with their whole strength. This union breaking drive must be defeated and rolled back, and the discredited and misnamed 'right-to-work' laws now found in 18 states must be repealed."

Camera View of AFL-CIO 2nd Convention



OVERALL VIEW SHOWS DELEGATES TO SECOND AFL-CIO CONVENTION SEATED, VISITORS IN THE GALLERY (FOREGROUND).



BUSY PLACE during the early stages of the convention was the registration desk where the hundreds of delegates signed in for their credentials and badges. Efficient crews kept waiting time down and handled details swiftly.

CAMERA BATTERY from newsreels and television networks was trained on the convention from a special platform high above the delegates' seats. Highlights of the convention were filmed.

AFL-CIO News
MAGAZINE
FEATURE
SECTION

Picture Story on Expulsion of Teamsters

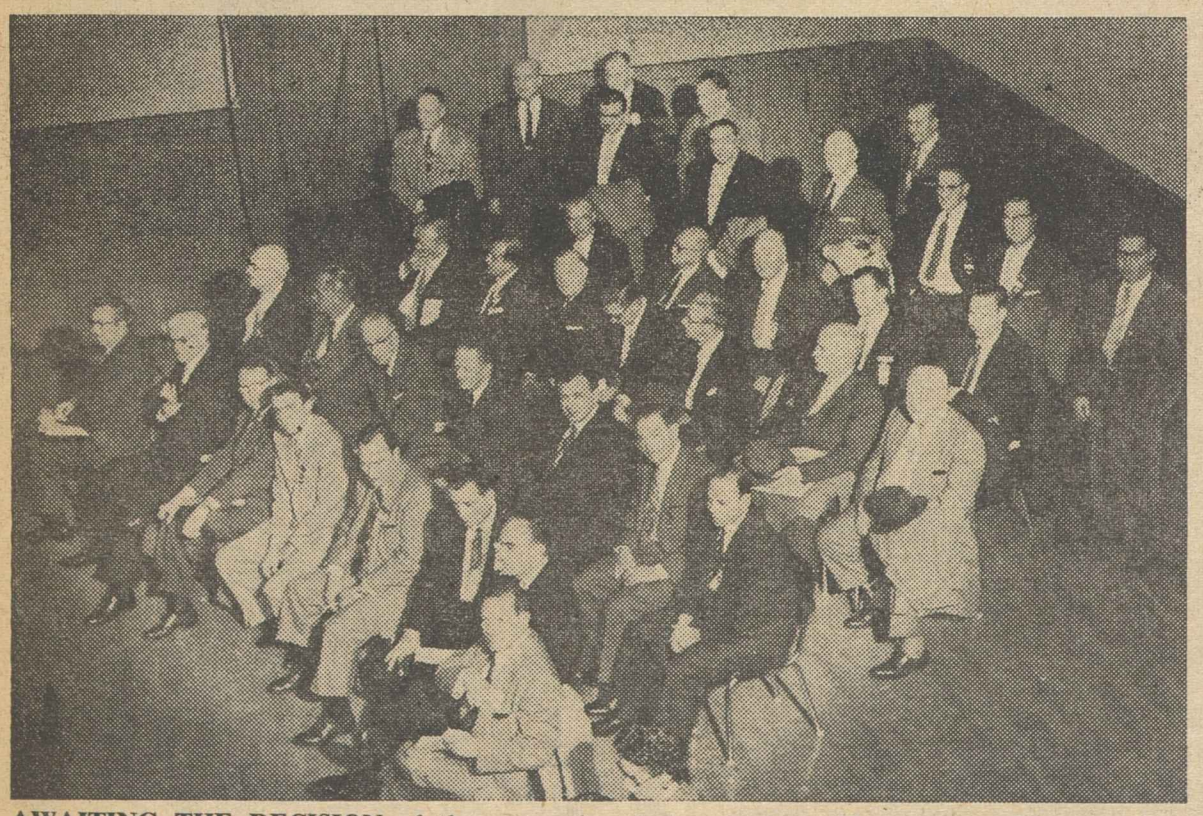
CONVENTION APPEALS COMMITTEE (above) long and thoughtfully weighed the Teamsters' petition to avoid expulsion from the AFL-CIO, rejected it regretfully. Below are the principals on both sides of the question who spoke during the long convention debate.

John F. English
Teamsters' secretary-treasurer

Alex Rose
Appeals Committee chairman

Einar O. Mohn
Vice President of Teamsters

John J. Murphy
Appeals Committee secretary



AWAITING THE DECISION of the convention during the long debate on expulsion are these members of the Teamsters. Seated in a corner of Convention Hall, they were not entitled to the privileges of delegates because the union already was under suspension.

IN A FIGHTING SPEECH, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany supported expulsion of the Teamsters. Shown below are speakers who opposed the ouster in addresses from the floor.

Pres. Joseph P. McCurdy
United Garment Workers

Pres. George Q. Lynch
Pattern Makers

Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman
Meat Cutters

Sec.-Treas. Edward F. Carlough
Sheet Metal Workers

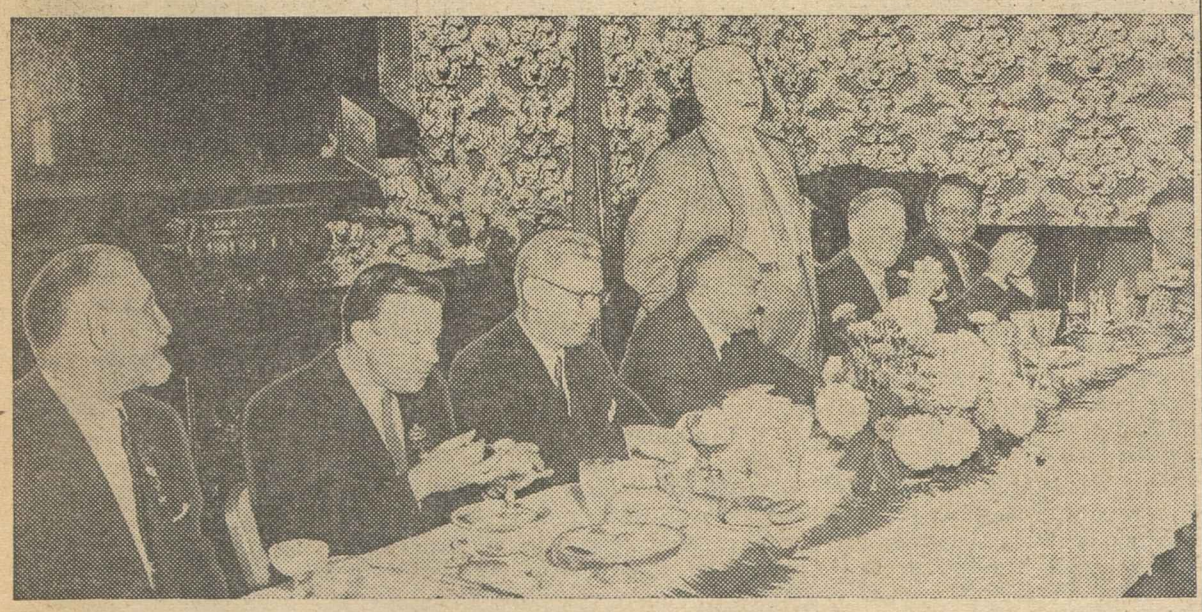
Pres. Woodruff Randolph
Typographical Union

Pres. Sal B. Hoffmann
Upholsterers

Scenes From Labor's Atlantic City Conclave

BIG MOMENT came when Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (second from left) officially turned the convention over to Pres. George Meany following introductory remarks. At left is Pres. James A. Suffridge of Retail Clerks. Pres. David Dubinsky of Ladies Garment Workers is at Meany's left.

BUDGET AND FINANCE COMMITTEE of the newly-merged AFL-CIO Auxiliaries confers with Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler during one of the few lulls in the convention. Shown (from left) are Lillian Sherwood, who was president of the former National CIO Auxiliaries; Mrs. Minnie Zoller, organization director of the new group; Sec.-Treas. Winnie Christmas, and Mrs. Dorothy Mitchell.



REUVEN BARKATT, member of the executive committee of Histadrut and the executive board of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, was honored at a convention luncheon given in his honor by Jacob S. Potofsky and David Dubinsky, AFL-CIO vice presidents. Those attending included, from left, Potofsky, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel of the Industrial Union Dept.; Barkatt, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (speaking), ICFTU Pres. Arne Geijer, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Dubinksy.

VICE PRESIDENT Walter P. Reuther, head of the Auto Workers, took the platform to speak on collective bargaining programs and the economic picture of the nation.

POLICIES OF THE AFL-CIO are shaped by the convention through action on resolutions. Here, Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, who was secretary of the Resolutions Committee, brings one of the resolutions to the floor. The committee considered and reported on over 150 resolutions.

LABOR'S INTERNATIONAL activities are discussed at the convention by a veteran foreign trade union leader, J. H. Oldenbroek, who is secretary general of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Convention Says:

Only Federal Aid Can Save Schools

Atlantic City—The crisis in the nation's schools is so great that "only federal aid" can rescue the public school system from further deterioration, the AFL-CIO convention declared in a major policy declaration on the crisis in education.

"The launching of the Soviet satellites has called forcefully to the attention of all Americans what should have been painfully clear for years: the shameful neglect of our educational system has led to a deterioration that threatens our way of life and our very existence," the resolution said.

Warns on Over-Emphasis

It warned, however, against over-emphasis on education in science at the expense of the arts and the humanities.

"Our entire educational system needs strengthening," it said. "Our national and international needs call for trained people in the arts and humanities as well as the sciences. We need trained diplomats and economists and political scientists and language experts as well as physicists and engineers."

Supporting a "realistic" program of federal aid to education to relieve the critical classroom shortage, the resolution said that, with proper safeguards against interference with local schools, the federal government has a responsibility to provide aid for public school construction, for public school teachers' salaries, for scholarships, to combat illiteracy at all levels and for health and welfare services for all children.

It also called for an expanded vocational education program "attuned to the needs of a changing technology," a broad program of federal scholarships for higher education in the sciences and the humanities, and the continuation and expansion of the federal school lunch program.

Reaffirming support for a Labor Extension Service in the Dept. of Labor, the resolution said this service would "provide service and material comparable to those provided through the Dept. of Agriculture to farmers, and businessmen through the Dept. of Commerce."

In a separate resolution on raising teacher standards, the convention declared that "the quality of the education provided for the 32 million American children enrolled in our primary and secondary schools largely reflects the professional qualifications of the men and women who teach them."

It called on affiliates "to continue and to extend their efforts to rectify the deplorable salary and working conditions of our teachers," through legislative action at the state, local and federal levels and other appropriate means.

"Clearly the free public school system for which organized labor has fought for more than 100 years, in order to achieve equal educational opportunities for all children, is in jeopardy unless teachers' standards are immediately and drastically improved," the resolution warned.

An amendment offered from the floor was adopted, declaring that the National Education Association, "dominated as it is by the school administrators," does not and cannot fulfill the need of teachers for a genuine union organization of their own "because it is in effect a company union."

Delegates Oppose Prohibition Laws

Atlantic City—Opposition to enactment of "any and all" prohibition laws was voted by the AFL-CIO convention.

A resolution submitted by the Brewery Workers noted that prohibition forces are again working to restore "noble experiment" laws and warned that if they were not checked the evils of prohibition days would return and an industry employing millions would be destroyed.

"National prohibition," the resolution said, "created the gangster and the racketeer, increased the alcoholism and drunkenness rate in the U.S. and led to the corruption of our youth."

Convention Boosts AFL-CIO Per Capita

Atlantic City—Per capita payments to the AFL-CIO were boosted by the convention to 5 cents per month per member from national and international unions. The founding convention set the figure at 4 cents per month but a voluntary assessment of one cent per month was later accepted.

Directly affiliated local unions will now pay $1 a month per capita instead of the former 80 cents a month. Both per capita recommendations were approved when brought to the floor from the constitution committee.

The convention also approved at least one meeting a year in years when no AFL-CIO convention is held for the General Board which is comprised of all members of the Executive Council plus the president or principal officer of all unions and affiliated trade and industrial departments. Formerly, the General Board was required to meet at least once annually.

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING unions with corrupt elements are discussed by Pres. George Meany (left) and Machinists Pres. Al J. Hayes, chairman of the Ethical Practices Committee.

Disputes Problems Referred to Council

Atlantic City—Jurisdictional disputes problems were referred to the Executive Council by the AFL-CIO convention with the recommendation that a 13-man committee work toward "ultimate solution" of the conflict between the Industrial Union and the Building & Construction Trades Depts.

Both departments submitted resolutions outlining their positions and asking for solution of the problem.

Meany Heads Committee

The council was also asked to continue its efforts to resolve problems arising from raids on the membership of one union by another. The AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement was endorsed and a resolution proposed that the agreement be recognized by the NLRB and state and local labor relations bodies.

The whole touchy question of jurisdictional conflicts will be given renewed study by a committee headed by Pres. George Meany with special emphasis on the problems in the doubtful areas between the positions agreed upon by the two departments.

Meany has defined this doubtful area as involving "such work as alterations, major repairs and relocation of existing facilities, changeovers and other types of maintenance work." He proposed that decisions in this shadow area be made on the basis of "established past practices on a plant, area or industry basis."

Group Expanded

A joint committee from the two departments failed to reach agreement on the problem a year ago. A six-man committee named by Meany was expanded to its present membership of 13 by Meany in February.

It was this committee which reported during the summer it had achieved some progress along general lines but had encountered difficulty in the doubtful areas.

It suggested the establishment of some permanent machinery to settle as many of the disputes as possible although it failed to reach agreement on a firm method of arbitrating all of the conflicts.

The committee proposed that the AFL-CIO name to its staff three persons suggested by the IUD and three from the BCTD who would form two-man teams under Meany's direction to make on-the-spot adjustments of disputes.

AFL, CIO Auxiliaries Vote Merger

Atlantic City—The women's auxiliaries of the former AFL and CIO united in a new AFL-CIO Auxiliaries at a successful merger convention here.

Mrs. Anna Kelsey, of the Salt Lake City, Utah, Auxiliary of the Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes, who had been president of the AFL group, was named to lead the new organization.

Other officers chosen were Executive Vice Pres. Mary Cass, Boston, of the Massachusetts State CIO Auxiliary; Mrs. Winnie Christmas, College Park, Md., of the Photo-Engravers Auxiliary, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Minnie Zoller, Beaumont, Tex., formerly secretary-treasurer of the national CIO auxiliaries, director of organization.

Each of the former auxiliaries elected 10 vice presidents of the new group.

The convention passed a series of resolutions supporting AFL-CIO policies and heard speakers from both inside and outside the labor movement.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James B. Carey told the convention "women should be united in the forefront of the civil rights fight" because of their own long struggle against discrimination and second-class citizenship.

"You as women are obligated to fight for full civil rights for other minorities on the same moral and humanitarian grounds that your predecessors in the suffrage struggle appealed to other minority groups for their support and solidarity," he said.

U.S. Employe Program Gets Special Attention

Atlantic City—Departing from its usual procedure of reporting resolutions without comment, the AFL-CIO Convention Resolutions Committee stressed the importance it placed on the government employes' legislative program resolution by singling it out in a special statement printed in its report.

The convention unanimously approved the resolution spelling out 19 legislative goals intended to secure economic justice for the nation's federal workers, as well as other separate resolutions calling for hospital and medical insurance for government employes and other improvements in fringe benefits.

Vetoes Unjustified

In its special statement, the Resolutions Committee declared that the four presidential vetoes of federal wage legislation since 1954 have "denied government employes sufficient purchasing power to enable them to maintain pace with ever-increasing price increases."

The President's vetoes, it charged, cannot be justified on economic or moral grounds, "because a policy which persists in maintaining low wages not only disregards the dignity of the worker, but denies him a just share in the fruits of his productivity."

Noting that civil servants are prohibited by federal statute from striking to enforce their economic demands, the committee said that the federal government "has a special and specific obligation to deal fairly, speedily and adequately with the salary needs of public employes. This it has not done."

The committee termed the four presidential vetoes of federal salary legislation "an unenviable record," adding that it was "unequalled in the 181-year history of our nation," and called on the convention to give a strong pledge of "the full support of the entire AFL-CIO" for the government workers' legislative program.

Stress Many Points

That program, in addition to pledging a renewed campaign for increased pay for postal and federal employes, also stressed the importance of winning statutory recognition of postal and federal employe unions "in keeping with modern advanced industrial relations practices in private industry."

Also high on the list of legislative aims were calls for "substantial increases" in the annuities of those on the civil service retirement rolls and for enactment of the bill passed by the Senate in the last session to provide retroactive pay for blue collar workers under wage board awards.

Seek 35-Hour Week For U.S. Employes

Atlantic City—A separate resolution unanimously adopted by the AFL-CIO convention directed that an effort to win a 35-hour week without loss of pay for all federal employes be made a part of the AFL-CIO legislative program for the next two years.

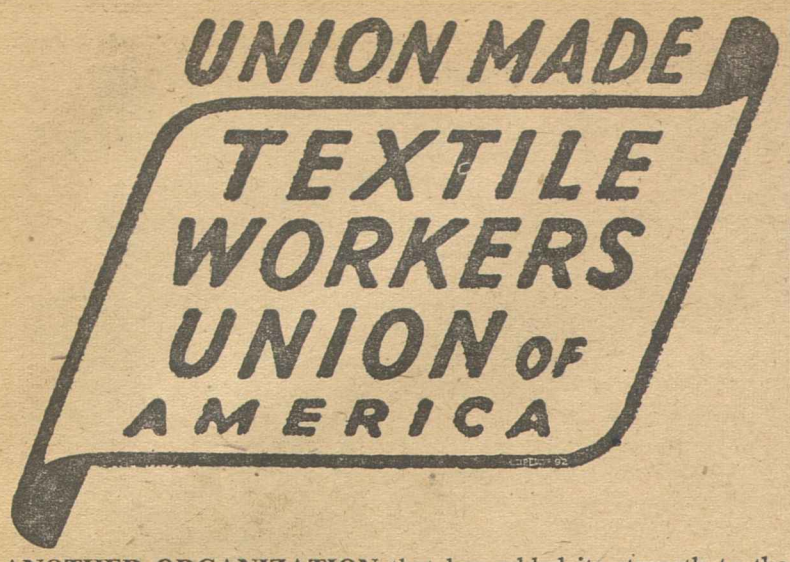
"It is the privilege of federal employes—as well as all other employes—to receive their just share in the increased standard of living made possible by the increase in productivity through more effective utilization of machines," the resolution declared.

Among other provisions, the resolution would seek legislation to prohibit the consolidation of the positions of fire fighters with policemen, protect the salaries of workers whose positions are downgraded, provide equitable overtime pay, develop government-wide promotion standards with recognition of seniority, and remove inequities in the Classification Acts.

The resolution also called for amendment of the Hatch Act "to provide greater opportunity for public employes to participate as American citizens in the affairs of government" and called for the establishment of a committee of employes and management "to cope with the social and economic problems brought about by mechanization and automation."

Other sections would seek to exclude from taxable income taxes imposed upon employes under the social security, railroad retirement and civil service retirement systems; prevent use of military personnel in government positions which could effectively be filled by civilians; require barbers and beauticians to be citizens and have licenses to practice; and preserve for U.S. government printing and engraving agencies the printing of postage stamps, securities, and foreign currency financed by the U.S. government.

Another separate resolution called for legislation to grant federal employes holidays which fall on Saturday. Under present law, federal workers who work a regular Monday through Friday workweek lose such holidays.



ANOTHER ORGANIZATION that has added its strength to the union label "family" is the Textile Workers Union of America. TWUA is sparking a drive to encourage manufacturers to put this label on their products. It's good business, says TWUA, to show consumers that the money they spend is going to fellow union members.

Label Consciousness Urged on All Unions

Atlantic City—The AFL-CIO convention called on affiliated unions and state and local labor bodies to "redouble" their efforts to increase union label consciousness among union members and consumers generally.

"Every time we spend a union made dollar for union products and services, we are doing our part in the battle to preserve our standard of living," the union label resolution said. "Every time we spend our union made dollar for non-union products or services, we are subsidizing those very companies who are seeking to destroy us.

Power Indestructible

"Our power as consumers is indestructible. The right to buy or not to buy cannot be taken away by legislative fiat or labor spies or strikebreakers and scabs. We cannot lose it by hostile action—we can only lose it by indifference, by the failure to use it."

The union label is a practical, effective and efficient tool for organizing the unorganized, Delegate Jacob Clayman of the Clothing Workers told the convention.

Speaking in connection with the presentation of a suit and box of shirts by the ACW to promote the union label, Clayman said that no one understood better than workers on strike how effectively the union label can be "a weapon, a sword of defense and self-preservation."

Designate Label Week

"These unions and others have come to understand and appreciate that if we could only marshal the buying power of the trade union movement, which constitutes approximately one-third of the total buying power of the nation, we would have at our side and in our hands a weapon of self-preservation and a weapon of self-defense," he declared.

"We feel that it would be a tragic mistake if we were to think of the union label as purely an academic frill to be thrust way back on the shelf of labor's arsenal."

Another resolution designated Sept. 1 to 7, 1958 as Union Label Week and called on all trade unionists, their families and friends to officially observe and celebrate the period. A third resolution invited AFL-CIO unions to take part in the 1958 Union Industries Show scheduled Apr. 25-30 in Cincinnati.

Resolution Hails Work of Histadrut

Atlantic City—The warm fraternal greetings of the AFL-CIO convention were sent to Histadrut, the Israeli federation of labor, in a resolution which called on the U.S. government to take "all measures to ensure" the economic growth and independence of Israel.

The resolution hailed Histadrut for its pioneering accomplishments in building a free democratic society, and noted the pride with which American labor looks back on relationships between the two countries.

"It looks forward with confidence," the resolution continued, "to an extension and deepening of this friendship so Israel may continue its dynamic progress in peace and freedom."

Delegates Ask U. S. to Start Ship Program

Atlantic City—A score of proposals for the development of the American merchant marine were approved by the AFL-CIO convention in the maritime program resolution.

Declaring that the maritime industry is "vital to our economy and essential to national defense," the resolution called on the federal government to bring into being a "comprehensive long-range program for the future development of the maritime industry."

"We condemn the continuing transfer of American vessels to runaway flags as destructive of fair wage levels, working conditions, and safety standards," it declared.

Such transfers, it added, are promoted by the present so-called "effective control" policies of the government, which also encourage the building of American-owned ships in foreign yards, "thus threatening the long-range survival of the American merchant marine."

The resolution, among other proposals, called for development of a long-range ship replacement program, preservation and proper administration of the so-called "50-50" law, and an equitable program of subsidization.

It opposed the continued operation of the Military Sea Transportation Service in competition with private U.S. shipping "and the consequent deprivation of the benefits of trade union representation of the workers involved."

"We urge that proper federal legislation be enacted to guarantee that the hiring hall is recognized as the proper medium for employment in all industries in which its use has been an accepted practice," it said.

Labor Sees McClellan Probe Leaning to 'Unfair' Side

Atlantic City—The AFL-CIO convention reaffirmed determination to eliminate union internal corruption and to give "full cooperation" to "all proper investigations which are pursued with objectivity and fairness," but expressed "deep concern" lest the Senate special committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) "allow itself to be used for political retaliation and as a forum for anti-union propaganda."

The committee, the convention said, "in order to perform its function properly must exercise a high degree of objectivity and fairness. The committee, we regret to say, has not met this standard."

Endorse Declaration

The convention in a resolution endorsed an Executive Council declaration stating the AFL-CIO policy "to cooperate with all proper legislative committees, law-enforcement agencies and other public bodies" created to protect "labor or any other segment of society free from corrupt influences."

The Senate committee, established after this council pledge was adopted, has brought to light "certain criminal and corrupt influences" that had "fastened themselves upon a segment of labor and some sections of management."

The existence of these influences in unions "brought damage to our movement" and "where the (McClellan) committee has conducted its investigations with objectivity" it has "served a useful purpose and performed a necessary task."

Procedures Questioned

Acknowledgement of this did not "endorse either the procedures of the committee or the apparent anti-labor bias of some members," the convention stated.

The Senate committee headed in the last Congress by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), the resolution said, conducted "an effective investigation without hunting for headlines." It operated "in an atmosphere of objectivity and fairness" and produced facts that became "the basis of AFL-CIO actions in four of its recent ethical practices cases." Its legislative proposals were "constructive and germane."

The McClellan committee, the convention declared, had allowed the undermining of "public faith and confidence" by permitting "several members to use the committee as a public platform to serve their own anti-labor and political purposes."

Name Three Members

The resolution named Sens. (Barry) Goldwater (R - Ariz.), (Carl T.) Curtis ((R-Neb.) and (Karl) Mundt (R-S. D.) as committee members who have "demonstrated repeatedly their incapability of discharging their duties and responsibilities fairly and impartially."

They have "sought to use" the committee's processes "for anti-labor propaganda, to harass clean and honest unions, to aid anti-labor employers found guilty of unfair practices" by the NLRB.

The convention "challenged the objectivity" of these senators and served notice: "The labor movement does not intend to be intimidated."

McClellan has "suggested" a national "right-to-work" law, the resolution stated, and other members have suggested "proposals to subject unions to the anti-trust laws or impose further restrictions on political activities." These proposals are "unrelated" to the problem of "labor and management corruption."

The committee has devoted a "disproportionately small amount of time and interest to the study of improper practices in management" and "has not shown the same enthusiasm and determination" in exposing management wrongs that it has devoted to labor wrongs, the resolution said.

The convention also criticized the committee for "the practice of trying individuals in the press and by television; of repeating questions for publicity purposes to which it is known that no answer will be made."

"We do not condone the issuance of announcements in advance of hearings of the conclusions to be drawn from testimony not yet heard; we do not approve the publication of evidence obtained in violation of federal law."

Resolution Urges Roosevelt Holiday

Atlantic City—A resolution calling for a national holiday on Jan. 30, the birthday of the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, was passed by the AFL-CIO convention without a dissenting vote.

Sponsored by delegates from the Transport Workers, the resolution proposed the holiday to honor the man "who gave a Magna Carta to the working men and women of this country in the Wagner Act and other outstanding humanitarian measures which advance the living standards of America's toiling masses."

Beck Case Before Jury; Hoffa Trial Continues

A grand larceny charge against Teamsters Union Pres. Dave Beck was in the hands of a Seattle, Wash., jury as this issue of the AFL-CIO News went to press. Judge George H. Revelle sent the case to the jury after denying defense motions for a directed acquittal of Beck on an indictment accusing him of selling a union-owned car and converting the $1,900 proceeds to his own use.

In three other court cases and in the Caucus Room of the Senate Office Building in Washington the affairs of the Teamsters Union and its officers were being aired in criminal trials or committee hearings.

In New York gangster John Dioguardi (Johnny Dio) and John J. McNamara, Teamster official who has backed Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa's efforts to extend his influence, were convicted of extortion.

Hoffa Trial Continues

McNamara was convicted of conspiracy to assist Dio in extorting $11,500 from two New York stationery firms by removing pickets only after the management agreed to hire Dio's so-called "labor relations" firm, Equitable Research Associates. Neither Dio nor McNamara took the witness stand. The sentence for Dio could be as much as 31 years in prison.

In Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan's federal court in New York, trial of Hoffa and two others on wiretapping charges continued. One co-defendant is Owen (Bert) Brennan, elected a Teamsters vice president at the recent Miami Beach convention; the other is Bernard Spindel, professional wiretapper.

Sharply conflicting testimony went into the trial. One witness swore he helped Spindel install "listening" devices in Teamsters Detroit headquarters and saw Hoffa there. Union Vice Pres. John T. O'Brien testified that at the same time Hoffa was in Seattle, absent from his office.

Judge F. Dickinson Letts, in Washington, D. C. federal court, heard lengthy testimony designed to support charges of 13 "rank-and-file" Teamsters that the Miami Beach convention was illegally "rigged" for pro-Hoffa delegates.

Thomas Dodd, counsel for the plaintiffs, said he would subpoena both Beck and Hoffa as witnesses. Letts will decide when the trial is completed whether he should permanently enjoin Hoffa's inauguration to the Teamsters presidency.

The McClellan special Senate committee recessed until Dec. 17 hearings filled with testimony that $2 million in damage was done by Teamsters' officials and "goons" through dynamitings, arson and terrorism of non-union employers and workers.

Several Teamster business agents invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer committee questions.

Unit Studies Financing for Labor's Daily

Atlantic City—Creation of a committee to look into possible continuance of Labor's Daily, a paper published for several years by the Intl. Typographical Union, was announced by a number of unions.

The unit was set up by a group of unions which met informally here.

Heading the committee is Pres. Arnold Zander of the American Federation of State County & Municipal Workers. Other members are Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers; Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the Electrical Radio & Machine Workers; Pres. Ralph Helstein of the Packinghouse Workers; William Gillen of the Insurance Workers; George Smith of the Broadcast Employes, and Pres. Joseph Collis of the Newspaper Guild.

The ITU, Pres. Woodruff Randolph told the group, is no longer able to keep the paper running, and will terminate its publication in the near future—perhaps in 30 days—unless a new arrangement is worked out.

He said that the Labor's Daily, with its printing plant at Bettendorf, Ia., could be purchased for about $500,000, or about 50,000 subscriptions could enable the paper to break even financially, under present auspices. The paper presently prints about 10,000 copies.

A number of speakers indicated that the paper has filled a valuable role and might be even more effective in the future.

CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION from the American Red Cross for "outstanding cooperation" in the Hurricane Audrey disaster relief operation, is presented to T. K. Stitzlein, business manager of the Lake Charles, La., Building Trades Council by Gen. Alfred M. Greunther, left, president of the ARC.

Gruenther Says U. S. Has Power Advantage

Atlantic City—Security is much more than a military matter and for a long period in the future, the political and psychological factor will be "of overwhelming importance," Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, president of the American Red Cross, told the AFL-CIO Convention.

"It is on this side that you as members of this great AFL-CIO federation can make a real contribution," he added.

Lauds Common Defense

Opening the afternoon session of the second day, Gruenther said that while the launching of the Soviet satellites had made us realize that U.S. military superiority was not as "solid" as we believed, "we still have an over-all power advantage," because of our alliance system and our air power.

"Long after the problems of sputniks and guided missiles have been solved we are going to have this tremendous problem of maintaining the unity of the free world," he declared.

The greatest progress in the strength of the free world during the last seven years, Gruenther declared, has been in the creation, under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, of a common concept for defense.

"The 450 million people of NATO have actually adopted the principle of collective security," he pointed out.

To keep this alliance alive will "require great wisdom, tact and understanding," Gruenther said. In bringing about the better international understanding and good will upon which such alliances must rest, both the American Red Cross and the AFL-CIO have important parts to play, he added.

"I can assure you that our objective and your objective is one and the same, and that is the concept of neighbor helping neighbor in an endeavor to have a more dignified and worthwhile society," he said. "This is the goal of labor unions and is the goal of the American Red Cross."

Expressing "deep gratitude" for the cooperation of organized labor with the Red Cross, Greunther singled out for special praise the work of the AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, particularly in the rebuilding of 22 homes in Cameron Parish, La., for victims of Hurricane Audrey.

"This had a tremendous impact in the United States but you will be surprised how much coverage that relatively small incident had in the press around the world," he said.

Council Report Called 'Historic'

Atlantic City—The report of the AFL-CIO Executive Council was commended to the second constitutional convention as "truly historic" and "a document of far-reaching significance."

"It truly reflects the viewpoint of the AFL-CIO and reports honestly and accurately the activities of our great trade union movement during the first two years of its existence as a unified trade union organization," the report of the Committee on the Executive Council's Report declared.

The committee, in recommending approval, pointed out, however, that "through an apparent oversight, no report was included from the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee."

"It is the hope of the committee that in the future, efforts will be made to insure the inclusion in the report of every organization which is entitled to a place in the document," the committee, which was headed by Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, said.

In accordance with the committee's recommendation, the report of the maritime committee was incorporated in the proceedings of the convention.

Women Workers Are Pledged Help

Atlantic City—Women workers were promised that the AFL-CIO will continue working to advance their conditions through collective bargaining and by passage of federal and state legislation.

The convention resolution on women workers endorsed the principle of federal equal pay legislation "to prevent second-class treatment of women workers" but opposed the so-called Equal Rights Amendment on grounds that it would endanger long-standing federal and state legislation enacted to establish minimum wages, hours, safety and other standards for women workers."

It called for action, both through collective bargaining and through community action, "to overcome discrimination against women on the job or in the community."

Folsom Gives Ike's Views on School Plans

Atlantic City—A preview of the Eisenhower Administration's proposals on education to the coming session of Congress, reflecting a "new and broad look," was given the AFL-CIO convention by Marion B. Folsom, secretary of health, education and welfare.

Fundamentally, the government's program will be based on helping finance and encourage the kind of education Americans must have if their nation is to survive in today's world, and to inspire the states, communities and parents to do the same. But federal domination of the field, he said, will be carefully avoided.

Tells Role of U.S.

"In meeting new needs, in making change, in moving forward, we are guided by one fundamental principle," he said.

Folsom reiterated that the role of the federal government is to "foster and encourage" education, but not to control it; to provide broad national leadership, but not to dominate; and to identify areas where "limited federal funds" can be applied most effectively, and to help meet these needs "by methods that encourage and emphasize private, local and state responsibility."

He listed several areas that are being considered for federal support.

One is the problem of young people with high potential ability who are unwilling or unable to continue their education, he said. These must be encouraged to develop to their utmost by earlier recognition of their talents and the elimination of financial barriers.

Expanded Capacity

Another is expansion of the capacities of colleges and universities so more teachers can be turned out, and a third "the need to expand and improve the teaching of science and engineering and their essential base, mathematics." State departments of education, Folsom added, must be strengthened in their efforts to foster the teaching of science and mathematics.

Folsom, who outlined the spectacular educational accomplishments of Russia, warned that the cost of education in this country will be high, but must be met.

Full Time Staffs:

Community Services Expansion Urged

Atlantic City—Establishment of community service departments in national and international unions and state and local central bodies was urged by the Second Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO.

Unanimously adopting a resolution aimed at strengthening labor's ties with the network of public and voluntary agencies in the health, welfare and recreational field, the convention called on affiliates to augment such departments with "full-time staff wherever possible."

Spell Out Objectives

The resolution spelled out the federation's objectives in the community services field in order that AFL-CIO members "function first and foremost as citizens of their communities." Among other points, it called for "equitable labor representation" on the boards of both public and voluntary agencies, and "labor participation in formulating agency policy and programs."

As adopted by the convention, the resolution set up such related goals as mobilization of community resources to aid workers during strikes, layoffs and unemployment; participation in civil defense and disaster relief programs; and development of blood banks, mental health programs, aid for retired workers and assistance for alcoholics.

In a related resolution, the convention went on record endorsing the work of the American relief organization, CARE, urging "affiliated organizations and their members to become donors of food packages and self-help supplies available under the CARE program, to the end that better international relations will result between the American people and their friends and allies."

Salute Louisiana

The convention saluted members of the Louisiana State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, for their close support of the American Red Cross in relief and rehabilitation operations after Hurricane Audrey laid waste the southwestern Louisiana coastal area.

Noting that unionists had helped in recovering and burying the dead, manning mobile canteens presented earlier in the year by the AFL-CIO to the Red Cross, raising funds for the assistance of storm victims, and volunteering their skills in a massive Building Bee to put up new homes for neediest families, the convention adopted a resolution declaring these union members had written "a bright new chapter in the history of labor's unselfish contribution in the cause of aiding victims of disaster."

The mounting problem of juvenile delinquency also occupied the attention of convention delegates, who adopted a resolution calling on trade unionists to "take an active part in the development and execution of community programs aimed at curbing juvenile delinquency."

It specifically called for union-initiated action "to persuade municipal governments to assume their full responsibility for fighting juvenile delinquency through the use of government funds to eliminate slums; to provide decent, adequate schools; to insure cultural advantages, adequate health standards, recreational facilities and job opportunities" for the young people of the nation.

American Legion Head Warns of Soviet Threat

Atlantic City—"The very superiority in science and satellites which Russia has wrenched from us may prove to be our salvation," John S. Gleason, national commander of the American Legion, told the AFL-CIO convention.

Gleason pointed out that the launching of Sputniks I and II and the tremendous rocket power needed to hurl them into orbit have given Russia "a dangerous military advantage" that requires "drastic changes in our national security program and our way of living if we're to survive the holocaust Russia has planned, produced and now is capable of unleashing against us."

Gleason said that in the months ahead both the Legion and the AFL-CIO should re-examine their objectives and policies "in the light of Sputnik and the threat which these satellites and Russia's growing arsenal of missiles pose to our very existence."

One positive step which the Legion will take, he promised, will be the expansion and intensification of its efforts in the field of education.

"We will endeavor in the months and years ahead to interest and assist more and more high school students to take up scientific-technological studies and careers," he pledged. "We will do everything possible to provide them with the facilities needed for such vital work. And we will devote ourselves to the task of providing trained, qualified teachers in these fields."

Recalling years of cooperation between the American Legion and organized labor, Gleason said that "it is only natural" that the two organizations "work together so closely and effectively."

"The AFL-CIO and the American Legion," he said, "are the largest and best organizations of their kind anywhere in the world. Further, our first and foremost common concern continues to be, as it has always been, the welfare and security of America."

Rail Labor Benefit Hikes Get Support

Atlantic City—Proposals to liberalize benefits for railroad workers and their beneficiaries under the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act were included among the several resolutions affecting railway labor which the AFL-CIO convention approved.

The railroad retirement and unemployment insurance resolution called on Congress to pass bills which would amend the Railroad Retirement Act by increasing benefits of every kind by 10 percent and liberalizing its provisions affecting survivors, women workers and disability.

In addition, the bills would amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act by increasing the daily benefit rate from 50 to 60 percent of the pay a worker received in his last rail employment. They also would raise the maximum daily benefit from $8.50 to $10.20, provide for the payment of jobless benefits on Sundays and holidays, and make other improvements.

The convention also approved a resolution on tax exemption introduced by delegates from the Railway Clerks which called for the exclusion from gross income, for income tax purposes, and from "wages," for withholding purposes, of the amounts deducted from the compensation of employes for the support of the social security, railroad retirement and civil service retirement systems.

Such deductions, it pointed out, are imposed by law and do not constitute currently disposable income. The incurrence of such deductions is a necessary expense of employment, it continued, and private employer taxes for the support of such systems are deducted from income as necessary business expenses for income tax purposes.

In another resolution, the convention criticized the amendment to the Railway Labor Act proposed by Sen. John W. Bricker (R-O.) which would limit and restrict the right of certain employes to organize by altering the term "employe" or "subordinate official."

Convention Acts on Rights, Liberties

Pledge Given To Defend Democracy

By Milton Plumb

Atlantic City — In separate convention resolutions on civil rights and civil liberties, the AFL-CIO has reaffirmed its determination to defend American democracy from all enemies, "within or without," and to "carry forward its historic drive to affirm and secure equal rights for all Americans in every field of life."

The long civil rights declaration pledged that the AFL-CIO will "continue to assure to all workers without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin, the full benefits of union organization."

Renew Support

It recommended that AFL-CIO affiliates set up their own internal civil rights committees, insist on non-discrimination clauses in every collective bargaining agreement, and take the initiative in assuring equal opportunity in all apprenticeship training and vocational training programs.

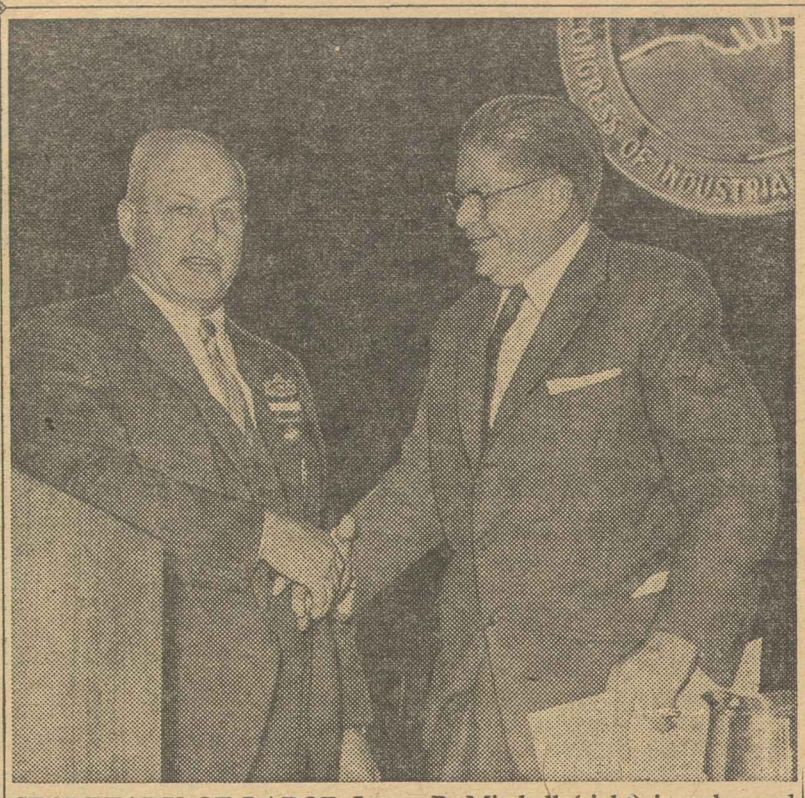
"We renew our support of the decisions of the Supreme Court outlawing segregation in the public schools, in public transportation and in places of public accommodation," another section declared. "These decisions represent a heart-warming reaffirmation of the democratic American principles that are embodied in the Constitution of the United States.

"We call upon Pres. Eisenhower to recommend and the Congress to enact legislation that will endorse and support, by implementing, constitutional guarantees of civil rights, including those affirmed by the Supreme Court decisions. We call upon the executive branch to make use of its full authority to effect implementation of these decisions."

Ask Probe of Councils

Calling on the President and the Dept. of Justice also to undertake an immediate and full scale investigation into the so-called citizens councils wherever they are operating, the resolution also urged the National Labor Relations Board to adopt the policy that the use of race-hate propaganda during union organization campaigns constitutes an unfair labor practice and that it shall be sufficient ground for setting aside an election.

"We renew our support for the passage of an enforceable federal fair employment practices act," the resolution continued. "We also call for enactment of enforceable fair employment practice laws by all states and cities not having such laws and for strengthening of such existing laws where necessary to insure their effectiveness."



SECRETARY OF LABOR James P. Mitchell (right) is welcomed to the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City by Pres. George Administration's proposals for new labor legislation.

The convention urged that in order to assure full and fair consideration by Congress of proper civil rights and fair employment practice legislation, Senate Rule 22 be changed to permit a majority of Senators present and voting to limit and close debate.

It also called on the President's Committee on Government Contracts to "withdraw government contracts from those companies consistently guilty of violating the federal government's policy of nondiscrimination."

In the resolution on civil liberties and internal security, the convention praised the recent decisions of the Supreme Court dealing with loyalty and security which, it said, "served to strengthen the individual liberties of all Americans."

"Properly," the resolution pointed out, "the application of the necessary security measures should be limited to persons having access to secret or highly classified information affecting national security. To go beyond this limit and to subject to security screening thousands of individuals employed in defense facilities and in the government establishments but having no access to security information is not only unnecessary but objectionable."

In an address to the convention supporting the rights resolution, Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters, the only Negro AFL-CIO vice president, said that "since labor itself is not yet fully free, it is an act of enlightened self-interest that labor should support the principle of civil rights."

"I am glad to say that the AFL-CIO has set a high standard on this principle," he said. "Not only have standards been set but machinery has been put into operation for the implementation of the principles."

Randolph charged that the white citizens councils and the Ku Klux Klan are the agencies behind the movement in some southern states to bar the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Urban League from carrying on their work. He added, however, that "there are millions of people" in the South who are opposed to the actions of the councils and the Klan.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany also told the convention that "there is a definite indication in the South that more and more of the white people of the South are coming to the conclusion that it is not good business to discriminate against the Negro."

Forand Social Security Amendments Backed

Atlantic City—Prompt enactment by Congress of the bill amending the Social Security Act introduced by Rep. Aime Forand (D-R.I.) was urged by the AFL-CIO convention in a resolution which hailed it as a measure that meets "the most urgent needs" of the people. The bill would raise monthly benefits by about 10 percent, giving present beneficiaries $5 to $10 more each month; increase the contribution and benefit earnings ceiling to $6,000 a year; and add benefits to pay the cost of hospital and skilled nursing home care, and surgical services, for the aged and for widows with young children.

Support Other Changes

Support also was voted for other amendments long approved by organized labor. Among them were the payment of benefits to women at age 60; increasing the primary benefit for each year of continued employment after age 65, and higher benefits for widows.

Improvements in benefits for the disabled also were approved, and Congress was urged to amend definitions unless administrators of the act ease stringent rulings which have deprived thousands of the disabled of their benefits.

The resolution hailed the social security old-age and survivors program as "soundly financed and economically administered."

In a companion resolution, the convention asked Congress to pass another bill introduced by Forand which would make comprehensive improvements to the federal public assistance program.

The bill would permit each state to choose a new system of federal grants for public assistance, including general assistance, prohibiting residence requirements and offering more generous federal grants which would be based on state per capita income.

Forand also is asking for broader provisions in regard to medical and remedial care, and welfare services.

The convention urged corresponding action by states and communities.

Reaffirm Principles

In addition, it reaffirmed the principles of health programs adopted by the founding convention in 1955.

These included a program of federal assistance to professional institutions training doctors, dentists, nurses, medical technicians and related personnel, in the form of grants in aid for physical facilities and equipment, with scholarships for qualified students.

Also included was a 10-year extension of the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction and Survey Act with increased appropriations, particularly for facilities for special categories of medical care. Continued AFL-CIO support for federal research and aid programs in the field of health also was given.

Comprehensive overhauling of both the unemployment insurance and employment service program and workmen's compensation legislation was demanded in two resolutions.

The delegates pointed out that since the AFL-CIO's first convention, "unemployment insurance has generally been neglected at both the state and federal levels." They demanded a "single federal program."

Ask Federal Funds

The convention in addition asked federal funds to extend the duration of benefits in depressed areas and to workers unable to find jobs because of age; a bar to garnisheeing or attaching unemployment benefits; a "coordinated national approach" by the Employment Service, and continued union campaigns in the states for higher benefits.

Workmen's compensation, now in its 50th year, "must be overhauled drastically if it is to meet the needs for which it was originally designed," the convention said.

As a step toward achieving the well-rounded program the convention set up, it authorized AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to arrange an appropriate observance of the golden anniversary of the original legislation for next year, and urged all affiliates to cooperate fully.

The program included extension of compulsory workmen's compensation to all workers; free choice of a qualified doctor; full medical care; hospitalization; rehabilitation when needed; establishment of benefits to yield two-thirds of average weekly wages during disability, and provision for dependents.

Woodcock Scores AMA Opposition

Atlantic City—Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers pointedly called to the attention of the nation's press the convention's stand in favor of the amendments to the Social Security Act sponsored by Rep. Aime Forand (D-R. I.).

His stand was promoted by recent American Medical Association attacks on medical sections of the bill as "socialized medicine."

"I would hope that the press, which has so well covered some aspects of this convention," he said, "would give the same space to our position on this vital matter as it gave to the blast of the president of the American Medical Association who, unfortunately and in typical fashion, stands always on the negative side with absolutely no proposal on how to take care of this great social problem."

AFL-CIO Renews Support of ILO

Atlantic City — The AFL-CIO reaffirmed its faith in the Intl. Labor Organization, in the founding of which the American labor movement played a major part, and dedicated itself to continued active support of its efforts to improve the lot of people in all parts of the world.

The resolution also called on Congress to appropriate adequate funds to enable the ILO to expand its program for economic and social improvements. It pointed out that "the social and economic well-being of the people of the United States are dependent upon the welfare of the workers of all other countries."

Zimmerman Lashes Big Business Failure to Combat Racial Bias

Atlantic City—The consistent failure of big business to move against corruption and racial bias as labor has done has contributed to the loss of this nation's prestige throughout the world, the chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee has charged. Addressing the executive board of the National Trade Union Committee, Charles S. Zimmerman, who also is a vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, accused the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce of silence in the face of corrupt and discriminatory practices by their members.

"The problems of civil rights and corruption have been faced by the labor movement in an energetic manner," he told the NTUC group, which is part of the Jewish Labor Committee representing approximately 500,000 members of the AFL-CIO.

Labor met these challenges, he said, "with a feeling of urgency and responsibility" and there has been "no retreat, no vacillation, no compromise, no surrender to the easy way out."

While labor has been giving determined leadership on these questions, he asked, what do we find is happening in the business world?

"I think it is significant and symbolic that while labor is doing its best to combat racialism in the South, employers are doing their utmost to stir up racialism as a means of fighting unionism," Zimmerman said.

"The big business central bodies such as the NAM and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and their local branches have been patently silent when the McClellan Committee found their own members guilty of consorting with corrupt forces.

"They have been equally silent with regard to the practice of racial and religious discrimination in their employment procedures. Always quick to focus their venom against the labor movement which has acknowledged its duty to its members and the nation, the big business organizations have done absolutely nothing to stop their own members from working with the corrupt forces or racial bigots. They have done nothing positive within their ranks, although labor has."

On the contrary, he pointed out, big business firms "in complete disregard of what effect it will have on the nation" have used the race issue to crush labor organization in the South.

They have done so, he said, "by inciting one racial group of workers against another, by whipping up hysteria against labor in order to create the legislative climate to enact anti-labor legislation—the so-called 'right-to-work' laws."

Delegates Back Strong Foreign Policy

Peace-Freedom Program Urged as Peoples' Goal

Atlantic City—A positive program for preserving peace and strengthening freedom was laid down by the AFL-CIO convention in a resolution that renewed and strengthened organized labor's confidence in the United Nations and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. It pledged encouragement of a "greater interest, knowledge and participation in international affairs among our members and their families," with the objective of influencing constructively United States' foreign policy.

Stakes Are High

In addition, it urged this country, both in the UN and in direct relations with other nations, to pursue "every honorable means of achieving peace without compromising the basic principles that characterize the free world," but which Soviet Russia refuses to recognize.

The pursuit of peace through every honorable means is not a mere pious aspiration but a prime condition of survival, the resolution said.

"The H-bomb, the intercontinental ballistic missile and the space rocket and satellites have brought the issues and events of foreign policy into every household. The stakes are as high as our physical existence and the existence and further flowering of the free way of life."

The resolutions examined in some detail the international crisis poised by the intensified basic conflict between the free nations and Communist expansion, and warned that "the preservation of freedom require the marshalling and pooling of resources on all fronts."

ICFTU Commended

The fight against colonialism also was outlined, with American labor's traditional opposition restated. The work of the ICFTU, both in direct contribution to the democratic development of peoples emerging from colonial rule and within the UN, was commended and indorsed. A warning was sounded that "the longer western colonialism continues, the greater is the danger of Communist penetration of dependent countries."

The AFL-CIO program included revision and strengthening of U.S. foreign policy so as to recapture the initiative, and mobilization of our own human and material resources, in coordination with those of friendly nations, to meet the challenge of growing Soviet power.

It also called for mobilization of moral resources, including the elimination of discrimination at home. A "bold global attack" to wipe out sources of Communist power in underdeveloped states, it continued, must be launched through technical, cultural and economic aid channeled, when possible, through the UN's specialized agencies.

"We salute the ICFTU as the instrument through which the world's free workers can assist each other," the resolution said, "and make their contributions to the preservation of peace and the advancement of freedom and human dignity.

"We are proud that, as it continues to grow, the ICFTU is becoming an ever more effective means for the protection and advancement of workers' rights and interests."

Program Extended

Support was pledged to strengthen and enhance the ICFTU and its western hemisphere arm, ORIT; affiliates were urged to back AFL-CIO efforts to meet the pledge of $1 million to the ICFTU Intl. Solidarity Fund, and the AFL-CIO Executive Council was commended for its decision to support ICFTU plans to set up a trade union training center in Africa — a project originally undertaken by the AFL-CIO.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, who first proposed that the AFL-CIO establish a training program for African trade unionists, took exception to what he called its "abandonment."

Pres. George Meany, in reply, emphasized that the program was not abandoned, but had been extended in cooperation with the ICFTU and the British Trades Union Congress so that 50 to 100 students will be trained instead of the eight under the original plan.

Meany asked the delegates, in considering the resolution, to realize the nature of the opposition that comes from the Soviet Union, and which he has experienced as a member of the U.S. delegation to the UN General Assembly assigned to the humanitarian, cultural and education committee.

Soviets Recite Lies

Soviet spokesmen on the committee, he said, maintain there are no Hungarian refugees from Communist terror, but "a lot of thieves, criminals and worse who should be driven back home." And the only interest the U.S. had in opening its doors to 30,000 of the homeless refugees, Meany said the Russians allege, is to get agents to spy on the Soviet.

"Expect no reason, expect no logic, expect no decency from this enemy," he said. "Let us do what we can to carry out the spirit of this resolution. If our nation is going to do this job, then labor must be heard and its thinking must be reflected in the foreign policy of our nation. This is our job, the job of the American people and our nation."

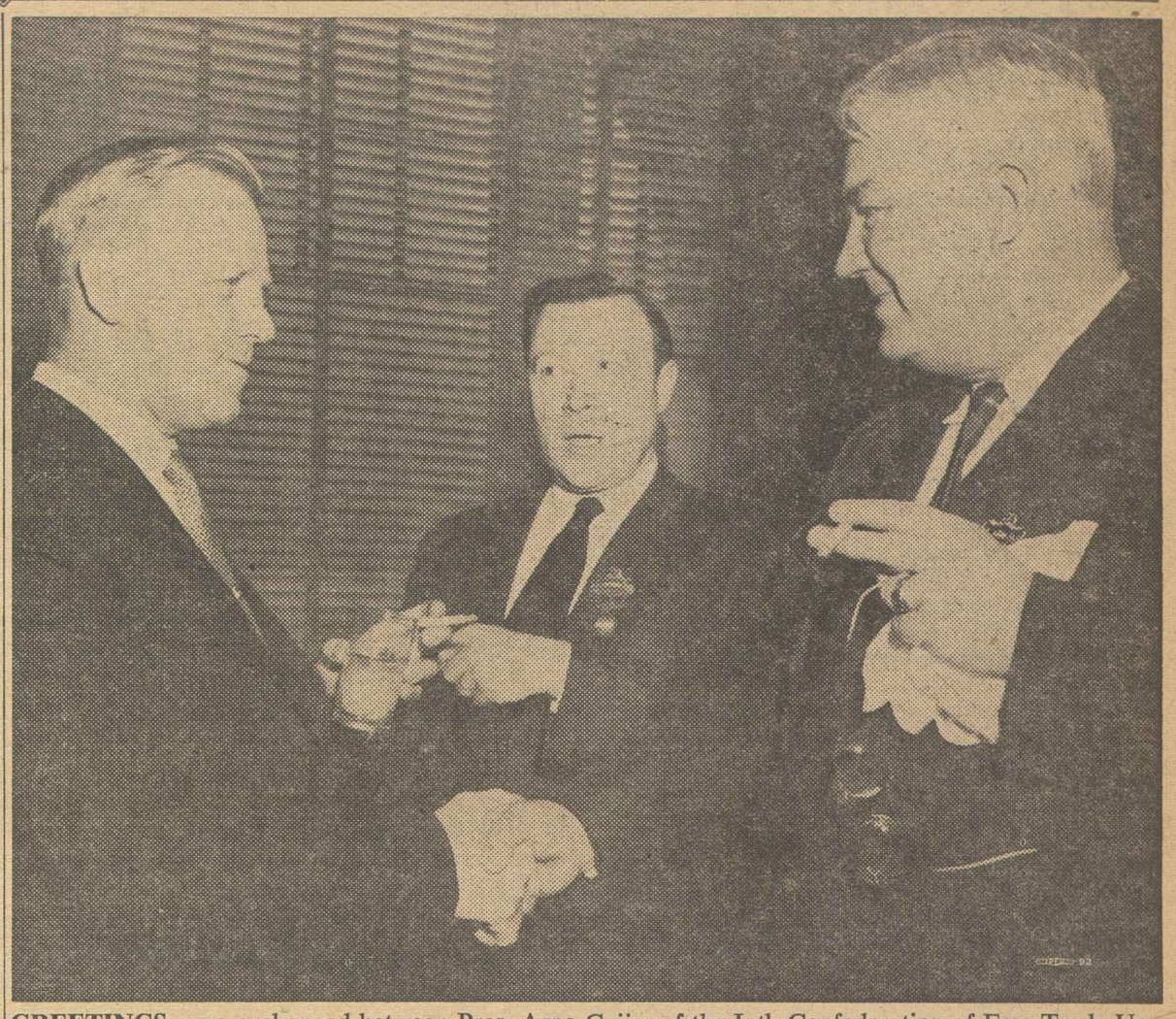
AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James B. Carey told of some of the things the AFL-CIO has accomplished in cooperation with the ICFTU in urging approval of the resolution.

Convention Backs Rights Declaration

Atlantic City — On the ninth anniversary of the United Nation's adoption of the Declaration of Human Rights, the AFL-CIO renewed its pledge to work for the fullest realization of the objectives it sets forth.

"The initiative and drive for the adoption of the Declaration of Human Rights by the UN were first provided by organized labor of the United States," the convention recalled in a resolution. "We are proud of our historic contribution toward the universal acceptance of freedom and of equal rights and opportunities for everyone.

"While advances have been made, much remains to be done. We stand dedicated to the ceaseless effort to enlist the minds and the hearts of people everywhere in our fight for freedom and for human rights for everyone."



GREETINGS were exchanged between Pres. Arne Geijer of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions (left) and Pres. Paul L. Phillips of Papermakers & Paperworkers. Between them is Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther. The ICFTU head addressed the convention.

Labor Asks Extension Of Trade Act

Atlantic City — The traditional support of organized labor for the reciprocal trade program was voiced again by the AFL-CIO convention in a resolution that once more urged Congress to extend the Reciprocal Trade Act for a minimum of five years.

"Our international trade policy must be considered an integral part of our overall defense policy," the delegates declared.

"Our economy, as well as our national defense, depend in part on a considerable number of materials and products which we must import from abroad. Likewise, many of our industries export a sizeable proportion of their output to other countries. Therefore, expansion of foreign trade is essential for the national welfare.

"Even more important, we must recognize that many nations of the free world depend for their very existence upon foreign trade. Our markets must remain open to them if they are not to turn in desperation to trade with the Soviet bloc."

The resolution emphasized the importance of the principle of fair labor standards in international trade, and asserted the United States should make every effort to include them in multilateral tariff negotiations, in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and through the Intl. Labor Organization.

The convention also declared that Congress, at the earliest opportunity, should authorize the U.S. to join the new worldwide Organization for Trade Cooperation.

Johnson Named Farm Labor Aide

Frank E. Johnson, a 20-year career employe in the U.S. Employment Service, has been appointed assistant director of the Bureau of Employment Security for farm labor matters.

Free Unions of World Must Combat Commies

Atlantic City—The free trade union movements of the world cannot stand aside in the fight between communism and democracy in the underdeveloped nations, Pres. Arne Geijer of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions told the convention.

Geijer, also president of the Swedish Federation of Trade Unions, was one of several distinguished foreign visitors to speak. Among the others were fraternal delegates from two of the AFL-CIO's traditional allies in the international labor movement — Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress, and Joe O'Hagen and Wilfred B. Beard of the British Trades Union Congress.

Blow Against Communism

'We must quickly mobilize our resources to help free trade unions establish a foothold and through them help lay the foundation for economic and political democracy around the world," Geijer said.

"If democracy can win the fight against poverty and against the very low living standards in these areas, it will have delivered a powerful blow against the course of Communist influence."

Geijer paid tribute to the "utmost importance" of American labor's role in the ICFTU.

"I believe I can say that the crucial role of American trade unions in the field of international labor affairs is even greater than most of you yourselves realize," he said.

At the same time he warmly welcomed "the splendid sum" of $1 million which the AFL-CIO is giving to the ICFTU's Intl. Solidarity Fund.

MacDonald discussed the "unity of equals" that has nurtured friendly relations between the American and Canadian labor movements. They face similar economic problems and often encounter similar employer resistance, he added, but with the movements in both countries united, they can be expected in the future to achieve more benefits for more members.

The unity between the U.S. and Canadian trade unionism becomes "increasingly necessary," he maintained, because of the growing challenge presented by Soviet Russia. The common task, he said, is to give "real life and meaning" to the values that the Soviets lack despite their material accomplishments.

Greetings From British

O'Hagen, general secretary of the Blast Furnacemen's Union, and Beard, chairman of the TUC Committee on Education, both extended fraternal greetings on behalf of the British labor center.

In reviewing the status of the labor movement in Great Britain, O'Hagen said that at the moment "there is tension in industrial relations which has not existed for a long time" because of inflation and the efforts of workers to keep pace with the rising cost of living.

He also discussed operations of the National Health Service, now 10 years old, and outlined some of the improvements the trade unions are seeking.

Beard analyzed Great Britain's relations with the European Free Market Area recently formed by six continental nations and the determination of British workers to be protected against possible unemployment growing out of any new set-up.

The work of the TUC in British colonies, he added, has been directed toward the ending of imperialism. He said that Communists were never a vital force in Britain, "and their influence is now less than ever."

Canada Housing Construction Slumps

Ottawa, Ont.—Housing construction in Canada dropped sharply in the first nine months of 1957, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

UTW Agrees to Clean-Up; Suspension Order Is Lifted

Atlantic City—The suspension of the United Textile Workers was lifted by the AFL-CIO convention on recommendation of the Appeals Committee after a UTW committee gave assurances it would comply completely with a clean-up order.

The appeals group affirmed the Executive Council stand of Sept. 24 that the UTW was dominated or substantially influenced by corrupt influences and backed the council suspension order. As the UTW delegates were seated in the convention AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany recounted the record of "bare-faced stealing . . . and almost unbelievable thievery" of the union's former officers. He made it plain the present officers would have to comply with the stipulations of the AFL-CIO.

Urges Union to Merge

Meany continued that while there would be "no compulsion" toward merger, it "would be the part of wisdom for officers of the UTW and the Textile Workers Union of America" to "at least explore the possibility of merger in this field."

TWUA Gen. Pres. William Pollock said his union has recognized the importance of a merger in the textile field to eliminate rivalries and get to the "more important task of organizing the unorganized." Since the AFL-CIO merger, he continued, a number of merger talks were held but no progress was made.

"I want you and this convention to know our door has always been open and it is now," Pollock declared to Meany. "It is our sincere hope that the monitor appointed by you and the officers responsible for the UTW will accept your recommendation and open merger talks with TWUA."

Chairman Alex Rose of the Appeals Committee noted with satisfaction that "the same road that leads to expulsion can also lead back to the AFL-CIO." He promised that "the patient" (the UTW) "will make a full recovery under the treatment of Dr. George Meany."

Strict Compliance

Treatment in the UTW's case calls for strict compliance with the statement its committee made to the council outlining the measures to be taken to set its house in good order. The UTW group, led by Acting Pres. and Sec.-Treas. Francis M. Schaufenbil, declared its earnest desire to continue in the AFL-CIO.

They agreed to call a special convention of the UTW within 90 days from Dec. 10 under the supervision of the special representative from the office of Pres. George Meany. Peter M. McGavin, Meany's assistant, has been acting as the union's monitor. All present officers of the UTW, it was agreed, shall have to stand for election.

A copy of the Ethical Practices Committee report on the UTW will be supplied to every delegate to the convention, and will be read into the record and printed in the Challenger, the UTW's official newspaper.

The convention must also adopt for the UTW the ethical practices codes of the AFL-CIO. Delegates to the convention will be elected by secret ballot and voting will be in the same manner.

Pension Halted

Three former leaders of the UTW, Pres. Anthony Valente, Sec.-Treas. Lloyd Klenert and Southern Dir. and General Counsel Joseph Jacobs, will not be eligible for any office in the international union or its locals. The resignation of Klenert and Valente was accepted several weeks ago after they were charged by the McClellan committee and adjudged by the Ethical Practices Committee to have indulged in irregular practices with substantial amounts of union funds.

The UTW committee assured the council that there were no longer any "financial relations" between the UTW and Klenert and Valente. When Klenert resigned he was voted a $104,000 farewell present in the form of a pension plan. This arrangement was halted at McGavin's insistence.

Rose told a press conference that the compliance directive bars Jacobs from serving as the UTW's general counsel but said Jacobs could be employed by the union as "a technician of the law" to conclude litigation where his withdrawal might prejudice the union's case.

Rose added that the UTW spokesmen had been "frank and candid" with his committee and "admitted there had been basis for suspicion about what happened since Oct. 25 but they succeeded in clarifying the situation."

After the convention, according to the directive, the officers of UTW will make periodic reports of their progress to the council.

Distillery Union Put On Probationary Status

Atlantic City—Complete compliance with clean-up-or-get-out orders from the Executive Council was promised to the AFL-CIO convention by the Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers Union.

The union will continue under its probationary status and under the eye of a monitor named by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Meany reported that the union had never been placed under suspension nor had it taken an appeal to the appropriate convention committee.

"We now have a commitment and stipulation on the part of the officers of this union that they will call a special convention to be chaired by someone designated by the AFL-CIO," Meany said.

All delegates to the convention, he went on, will be elected by secret ballot and will be informed of the charges made against the union in the report of the Ethical Practices Committee.

Ask New Chance

The union's fate had been under deliberation since Nov. 26, when a special compliance convention called in Washington ended in wild disorder as the officers who resigned the day before stormed the platform and tried to seize control of the session just before new elections.

Meany's assistant, Peter M. McGavin, who had been the union's monitor and was in charge of the convention, adjourned it to prevent further disorder.

Many of the same group involved in the Nov. 26 incident came here to plead for a new opportunity to continue their AFL-CIO affiliation through full compliance.

They agreed to the special convention demand by Meany and to a stipulation that voting strength of delegates would be determined by Meany.

Before the convention, sometime within the next 90 days, the union's books, records and accounts and its social security fund will be audited by an independent public accounting firm selected by the monitor. If wrongful acts are turned up, the union is pledged to take appropriate action.

Any financial arrangement between the union or its subordinate bodies and Sol Cilento, former secretary-treasurer, will be referred to an attorney to be named by the AFL-CIO for review and advice and any action, including institution of legal proceedings, he may recommend will be undertaken promptly.

The pledges were made, spokesmen for the union said, because the union wants to continue its AFL-CIO affiliation and "is determined to have no truck with corruption of any kind."

Paul Dorfman Ouster Appeal Is Rejected

Atlantic City — An appeal by Paul Dorfman from his ouster as financial secretary-treasurer of Federal Labor Union 20467 in Chicago was rejected by the appeals committee and the AFL-CIO convention.

Dorfman was expelled from membership in the Waste Material Handlers local last July by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on charges that he failed to comply with the AFL-CIO constitution and ethical practices codes.

Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne was designated by Meany to serve as hearings officer in Dorfman's case on charges which included drawing salaries from both the local and its welfare fund and having personal ties with an insurance agency run by his wife and son which handled the local's welfare plan.

Dorfman's principal defense against his failure to correct conditions was that he was too busy to read his mail and so was not aware until a year later of the 1955 convention resolutions.

Head of Fire Fighters Dies At Convention

Atlantic City — Pres. John P. Redmond of the Fire Fighters died in Atlantic City Hospital after suffering a heart attack during the AFL-CIO convention, to which he was a delegate.

He was 65 and lived in Silver Spring, Md., a suburb of Washington.

A native of Chicago, he joined the Fire Dept. there before World War I. He returned to duty following service with the Army and advanced through the ranks to become a divisional marshal.

He was active in organizing the Fire Fighters and was a district vice president when he was selected by the executive board to succeed his predecessor, the late Fred Baer. The latter, the only president the union had prior to Redmond, dropped dead while conducting the international convention in 1945. Redmond had been reelected at succeeding conventions since then. His successor, to be picked from the district vice presidents by the executive board, will serve until the next convention in August.

Extend Minimum Pay, Delegates Ask Congress

Atlantic City—The AFL-CIO convention asked Congress to give "top priority" to enactment of pending amendments which would extend coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to nearly 9.5 million low-paid workers "now unjustly denied minimum wage protection."

The amendments were co-sponsored by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and the late Rep. Augustine Kelley (D-Pa.). The resolution cited them as offering "a practicable and effective way to extend the full protection" of the act to millions of low-paid workers, and maintained they should be enacted without further delay.

The convention also reiterated the AFL-CIO's proposal for a boost in the minimum from the present $1 to $1.25 an hour, with an increase of the same amount applying automatically to existing minimums in Puerto Rico.

In addition, it urged that the maximum work-week under the Fair Labor Standards and Walsh-Healey Acts be reduced "as rapidly as possible." The latter should be amended and its administration broadened, the convention added, "to assure full effectiveness of this important program for protection of minimum labor standards."

Minimum wage rates for Puerto Rico, it insisted, should be increased as quickly as practicable so that the mainland level can be reached with a minimum of delay.

The delegates asked Congress to appropriate adequate funds to assure effective administration and vigorous enforcement of both acts.

Council Teams to Aid State, Local Mergers

Atlantic City—Two-man teams from the AFL-CIO Executive Council will assist state and local central bodies to work out mergers in those cases where unity has not been achieved. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the convention there is "no thought of using compulsion" although a resolution from the council vests that power in him. Compulsion, Meany said, "was not a very satisfactory solution."

The resolution cited pertinent sections of the AFL-CIO constitution dealing with merger of central bodies and noted the two-year period allowed since the founding convention for mergers to be accomplished has expired.

Those state and local central bodies not already merged, the resolution said, have failed to comply with the constitution and Meany was authorized to revoke their charters and/or take whatever steps he deemed necessary to bring about mergers.

There have been mergers in 33 states, Puerto Rico, Alaska and the Canal Zone. In addition, there have been mergers in 391 local central bodies and 45 new central bodies have been formed.

Lag in Housing Called Drag on U. S. Economy

Atlantic City—A broad program to put "decent, livable homes" within the reach of all Americans, based on reversal of the sharp drop in construction of new housing, was adopted by the AFL-CIO convention.

"The lag in housing construction has been a drag on the nation's economic growth," the resolution maintained.

"Millions of Americans are still forced to live in dilapidated, overcrowded slum tenements and hovels because they cannot afford decent homes within their means.

"Our National Housing Administration has failed to measure up to the challenge of the nation's housing problem. Only a bold, imaginative program, geared to the country's total housing requirements, will stem the tide of spreading blight."

The convention spelled out the following goals for national housing policies and programs:

• Construction of at least two million new houses a year.

• Assurance that a major proportion of them are within the financial reach of low and middle income families.

• A new and expanded low-rent public housing program with construction of at least 200,000 a year.

• Legislation establishing a national mortgage corporation to make available low interest, long term loans for construction of cooperative, non-profit rental and sales housing for moderate income families at a rate of at least 500,000 units a year.

• Consideration by unions of investing their funds, properly safeguarded, in co-op housing projects.

• Liberal financial aid to builders for construction of good rental housing within the means of moderate income families.

• Legislation permitting rural families to obtain good homes within their means, establishing safeguards assuring decent housing for migrant farm workers.

• A program of special housing to meet the particular requirements of the elderly; affiliated unions were urged to help sponsor and finance projects of this type.

• Elimination of discrimination and segregation in housing by federal, state and local legislation.

Rights for the Blind Endorsed by AFL-CIO

Atlantic City — The Kennedy-Baring bill pending in Congress, giving the blind the right to representation through organizations of their own choosing, was endorsed by the AFL-CIO convention.

The bill is aimed at correcting the refusal of some federal and state officials, who administer programs of aid to the blind, to consult with bona fide organizations of the people they are supposed to help.

Labor Acts to Halt Economy Down-Drift

Program Asks Revision In Tax Policy

By Gervase N. Love

Atlantic City—A detailed program for pulling the national economy out of its downward drift, including a major revision of the country's tax structure, was spelled out in two resolutions approved by the AFL-CIO convention.

The convention found cause for concern, if not alarm, in the situation that has developed since the downward movement began during the summer.

Cites Statistics

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers, told the convention "we are getting in trouble for the same basic reason that we got in trouble in the period before 1929"—because productive capacity has outstripped the power to consume.

He cited new Dept. of Labor statistics showing that unemployment reached 3.2 million in November, an increase of 23 per cent over the previous year when the labor force had some 400,000 fewer members.

Taking note of rising prices, Reuther said the present is the first time in history when we have had inflation under conditions "completely contrary to all the classical concepts." Instead of not enough goods and too many buyers, he explained, we have too much goods—or at least the ability to produce them—and not enough buyers.

Unemployment Rising

"In most industries, 15 to 20 percent of productive capacity is idle. Industrial production is 3 percent below last year and somewhat lower than it was two years ago. Retail sales have been falling.

"There were 2.5 million unemployed in October—400,000 more than in the previous year. In November, the number of unemployed persons covered by state federal unemployment insurance systems was 40 percent greater than in 1956 . . . The Labor Dept. . . . expects continued unemployment increases in the weeks ahead."

Outline Program

The AFL-CIO program for shaking the economy out of the doldrums emphasizes the need for resumption of economic growth and an improved relationship between the country's ability to produce and its capacity to consume—all in the realization that the national security program must be re-evaluated and defense spending increased, if warranted, "regardless of costs or economic trends."

It calls for improvements in wages, salaries and fringe benefits to provide the foundation for growing mass markets capable of absorbing a rising volume of goods and services, and also to provide workers with a fair share of the fruits of increasing efficiency.

Most of these improvements can be granted, the resolution noted, without price increases—and in many cases can be accompanied by price cuts.

The convention further called for reversal of the government's tight money policy to make funds available, at lower interest rates, to home-owners, home-buyers and small business, and "to permit the national economy to resume its growth, which is the basis of improved living conditions and national strength."

The pricing policies of dominant corporations in key industries, the resolution asserted, must be put under the spotlight of public attention as a move toward developing policies aimed at curbing excessive profit-margin pricing practices—and thus achieving a relatively stable price level.

The federal tax structure, the convention said, should be overhauled to provide "a more equitable basis" for raising revenue and to strengthen consumer buying power in a time of economic decline. State and local tax structures, it added, should be revised with recognition of ability to pay.

As it now stands, the resolution pointed out, the tax system works a serious hardship on all low and moderate income families, especially those where the income comes from wages.

"America's tax structure," it commented, "has strayed far from the basic principle that taxes should be levied in accordance with ability to pay."

In calling for relief for low and moderate income groups, the convention said that "perhaps the simplest" step would be to raise personal income tax exemptions from the present $600 to $700.

To regain the lost revenue—and more—the convention urged the closing of loopholes and the elimination of escape clauses which it estimated would yield about $9.2 billion in additional income.

These ranged from elimination of the income-splitting tax provision estimated to save upper-income families $3.5 billion a year, to repeal of the special relief for dividend income and requiring the withholding of taxes on payment of dividends and interest.

Other recommendations included the repeal or reduction of inequitable federal excise taxes, state sales taxes and local payroll taxes; revising estate and gift tax legislation; easing the tax burden on small business and opposing the proposed constitutional amendment which would place a top limit on the power of any government to tax individuals or corporations.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE chairman, George M. Harrison, head of the Railway Clerks, scored the McClellan committee for its failure to investigate management and business with the same vigor it exercised in probing labor unions.

AFL-CIO Will Battle Union-Busting Laws

(*Continued from Page* 1)

and that responsibility, too, we will discharge," the final resolution stated.

Intervention Unnecessary

"Government intervention or supervision in either of these fields is unnecessary and unwarranted," the convention said, and "undue reliance on government can only sap vitality and impair the sense of responsibility."

The convention said it was "further determined that the Senate (special McClellan) committee's disclosures of the grossly improper actvities of officials of a few unions shall not be made the pretext for enactment of broadside anti-union measures irrelevant to the abuses."

The General Board report reemphasized its 'awareness' that that many who talk about the 'elimination of evil' intend to pass laws to hamper."

Drive Will Be Resisted

This drive will be "resisted to the uttermost," the statement continued, and the report "condemned" both the anti-labor "right-to-work" proposals and anti-trust laws and "proposals to further restrict picketing and boycott activity."

The resolution specifically endorsed the revised welfare-fund bill sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.). It supported "as a stop-gap measure" a Senate-passed bill authorizing the Labor Dept. to publish union financial reports already required by the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Executive Council was authorized to study and support "necessary and appropriate" laws to "aid the labor movement in combatting racketeer infiltration" and resist those who seek to "despoil or exploit unions or union members."

The AFL-CIO nevertheless will resist any measure that in the pretense of "protecting" would actually "weaken or hamper" unions in achieving "proper and legitimate objectives."

Meany pointed out that the resolution was deliberately framed as a "broad policy" declaration because "when you get into legislative work you find that a bill you liked one day you do not like the next day because somebody has amended it."

Warning By Harrison

Harrison warned that the convention was meeting "under the most difficult circumstances."

"I am one who believes that the McClellan committee (Sen. John L. McClellan's special Senate unit) was established for the purpose of developing sufficient stench among labor unions to air-condition the public mind for restrictive and punitive legislation. This far they have done a good job in that direction."

Meany said bluntly that he saw "a great deal" in Sec. Mitchell's proposals "that I personally am very skeptical about and don't like."

"He starts off talking about reporting, the financial reports," and "proceeds into a secret vote for local officers, a secret vote for delegates. He is getting pretty deep into the internal affairs of the trade unions," the AFL-CIO president said.

On proposed picketing restrictions, he said, "A good deal of picketing a good many years ago was done in the interest of the entire trade and the people we represented."

"It was done to call public attention to employers paying low standards" who were "unfair competetion to those who were willing to pay decent wages."

He was sure, he said, that if restrictions proposed on picketing today had been in effect 40 or 50 years ago "our large industrial unions and the garment workers unions could not have been built up."

He was "very skeptical" about anti-picketing laws, he said, that "could run to the point where the non-union employer, the substandard employer, would have a a special protection" and the right of picketing as an "exercise of the right of free speech" would be negated.

Reuther ridiculed the "politicians" in Washington who make "pious speeches about how they love free unions and collective bargaining" but advocate laws to weaken collective bargaining.

"We draw a sharp line between cleaning up and breaking up" the labor movement, he said.

He warned that enemies of labor are "marshalling and mobilizing" a campaign to exploit the corruption issue that "will make 1946 look like a dress rehearsal."

"We are equal to that challenge, but we are equal to it only if we stand together," he said in an appeal for subordination of "little pet peeves" among unions.

12-14-57

Sec. Mitchell Unfolds Ike's 1958 'Labor Program' to Convention

Atlantic City—Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell unfolded the Eisenhower Administration's 1958 "labor program" in a speech to the second AFL-CIO convention here.

He rejected any support for a national "right-to-work" law that would forbid the union shop or other forms of union security contract clauses. He said he opposed extension of the anti-trust laws to unions beyond their present application.

In his prepared text he interpolated a declaration of opposition to new laws designed to restrict the "right" of unions to "inform their members" on "legislative matters that affect them," adding, "of course, I don't always agree with the way you inform them."

Administration on Record

He pointed out that existing law prohibited the use of union funds for political candidates or parties in federal elections and pledged that the Administration "honestly believes" that a union member has "a right as a citizen" to support parties or candidates "voluntarily."

Mitchell's statements put the Admistration on record as opposed to union-shop, anti-trust and political-restriction measures openly advocated by many right-wing Republicans.

Affirmatively, Mitchell said the Administration would renew support of a law requiring detailed reporting of the finances of unions and of all employe welfare and pension plans, whether union-managed, employer-managed or jointly operated. Such proposals have been endorsed by the AFL-CIO.

He announced a proposal for a commissioner of labor reports to receive such financial data and said failure to file, or false filing, would be subject to criminal penalties.

A new proposal would require unions to certify election of officers by secret ballot at slated intervals and failure would be punished by loss of NLRB services and loss of tax exemption.

Changes in T-H

Taft-Hartley Act sanctions against extortion or bribery would be raised from misdemeanor to felony penalties, he said, and "agents" of employers and employes would be forbidden to pay money to each other. This latter proposal is considered aimed at such management agents as Nathan W. Shefferman, who invoked the Fifth Amendment before the McClellan Senate committee.

In proposals on secondary boycotts, Mitchell indicated, the Administration will seek to change some Taft-Hartley provisions considered unfair by unions but apparently also to outlaw enforcement of "hot cargo" clauses in contracts.

It also will ask restraints on organizational picketing in some cases, including cases where a union within 12 months has lost an NLRB election.

Present Taft-Hartley provisions denying economic strikers the right to vote in NLRB elections would be removed under Administration proposals, he said, and the requirement for non-Communist affidavits by union officers canceled.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II | Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. | Saturday, December 21, 1957 | No. 51

New Bakery Workers Drive Fast to Build Clean Union

Economy Continues To Skid

By Gervase N. Love

A new note of grimness appeared in the economic picture as the country headed toward the end of a year marked by a spreading decline during its last few months.

There were these developments:

- Unemployment increased by 700,000 between October and November to 3.2 million, highest for the month since 1949 and about 500,000 higher than a year earlier.
- Present indications are that aside from farming, January reports will show a more-than-seasonal increase in unemployment.
- Employment dropped 1.1 million to 64.9 million, about 450,000 lower than in November 1956.
- The number of non-farm workers with full-time jobs — 35 hours or more a week — dropped from 47 million in October to 42.1 million in November.
- Industrial employment continued its decline, decreasing 230,000, which is substantially more than usual, to 16.6 million.
- The number of unemployed receiving unemployment compensation climbed in all but five states, with California showing the largest increase.
- The factory work week contracted by 18 minutes to 39 hours 12 minutes, the lowest November level since 1949.
- The rate of personal income declined for the third consecutive month, decreasing by $500 million to an annual rate of $345.5 billion and a total fall of $1.1 billion since August.
- The index of industrial production dropped to 139 from October's 141.
- The stock market, while

(Continued on Page 12)

General Board To Meet Each Year

Meetings of the AFL-CIO General Board, comprised of all members of the Executive Council plus the president or principal officers of all unions and affiliated trade and industrial departments, will continued to be held at least once a year.

A proposal to have the board meet in years when there was no convention was not concurred in by the constitution committee. The report in the Dec. 14 issue of the AFL-CIO News that the committee concurred in the recommendation was in error.

AFI-CIO Unit Maps Campaign

(See Pictures Page 5)

The American Bakery and Confectionery Workers Intl. Union, chartered after the AFL-CIO convention expelled the former affiliate headed by Pres. James G. Cross, is moving swiftly to build its links with locals across the country.

Backed by delegates chosen from 95 locals to attend its Atlantic City convention conference, the new international has obtained temporary headquarters at 1711 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

The AFL-CIO charter, issued in support of the rank-and-file workers determined to have a union affiliated with the AFL-CIO, was given to Daniel E. Conway as acting president and acting secretary-treasurer.

Temporary Officers

Other temporary officers chosen by delegates at Atlantic City, Conway said, are the members of the former Committee to Maintain Integrity in the old Bakery Workers Union.

These include Curtis R. Sims, former Bakery Workers secretary-treasurer, and three others who with Conway were vice presidents of the expelled union—John De Concini, Philadelphia; Amos Miller, Chatta-

(Continued on Page 2)

Rhode Island Boss Scorns Bid to 'Enjoy' Wreck State

Pawtucket, R. I.—Here's one business firm that refuses to fall for the "right-to-work" law propaganda spread by southern chambers of commerce.

The firm is the Apex Tire & Rubber Co., makers of various tire, shoe and plastic compounds. Irving J. Fain, vice president of Apex, likes Rhode Island—and doesn't think much of an offer from the Hattiesburg, Miss., chamber of commerce to "enjoy" the advantages of so-called "right-to-work" laws.

So Fain told off the southern businessmen in unvarnished language.

In a letter to the Hattiesburg chamber of commerce, Fain wrote: "You consider as an asset, Mississippi's 'right-to-work' law.

"Without at this time entering into a discussion with you as to the merits of this measure, its existence on the books of the state is an assurance not of labor peace, but of labor discontent."

Fain told a Providence newspaperman he was annoyed at being singled out as a "prospect" by the Hattiesburg chamber.

"I was working up here in Rhode Island, where I was born, and I was minding my own business. I don't want to get mad at anybody, but . . . ."

The invitation to move the firm to Hattiesburg claimed that Mississippi's so-called 'right-to-work' law is "your guarantee for freedom of operation of your own business. . . . Mississippi businessmen believe in this 'right-to-work' law and work constantly to see that it functions in the manner for which it was designed."

Fain's comment: "Imagine that."

Another aspect of the letter to which the Apex Rubber executive took strong exception was the Hattiesburg chamber of commerce's stress on the fact that "in this section of Mississippi, our population is predominantly white. . . ."

To which Fain replied:

"Since you state that your population is predominantly white, you convey the implication that white labor is preferable to Negro. Such a proposition is anthropologically untrue, sociologically harmful, and morally obnoxious.

"This attitude of the business leaders of Hattiesburg is a warning to prospective manufacturers that

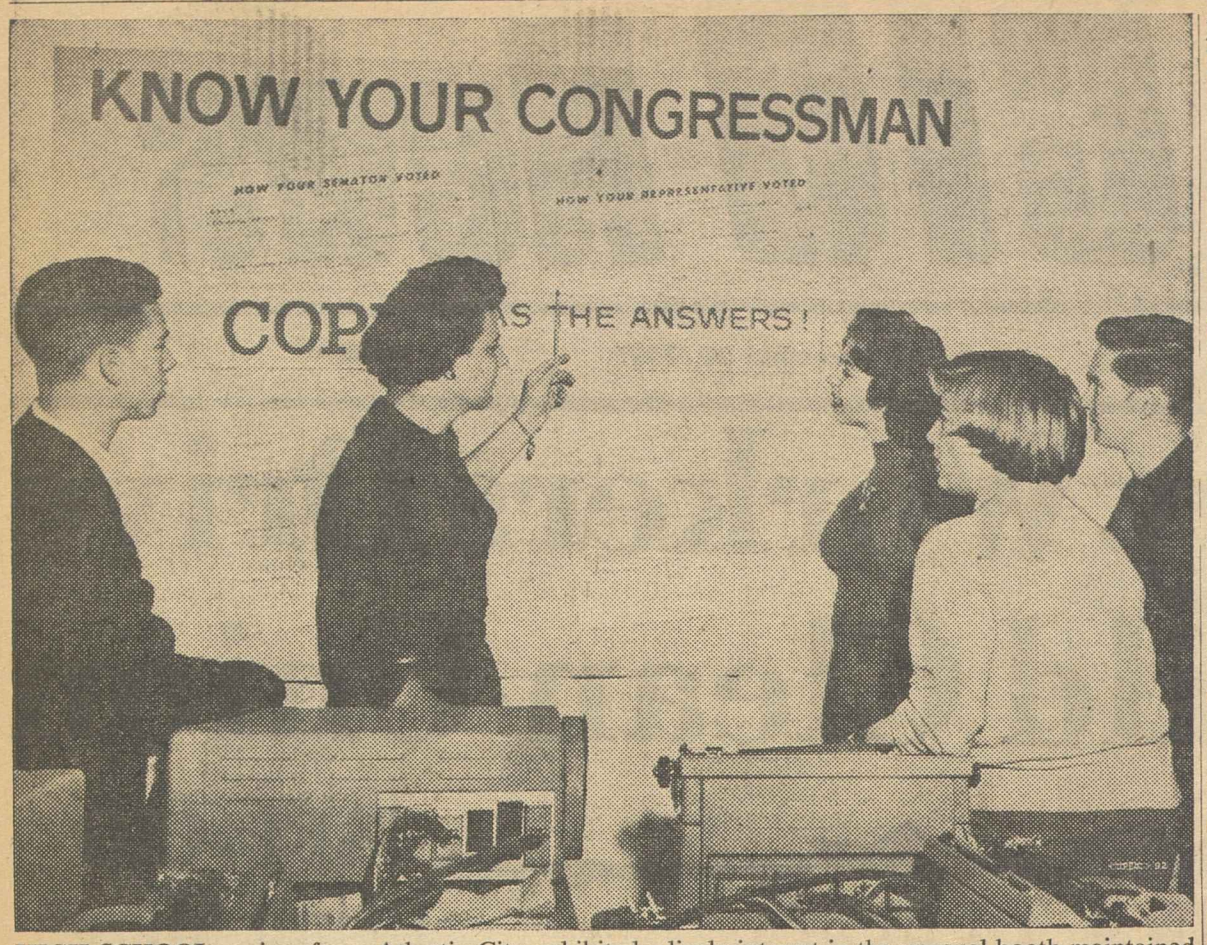
(Continued on Page 12)

Court to Review Picket Injunctions

The validity of anti-picketing injunctions issued by a Florida court against Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 255 will be reviewed by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The litigation is the outgrowth of a strike by the local against hotels in Miami and Miami Beach. Twelve hotels secured injunctions in the Dade County circuit court and these were upheld by the Florida Supreme Court with rulings that organizational picketing was illegal under state law.

The union petition to the high court, presented by Arthur J. Goldberg, special counsel for the AFL-CIO, challenges the rulings and raises the question whether Florida may bar "concerted action that is protected by Section 7" of the Taft-Hartley Act.



HIGH SCHOOL seniors from Atlantic City exhibited a lively interest in the unusual booth maintained by the Committee on Political Education. Ruth Taylor of COPE's staff demonstrated the electronic equipment which produced the congressman's record in a matter of moments.

New Bakery Workers Union Opens Drive to Build Up Membership

(*Continued from Page* 1)

nooga; Archie E. Goodman, Los Angeles.

These temporary officers, he added, are formulating a temporary set of rules to govern the ABC until its first constitutional convention can be called, "within less than one year," to adopt its own constitution and to elect permanent officers.

Conway ridiculed notice of "charges" and "suspension" served on the five former Bakery Workers officers by the Cross-controlled executive board of the old organization.

"The charges are a laughable gesture, a whistling in the dark, on the part of an exposed group that is rapidly dying of its own internal corruption," he said.

Forced by Cross

Responding to the accusation of the "crime" of "dual unionism" filed by the Cross board, Conway said:

"Every union baker and confectionery worker who knows the Integrity Committee is fully aware of its ceaseless efforts to avoid the dualism forced upon it by Cross' reckless defiance of the AFL-CIO convention. He had no other purpose in this defiance than to hold on to a soft job he has disgraced.

"Every energy of the ABC is and will be directed to building a unified organization of bakery and confectionery workers within the AFL-CIO. In a short time Cross and his stooges will represent nobody but themselves."

Conway promised a complete legal defense against efforts of the Cross union to defend its position by ordering sudden "trusteeships" for six revolting locals picked from across the country.

Cross, who has used treasury funds to support his arguments in the Bakery Workers Journal and in circulars to the membership, raised a question in ordering "suspension" of the ABC leaders about the financing of the new group. He suggested that their financing was improper or "illegal."

The 95 locals which sent delegates to the Atlantic City conference that set up the temporary ABC organization included workers in cities from all sections of the country.

The Technical Engineers, previously reported as not voting in the roll call to expel the Bakery Workers, during the recent AFL-CIO convention, is officially on record as voting in favor of the expulsion.

Publisher of Spotlight Is Accused By FTC

The Federal Trade Commission has charged Ernest Mark High, of New York, with placing unauthorized advertising in a publication of the State, County & Municipal Employes and trying to collect for it.

High and the union have a contract under which he publishes "The Spotlight" for circulation among union members in the Greater New York area in return for the advertising revenue from 45 percent of the space.

Arnold Zander, AFSCME president, said the union has been trying to have the contract set aside for more than two years. A suit to have the agreement rescinded was filed in the New York State Supreme Court on Aug. 9, 1956, and is scheduled for trial soon, he said.

The FTC also accused High of making false claims in soliciting advertising from industrial concerns and other employers.

The complaint alleged that many of the employers solicited would derive no benefit from advertising in "The Spotlight" because the union members who receive the publication would have no occasion to use their services or products; some of the employers solicited have been in areas where the paper does not circulate, and most of the ads do not show the addresses of the advertisers or list their services or products.

A hearing is scheduled for Jan. 28 in New York.

Steelworkers Hold Parley For Firms

Youngstown, O.—A unique educational conference, conducted by labor for corporation management, was held here under the auspices of District 26 of the United Steelworkers.

Representatives of three large companies and 55 smaller firms attended the session, which was devoted to problems of supplementary unemployment benefits — the so-called guaranteed wage.

Presiding was Pres. James Griffin of District 26. Speakers included spokesmen for the larger firms and David Feller, union associate general counsel.

The Steelworkers won the supplementary unemployment benefit system in 1956 negotiations with the firms. Under the plan, the company pays out benefits over and above the state unemployment compensation money when an eligible worker is laid off.

Rep. Cooper Dies Of Heart Attack

Rep. Jere Cooper (D-Tenn.), one of the most powerful men in Congress, died of a heart attack in Washington at the age of 64.

Cooper had served in every Congress since the 71st and at the time of his death was chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, which initiates all tax legislation. He also was chairman of the Democratic committee on committees, which exercises great power in apportioning House committee assignments.

Rep Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) is in line to succeed Cooper as chairman of both committees.

Nothing Unusual:

NAM, Farm Bureau Run True to Form

By Milton Plumb

The National Association of Manufacturers and the American Farm Bureau Federation wound up their 1957 conventions in typical style—with attacks on unions.

The nation's biggest "farm" group advocated a national "right-to-work" law at the Chicago meeting with the Farm Bureau delegates giving it more and livelier discussion than they did to low prices and falling farm income—the major problem of farmers today.

Differs with Economists

The major NAM attack on unions came from its newly elected president, Milton C. Lightner, chairman of the board of the Singer Manufacturing Co., who blasted "union dictatorship" and "monopolistic powers exercised by unions." Legislation is needed to "safeguard the nation" against these "manifest evils," he declared.

"The statements issuing from the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City," Lightner said, "indicate that the American people can expect little or no cooperation from these leaders of organized labor in solving two of the most urgent problems facing the nation—resuming our economic progress without a renewal of wage-price inflation, and curbing abuses of power by autocratic union leaders."

Ignoring the record-breaking profits which industry has shown in recent years, Lightner charged that wage costs in manufacturing industries had increased at a rate more than double the rate of increase in the amount of goods produced.

The Farm Bureau resolution which called for a national "right-to-work" law banning union shop agreements and for new legislation subjecting unions to anti-trust laws, gagging them politically, and drastically regulating the internal affairs of unions declared that disclosure of union racketeering "during the past year re-emphasizes the need for action in this field."

"Until such time as compulsory unionism is prohibited by federal law, we favor a prohibition of expenditures for political purposes by labor unions with union shop or closed shop contracts," it added.

One Defender

One delegate, Ferris Owen of Newark, O., strongly differed with the Farm Bureau leaders who pushed the resolution against labor.

Instead of fighting unions, "we should be backing up honest labor in weeding out racketeering," Owen declared. In an industrial state like Ohio, where farm population is shrinking, he added, farmers need a better relationship with labor to protect their own interests.

Still another Farm Bureau resolution adopted at the convention would hamstring unions by banning industry-wide and area-wide bargaining and any other bargaining except between an individual employer and a local union representing the workers of that employer only.

A program largely identical to the Farm Bureau position was also adopted by the 1,500 representatives of business and industry who attended the NAM's 62nd Congress of American Industry in New York.

The new NAM president, declaring that "the vast majority of families are not members of monopolistic unions," tried to drive a wedge between unorganized workers and their union brothers by charging that "the real purchasing power of these families has been seriously hurt by the wage-price inflation" which he said had been caused by the demands of union leaders.

Lightner's chief attack was directed at what he called labor's "attempts to justify demands for still higher wages and fringe benefits and a shortening of the work week by claiming that higher pay for unionized workers is necessary to bolster consumer purchasing power and that the union leaders have only the interests of the nation at heart in seeking higher wages and shorter hours."

Alleging that AFL-CIO leaders had given a "blunt rejection" to the "mild program offered by Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell to prevent abuses of union power," Lightner said the government should move at once through legislation "to protect the rights" of workers since "little cooperation in this area can be expected from union leadership."

In fact, the AFL-CIO did not give a "blunt rejection" to Sec. of Labor Mitchell's program, which included endorsement of AFL-CIO proposals for federal protection of all employe welfare and pension plans—legislation which has been vigorously opposed by the NAM.

The labor convention resolution dealing with this matter placed the AFL-CIO on record as favoring legislation which would legitimately protect workers and cure abuses, but expressed total opposition to "all proposals which under the pretext of protecting workers seek to weaken unions or undermine" them.

Uncertainty Over GATT Harming U. S.

The influence of the United States in international trade negotiations is not as great as it should be, non-governmental advisors of this country's delegation to the recent conference on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade reported to Pres. Eisenhower.

"Uncertainty about the renewal of the Reciprocal Trades Agreements Act and our continued failure to approve the Organization for Trade Cooperation (OTC)," they explained, "have reduced the general, as well as the specific, influence of the U.S. upon the other GATT countries, whether in negotiations seeking removal of quantitative restrictions, holding down (European) Common Market tariffs or otherwise furthering U.S. interests.

"We need a forcefully articulated and fully implemented trade program. We believe that it is an essential part of our foreign policy that Congress in 1958 renew the Trade Agreements Act for at least five years with authority to make meaningful reductions in existing tariff rates. We also recommend the approval of our membership in OTC."

The advisors were Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation; Arthur B. Evans of the National Agricultural Advisory Council, and H. J. Heinz II, president of the H. J. Heinz Co.

They said they were strongly impressed by the "demonstrated practicability" of GATT, the work of the U.S. delegation to the conference on behalf of this country's businessmen, workers and farmers, and the need for expansion of international trade to assure "the strength and viability of the free world."

Retail Clerks, Monty Ward Talks Are 'Non-Productive'

Chicago—Top level talks aimed at averting a strike by the Retail Clerks against the Montgomery Ward chain were termed "non-productive" by the union.

Negotiations have been broken off and "no further attempt" will be made to parley with the firm whose anti-union tactics were scored by the recent AFL-CIO convention.

"Economic action is inevitable," a RCIA spokesman said, "it is now just a matter of picking the time and the place." It was indicated that the union will move swiftly to complete strike strategy.

Ward Refuses to Yield

The last-ditch meeting was conducted without the federal mediators who entered the situation on the eve of an earlier strike deadline with a plea to hold off the walkout.

RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge presented the union's case to John Barr, head of Montgomery Ward. Sitting in as observers were Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the two-man committee named to work with the RCIA from the AFL-CIO Executive Council by Pres. George Meany.

At the same time, RCIA Vice Pres. Anthony Crossler and General Counsel S. G. Lippmann conferred with NLRB officials on unfair labor practice charges against the company.

Multiple bargaining talks have been in progress between the chain and 59 locals of RCIA since July 30. Contracts expired Sept. 15. The union modified its earliest contract demands but the company refused to yield on any point.

In an advertisement in the Wall Street Journal the RCIA appealed to the stockholders to protect their investment in Montgomery Ward by pressuring the firm's management into settling before a strike.

The ad recited the history of negotiations and cited the precedent established by the AFL-CIO by intervening in the negotiations and "severely condemning" Montgomery Ward's policies.

Oklahoma Labor Unity Forged at Convention

Oklahoma City—Eight hundred delegates attended the founding convention of the Oklahoma State AFL-CIO here Dec. 14, formed through merger of the state's federation of labor and industrial union council. Separate conventions of the two groups to approve merger terms took 30 and 28 minutes respectively.

About 60,000 union members are represented by the new organization.

Pres. J. Cline House of the Post Office Clerks, a onetime president of the state federation, presented the charter. The officers were installed by AFL-CIO Reg. 16 Dir. Woodrow G. Pendergrass. Assistant Dir. Gobel Cravens opened the session.

Roy Tillman, head of the state federation, was elected president of the merged organization. Robert Burns, president of the industrial union council, was elected vice president. Len Yarborough will serve as legislative agent and J. J. Caldwell will be secretary-treasurer. Fourteen executive board members were also elected.

Oklahoma became the 34th state to merge. There have also been mergers in three extra-territorial areas, Puerto Rico, Alaska and the Canal Zone.

The Alaska Territorial Federation of Labor AFL-CIO was chartered in November with R. E. McFarland as president and Mrs. Lorena Showers as secretary. The headquarters is in Juneau.

Also chartered last month was the Central Labor Union of the Panama Canal Zone in Balboa. The officers are: Pres. E. W. Hatchett, Sec. James H. Elliott and Treas. Walter M. O. Fischer.

Oregon, Washington 100 Percent Merged

Portland, Ore. — Oregon and Washington are the first states in the nation to complete the AFL-CIO merger of all their local central labor bodies, as well as the two state labor councils.

Fifty local councils—24 in Oregon and 26 in Washington — have received their AFL-CIO charters or have formally requested them from the national AFL-CIO after completing merger negotiations.

The two states, which comprise AFL-CIO Region 21, wrapped up the last of their local mergers when unity agreements were ratified by the AFL and CIO councils of Portland, Ore., and Yakima, Wash.

NLRB Orders Darlington Rehearing

Textile Workers Union officials hailed as a victory an NLRB order reopening the case against the Darlington (S. C.) Manufacturing Co. which liquidated rather than bargain with the union.

The board voted 3 to 2 to order its regional director in Winston-Salem, N. C., to take new testimony. A board examiner found the firm guilty of unfair labor practices in closing its plant last year and throwing 500 workers out of jobs after they chose TWUA in a representation election.

The examiner, however, said he could not recommend back pay for the workers since the firm was no longer in business. TWUA offered proof that the Darlington plant was one of the Deering, Milliken & Co. chain and argued that Roger Milliken should be made a party to the board's case. This offer was rejected by the examiner. Later, however, the board obtained an injunction to keep the Darlington concern from dissipating all of its assets to the stockholders before a back pay suit could be settled.

NLRB Chairman Boyd Leedom and Stephen S. Bean dissented from the reopening order. They said the board should decide if the shutdown was legal without bringing Milliken into the case.

William D. Buck
New head of Fire Fighters

John C. Kabachus
Elected IAFF secretary-treasurer

Fire Fighters Elect Buck and Kabachus

A special meeting of the Fire Fighters executive board here has elected Sec.-Treas. William D. Buck as the new president of the IAFF. He will serve out the unexpired term of the late John P. Redmond, who died in Atlantic City, N. J., during the AFL-CIO convention.

The board also elected John C. Kabachus, IAFF vice president from the New England district, to replace Buck as secretary-treasurer. Kabachus has represented the IAFF third district, comprising Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Both new officers will serve until the next IAFF convention, scheduled for August, 1958.

Buck, a member of the St. Louis, Mo., fire department for 25 years, was elected secretary - treasurer of the Fire Fighters at its convention last year. He previously had served as vice president from the second district of the IAFF since 1940 and had been active in the affairs of St. Louis Fire Fighters Local 73 during the 25 years of his membership.

Convention Backs Strike At Sunbeam

A strike by employes of the Sunbeam Corp. in San Juan, Puerto Rico was termed "wholly justified" by the AFL-CIO convention and support was voted for striking members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

A resolution noted the workers are seeking union recognition and collective bargaining rights. IUE Pres. James B. Carey said the union is willing to "meet now or at any time in the future with officials of the company, the government of Puerto Rico or of the United States government" to end the strike.

Sunbeam, the resolution pointed out, has headquarters and three organized plants in Chicago and started production last year in San Juan on electric shavers and hair driers, also made in Chicago. In Puerto Rico, wages "average fractionally over $1 an hour compared with plant averages of $2.50 an hour and assembly line rates of $3 an hour in Chicago."

Sunbeam's behavior toward its employes, the resolution said, "becomes particularly despicable when viewed against such economic advantages and built-in profiteering guarantees" as complete exemption from Puerto Rican taxes for 10 years, complete exemption from all local taxes, a five-year lease and a year's free rent in a new plant specially built for Sunbeam, government payment for up to a year of 25 percent of salaries and expenses of technicians from the mainland and reimbursement by the government for the salaries of six group leaders.

Transport Workers Win New York Subway Voting

New York—The Transport Workers Union overwhelmed 10 other unions, all of them unaffiliated, in a system-wide election on metropolitan subways and surface transportation routes. Balloting ended almost at the same hour as an eight-day strike by one of the unaffiliated unions which crippled, but failed to halt, the underground transit network.

Less than half of the 32,329 eligibles voted in the election conducted by the American Arbitration Association. TWU received 10,029 of the 15,418 ballots cast. The AAA said about 200 ballots were still under study and that more than 500 others were either void or blank.

TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill said the union would start immediately negotiating the 65 cents an hour package demand it has made on the Transit Authority. Of the strike, he said it was TWU's job "to clean up the miserable mess which the bungling leaders of the splinter groups has created." He said the strikers had made a "complete and unconditional surrender to the mayor and the people of the city."

The strike was called by the Motormen's Benevolent Association, an anti-Quill faction desiring to carve out a craft unit from the industrial union type setup on the city's transit systems. Some of the strike leaders were jailed. The MBA had urged a boycott of the election but it received 731 write-in votes.

The Independent Transportation Employes Union with 2,328 votes, received the highest tally of any of the unaffiliated groups. Votes for other unions: American Transportation Union, 889; Building & Allied Trades Council, 191; Conductors Benevolent Association, 91; Signalmen & Engineers Benevolent Association, 63.

The Teamsters Union, expelled recently from the AFL - CIO, received 177 votes.

The election was scheduled on the recommendation of a three-man panel headed by David L. Cole, well known umpire and arbitrator.

Convention Votes Against Pay TV

Atlantic City—Opposition to pay TV was voted by the AFL-CIO convention in a resolution which urged union members to work to "defeat those who are trying to penalize the public and destroy free TV."

The AFL-CIO was directed to notify the Federal Communications Commission that labor is opposed to pay television and believes that "in the public interest free television must be retained."

The convention in addition called on the FCC, Congress and other authorities dealing with television to oppose the efforts of "those private advocates of pay TV who seek to deprive the American public of its rights to unrestricted and free use of the public broadcasting privileges."

Unions Urged To Check On Safety Activities

There is still room in almost every industry for substantial improvement in existing safety conditions through collective bargaining and almost every union can benefit from a fresh look at its safety activities.

The payoff is in members' limbs and lives, according to the Collective Bargaining Report published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Work injuries cost six times as much lost work in 1956 as the time lost because of strikes.

The loss in wages due to injuries at work has been estimated at more that $2 billion. The total annual cost to employers has been figured at $3.75 billion annually.

The report noted that "many safety programs have sagged into a routine which is effective only against the major or most apparent hazards. Re-examinations, new enthusiasms, new concern over the need for avoiding all injuries can itself generate constructive improvement in existing safety methods."

Among the suggestions made in the report are:

A broad pledge by management that it will provide safe and sanitary conditions.

Specific written requirements in matters of special importance to industry on items such as equipment and rules for safety facilities.

Negotiation of definite procedures including safety committees for handling safety matters.

Meany's Speech In Pamphlet Form

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's speech on such subjects as industrial unionism, work jurisdiction and inflation to the convention of the Building and Construction Trades Dept. has been reprinted in pamphlet form by the Industrial Union Dept.

Entitled "By Intelligence and by Faith," the pamphlet contains a foreword by IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther and the text of the IUD's position on work jurisdiction and boycotts.

Greetings to a New Union

ORGANIZED LABOR greets the country's newest union—the young American Bakery & Confectionery Workers Intl. Union. We wish it a long and distinguished career.

Born out of protest against the murky corruption which infiltrated the old expelled Bakery Workers, the new AFL-CIO affiliate will win the plaudits and the help of workers everywhere who admire its crusade for clean, democratic trade unionism. The initials of the new union—ABC—are thus as simple as its reason for existence.

Despite the opposition of the small group of officials who ran the reputation of the old Bakery Workers Union into the ground, ABC will grow in prestige and strength.

ABC, we feel certain, will be a rallying point for workers in the bakery and confectionery industries who are sick of corruption and who want a union of which they can be truly proud.

Abe Murdock—Public Servant

HATS OFF TO ABE MURDOCK—for raising a valiant and consistent minority voice inside the National Labor Relations Board against that agency's constant and unrelenting anti-labor drift.

Abe Murdock was the last hold-over on the NLRB from the Truman Administration. As the Eisenhower appointees began to feel their oats, the NLRB became increasingly devoted to the task of interpreting Taft-Hartley ever more favorably for anti-union employers.

At times, it seemed that only Abe Murdock stood committed against the destruction of decent and normal union practices—against giving a blank check to employers to disrupt the workers' organizations.

The labor movement felt that, as a minimum, one dissenting voice should be permitted to stay on the NLRB; and on the basis of his experience and devotion to public service Abe Murdock was an obvious candidate for reappointment.

John Fanning, the Defense Dept. industrial relations director, who received the NLRB appointment, has a good reputation. It can be reasonably expected he will bring fairness and integrity to his new post at the NLRB.

The Administration's failure to give Murdock another term on the NLRB—presumably because of some senatorial pressure—can only be regarded as a rejection of his consistent and reasoned protests at the anti-labor doctrines that have come to dominate so large a proportion of the labor board's thinking.

We salute Abe Murdock for his splendid public service, and wish him well in the years ahead.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II **December 21, 1957** **No. 51**

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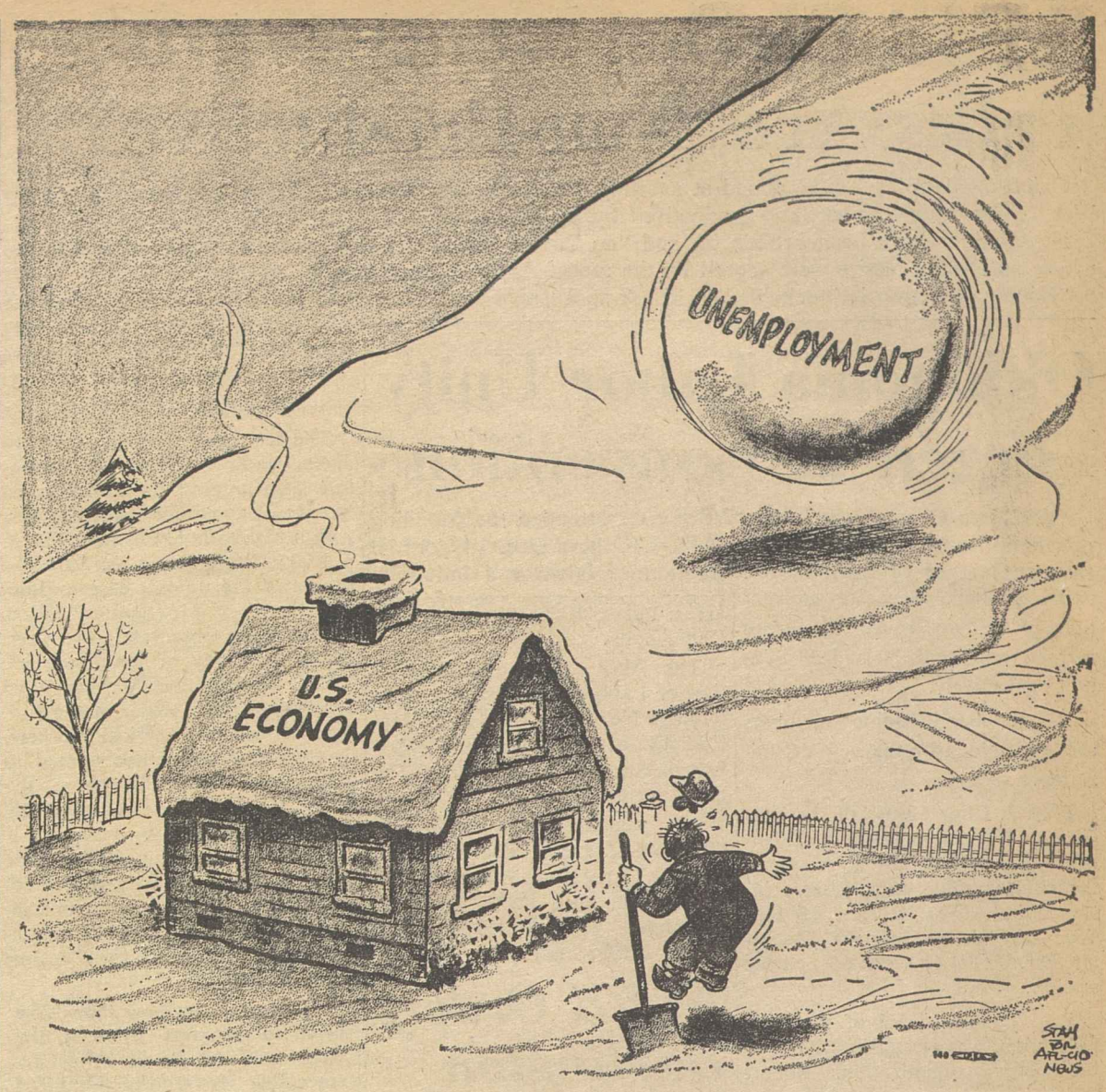


Text of Convention Resolution On Use of Fifth Amendment

(This is the text of the resolution adopted by the Second Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO on Union Responsibility in Fifth Amendment Cases.)

The Executive Council adopted, on Jan. 28, 1957, a statement with respect to the use of the Fifth Amendment by trade union officials. In that statement the council recognized "that any person is entitled, in the exercise of his individual conscience, to the protection afforded by the Fifth Amendment" and reaffirms the conviction "that this historical right must not be abridged."

At the same time, the council declared that if, however, a trade union official "decides to invoke the Fifth Amendment for his personal protection and to avoid scrutiny . . . into alleged corruption on his part, he has no right to continue to hold office in his union."

Otherwise, the council declared, an individual guilty of corruption would be able to use the Fifth Amendment not only as a personal protection against possible criminal punishment but as a shield against proper scrutiny into corrupt influences in the labor movement.

This statement of policy by the Executive Council has been misinterpreted by some as requiring "automatic" expulsion of any trade union leader who invokes the Fifth Amendment. It has been attacked by others as an attempt to wipe out the Fifth Amendment from the Constitution of the United States. Neither is rue.

Those who make such attacks either fail to understand the meaning of the Executive Council's statement or are attempting to defeat the proper inquiry by the trade union movement into the question of whether one of its officers is corrupt.

Every honest trade union should be concerned if serious charges of corruption and misuse of office for personal gain are made against its officers. The AFL-CIO Constitution, indeed, commits each union affiliated with the AFL-CIO to take appropriate steps to keep the movement free of corrupt influences. That necessarily includes investigation by a trade union of one of its officials against whom serious and apparently well-founded charges of corruption are placed.

The fact that such charges are made before a legislative committee or other public agency and the union official invokes the Fifth Amendment, cannot give immunity to him from trade union investigation and appropriate action, if the investigation indicates this is required.

The Executive Council statement of Jan. 28, 1957, made clear what was already implicit in the basic constitutional provisions and resolutions of the AFL-CIO—any trade union official against whom serious charges of corruption are leveled should be removed from office if those charges are true.

If that official invokes the Fifth Amendment and refuses to state whether or not these charges are true, an investigation is required by the affiliate involved into the fitness of the official to continue to hold office.

If it is found that the Fifth Amendment was in fact invoked as a shield to avoid discovery of corruption on his part, he has no right to continue to hold trade union office.

The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States does not confer immunity upon a union against its duty to determine whether an official who invokes that Amendment is guilty of malfeasance in office.

The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States does not mean that the labor movement must see no evil or hear no evil merely because an individual union official, to avoid giving testimony which may send him to jail, refuses to answer questions before a public body. Now, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That this convention affirms the principles herein above stated with respect to the duties of trade unions concerning officials who invoke the Fifth Amendment to conceal their personal corruption.

Support Is Pledged To Latin Americans

Atlantic City—Pledging continuing active support to the workers of the Americas through the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers, the AFL-CIO convention asked the governments of the American countries "to give labor representatives a greater voice in the formulation and execution of their economic policies and programs."

"The economic difficulties at present experienced by so many Latin American countries," a resolution on inter-American relations declared, "stem precisely from the failure to extend to the great mass of agricultural, mining and industrial workers a fair share of the benefits gained by the land owners, local industrial concerns and foreign investors."

Warning that the Communist threat "has never been as dangerous as it is now" in a number of countries, the resolution said that Communist "popular front" tactics are "particularly dangerous" in those countries where workers suffer under military dictatorships and totalitarian police regimes.

It urged the U.S. government to give, within the limits of "diplomatic propriety and the accepted principle of non-intervention," moral, political and every other form of available support to those governments in Latin America based on the freely expressed support of the people and intent on promoting the democratic way of life.

"At the same time," it continued, "we urge our government to refrain from giving any support—moral, political or otherwise—to the dictatorial regimes that still plague so many countries in Latin America."

AFL-CIO Charters New Bakers Union

NEW CHARTER was presented to the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers at an enthusiastic meeting in Atlantic City. Holding the historic document are three leading figures in building new group, from left, John DeConcini, Curtis Sims and ABC Pres. Daniel E. Conway.

CARD NUMBER 1 in the newly-chartered American Bakery & Confectionery Workers is held high by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler after he received it from Dir. John W. Livingston of AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization. ABC got its charter after the convention expelled old Bakery Workers union.

PRESS ROOM, often the scene of hectic activity, is pictured during a comparatively quiet period. Western Union reported the "file" of 100,000 words daily during the 10-day AFL-CIO session was the heaviest of any convention in the history of its Atlantic City office.

NEW VEEPS extend mutual felicitations on their unanimous election to fill vacancies on the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Pres. Paul Phillips of the Papermakers & Paperworkers (left) congratulates Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipefitters.

WIDESPREAD INTEREST was shown at the AFL-CIO convention in the exhibit of the American Labor Health Association, which is composed of medical chiefs, administrators and other personnel connected with labor health plans. Hundreds of delegates and visitors looked over its displays and picked up the literature it offered.

AFL-CIO News MAGAZINE FEATURE SECTION

SWEET TOOTH of hundreds was satisfied when 39 chefs from Chicago's finest hotels and restaurants whipped up tasty confections for the 100th birthday of the city's YMCA. The pastry cooks are members of Cooks & Pastry Cooks Local 88 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes. The pastrymen paraded with their cakes under police escort from union headquarters to tables in the shopping area where the cakes were cut and distributed.

How to Buy:

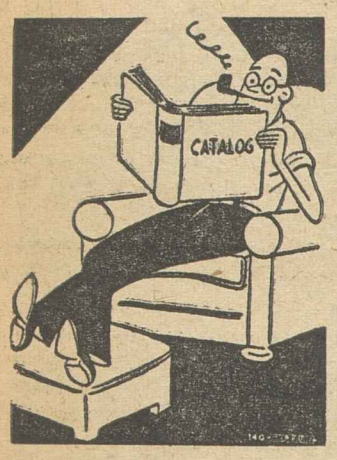
Living Costs to Increase in '58

By Sidney Margolius

YOUR family should prepare for higher living costs again in 1958.

The inflation of 1956-7 barely had leveled off this winter when a new inflation started boiling up, largely the result of a sudden jump in wholesale food prices.

Last January this department had estimated living costs would rise 2-2½ percent in 1957 before prices leveled off in the fall. The actual rise turned out to be 2.4 percent.



This year's boost in living expenses are likely to be smaller, in the neighborhood of 1-2 percent, before prices level off against next fall. But before that leveling-off is reached, you will be paying a new all-time record bill in the late summer or early fall of 1958.

The third major inflation since the end of World War II, cost a typical U.S. family about $150 in purchasing power in 1956, about $125 in 1957 and threatens to grab as much as $100 more in 1958.

Significantly, the rise in unemployment has marched almost side by side with the rise in prices, in fact, has moved a little faster. By last October industrial employment had fallen 4 percent from the high of December, 1956.

The big problem this year will be food costs. Within recent weeks, the Dun & Bradstreet wholesale-food index jumped 5 percent to reach the highest level in two and a half years.

Here is a forecast of prices and shopping conditions in various necessities this coming year, which will help you plan your buying to avoid high costs.

In food, this will be a year to use more pork and poultry, less beef and veal. Pork will be more plentiful. You'll eat chicken more often on weekdays, principally broilers which will be in heavy supply, but fewer beef roasts and steaks.

In cars, for the first time, new car buyers will have to meet higher monthly payments. The price hike on 1958 models averages 4 percent. Up to now, the annual boost in car prices since 1947 has been made painless by a stretching out of payments from 24 months to 36.

In houses, financing will still be a problem in 1958. The slightly easier money market has dampened lenders' hopes that mortgage rates would go up to 7 percent in 1958. They insist they won't be cut from the present level of 5 and ¾ to 6 percent.

The rise in mortgage interest has been one of the worst jolts. A famliy that got a $10,000 mortgage at 4 percent five years ago, paid back $52.79 a month, exclusive of taxes, on a 25-year loan, for a total of $15,837. A family that undertakes the same mortgage at 6 percent in 1958, will pay $64.44 a month for a total of $19,332 in principal and interest.

Furniture prices are softening a little, and you'll find more cut-rate sales in 1958. The annual furniture and rug sales start in late January. This will be a good year to look for buys in refrigerators and automatic washers, both of which are being special priced to spur lagging sales.

Clothing will cost a little more in 1958. Some shoe manufacturers have raised prices for spring. Save by shopping the January shoe sales and clothing clearances to fill in family needs. This is the month men's coats are cleared at sharply reduced prices. Women's Orlon-Dynel coats have been cut again and will be at their lowest prices in January.

Schools, Teachers and Kids:

Aiding Gifted Children a 'Must'

By Lillian Herstein

AMERICANS bristle at the very mention of special classes for gifted children. It seems to run counter to the theory of "equality" so deeply rooted in their consciousness. Moreover, it has been the battle-cry of economizers in education, who insist that our sentimental child labor laws are keeping in high school too many unteachable youngsters who should be at work.

Even professional educators devoted to the principle of equality in educational opportunity have for a long time shied at the suggestion of separate classes or separate schools.

As we have brought more and more youngsters into our high schools, there has developed a growing conviction that a real approach to equal educational opportunity lies in a variety of opportunities, suited to the different talents of our children; that equality does not mean identical opportunity, but opportunity for each child in accordance with his ability. As a result various projects have been instituted in many schools in our country.

An account of these projects is given in a recent book, "Educating Gifted Children" by two distinguished educators, Robert F. De Haan and Robert J. Havighurst. The book examines in detail the projects operating in many parts of the country and dissipates the fog of misunderstanding that has descended on this highly controversial problem. It should be a "must" on the reading list of every citizen, as well as every parent with children in school.

The authors do not feel that the solution lies in the reduction of the number of youngsters going to high school and college. On the contrary, their research has convinced them that "college graduating classes could be twice as large as they currently are and with no loss of quality. . . . Fewer than half of the upper 25 percent of all high school graduates ever earn college degrees."

Nor do they subscribe to the notion that the best qualified youngsters are to be found in the higher economic brackets. "Most children of upper class and upper middle class families," they find, "go to college if they are in the upper quarter of the population in intellectual ability.

Christmas Cheer:

Labor Opens Its Heart To Aid Needy Families

"The heart of the American labor movement is never bigger than at Christmas time!"

That opinion was expressed by Leo Perlis, national director of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, as trade unionists across the country were putting finishing touches to plans for making Christmas a brighter, happier holiday for people in need.

In large metropolitan areas and in small communities, alike, organized labor once again will roll up its sleeves, joining forces with voluntary social agencies to bring Christmas cheer to thousands of orphans, shut-ins and families in need.

Often there is a definite tradition behind the activities of other unions in other communities. For one, it may be an annual Christmas party for the children of a particular orphanage. For another, it may be the making and distributing of gifts to patients in a hospital. For still another, it may be the distribution of food and gifts to the needy.

"Wherever possible," Perlis said as he reviewed plans for labor's good-neighbor activities at Christmas, "we urge local unions and local central bodies to work through centralized Christmas bureaus operated by Community Chests and United Funds."

He explained that it is the custom of the trade union movement to function through existing agencies in order to avoid duplication of effort and to take advantage of coordinated efforts to reach as many people as possible who need help—particularly at Christmas time.

Most chests and funds, the CSA director explained, have such bureaus in operation to assist member agencies and groups like labor unions to provide the special types of services during the holiday period. It is customary for these bureaus to compile the list of those needing assistance from recognized social and health agencies, public and private institutions, and direct applications.

In addition to these central clearing houses for Christmas giving, and in addition to the traditional projects in which many unions have taken part over the years trade unionists also are active in special fund-raising projects, supporting the Salvation Army in its annual Christmas basket program, as well as local charities which furnish toys for under-privileged children, Christmas gifts for servicemen, and similar activities.

"It all adds up to the old, old story of the trade unionist opening his heart—and his purse—to share what he has with people who are less fortunate," Perlis declared. (PAI)

Maple Leafs First Team To Unionize

Toronto—Professional athletes have formed a recognized trade union for the first time in North America.

The Ontario Labor Relations Board is almost certain to certify The National Hockey League Players Association as the bona fide trade union with bargaining rights for 18 members of the Toronto Maple Leafs.

All Paid Dues

All 18 members of the club have paid $100 each dues to the association and have been admitted to membership. They have unanimously rejected an appeal by Conn Smythe, president of Maple Leaf Gardens, to quit the union.

Earlier, Stafford Smythe, son of the president and acting manager of the Leafs, stormed out of the players' dressing room when members of the union failed to reveal themselves.

The younger Smythe ordered the players to vote on whether or not they wanted the union. Only five filled out ballots.

The players association, headed by Ted Lindsay of the Chicago Black Hawks, who is an all-star forward, will press for boosted minimum salaries, pension improvements and improved security provisions when it finally meets with the club owners.

When the players unanimously endorsed the association as bargaining agent, they also forced the Maple Leaf solicitor, Ian Johnston, to vote with player representatives to open up the National Hockey League pension plan to outside scrutiny.

Canadians Next

The Ontario Board can grant automatic certification without a vote when the union has enrolled more than 55 percent of the bargaining unit.

All the players association must do is prove it is not company dominated, and comes under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Board.

The decision will ease the way for the Montreal Canadiens, who plan a similar application to the Quebec Labor Board.

The players' association has also filed with the National Labor Relations Board for bargaining rights for players on the other four teams, the Black Hawks, New York Rangers, Boston Bruins and Detroit Red Wings.

The Leaf action climaxes the association's up-hill fight to get management to baragin with it. Founded last spring, it saw Lindsay sold to a cellar club and veteran Jimmy Thompson of the Maple Leafs peddled to the Black Hawks because he was secretary of the association.

Tod Sloan, veteran forward and holder of the Leafs' goal record, was principal organizer of the union here.

Christmas Dinners Provided Strikers

Winchester, Va. — Complete Christmas dinners will be provided for 250 families of strikers at the O'Sullivan heel plant.

The Winchester-Front Royal Central Labor Union is sponsoring the dinners with the assistance of local unions and central bodies in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia arranged through the office of AFL-CIO Reg. 4 Dir. Oliver Singleton.

About 325 children of members of Rubber Workers Local 511 which has been on strike against O'Sullivan's for 19 months will be guests of the local's auxiliary at a Christmas party.

I'm Often Wrong:

Changes Expected In MVP Selection

By Joe Miller

INTIMATES of Ted Williams say that the Red Sox slugger is bitter about the surprising choice of Mickey Mantle as the American League's Most Valuable Player. Although Ted tried to shrug it off by saying, "It doesn't make any difference one way or the other," he was privately furious. Ted is extremely proud of his record and awards and keeps close track of his standing in all departments with the all-time leaders.

And speaking of bad calls, Willie Mays was another victim of Mantle when the Yankees' Mickey was selected as the major leagues' All-Star centerfielder of 1957. Most observers felt that Willie deserved the honor because he is a better fielder and base-runner than Mickey.

There is considerable grumbling by Orange Bowl promoters because Duke, the Atlantic Conference representative, is twice-beaten. But, just before the Army game, Navy Coach Eddie Erdelatz said: "Duke's Blue Devils are by far the best team we've faced to date."

Isn't Gus D'Amato, the very emotional manager of Heavyweight Champ Floyd Patterson, being discriminatory when he refuses to have anything to do with any IBC fighters? Gus, who claims the IBC discriminated against his boy, is replying with the same tactics. He says Eddie Machen, winner over Hurricane Jackson, would be stopped in four rounds by Amateur Pete Rademacher, Patterson's last opponent. How's that again?

Kyle Rote, the New York Giants' clever end, is so popular with his teammates that four of them with baby boys have named the infants Kyle. Texas' Kyle, incidentally, is the principal leader of the NFL Players' Union, which is winning recognition and concessions from management.

The bragging by the Dodgers' front-office about the million-dollar advance sale in Los Angeles may make it tougher to sign many players who'll want more of the loot. That's why they quickly came to terms with Roy Campanella and Duke Snider.

Rocky Marciano attempted to buy the Brockton, Mass., shoe factory in which his father was a shoemaker, but he was outbid. . . . Casey Stengel was one of those who agreed that the AL's MVP award to Mickey Mantle was unfair and that Ted Williams deserved the honor. . . . The method of making the MVP awards probably will be changed due to this miscarriage of justice. The present method is too open to the personal prejudices that scuttled Williams.

★ ★ ★

PROOF that de-emphasized football can be exciting enough to pay off at the box office is seen in statistics which show that the Ivy League increased its attendance more than any other conference. . . . The New York Giants' management can't agree on who is the best back in the NFL. After Scout Jack Lavelle called Chicago's Ollie Matson the best, Coach Jim Lee Howell insisted that, "Frank Gifford is best. Not as fast as Matson, but smarter when the play opens up."

Bobby Bragan, fired by Pittsburgh, but hired as Cleveland's manager, is defended by Dick Groat, Pittsburgh's classy shortstop: "Bragan had the respect of the players despite his antics on the field. It's not likely that he would have done some of the childish things had he had a better club to manage."

Some of the ex-champs are getting old. This month Jess Willard will be 76, Jimmy Braddock and Jimmy McLarnin will be 52, and ageless Archie Moore also will celebrate a birthday—probably his 45th. . . . Phil Rizzuto, speaking on the knife-and-fork circuit: "If Nellie Fox were with the Yankees he would be a cinch for most valuable player honors."

Now that flying will be absolutely necessary for National Leaguers because the Giants and Dodgers are located in California, Don Newcombe may fall back on hypnotism to overcome his fear of flying. If it works, suggests a wag, Newk may decide to get himself hypnotized the next time he faces Yogi Berra and the Yankees.

★ ★ ★

MORE BASEBALL NOTES: Lew Burdette, who twice blanked the Yankees in the recent World Series, pitched only one shutout in 33 National League starts this year. But Burdette accomplished in two straight starts what it took American League pitchers all season to do. . . .

At San Francisco, Willie Mays will have a better shot at center field homers than he did in the Polo Grounds, but left field is 80 feet longer. . . . Commissioner Ford Frick won't let Bing Crosby, who is buying into the Detroit Tigers, turn over his Pittsburgh Pirate stock to his sons.

Jim Tatum, the North Carolina coach, was reportedly toying with the idea of moving to Alabama. Big Jim's setup at Carolina isn't ideal, despite his win over Duke and Navy.

Soup to Nonsense:

Christmas is Wishin' Time

By Jane Goodsell

Fee-fi-fo-fum!
Don't just sit there, looking glum!
What if things look sort of tragic?
Try a little homemade magic!
Christmas is the time for wishin'.
Every man's his own magician.

Don't try to hire a
wizard or elf.
This is the era of
do-it-yourself.
Put your wishing cap
on straight,
Close your eyes and
concentrate!

Mumbo, jumbo!
Hocus pocus!
Come, let's wish the
world in focus!
Presto! Changeo!
Here we go!
Wish away the status
quo:
Wish an end to
armed aggression,
Traffic jams and indigestion;
Satellites and Asian flu,
Bills unpaid and overdue;
Racketeers and teen-age gangs,
And oratorical harangues.

Abracadabra! Cast a spell!
While we're at it, we might as well
Wish ourselves some kings and aces
And a lion's share of graces.
Health and strength, enough to gladden
The spirit of Bernarr McFadden;
The sex appeal of Sophia Loren;
The intellect of Charles Van Doren.

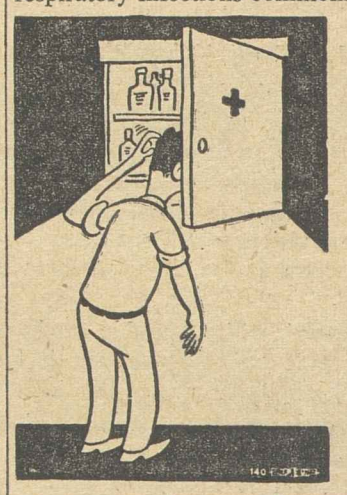
Ibbety, bibbety, bobbety, boo!
Wish for a lull in the hullabaloo.
Wish for a world as scarce in woes
As nudist camps are short of clothes.
Wish for a world as full of cheer
As union-made bottles are full of beer.
Our wish for you is ages old,
But it's good as new and good as gold.
And, sure as Milwaukee loves Burdett,
It's as good a wish as a wish can get.
GODSPEED, GOOD LUCK, GOOD TIMES, GOOD CHEER TO YOU AND YOURS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR!

For Your Health's Sake:

Guard Against Winter Hazards

By Dr. Morris Brand

DEPENDING on where you live the winter season is either already with you or approaching. The northern states have already felt the season's cold bite and snow shoveling has begun in many areas. With it comes the usual non-Asiatic types of upper respiratory infections commonly known as the "common cold" affecting the nasal sinuses and passages, throat, larynx, bronchial passages and occasionally the lungs; freezing of parts of the body; sprains, fractures and other possible afflictions caused either by improper exposure to the inclement changeable weather and to accidents on ice and snow.



One other dangerous condition that occurs far more frequently than it should is carbon monoxide poisoning from automobile exhaust fumes. This must be guarded against not only in the small garage with closed doors where the car's motor is running but it also can occur, more insidiously, in the car driven with closed windows. The vaporless, odorless, colorless gas seeps in in sufficient quantities to attack the red blood cells and causes a sleepy sensation. If this continues it can cause death either by the poisoning or the loss of car control. It is therefore advisable to keep one window partially open..

There is one more possible danger to guard against and that is where the garage is attached to the home. The danger here is the running of the car's motor for long periods and the seepage of the carbon monoxide into the home, particularly the room immediately adjacent to the garage. The effect does not necessarily have to be an acute one. There have been instances of chronic carbon monoxide poisoning. Bear the dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning in mind because it can happen to you.

Don't overlook the dangers of the gas heating units. Here also too many have been the victims of this oversight. Have the gas appliances in your home checked periodically—to be certain that the gas at all outlets is burning properly, that there is no gas leakage, that the flue is working properly and finally that there is ventilation without a draft that may blow out the flame.

Now, back to the common cold and its possible sequelae. It is said that many people have three or four colds each year.

When feeling the symptoms of the common cold—feverish, stopped-up nose, burning throat and eyelids, throbbing head, achy all over, hoarse voice, and perhaps coughing—go home or stay home. Take (if you are not allergic to it) small doses of U.S.P. aspirin, for example, 5 grains every 3 or 4 hours, drink liquids, preferably warm or hot, avoid overeating and exposure to cold air. If the symptoms seem to be getting worse, call your doctor—particularly when there is a persistent cough with sputum and pain in the chest because these may be the symptoms of pneumonia.

Ordinarily common sense and home remedies when used in proper proportion are sufficient to overcome the common cold. Remember that as yet there is no known vaccine, vitamins or other preparations that can prevent a "cold." There is hope that the new adenovirus vaccine now in preparation will make the "common" cold "uncommon."

Nagy Book Tells Why Many Communists Desert Party

By Daniel Benedict

The publication of "Imre Nagy on Communism" presents an opportunity, from the pen of the man who was prime minister of Hungary which so bravely tried to free itself a year ago and who now lies in some secret Soviet prison, to understand why so many Communists ended by breaking with Moscow and joining with the Social Democrats and other fighters for their country's freedom, arms in hand against the Russian tanks.

The book was written several months before the revolution of October-November 1956, but circulated only in secret in Hungary until it was evidently recently smuggled out, translated and printed. Nagy calls it a "Defense of the New Course," of that earlier period from July 1953 to April 1955, in which, as prime minister he tried to find an "eased" form of communism. Yet the book goes much further.

Nagy's bitter enemy, Matyas Rakosi—the Hungarian Stalin—said in February 1952:

"What wouldn't the Voice of America give to be able to cite just one example of tanks being used against the masses in a socialist (Soviet) country?" Over and over again Nagy makes it clear that the stubborn, dictatorial brutality of Rakosi and his crony and successor Ernoe Geroe would lead to precisely that use of tanks.

Nagy and the authors of the preface and postscript, Hugh Seton-Watson (British expert on Soviet affairs) and George Paloczi-Horvath (Hungarian writer and freedom fighter in exile), indicate that it was that brutality—and its Russian backing—rather than any American radio broadcasts or any real or fancied Hungarian recklessness as compared to Polish prudence, that made the difference between Hungary and Poland.

Imre Nagy became prime minister in 1953, at a time when the Soviet colonial empire was in great ferment. Rakosi had brought Hungary to the brink of collapse. The "breathing spell," that Nagy calls the "New Course," was undermined from the beginning by the die-hard Rakosi crowd, who considered it at best as "sucker bait" for innocents at home and abroad and were outraged at any Communists who took it seriously.

It is true that Nagy does all this in a vocabulary still studded with quotations from Lenin, Stalin, Malenkov and Khrushchev and there is an obvious appeal to them for authority and support. Yet he denounces the "degenerate, Bonapartist" dictatorship "which raised the AVH (Communist secret police) above society and party and made it the principal organ of power."

"Imre Nagy on Communism," published by Frederick A. Praeger, New York, $5.50.

Meany: Labor Has a Job to Do as Citizens

(The following is the text of George Meany's acceptance speech after his re-election to a second two-year term as president of the AFL-CIO.)

My good friend Al Hayes, members of the Executive Council and delegates to this convention: First may I express to Walter Reuther and Pete Schoemann my deep appreciation for the many nice things they said about me. I would like to show my appreciation to the delegates at the end of this long convention in which the attendance, and the attention of the delegates has been really phenomenal. I imagine the best way I could do that would be to shut my mouth and sit down. Unfortunately, I have to follow custom.

Very Emotional Experience

I would like to say that two years ago when we brought the CIO and AFL together and we went through that very emotional experience in the City of New York, at the conclusion of that convention there was sort of a letdown. You took a look at things and saw them, I think, in perhaps a little better perspective than you did in the excitement that was attendant on that convention, and of course that came about because of the feeling of elation and happiness that we had ended the war in the American trade union movement.

But in the cold, gray light of the morning after, as they say, I wondered if the war was really ended, and I came to the conclusion that we still had a long way to go. I still think we have a long way to go. However, I am by no means pessimistic. I think we have made a tremendous amount of progress.

I can say to you here quite frankly today that in the so-called upper echelon, or, let's call them the "29 dictators," the members of the Executive Council, the 27 vice presidents, and the secretary and the president, there is no AFL, there is no CIO. That has disappeared.

We have made progress at the state level. We have some disappointments. I am not going into the reasons that we were not able to bring about the merger of all of our state federations of labor.

We have hit the two-thirds mark, which I think is pretty good, and I am quite sure that it will not be very long before we have functioning in every state a good, sound state body made up of the former state industrial councils of the CIO and the state federations of the AFL.

That, of course, is tremendously important. The state federations of labor play a tremendously important part in the work of the trade union movement in this country, far more important than their voting strength at the convention would indicate. However, that job has still got to be done.

Have Job to Do as Citizens

A number of important things have been done at this convention. I am quite sure that you have heard enough of corruption and ethical practices, and I am not going to burden you with that subject any more, except to say that the important thing about it is that we have demonstrated that we are reluctant to throw people out of the house of labor; that we only do it when there is no other way, and that we do it in the full knowledge that it presents dangers to us, but with the complete conviction that in the long run labor will be better off for what we have done here this week.

As American citizens—and that we are before we consider ourselves trade unionists—we have a job to do. We have a job to see to it that we maintain the high standards of the American economy that we have learned to love; that we continue to prove to the rest of the world that through this democratic system, through this system under which we are free to work or not to work, under which we are free to make mistakes, if you please, under which we are free to interpret, through the instrumentality of the trade union movement, we will further the thinking, the desires, the ideals and the purposes of the workers of this great country.

We know without question that only through the maintenance of free unions can this dynamic economy which we have here in the United States keep up its forward progress. Only through the maintenance of a high level of purchasing power can we produce the things that the people must have in order to maintain their standard of living.

It is almost trite to say it, but it is still true that there are not enough people in the ten-thousand-dollar class and up to buy all the automobiles, the washing machines, the radios, the televisions and the other good things of life that we can produce.

There would not be many automobiles or washing machines or all these good things that we associate with the American way of life made if the consumption of these articles were confined to those in the so-called upper brackets.

Proud of Trade Union Movement

Yes, we are proud of what the American trade union movement has achieved. We are proud of the fact that you can go through the small towns, the suburbs of our big cities where the people who work for wages live with their families, and see house after house with a television aerial, see every evidence of some modern comfort for these workers and their families.

And we contend, without undue modesty, let me say, that the trade union movement is largely responsible for the maintenance of this high standard.

It is important from another point of view entirely apart from the material aspects and the impact on our daily lives. It is important to maintain this economy so that we can defend this way of life against those who believe in a totalitarian philosophy.

So our job is to stick to our knitting, stick to the simple purposes of the trade union movement—bring about and build on more achievements to the achievements of the past—and that must be done basically in the American old-fashioned way.

You organize so that workers can collectively impress the fact on the employer that they are entitled to a fair share of the wealth produced by this system, by investment capital, management, employer and labor. We have no argument with the system; we just want our share because we know the system cannot continue to work unless we get our share.

So we sell this idea to those who have yet to feel the impact of trade unionism and the benefits that come from the application of the principles of our organization.

So let's go back to these first principles. Yes, I know it has been difficult. We know it is difficult and we know the reasons for the difficulty.

We know that we have an area in this country that is backward, backward in a good many ways—backward in its concept of what is right, backward in its concept of what God intended when he made man. They have yet to accept the concept of equality for all men. So they have to be educated as part of this process of building up the standards. That is one of the obstacles that stands in our way in organizing, and we are quite aware of it.

Organizing Fundamental Purpose

But I can say to you that, although our organizing drive has been slowed up—we don't deny that—we haven't given up the idea. We still think that organizing the unorganized is the first and fundamental purpose of the trade union movement, that it is a prerequisite to doing anything to improve their conditions. You can't improve their conditions until you get them to know what it is all about and get them to work together with their fellow workers in seeing to it that their way of life is improved.

In that way we improve the standard of living not only of the millions of people who hold membership in our union but for the millions upon millions who are unorganizable, let us say, who are not responsive to organization: to the employer, to the banker, to the local grocery man, to the drugstore proprietor. Everything we do enhances the American way of life from their points of view as well as our own.

We have a responsibility to our members and to our nation and to our neighbors, even those who perhaps are still not convinced that there is anything good about a trade union—yes, even to the employers, who if we allow them to go their own way would destroy the very system that has brought them profits and comfort in the past. We have a great responsibility to humanity to keep this nation as the leader of the free world.

All of these things come right back to the simple, basic purpose. If we organize well, if we bargain well, we will build up the standards. From these built-up standards will flow the benefits to the community, to society as a whole, to the nation as a whole; and, finally, to all free peoples in all parts of the world.

I am confident as the result of this convention, as the result of the actions taken here, that we have the machinery of the trade union movement in good shape, that it is ready to move forward. It may not move as fast at all times as we would like it to move, but it will always move forward.

Schnitzler: New Stature Gained by Labor

(The following is the text of William D. Schnitzler's acceptance speech after his re-election to a second two-year term as secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO.)

Pres. Meany, delegates assembled in the closing moments of this historical convention: I have heard a lot of nice things said, but I want to be very frank with you that in my own opinion they would never have been possible if it were not for the help, the guidance and assistance of Pres. Meany.

I can't forget the help that I have gotten from the members of the Executive Council during the past two years. In every instance when I called upon any one of them or any group of them they responded, even though we know each has a job in his own right with his own international union. You certainly know what has gone on in the past two years of meetings of the Executive Council, and in every instance each of these men has responded to the call of American labor.

During this period as well, the help of the headquarters staff and our attorneys has been of the greatest assistance. I suppose you have seen people running all around this convention hall and up and down off the platform. They have been the convention assistants who have contributed so much to making this convention run as smoothly as it did.

There is one observation I would like to make. It is just unfortunate that each and every one of you could not have had the opportunity to sit in the sessions of the Executive Council when they were called upon to deal with these grave problems that have confronted us. It is easy to see now that it took men of great courage to act the way they did. It was the things that they did that have elevated this trade union movement to great and newer heights.

In talking about the six codes of ethical practices that have been adopted I get to thinking of the many months of condemnation on the radio and television and in newspapers all over the country about this labor movement of ours.

Then I find here in the last three weeks that the chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee, Sen. McClellan, made a statement in which he asked the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce why they had not adopted codes of ethical practices for their membership like the AFL-CIO.

Sen. Kennedy about three weeks ago in a speech asked the question, why has not the American Bar Association adopted a code of ethical practices like the AFL-CIO? From this it appears that we have gone through the worst period and now find that the AFL-CIO is being held up as the new moral symbol in the United States.

I would think as you start wending your way homeward you will find a developing atmosphere throughout the country in which greater prestige and influence will be visited upon you because of this new stature of this labor movement of ours.

Most important of all will be finding that the workers who are not organized at the present time will be exhibiting a greater interest in what we may be able to do for them and will be joining us in greater numbers than ever before.

I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this great honor you have bestowed upon me and I want you to feel that whatever life there is within me will be utilized in servicing you to the best of my ability.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE POLITICAL NEWS from Indianapolis can be directly related to reports about the upcoming budget—reports suggesting that the Eisenhower Administration will propose only about $1 billion more for defense for fiscal 1959 than it is spending in fiscal 1958.

It would be surprising if the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees accept this proposal easily in the upcoming session of Congress.

As economy-minded gentlemen say, "only $1 billion" is a lot of money. But a boost in military expenditures from the current $38.5 billion to $39.5 billion does not suggest than the Administration feels any real sense of urgency about missiles and the suspected shift in power balance to Russia.

Pres. Eisenhower said in his second "chins-up" speech that a "balanced budget" would not be "worshipped" to the place where security is sacrificed. But a "balanced budget" is exactly what the Administration is planning again.

The business recession may bring reduced revenue at present tax rates. A boost in defense spending of even $1 billion will have to be achieved, therefore, by cuts elsewhere. But a "balanced budget" we shall have, just as when Charles E. Wilson and George M. Humphrey were dominating the cabinet.

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IN INDIANA the Republican State Committee has split wide open in an argument over the relative merits of Eisenhower's GOP leadership and the ideas of the Hoosier wing of the party typified by retiring Sen. William E. Jenner.

The committee went into closed session to discuss this problem but left the loudspeakers on and details of the quarrel were trumpeted to reporters outside.

Sen. Homer Capehart and Rep. Charles A. Halleck, never in their long careers known as fighting liberals, nevertheless were compelled to act as Eisenhower champions against what they suspect is a driving anti-Eisenhower spirit in the state GOP leadership.

They attacked the idea that Gov. Harold W. Handley might run for Jenner's seat with Jenner's backing. They assailed the Jenner-Handley group for "continually beating the brains out of the Republican Administration in Washington."

Halleck warned that Republicans are "the minority party" and could not afford to "read anyone out of the party." Apparently he thinks Jenner, the real state power, is getting ready to "read out" Eisenhower himself. Capehart observed that Handley was making a TV report on his administration and suggested "equal time" for Halleck or himself to praise the President's program.

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WHAT THIS MEANS, simply, is that the President has not known how or cared enough to remake the party in the image of what passes for modern Republicanism—and now it is too late.

The never-forgiving supporters of the late Sen. Taft, persuaded that they need fear no punishment from an ailing President ineligible for another term, are moving to re-establish their bases of power.

Sen. William F. Knowland is leaving the Senate to launch a new drive for national power from the hoped-for governorship of California. Jenner is leaving too—very possibly to run for governor of Indiana as well as handpick his senatorial successor.

Knowland and Jenner know that pro-Eisenhower men have little drive left: few will really clutch Ike's coattails next year, for coattail-clutching has failed.

And that is one reason why the new Eisenhower budget will be about the same as this year's, with no more talk about modern Republicanism and a passionate hope to get enough conservative GOP support to maintain some pretense that the party isn't broken apart.

Morgan Says:

Housewives Always Solving Crises

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

LET it be ordered that statesmen change places with housewives. The latter are always solving crises; the former never do.

I don't claim full originality for this switch but it has a certain urgent timeliness now, what with the NATO conference and Christmas shopping both on our minds at the same time. And today's mail brought documentary proof that the idea has enormous merit, proof in the form of a letter from a mother in St. Petersburg, Fla., describing one of the most harrowing of parental experiences, escorting the children downtown to see Santa Claus.

Morgan

When last heard from, this lady, in high heels and narrow skirt, had just rescued an offspring whose breeches had become impaled on a high branch of a tree. With an almost reckless consistency of courage, it develops, she not only headed the pilgrimage of her own two sons to Toyland but amicably included a neighbor's two boys as well.

First major crisis develops: lady's 5-year-old disappears, is frantically apprehended supervising sewer project on Main Street. Housewife, obviously a throwback to the old school, repairs to park bench and applies counter-measures to seat of runaway's pants. Passing old gentleman, aghast, pointedly hands child 50 cents. Mother protests, gentleman is adamant, whereupon, grim in defeat, she scolds astonished son for not thanking benefactor.

There had to be a break after this episode and all hands retired to a soda fountain, where each of the other three boys extracted an equalizing 50 cents from long-suffering lady guide. Who said blackmail was an adult monopoly? After a fudge sundae in the soothing atmosphere of clattering dishes and Jail House Rock on the juke box, the final advice on Santa was something of an anti-climax. It was only 2:15 but the old fellow already wore a glassy stare over a frozen smile.

Trinkets, including a toolkit, were purchased and the trek home was started in a taxi. But there was rapid transfer to the bus when non-window sitters on downtown ride tearfully insisted taxi windows were not satisfactory equivalent. Only one more crisis before reaching home: 5-year-old apprehended using toolkit saw to open brother's box of new shoes.

After dinner, with the neighbor's pair safely returned and her own two corralled if not bedded down, the intrepid St. Petersburg lady had time for more trivial things. "I marvel," she wrote me, in effect, "that statesmen have the strength to cope with such grave problems as those facing them in Paris."

Vandercook Says:

Educating Citizens First Duty

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

IN a world that's become jaded by great events, we are apt to forget. Wonders succeed wonders; shocks follow upon shocks, yet daily life goes on. But those Soviet sputniks, and that dead dog, are still whirling on and on around our globe. They are still casting their long shadows over the future of mankind.

Vandercook

Let's reckon up what we have learned from them. One may hope it is a lot. Surely, at least, they have taught us respect for "foreigners." Being a nation composed exclusively of foreigners and of the descendants of foreigners, we had drifted far, in the pre-sputnik years, into the thick-skulled fancy that Americans, particularly in inventive genius, were superior to practically everyone. It was a like conviction that brought down Germany in smoking ruins.

Today we can honestly, and accurately, remember that our own greatest discovery, of the secret of atomic energy, would never have been made had it not been for the genius of an Italian, an Englishman, a Hungarian, a Dane, and a German Jew.

A more marked and far-reaching effect of the Russians' uncomfortable triumph over us in space, some optimists believe, may be the belated realization that, in the most practical terms, we must overhaul our school system.

While the Soviet Union was becoming a nation of workers, the United States was fast becoming a nation of idlers. Nowhere has that "let's-take-it-easy" tendency been more un-brightly reflected than in most of our public and in many of our private schools. Progressively—and "progressively" is the word!—lessons have been made easier, so easy that even the dullest and most indolent could get by, and the only sufferers have been children of superior intelligence.

In the strange belief that Americans' minds and bodies have grown tender, "homework," in many areas, has been all but abolished. Courses in bead work and salesmanship have been substituted for languages and economics. And, too many of the Americans taken captive in Korea were so uneducated, so soft, so devoid of character that they cooperated with the Communists, under only the very slightest pressure.

Suddenly agitated, we have declared we are going to "do something about it." The output of scientists in Russia, we're told, is far greater than ours. What's more, Russian children go to school to learn something, and are kept at it until they do. But that last unpleasant thought is being supressed. All the talk is of the "education of scientists." Not, one perceives, of education itself.

We should pause, I think, before we blindly imitate Russian communism in anything at all. They are turning out scientists. No doubt, we should too. But our duty is a higher one. It is to produce educated citizens. Citizens who know enough history—as you may be sure few Russians will—to grasp that man's destiny has been slowly to climb toward freedom, and not to snuggle with eyes closed and minds befogged at the threats of tyranny.

Counter Attack:

Unionists Told 'Work For Rights'

A CALL to unionists to "work for their rights" as organized labor's answer to the "right-to-work" drive being launched by reactionary business interests in many states was sounded at the AFL-CIO convention by Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald.

Addressing the convention in support of the resolution opposing state anti-union security laws, McDonald declared that "the workers in America not only should fight against these iniquitous 'right-to-work' laws, but they should work for their rights."

McDonald said that because of today's "serious unemployment" many unemployed union members would "certainly like to have the right to work today." He stressed, however, that "right-to-work" laws are "a complete misnomer if I ever heard one."

"Let the working people demand their right to work," McDonald continued. "What would America think if all of the unemployed steelworkers in the Pittsburgh area were to walk down to the mills and factories, go through the gates and go to their jobs and say, 'You say we have the right to work. Here we are with that right, ready willing and able to work, and if we have the right to work, by gosh, you have got to supply us with the material upon which to work.' "

The Steelworkers, he pledged, would carry out a "Work for Rights" program "calling for appropriate government, industry and union activities in order to prevent a real recession from developing in the United States and in Canada."

"We believe that at the very core of this problem is the inordinate desire of the American steel industry and a lot of its fabricators to make a net profit on every wage increase," McDonald continued.

"We have found out that the American steel industry, whenever the workers win a wage increase, raises its prices about three times the actual cost of the wage increase, and this despite the fact that productivity, that is, output per man hour, of the individual worker in steel has risen steadily in recent years."

The situation is "at least equally serious" in the automobile industry, "and in du Pont and in many banks, which actually make the steel industry look like pikers," he added.

Resolution on McClellan Committee Probe Adopted by 2nd AFL-CIO Convention

(This is the text of the resolution adopted by the Second Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO on Investigations of Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Fields.)

In a statement adopted at its meeting in Miami, Fla., in January 1957, the Executive Council set forth the basic principles underlying the position of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations toward investigations of improper activities in the labor and management fields.

The AFL-CIO, the statement made clear, "is pledged by both its constitution and by fundamental principles of trade union morality to keep the labor movement free from any taint of corruption." The forthright action of the AFL-CIO convention in expelling several of its largest affiliates because of corruption is a clear and tangible demonstration of our determination to effectively implement this pledge.

The Executive Council statement, while recognizing the prime responsibility of the labor movement to deal with this problem, also recognizes "that appropriate agencies of government and the public have rights, obligations and responsibilities in eliminating racketeering and corruption from all segments of American life." Their investigations must, of course, be conducted "fairly and objectively, without fear or favor and in keeping with due process concepts firmly imbedded in the tradition and constitution of our great country."

Policy of AFL-CIO to Cooperate

Accordingly, the Executive Council pledged:

"It is the firm policy of the AFL-CIO to cooperate fully with all proper legislative committees, law enforcement agencies and other public bodies seeking fairly and objectively to keep the labor movement or any other segment of our society free from any and all corrupt influences."

After the issuance of this statement by the Executive Council, the United States Senate established the Senate Select Committee (McClellan Committee) to Investigate Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Fields. This committee has held a number of hearings which have served to bring to light certain criminal and corrupt influences that have fastened themselves upon a segment of the labor movement and some sections of management in America.

The existence of these criminal and corrupt influences in unions has brought damage to our movement. Where the committee has conducted its investigations with objectivity, the committee has served a useful purpose and has performed a necessary task.

In saying this, we do not, of course, thereby endorse either the procedures of the committee or the apparent anti-labor bias of some of its members. In order to perform its function properly the committee must exercise a high degree of objectivity and fairness. The committee we regret has not met this standard.

We view with concern the practice which the committee has indulged in of trying individuals in the press and by television; we deplore the practice of repeating questions for publicity purposes to which it is known that no answer will be made; we do not condone the issuance of announcements to the press, in advance of hearings, of the conclusions to be drawn from testimony not yet heard; we do not approve the publication of evidence obtained in violation of federal law.

Cite Fairness of Douglas Committee

We believe that it is possible for a legislative committee to conduct an effective investigation without hunting for headlines. A striking demonstration of this was afforded by the methods and procedures followed by the Subcommittee of the Senate Labor Committee to Investigate Welfare and Pension Funds, headed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas, during the 84th Congress.

The operations of this committee were carried on in an atmosphere of objectivity and fairness. The facts the Douglas Subcommittee brought to light have been the basis of actions taken by the AFL-CIO in four of its eight recent ethical practices cases. Its legislative proposals, based on the result of its investigations, were constructive and germane to the purposes of the committee. As embodied in the Douglas bill, they have had and continue to have the full and wholehearted support of the AFL-CIO.

In addition to the defects in its procedures, the Senate Select Committee has permitted public faith and confidence in its fairness to be undermined by allowing several members to use the committee as a public platform to serve their own anti-labor and political purposes.

For example, some members of the Senate committee, notably Sens. Goldwater of Arizona, Curtis of Nebraska and Mundt of South Dakota, have demonstrated repeatedly in their public statements their incapability of discharging their duties and responsibilities as committee members fairly and impartially.

These senators have sought to use the processes of the committee for anti-labor propaganda, to harass clean and honest unions, and to aid anti-labor employers who have been found guilty of unfair labor practices through the due processes of the National Labor Relations Board.

The labor movement does not intend to be intimidated by these tactics. We challenge the objectivity of these senators, who by their words and their deeds have demonstrated their anti-labor bias and have forfeited any claim of being interested or capable of conducting themselves in a spirit of fairness or objectivity.

The committee has also tended to become a forum for committee members to expound and develop pet anti-labor legislative proposals having little or nothing to do with the legitimate purposes or interests of the committee. For example, the chairman of the committee, Sen. McClellan of Arkansas, has suggested a national "right-to-work" law.

Other members have suggested consideration of proposals to subject unions to the anti-trust laws or to impose further restrictions on political activities of labor unions. Certain of these proposals raise questions of broad national policy having implications which relate to basic democratic rights of citizenship and free speech and which are therefore not properly within the jurisdiction of this committee.

These proposals are unrelated to the problem of labor or management corruption but are designed to weaken responsible unions and thereby render them less capable of keeping their own house in order.

Also, a disproportionately small amount of the committee's time and interest has been devoted to the study of improper practices in management. Serious instances of improper and corrupt influences in management by which management has sought to frustrate union organization or to obtain "sweetheart contracts" denying justice to the employes, have already been revealed.

Other manifold instances of management corruption and improper practices have not even been explored. But unfortunately the committee has not shown the same enthusiasm and determination to expose wrong doings in management. There is more than one Nathan Shefferman operating in the labor-management field, and not all of them have connections with the Teamsters Union. Their activities should be a matter of prime concern to the committee, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: That the AFL-CIO reaffirms its adherence to the principles set forth in the Executive Council's resolution of January 1957 and pledges to redouble its efforts to do everything possible to eliminate all forces of crime, racketeering and corruption within the trade union movement.

We must, however, call attention to the public and to Congress that corruption within the American labor movement is but a small part of the overall problem of corruption in the whole of our society.

While acknowledging the wrongdoings of a small minority in the leadership of a few unions we believe that objectivity requires the recognition that in a society over-emphasizing material wealth more corruption will be found in business and in industry and that as a free people we must be concerned with this problem as well as corruption in the labor movement.

The trade union movement is devoted to human services and must of necessity be motivated by higher ideals and moral standards. We are therefore determined to meet the challenge of corruption within the labor movement in order to keep the labor movement dedicated to the ideals of human service.

We pledge our full cooperation with all proper investigations of criminal and corrupt influences in labor or management which are pursued with objectivity and fairness.

We express deep concern that the Senate Select Committee may allow itself to be used for political retaliation, and as a forum for the display of anti-union propaganda.

We deplore any effort by members of the committee to use its investigations as a basis for legislative proposals designed to weaken all unions, rather than eliminate corruption.

We alert the committee against the lack of fairness and objectivity in its procedures.

AFL-CIO Resolution On New Labor Laws

(This is the text of the resolution adopted by the Second Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO on New Labor laws.)

The Resolutions Committee has given consideration to the resolution on new labor legislation referred to it by the AFL-CIO General Board; and has given consideration also to the proposal advanced by Sec. of Labor Mitchell in his speech before this convention. The committee recommends the following resolution for adoption by this convention:

During the past two years and most recently and decisively at this convention, the AFL-CIO has demonstrated its irrevocable determination to eradicate any and all corrupt influences from its ranks. This is a matter which must be handled by the labor movement itself, and we will handle it.

It is likewise the responsibility of the labor movement to insure that union elections and internal procedures are fair and democratic, and that responsibility, too, we will discharge.

Government intervention or supervision in either of these fields is unnecessary and unwarranted and undue reliance on government can only sap vitality and impair the sense of responsibility.

We are further determined that the Senate committee's disclosures of the grossly improper activities of officials of a few unions shall not be made the pretext for the enactment of broadside anti-union measures irrelevant to the disclosed abuses.

At the last session of Congress, the AFL-CIO supported the Douglas Bill S-2888 to require full disclosure of welfare fund finances, whether these funds are administered by unions alone or by unions and employers generally or by employers alone.

Thus far this legislation has failed of enactment because some employers have declared themselves unwilling to reveal what they are now doing with the welfare funds they administer; but we shall continue to support such legislation.

Unions are now required by the Taft-Hartley Act to file annual reports with the Dept. of Labor on their finances; and the new reporting forms prescribed by that department are so unnecessarily complex that this convention has gone on record as urging their simplification. We would, however, have no objection to legislation making these reports public.

The AFL-CIO will also be prepared to support such other legislative measures as may be necessary to strengthen the ability of the American trade union movement to fulfill its responsibility and to achieve its proper and legitimate objectives. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: This convention reaffirms support for the Douglas Bill S-2888 and directs the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO to give continuing study to what legislation may be desirable to aid the labor movement in achieving its legitimate aspirations, and authorizes the Executive Council to support any such measures as it finds to be necessary and appropriate.

The convention directs the Executive Council strongly to oppose all proposals which under the pretext of protecting workers from corruption seek in reality to weaken unions or to undermine their ability to fulfill their proper responsibilities.

Foreign Labor Guests Laud U. S. Workers

Atlantic City—Several score distinguished labor leaders from other countries, among nearly 400 foreign visitors, were introduced from the platform to delegates to the AFL-CIO convention.

A number of them spoke briefly or delivered messages of greetings from their organizations.

Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, among the guests who spoke, thanked the convention for rendering "great service to the trade union movement of the whole world" for its actions on unions under domination by corrupt influences.

Whole World Alert

"Do not think that interest in these cases was limited to your country," he said. "The whole world has been writing and speaking about them and you have given an answer that is worthy of the AFL-CIO and the whole international trade union movement."

Willi Richter, president of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB), wryly told the delegates that unions in his country are under attack much as they are in the United States.

"The employers claim that we are responsible for price increases on account of our wage demands," he explained. "The employers demand from us a wage stop, but they do not guarantee a price stop. Real wages are time and again reduced through renewed price increases."

Rosendo Salazar Alamo, honorary secretary of the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), hailed the United States, and particularly its labor movement, "as a beacon light for the civilization of the western world." The people of the American family of nations, he declared, "will never be trampled under the boots of totalitarian communism."

Other Speakers

Others who spoke were Ignazio Gonzales Telechea, president of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) and international relations secretary of the Cuban Confederation of Labor; Gen. Sec. Luis Alberto Monge of ORIT; Tom Yates, president of the British Trades Union Congress; Sir Vincent Tewson, TUC general secretary.

Also, Pres. Hisashi Kageyama of the All-Japan Seamen's Union; Tahieb Bouazza of the Moroccan Miners Union, one of his country's delegates to the United Nations' General Assembly; Gen. Sec. Tlili Ahmed of the Trade Union Congress of Tunisia; Guilherme Buch of the Brazilian Commercial Workers Union; Assistant Sec. Francisco Taboada of the Peruvian Federation of Labor.

Also, Antonio Mihura Avila of the Uruguayan Sugar Workers Union; Gen. Sec. Francisco Perez Leiros of the Argentine Municipal Workers; and Albin Magail of the European Sleeping Car Porters and Pullman Stewards.

Among those introduced were Pres. Claude Jodoin and Executive Vice Pres. Gordon Cushing of the Canadian Labor Congress; Gen. Sec. Arthur Ochwada of the Kenya Federation of Labor, the first African trade unionist to reach this country under the AFL-CIO training program, and Ramon Solis Reano of the Peruvian Textile Workers Union, first trainee under the AFL-CIO program for Latin American union leaders.

Probe Staffer Draws Rebuke After Mazey Airs 'Lie' Charge

An attack on a McClellan committee lawyer, made at the AFL-CIO convention by Auto Workers Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, has led to an implied rebuke to the staff member by Committee Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy.

Mazey told the convention that John J. McGovern, assistant counsel, had held a Detroit press conference alleging that committee investigators had made "astounding findings" in regard to the UAW's handling of funds and its conduct in the Kohler Co. strike.

Charging that McGovern represented Senators "Goldwater, Mundt and Curtis" on the committee staff, Mazey accused him of "lies and slander" against the UAW and demanded that the committee "take a long, searching look at this investigator" his "self-serving publicity and his outright prejudice against labor."

Kennedy declined direct comment on the Mazey speech, but stated:

"It is a general rule of the committee that no staff member is to give out to the public information on any evidence but to refer all questions to the chairman or the chief counsel.

"Each staff member is so instructed when he joins."

Kennedy confirmed reports that the committee will conduct hearings next year on the Kohler strike and specified that they would cover "UAW activities and Kohler Co. activities."

"The UAW, unlike some unions and some companies," he said, has "given cooperation in the committee's search for facts. There has not been a single instance of a failure to cooperate."

The chief counsel pointed out that the committee staff in Washington is scrupulous in avoiding premature announcements about investigations or charges that may arise. "When we subpena the books of an organization, for example, the committee makes no public announcement."

Suggested by Goldwater

Observers who have covered the McClellan committee hearings are aware of no other instance in which a staff lawyer has held a press conference to announce his own interpretation of "astounding findings."

They recalled that Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) has repeatedly discussed in public sessions his interest in UAW alleged "political" spending and the long Kohler strike. McGovern is known to have been suggested for his staff post by Goldwater.

Mazey's speech to the convention charged that McGovern in his Detroit press conference had made "absolutely untrue" statements and had tried to impute "guilt by accusation and slander."

Mazey said that the Auto Workers had turned over its financial records on "the more than $10 million expended in the Kohler strike."

Nothing to Hide

The UAW has "nothing to hide" regarding the Kohler strike or anything else, he said. "We run a clean union. We have a fighting union. We fight for decent principles and to make this a better world."

Yet McGovern charged that the committee "was inquiring into our entire method of handling membership dues. The statement is absolutely untrue. There is no such inquiry," Mazey said.

McGovern said investigators were "scrutinizing educational and citizenship funds" of the union. "This isn't being done either," Mazey continued. He said it represents merely the "third time our union, on the question of political expenditures, is being attacked by people in the Republican Administration."

"We ought to tell the McClellan committee that if they expect our full cooperation we should expect rules and conduct that give the labor movement fair play.

"The committee has an obligation to stop men like McGovern from carrying on in a biased, sensational way. If it doesn't it will reflect on the committee and it can do a great deal of damage to our movement."

Jury Studying Hoffa Wiretapping Charges

New York—A U.S. District Court jury has begun deliberating the fate of James R. Hoffa and two associates, charged with an illegal wiretap conspiracy. The case of the Teamster president-elect and two co-defendants—Owen (Bert) Brennan, president of Teamsters Local 337 in Detroit, and professional wire tapper Bernard Spindel—went to the jury of seven men and five women at 4 p. m. Wednesday.

Judge Frederick Van Pelt Bryan charged the jury in the case following angry clashes between opposing counsel during the course of summations. Nine times during the summation of U.S. Atty. Paul W. Williams, defense counsel interrupted with motions for a mistrial. And nine times the defense was overruled.

Fireworks Touched off

The fireworks were touched off by references to the testimony of a key government witness, Rudolph L. Doelicke, movie actor and one-time state trooper, who allegedly had helped Spindel tap telephones at Teamsters joint council headquarters in Detroit.

Doelicke had testified to being present in Detroit on July 9, 1953, when Spindel allegedly demonstrated the equipment to Hoffa and Brennan so that they could eavesdrop on telephone conversations of Teamster business agents.

In rebuttal, the defense had paraded half a dozen witnesses to the stand, who placed Hoffa in Seattle every day during the period from July 6 through 10. Hoffa and Brennan did not testify in their own behalf.

Relying heavily on the testimony that Hoffa had not been in Detroit on the date in question, Defense Atty. Sol Gelb, in his summation, sought to discredit the entire government case, labeling Doelicke a "perjured witness." He pleaded with jurors not to be "pressured, harried or stampeded" into convicting the Teamster president-elect simply because Hoffa "has not been held in too high repute by the newspapers since last summer."

Perjury Trial Uncertain

Atty. Harris Steinberg, defense counsel for Spindel, likewise spoke out against what he termed "the overwhelming, shocking, crushing weight of adverse publicity leveled against James R. Hoffa."

Immediately after the jury retired to consider the evidence presented during the month-long trial, the U.S. attorney's office declined to comment on the possibility of Hoffa going to trial on charges that he had perjured himself in testifying before the grand jury which investigated the wiretap charge.

Hoffa subsequently was indicted on the perjury count, but the trial has been delayed several times while the court awaited a Supreme Court decision on the admissability of wiretap evidence.

Hoffa was subsequently indicted on the perjury count, with wiretap evidence obtained by New York state authorities forming the core of the government case against him. The Supreme Court recently ruled such evidence inadmissible in court, creating doubt that the government could bring Hoffa to trial on the perjury charge and make a case without the wiretap evidence.

Beck Found Guilty

In Seattle, Wash., counsel for Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck filed a motion for a new trial after Beck's conviction of stealing $1,900 from sale of a union-owned automobile. The lawyers said they would appeal if the new trial were denied by Judge George H. Revelle.

Charles Burdell, chief defense counsel, said the law involving separation of jurors from outside influences was not adequately followed. He said he was not charging intentional misconduct by any juror or court attendant.

The jury took only one ballot in finding Beck guilty, its foreman said.

Beck took the witness stand in his own defense but counsel restricted questions largely to matters involving the union leader's career. A defense lawyer told the jury the $1,900 had been used for a political contribution rather than converted to Beck's own use and said the reason this did not appear in testimony was that Beck would not "finger" anyone by saying who got the money.

Maximum sentence on the embezzlement conviction is 15 years. Beck also faces trial next year on federal charges that he evaded $240,000 in income taxes.

James Indicted

In Chicago, Eugene C. James was indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of evading $562,000 in taxes. A former secretary-treasurer of the Laundry Workers, James was ousted after the AFL-CIO demanded action on the basis of charges that he mishandled union welfare plan money.

The jury charged that James got kickbacks from welfare-plan commissions to Louis B. Saperstein, agent of the Security Mutual Life Insurance Co.

The Laundry Workers were expelled by the AFL-CIO convention after its officers and board, considered dominated by James, refused to call a special convention and report on Ethical Practices Committee charges against the union.

Trial Proceeds Slowly

In the meantime, trial of an injunction case in Judge F. Dickinson Letts' federal court in Washington, D. C., proceeded so slowly that a decision on whether or not Hoffa can take office as Teamsters president seemed several weeks off.

Godfrey P. Schmidt, counsel for 13 New York "rank-and-file" members charging pro-Hoffa "rigging" of the recent Miami Beach, Fla., convention, said he would disclose "only on court order" data showing financial support of the plaintiffs. Disclosure, Schmidt said, might invite "reprisals" from Hoffa forces.

PLAQUE SYMBOLIZING $25,000 gift of the William Green Foundation to the National Religion and Labor Foundation was presented by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller (left) to Joseph Schlossberg, honorary co-chairman of the foundation and retired secretary-treasurer of the Clothing Workers. The gift was earmarked for organizing local chapters of the foundation.

Labor Resolves to Aid Migrant Farm Workers

Atlantic City—This nation can no longer tolerate from either a moral, economic or social standpoint the "callous indifference" which our state and national legislatures have shown toward migrant farm workers and foreign contract workers, the AFL-CIO convention declared.

The resolution called for an end to the exclusion of these workers from state and federal labor laws and social legislation and asked specifically for action bringing them under the coverage of the Wage-Hour Act, the National Labor Relations Act, state safety and workmen's compensation laws, and similar welfare and protective measures.

"The new employer effort to establish sweatshops in the fields, manned by underpaid and exploited workers from Japan and the Philippines, poses a threat not only to American labor standards but to the continuing good will of the peoples of these countries toward our own," it said. "We call upon the Immigration & Naturalization Service, the Labor Dept. and the Secretary of State to end this program promptly."

Deploring the "irresponsible" action of Congress in denying the Labor Dept. sufficient funds to enforce compliance of the Mexican Contract Labor Law, the resolution pointed out that "the solemn international obligation to enforce the law was imposed upon the secretary of labor by action of the Congress itself."

Sharp criticism was also directed at the practice of the Immigration & Naturalization Service in issuing "special permits" for farm employment. It branded this an "employer device for escaping the need to comply with the minimum wage and labor standards set in the Mexican contract labor program" which clearly contradicts the international agreement with Mexico and "should be halted immediately."

Immigration Reforms Resolved by Convention

Atlantic City—Four "general principles" which will guide the AFL-CIO immigration policies were spelled out by a convention resolution calling for immigration reform. The resolution declared that the "hardship" bill passed by Congress this year "did not strike at the basic faults of the present law." Deploring the inadequacy of the aid given to Hungarian refugees, it said Congress should give "top priority" to legislation to "regularize the status of these Hungarian parolees."

Can Be Absorbed

"America is in a strong enough economic position to absorb a reasonable number of immigrants without undermining employment opportunities of American workers," the resolution said. "That number should be at least 250,000 annually, in addition to those now eligible as 'non-quota' immigrants."

The national origins quota system, heart of the present law, was criticized as resulting in "discriminatory selection" of immigrants and having caused "understandable resentment" in many parts of the free world.

New Procedures

"In order to assure justice and equity in the distribution of available visas, quotas should be based on meaningful and relevant factors such as family reunion, technical and professional needs of America, refugee relief, national interest and resettlement," the convention declared.

While all reasonable precautions should be taken to keep out subversive elements, it continued, fair and democratic administrative procedures should be instituted both for aliens and naturalized citizens.

"Importation of temporary workers from other nations should be permitted only when our own economic needs clearly require such action, and only after all possible steps have been taken to provide jobs and decent working conditions for our American workers," the concluding "principle" said.

"When such importations are necessary, they should be authorized only under fully enforced international agreements such as that which governs the Mexican contract labor program, but with greatly improved procedures for the protection of both foreign and American workers."

Flight Engineers Win At United Air Lines

Flight engineers employed by United Air Lines rejected by an overwhelming tally a bid by an unaffiliated group to secure bargaining rights.

The Flight Engineers Intl. Association received 341 of the 593 votes cast in a mail ballot conducted by the National Mediation Board.

Outlook Grim, Econony Continues Skid

November Unemployment Figures Show Sharp Rise

(*Continued from Page* 1)

bouncing back and forth, showed a steadily downward movement.

Warned by Labor

The developments pointed up the warning of the recent AFL-CIO convention that the "downward drift may develop into a general recession in the coming months if it is not reversed quickly by positive actions to strengthen consumer buying power." These would involve correction of the "lack of balance between the economy's increasing ability to produce and its lagging ability to consume."

The convention program for strengthening the basic economy included improvements in wages, salaries and fringe benefits without further price increases; reversal of the Eisenhower Administration's tight money policy; overhauling of the tax structure; extension of the minimum wage act to millions of workers not now covered, and a congressional examination of "administered" prices by dominant corporations in key industries.

The concern that organized labor has been voicing since last summer is now spreading to other areas.

The AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee indicated a few weeks ago that unemployment might go as high as three to four million at its peak early next year.

Now Emerson P. Schmidt, chief economist for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., has come along with a prediction that it may jump to four to five million "or even more." The current downturn, he added, is likely to be "at least as severe" as the recessions in 1949 and 1953.

Some other business spokesmen also foresee a sharp increase in unemployment, though they are not as pessimistic as Schmidt. One group predicted at a National Industrial Conference Board forum that joblessness in the first half of 1958 would average 3.6 million, with things improved in the second half.

The New York Times said government experts now consider a peak of four million jobless "conservative." However, "the Administration is planning no frontal attacks, dramatic or otherwise, on unemployment," the Times added.

"The statistics of decline are approaching a climax," J. A. Livingston, nationally syndicated financial writer, said in a recent column in the Washington Post.

"In the winter months, agricultural employment is at a seasonal low; outdoor work, except for snow clearance, is down. And, after the Christmas rush, retailers reduce employment. So, don't be dismayed if unemployment hits four million in January or February."

Layoffs Continue

Gerhard Colm, chief economist for the National Planning Association, expressing concern over the anticipated decline in expenditures on plant and equipment and the inclination of consumers to be cautious in buying when unemployment increases, warned that "the expansion of the private economy in the years 1955 and 1956, which was leveling out in 1957, is not likely to be resumed early in 1958."

The possibility of a contraction next year, he added, is serious enough to justify a relaxation in credit restraints now. A program of "anti-recessionary fiscal policy," including tax reduction and some promotion of urgently needed defense programs, should be held in readiness, he declared.

Layoffs continued as building construction and industrial employment shrank. Production cutbacks were freely predicted for the key auto industry as sales of new models fell short of first expectations. Ford already has announced that it will lay off a total of 3,333 workers in Detroit during December.

But latest Commerce Dept. reports show that cash dividends are higher than ever. They were 3.5 percent more in November than in November 1956, and for the first 11 months of 1957 totaled $9.364 billion, an increase of $224 million over the same period in 1956.

Canada's Consumer Price Index Dips

Ottawa, Ont. — The consumer price index in Canada dropped from 123.4 to 123.3 between October and November in the first dip in 10 months, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The overall figure was driven down by lower food costs, which decreased from 121.7 in October to 120.2 in November, and offset increases in other factors.

Canada Auto Makers Fire Workers to Force Tax Cut

Windsor, Ont.—The "Big Three" auto manufacturers have gone on strike against the government by laying off about 16,000 Canadian workers—more than 20 percent of the total—to force Parliament to cut or eliminate the 10 percent excise tax on new cars, union leaders have charged.

George Burt, Canadian director of the Auto Workers, rapped the producers for striking to get the tax concessions.

"Even with the cut the price of cars will still be too high," he added. "The companies should match the tax cut with an equal cut of their own, and more people would be able to buy more cars."

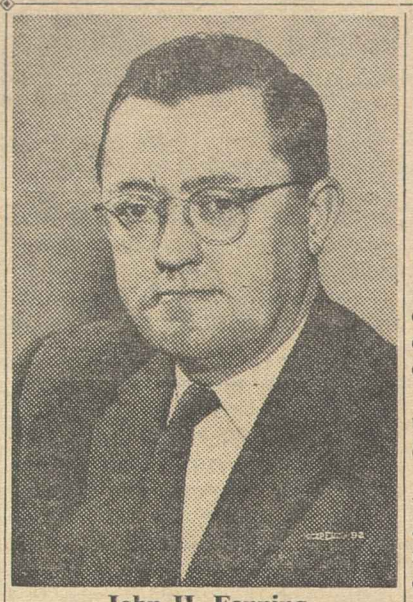
Pres. W. J. Smith of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes and Other Transport Workers joined in the attack.

"The auto manufacturers are deliberately exploiting the fact that many thousands of workers across Canada are unemployed," he said. "As responsible Canadian leaders, they should be attempting to alleviate the situation. Instead, they aggravate it."

The employers, he said, have made their employes "simple pawns in the game of applying pressure to our elected representatives."

General Motors laid off 10,000 workers, Chrysler furloughed 4,000, and Ford laid off 4,500 workers for four days and another 2,000 "for an indefinite period."

In the recent election campaign, the victorious Conservatives promised to kill or cut in half the tax on Canadian-made autos. It has refused to confirm or deny rumors printed in daily newspapers that its action is imminent.



John H. Fanning
New NLRB member

Tennessee Teamsters 'Fix' Hinted

The McClellan special Senate committee closed hearings for 1957 after two Tennessee Teamsters officials invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to say whether they had "fixed" cases in a state court.

The judge involved was Raulston Schoolfield of Chattanooga, who did not accept a committee invitation to appear as a witness to reply to what he was forewarned would be "derogatory" testimony.

The Teamsters' officials were Glenn W. Smith, president of Joint Council 87, covering Tennessee, and of Local 515, Chattanooga, and H. L. Boling, Local 515 secretary-treasurer.

Charges Gangsterism

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) charged that three weeks of hearings involving Teamsters' organizing drives in southeastern states had disclosed "violence" and "gangsterism."

A $20,000 "fix" was imputed to Judge Schoolfield's court in a case in which Smith and 12 others were indicted in 1951 on conspiracy to commit arson and dynamitings.

Photostatic copies of checks showed that $13,500 went from the Teamsters Southern Conference to Local 515 for unexplained purposes and that $18,500 the same day was drawn on Local 515, payable to cash and listed as "attorney fees." Another $1,500 check was later listed the same way.

The Teamsters' lawyer of record in an affidavit swore he got no payments in cash and received a total of only $6,000.

Directed Verdict

Witnesses said there was "talk" that a "fix" was in and that Boling mentioned it. Schoolfield first quashed the indictment and after it was reinstated by the State Supreme Court gave the defendants a directed verdict of acquittal after the prosecution's case.

The second alleged "fix" involved a sum of $1,000 in cash passed by intermediaries to Judge Schoolfield as a "campaign contribution" when the judge ran for governor in 1954. The beneficiary, a service station operator who got parole on a three-year stolen property sentence, said he felt his money was "well spent."

No evidence directly indicated that any part of the $20,000 from Local 515 went to Judge Schoolfield. McClellan and Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy charged that Smith and Boling in refusing to answer questions about use of the funds helped "create the impression" the money reached the judge.

Ike Appoints Fanning To NLRB; Murdock Out

(See editorial Page 4)

John H. Fanning, a government career lawyer, has been named by Pres. Eisenhower to the National Labor Relations Board. He succeeds Abe Murdock, last of the Truman appointees and frequently a spokesman of minority opinion in board decisions of recent years.

Fanning's nomination is subject to confirmation next year by the Senate.

The new board member has worked since 1943 for the Army and Defense Dept. in fields including manpower procurement and industrial relations. In 1955 he was named director of the Office of Domestic Programs, which covers industrial relations, non-discrimination in employment on government contracts and civil defense.

Before going to the military services as a civilian employe he served about a year in Labor Dept. solicitor's office. He is a graduate of Providence College, Providence, R. I., and Catholic University School of Law.

Murdock's reappointment to the board, as a "dissenting voice" on questions involving a changed pattern of decisions, had been urged by many union spokesmen.

Fanning was associated in wartime industrial relations work with James P. Mitchell, now secretary of labor. His appointment to the NLRB was with Mitchell's approval, a Labor Dept. spokesman said.

The labor board is now made up of five Eisenhower appointees: Chairman Boyd Leedom, Philip Ray Rodgers, Stephen S. Bean, Joseph A. Jenkins and Fanning. The latter two designate themselves as Democrats politically, although Jenkins was a Texas Eisenhower supporter.

General counsel of the board, also named by Eisenhower, is Jerome D. Fenton, another associate of Mitchell's in the wartime labor relations field.

Automobile Pricing Probe Is Postponed

The Senate Anti-Monopoly subcommittee has postponed the start of its hearings into the automobile industry, originally scheduled for Dec. 17, until Jan. 28.

Firm Snubs Bid to 'Enjoy' Wreck State

(*Continued from Page* 1)

they would be entering an area of unwholesome social attitudes.

"Consider your letter in reference to American foreign policy. Most of the inhabitants of the world have skins other than white.

"Can you imagine the reaction of these people to the suggestion of 'white supremacy' in your letter?"

So far, Fain has received no reply from Hattiesburg.

But he has received a letter of congratulations from Sec.-Treas. Edwin C. Brown of the Rhode Island Federation of Labor for understanding that "prejudice of any kind against one segment of a community will soon lead to other actions against another segment."

Fain's firm, incidentally, can't be described as a "stooge" for union leaders who oppose so-called 'right-to-work' laws. In an election last March, Apex employes voted against union representation by a margin of about 10-7.

12-21-57

Harrison's 'Fair Shake' Bid to Press Gets Action

Rock Hill, S. C.—Pres. George Harrison of the Railway Clerks has obtained some action on his charge before the Associated Press Managing Editors meeting in New Orleans that they have not been giving labor a "fair shake" in reporting the Senate probe of labor-management corruption.

When Harrison, who is an AFL-CIO vice president, finished his speech, Talbot Patrick, editor of the Rock Hill Evening Herald, asked the details of Harrison's charge of shady financial operations by a railroad, which he had cited among instances of management wrongdoing which the daily press had ignored.

"It was the Southern Railway," Harrison replied, "and the center is in South Carolina, and it came up in federal court in South Carolina."

Patrick was taken aback at this disclosure involving his own state, and the hundreds of other editors present broke into loud laughter.

However, Patrick thereupon phoned his paper and told his staff to dig out the story—many months late. Next afternoon the Evening Herald here came out with a big front page story confirming in full Harrison's account of the Southern's "plush hunting preserve" near Reevesville, S. C., and telling how the federal court in Charleston had fined the Southern $20,000 on 20 counts of incorrectly reporting the money spent in building the recreation spot.

The following day, however, the paper reported that several southern papers had carried accounts of the federal court judgment against Southern but conceded that the original story "was handled as a minor news development."

Happy New Year

AFL-CIO News

Vol. II

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925.

Saturday, December 28, 1957

No. 52

Strong, Prosperous Nation AFL-CIO Goal in 1958

Meany Says U. S. Faces Crucial Year

American labor will press a vigorous drive in 1958 to provide the nation with the modern weapons and a strong, broad-based economy to meet the Soviet bid for world domination.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a new year's statement "the combination of a faltering domestic economy and Russian scientific advances poses for the United States in 1958 a situation as crucial, in its own way, as Pearl Harbor."

Military Build-up Priority

What the nation needs in face of Communist conquest of outer space and their acknowledged ability to launch an intercontinental ballistics missile is to "face up to the truth regarding our international situation."

"If we clearly see the facts of life as they are," Meany said, "we will realize that our number one job is to build up our military strength to the point where it is at least equal to that of the Soviet Union. At the same time, we must continue to aid those other nations of the free world who are likewise marked for domination under the Communist plans for world conquest."

America, he added, "can afford the cost of preparedness" and American workers are prepared to shoulder their just share of that cost. But we insist that it be apportioned on the basis of equal sacrifice and that all segments of American life bear their proper share of the burden."

The basis for any effort to arm America with modern weapons is an economic system with a broad base, the AFL-CIO president said. The present situation, he noted is an unhealthy one with rapidly rising unemployment and a growing gap between "our ability to produce and our ability to consume."

Consumer Power Essential

An increase in defense expenditures can relieve the current situation temporarily, Meany said, but the basic solution "will not come until the Administration recognizes that the long-run good health of our economy depends upon consumer spending and consumer buying power."

He pledged that the battle to

(Continued on Page 8)

State Bodies Get Orders On 3 Unions

(Texts of Letters, Page 2)

Official notification has gone to state and local AFL-CIO central bodies that three unions, expelled by the recent convention, are no longer eligible for membership in the subordinate organizations.

The three are the Teamsters, Bakery & Confectionery Workers and the Laundry Workers.

Detailed letters from Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler gave the reasons for the convention ousters and the limited courses open to the central bodies under the appropriate rules governing these bodies.

For the Teamsters, only one course was open: immediate expulsion of Teamsters locals.

A door was left open for "a reasonable time" in the case of the Bakery Workers so that locals that wish to affiliate with the newly-chartered American Bakery & Confectionery Workers may do so. Central body officials were urged to assist in every way possible the efforts of former B&CWIU locals to affiliate with the ABCW.

Laundry Workers locals are ineligible for central body membership along with locals of the Cleaning & Dye House Workers which affiliated with the LWIU without AFL-CIO approval. But locals which desire to continue their affiliation through conformity to AFL-CIO standrads will, after proper consideration, be eligible to receive charters as directly affiliated local unions.

Living Cost Renews Climb; Jobs, Buying Power Decline

By Gervase N. Love

The cost of living started up again in November after a one-month pause. Employment continued to decline and purchasing power sagged. The consumer price index of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics, which had stayed put at 121.1 in October after a steady 13-month climb, moved up to 121.6 in November, an increase of four-tenths of one percent.

The latest increase means that record new highs have been established in 14 of the last 15 months. The November reading was 6.1% percent higher than that in February, 1956, just before the long upward climb took off.

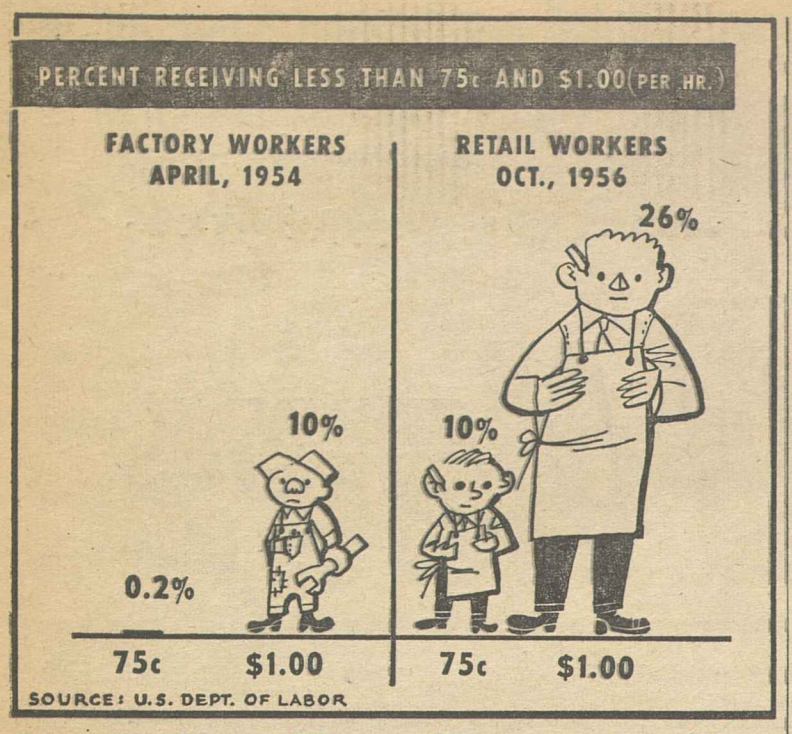
Buying Power Drops

In a separate report released at the same time as the new higher CPI figure, the Labor Dept. said the purchasing power of industrial workers dropped seven-tenths of one percent in November because of higher prices and a shrinking of the average workweek to 39.2 hours.

The take-home pay of a factory worker with three dependents slid to $74.91, a decrease of 3.3 percent from November 1956. A worker with no dependents took home $67.51. The decline in both cases was about 20 cents from October levels.

Most of the jump was blamed

(Continued on Page 8)



Broader Pay Protection Top Job for Congress

The Fair Labor Standards Act is "incomplete" because "nearly one-half of all workers who could have the protection of the minimum wage law are not covered," Labor's Economic Review for December points out.

Analyzing the need for broader minimum wage protection as the "top priority for Congress," the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research publication summed up as follows:

Squarely Up to Congress

"The facts are clear: millions of low-paid workers clearly within federal jurisdiction are denied minimum wage protection. They should be covered by the minimum wage to assure them and their families at least a bare minimum of living. Employers can pay the minimum wage. With few exceptions, the states cannot be depended on to establish adequate minimum wage protection.

"This leaves the job squarely up to Congress."

The review discussed each of these conclusions in detail, explaining why wages of most of the 20 million eligible workers who are still denied the law's protection are "among the lowest in our economy."

"For those jobs which lie outside the protection of the law," it pointed out, "the employer is free to set wages as low and working hours without overtime compensation as long as he wishes. Since most uncovered workers are also unorganized, they have neither the protection of the law nor the strength which comes from union organization."

Continued denial of minimum wage protection to millions of low-paid workers is contrary to the basic policy which Congress laid down nearly 20 years ago that "labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for the health, efficiency, and general well-being of workers . . . should be eliminated as rapidly as possible," the review said.

Narrowing Scope

Instead of broadening coverage as rapidly as possible, Congress has tended to narrow the act's scope to exclude some workers who originally were protected, it continued.

In 1949, the original law was narrowed by amendments making the definition of "interstate commerce" more restrictive and removing from its protection a large number of workers previously covered by six new exemptions and the enlargement of four exemptions already in the law.

"Retail workers represent about one-third of the 20 million workers not protected by the act," the review said. "Another third of the uncovered workers are about equally divided between the agriculture, forestry and fishery group and service occupations. The remaining third are in a wide variety of industries."

The theory on which retail workers have been exempted is that retail business is by and large small and local, it continued.

"But the fact is that, like many industries, retail trade is increasingly dominated by giant firms with far-flung interests," it pointed out.

"A strong case can be made for continuing to exempt from FLSA coverage the small, genuinely local stores, many of which are really family-type enterprises. But there is no excuse for denying protection of the law to millions of retail workers employed by large, prosperous firms. Such firms are just as capable of paying a decent wage as the thousands of companies in other industries now covered."

The review found that similar justification exists for extending coverage to workers in laundries, cleaning and dyeing, hotels, agriculture processing and canning, farming and other industries.

Endorsing the Morse-Kelley Bill as basically fair and economically desirable, it called on Congress to enact this legislation "without delay."

Pennsylvania Wage Decision Accepted

Harrisburg, Pa.—State Sec. of Labor and Industry William L. Batt, Jr., has accepted the unanimous recommendations of a tripartite board for new minimum wage rates for women, and for men and boys under 21, employed in Pennsylvania restaurants, hotels and motels.

The new schedule provides a base rate of $1.05 an hour, with credits of 32 cents an hour for tips and 15 cents for meals to employers whose workers receive them. Not more than $5 a week is allowed when the employer provides lodging. The new rates become effective Apr. 15, 1958.

Surgical Industry Minimum Proposed

A minimum wage rate of $1.30 an hour was urged by the AFL-CIO for the surgical instruments and apparatus industry at a hearing to determine the prevailing minimum applicable under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

The present minimum is $1 an hour.

AFL-CIO Directive on Teamsters

Text of the letter referring to the Teamsters' expulsion.

On Dec. 6, 1957, by virtue of a roll call vote, the Second Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO expelled from membership the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America.

The Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America was expelled from the AFL-CIO because of its failure to comply with the directive of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and to correct the abuses set forth in the ethical practices report to the Executive Council.

Therefore, in accordance with the provisions of the AFL-CIO Constitution, Article 4, Section 6, and the Rules Governing State and Local Central Bodies, local unions of the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters are not eligible for membership in state and local central bodies.

You are therefore directed to expel local unions of the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters from membership in your body immediately.

Local Groups Urged to Aid ABC

Text of the letter referring to the expulsion of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Intl. Union

On Dec. 12, 1957, the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, acting on the authority granted to it on Dec. 9, 1957, by the Second Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO, expelled the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Intl. Union from affiliation to the AFL-CIO.

Therefore, in accordance with the provisions of the AFL-CIO Constitution, Article 4, Section 6, and the Rules Governing State and Local Central Bodies, you are directed to disassociate and expel local unions of the B & CWIU from membership in the state and local central bodies.

For your information, I would like to review the reasons for such action: The convention on Dec. 9, 1957, following a roll call vote, gave to the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, authority to expel the B & CWIU, on or before March 15, 1958, unless the union in good faith initiated immediate steps to the satisfaction of the council to eliminate corrupt influences and correct the abuses set forth in the ethical practices report to the Executive Council.

Immediately following this action by the convention, the president and officers of the B & CWIU, including their executive board were invited to appear before the Executive Council at a meeting held Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1957, at 9 a. m., to show concrete evidence of compliance to the convention mandate.

The Executive Council was advised very definitely and firmly that the officers and executive board of the B & CWIU did not want to meet with the Executive Council and, that they did not recognize the authority of the convention to impose directives upon them.

It was, therefore, decided at a later meeting of the Executive Council, Dec. 12, 1957, that the officers and Executive Board of the B & CWIU did not intend to comply with the convention directive and their charter was thereupon revoked and such revocation reported to the convention.

At the same time in an effort to assist the bakery and confectionery workers who wish to maintain a trade union which follows the traditions and principles of the AFL-CIO, a charter was issued on Dec. 12, 1957, to the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers Intl. Union, AFL-CIO.

In every case where a local union gives an indication that it is desirous of affiliating itself to the new organization, I would request that the state and local central bodies give them a reasonable time to do so before carrying out the above directive.

This will apply, however, only to a local union which gives definite indication that they wish to be chartered by the new union—The American Bakery and Confectionery Workers Intl. Union, AFL-CIO.

In this connection, may I earnestly request that you assist the newly chartered organization in every way towards the establishment of a trade union in the bakery and confectionery field, to the end that the AFL-CIO will again have an international union in this field which can take its rightful place with pride and dignity alongside all the other organizations which go to make up the membership of the AFL-CIO.

Text of Order on Laundry Union

Text of the letter referring to the Laundry Workers Intl. Union.

On Dec. 12, 1957, by action of the Second Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO, the charters for the Laundry Workers Intl. Union and Cleaning and Dye House Workers were revoked.

The Laundry Workers Intl. Union and the Cleaning and Dye House Workers were expelled from the AFL-CIO because of their failure to comply with the directive of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to eliminate corrupt influences throughout the union and failure to correct the abuses set forth in the ethical practices report to the Executive Council.

Both charters were revoked inasmuch as the Cleaning and Dye House Workers, without the approval of the AFL-CIO, had merged with the Laundry Workers Intl. Union and they have been operating as a single organization.

Therefore, in accordance with the provisions of the AFL-CIO Constitution, Article 4, Section 6, and the Rules Governing State and Local Central Bodies, local unions of the Laundry Workers Intl. Union and the cleaning and Dye House Workers are ineligible to hold membership in state and local central bodies.

For your information, may I point out that this office will assist those local unions, of the Laundry and Cleaning and Dye House Workers, who are desirous of maintaining their affiliation to the AFL-CIO in conformity to our standards. These local unions, after proper consideration, will be eligible to receive directly affiliated local union charters.

Dr. Hannah Head of New Civil Rights Commission

Dr. James A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, has been named chairman of the new Civil Rights Commission by Pres. Eisenhower.

He takes the place of retired Supreme Court Justice Stanley F. Reed, who accepted appointment as chairman but later withdrew on the ground that respect for the impartiality of the federal judiciary might be lowered by his serving.

Replacing Hannah as a member of the commission is Doyle Elam Carlton, who served as governor of Florida from 1929 to 1933 and has since practiced law in Tampa.

The political balance of the commission was left unchanged by the new appointments — three Democrats, two Republicans and one independent. Hannah is a Republican, while Reed and Carlton are Democrats.

The other Democrats are former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia and Dean Robert G. Story of Southern Methodist Law School. The remaining Republican is Assistant Sec. of Labor J. Ernest Wilkins, and the independent is Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh of Notre Dame University.

Hannah has been president of Michigan State since 1941, with time out for public service. As assistant secretary of defense for manpower and personnel in 1953 and 1954 he directed the racial integration program for the armed forces and civilians employed by the services.

Ex-Wage Chief McComb Dead

William R. McComb, wage-hour administrator from 1947 until he resigned in 1955, died in Washington following two operations for ileitis. He was 63.

A veteran of 21 years of government service, most of which were spent in helping develop standards for minimum wages and hours, he was a native of Rolla, Mo.

He entered the federal service as a deputy administrator of the National Recovery Administration in 1933 and served as deputy administrator of the Wage-Hour Div. for 10 years before becoming administrator.

New Texas Laws Fight Integration

Austin—The Texas legislature has ended its special legislative session, leaving behind three new laws designed to bolster the state administration's fight against compulsory integration in public schools.

Gov. Price Daniel (D.) called the session for two of the bills and the lawmakers—by a margin of one vote in the Senate—added one of their own. The latter was designed to make public the membership rolls of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

One bill requested by the governor requires him to close any school that a local school board certifies is threatened with violence preventable only by the use of military force. The other directs the state attorney general to help local school districts defend law suits challenging constitutionality of state school laws on segregated public schools.

Grand Jury Acts:

Cross Is Indicted For Embezzlement

James G. Cross, president of the ousted Bakery and Confectionery Workers, is scheduled to be arraigned in criminal court in Chicago on charges of embezzlement from the funds of former Local 100.

Cross was indicted by a Cook county grand jury with George Stuart, former international vice president of the union, and Anthony J. Conforti, president of Local 1, which was formed by a merger of Local 100 and other units. They are accused of embezzling union funds to buy automobiles, jewelry and other personal items for Cross or Stuart.

Cross said he was glad that "sneers and inferences from the McClellan Committee and elsewhere" would be tried "where they belong—in a court of law."

Meanwhile, the new American Bakery and Confectionery Workers Intl. Union, chartered by the AFL-CIO after the recent Atlantic City convention expelled the Cross-controlled union, announced that a strong nucleus of locals had voted to affiliate with ABC.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler requested affiliated state and local central bodies to give a "reasonable" time to locals of the old Bakery Workers to affiliate with ABC if locals showed a sentiment to do so. The text of this letter will be found on page 2.

19 Locals Chartered

Acting Pres. Daniel E. Conway said that of the 95 Bakery Workers locals that sent delegates to a pro-AFL-CIO meeting at Atlantic City, "every local that has since been able to have a meeting has voted to affiliate with ABC."

Nineteen locals with approximately 25,000 members have been issued charters, Conway said. He stated that many more affiliations were expected as locals are able to schedule meetings after the holidays.

"There has been no hitch in our progress," he declared. "The bluster, threats and paper trusteeships which Cross has issued have thwarted none and scared no one.

"We are moving along even better than expected in this short period that intervened between the granting of our AFL-CIO charter and the beginning of the Christmas season."

The Cross union has been attempting to check disaffection by warning locals that their members will lose their rights to pension and welfare fund benefits if they revolt against the old discredited union's leadership.

Court proceedings are expected to clear up any dispute about the vested rights of workers to benefits established for their own well-being.

A court battle already has begun in Decatur, Ill., where Local 316 voted to affiliate with ABC and Cross sent in a trustee, Thomas Stott, to try to tie up the local's funds. Stott applied for an injunction prohibiting the expenditure of any funds by the local officers, who responded by asking postponement until they can subpena Cross as a witness in a judicial hearing.

Basis for Indictment

The indictment against Cross, Stuart and Conforti was based substantially on testimony heard by the McClellan special Senate committee investigation of Cross and his subordinates.

This testimony included documents showing that $13,100.18 was taken from the funds of Local 100, which was under Stuart's trusteeship, and charged off as "joint organizing expense" with the Teamsters Union.

The money actually was used to purchase two Cadillacs, costing $6,550.09 each, for Cross and Stuart, unchallenged testimony showed. Cross returned his automobile after the evidence was revealed.

The executive board of Local 1 voted to pay the legal expenses of Conforti, who told the McClellan committee that he acted always under the direction of Stuart and that he feared loss of his job if he questioned orders.

Substantial sentiment exists in the rank and file of Local 1 for affiliation with ABC, the AFL-CIO News learned.

CAR FULL OF WINNERS in Active Ballot Club jingle contest visits Washington headquarters of Retail Clerks, sponsors of ABC. Standing by car, from left, are RCIA Sec.-Treas. Vernon A. Housewright, Pres. James A. Suffridge and ABC Dir. Charles B. Lipsen. In the front seat are Mrs. Bessie Moore, Memphis; Charles G. Skilken, Cincinnati; John Rooney, Washington. In rear seat are Howard M. Chenfeld, New York City; Layne T. Caswell, Santa Barbara, Calif., and George Hundelt, Ferguson, Mo. All winners received 1958 convertibles. The ABC was set up to give RCIA members, their families and friends, an opportunity to help promote good legislation.

Mitchell Says Reaction To Program Favorable

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has expressed satisfaction with the "general reaction" to legislative proposals affecting labor that he announced to the AFL-CIO convention.

AFL-CIO leaders have expressed numerous points of difference with the Mitchell program, specifically on picketing restrictions and federal direction of internal union operations.

Mitchell told a news conference that he had read with interest statements at the convention on his proposals but was not present for the discussion and would not comment directly.

He said, however, that comments from "objective" spokesmen had been generally "favorable."

He did not expect a favorable reaction from "extremists," he said. He cited adverse editorials in the Wall Street Journal and Labor's Daily, apparently as examples of the attitude of "extremists," and indicated he was pleased with favorable editorial expressions from the New York Times and other newspapers.

Warned on Intervention

The convention resolution on labor legislation confined itself largely to repeating endorsement of federal reporting requirements for union dues money and employe welfare plans and directing the Executive Council to "oppose all proposals which under the pretext of protecting workers from corruption seek to weaken unions."

The resolution specifically warned against government "intervention or supervision" in the fields of union elections and internal procedures, saying that responsibility for preserving fairness and democracy was a union duty which "we will discharge."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a speech also attacked Mitchell's proposal for restrictions on picketing. He discussed the right to picket non-union and anti-union employers as part of the guarantee of free speech and the protection of the living standards of unionized workers.

Agrees with Decision

Mitchell told his news conference in regard to a recent Interstate Commerce Commission decision ordering trucking firms not to observe so-called "hot cargo" contract clauses that he "agreed" with the decision. One section of the Administration's proposals on new labor legislation, he said, was designed to make clear the "illegality" of hot cargo clauses.

Mitchell said he did not endorse the idea of an across-the-board wage "freeze" to curb inflation. There are "too many inequities" that need correction, he said.

The "danger of wage increases which serve as a spur to a further inflationary spiral is quite obvious," he commented.

Mitchell for the first time during his cabinet career indicated a possible interest in seeking elective political office.

Asked whether he was considering running for the New Jersey Republican senatorial nomination, he replied that he "liked his job, had a commitment to remain until 1960 and was not seeking the Senate nomination."

This seemed to leave him open to a "draft" if New Jersey Republican leaders show interest. The secretary's name has been increasingly mentioned in discussions of political office, including the vice presidency.

Strike Time Lost Half of '56 Level

Lost time due to strikes in 1957 will set a postwar low, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell told a news conference.

Estimates show man-days lost through strikes during the year at 16 million, less than half the 1956 level. The total number of strikers involved will also reach a record low for any postwar year, Mitchell said.

Labor Dept. figures show new strikes in 1957 at 3,600 as compared with 3,826 in 1956.

Court Voids Picketing Ban In Arkansas

The Supreme Court has upheld the right of a state court to enjoin "violence" in a strike but has ruled that where the struck company is in interstate commerce the court cannot prohibit peaceful picketing.

Three justices, led by Chief Justice Earl Warren, would have gone further and thrown out the state court's injunction altogether. Warren and Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas argued that the National Labor Relations Board had "exclusive jurisdiction" over labor disputes involving interstate commerce and that state courts could not intervene.

The majority opinion written by Justice Harold H. Burton rejected this view but agreed that where so-called violence was "unconnected" with picketing, the right of strikers to picket peacefully could not be restrained.

The case involved a Clothing Workers strike in Wynne, Ark., against Rainfair, Inc., a Wisconsin corporation. Twenty-nine of about 100 employes went on the picket line on May 2, 1955, to seek union recognition. The Rainfair corporation warned strikers they would be fired and hired strikebreakers.

The company went to a local Arkansas court for an injunction against the pickets, charging that strikers had called non-strikers "scabs" and had "harassed" the plant manager. The Arkansas court said the strikers' "violence, coercion, intimidation and other unlawful conduct" was "calculated to cause a breach of the peace."

The court enjoined any violence and also prohibited peaceful picketing.

The Supreme Court held that the Arkansas court had a right to enjoin "violence and intimidation" but could not prohibit peaceful picketing.

"The picketing proper . . . was peaceful. What violence there was, was scattered in time" and there was nothing to cause a belief that renewed picketing would produce a "pattern of violence," said Justice Harold H. Burton.

Church Council Praises Labor's Clean-Up Drive

Organized labor's "history-making steps" to clean its house are noted "with appreciation" by the Council on Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ in a statement lauding moves "to discipline unions which have come under corrupt, dictatorial or irresponsible dominance."

The council expressed "uniquivocal disapproval" of union leaders who have taken advantage of their positions to enrich themselves.

"Evil as is any corruption in so important a social and economic movement," the statement continues, "the persons and the unions charged with having engaged in illegal or questionable practices constitute a very small segment of labor taken as a whole.

"We commend the vast majority of union members who have labored to make of their unions a force for economic justice, social progress and democratic community life. And we affirm our conviction that labor unions contribute both economically and morally to our modern industrial society."

The responsibility for corruption and racketeering in unions does not lie exclusively with their officers, the council asserts.

"It lies equally with those, in management or elsewhere, who have bought favors from such officials or who, not engaging in such behavior themselves, tacitly approve such practices by the industry, trade or profession in which they are engaged," it declares.

UAW Gives TV Time To Religious Groups

Detroit—The Auto Workers turned over three of their 30-minute television programs on successive Sundays to major religious groups in the Detroit area for the presentation of holiday religious shows.

The Jewish Community Council tendered a Hanukah drama, "The Words Will Not Burn." The Catholic Archdiocese presented a dramatic Christmas tale, "Adam to Bethlehem," and the Detroit Council of Churches offered a choir which sang Christmas songs.

Happy New Year!

TO OUR READERS, one and all, we wish a Happy New Year—a 1958 marked by peace and prosperity.

It would be our wish that during 1958 we could all go fishing, without a care in the world.

But 1958 just doesn't look like that kind of year.

If you need some reasons:

● Two Russian sputniks are floating around through space, and there's no evidence to counter the assumption that the Soviet dictators are out in front in the international ballistics weapons race.

● While we were letting our school system slip for lack of dollars, Soviet education was plowing ahead in many fields of knowledge.

● While the Administration was telling us that everything was fine, "tight money" and artificially high prices nearly wrecked the economy; and the people who were against wage increases, because they would cause more inflation, are now against wage increases "because you can't expect them when times are bad."

● The people who don't like labor unions are pushing laws to snuff out union security—in packages mislabled as "right-to-work" laws. But the principle of "right-to-work" doesn't apply, in their thinking, to the five million workers whom many economists say will be out of work during 1958.

● The wealthy corporations and rich individuals, who have been getting the breaks from tax loopholes, are getting ready to clamor for more taxes from those who pay—while preserving the loopholes for those who don't.

1958—obviously—is a year for labor to be on its toes.

Contrast in Conventions

AN INTERESTING CONTRAST—between the convention of the AFL-CIO and the National Association of Manufacturers—has been noted by Msgr. George Higgins of the National Catholic Welfare Council.

At the labor convention, he notes, 90 percent of the discussion was "on self-criticism and self-regulation."

At the NAM convention, Msgr. Higgins points out, "the only linen they washed belonged not to employers or employers' organizations but to labor unions and labor leaders. They said nothing at all about the Sheffermans and their numerous clients in the business community. . . . To the best of our knowledge, there wasn't a single speech of any importance or any length on corruption in the ranks of business."

Interesting contrast. But in the light of the NAM's history, just what you'd expect.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year.

Vol. II Saturday, December 28, 1957 No. 52

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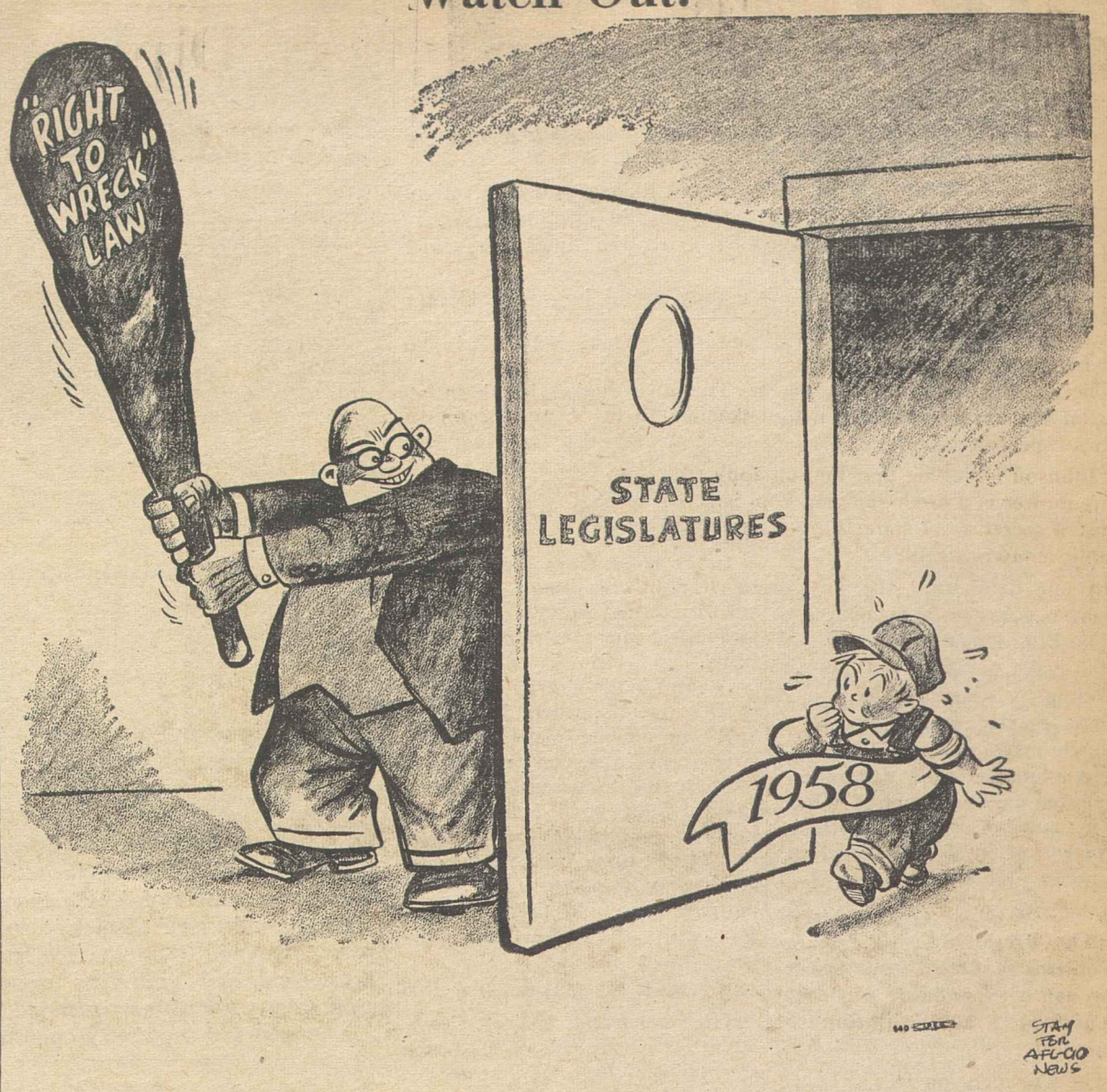
Watch Out!



AFL-CIO Convention Resolution On Collective Bargaining Goals

This is the text of the resolution adopted by the Second Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO on collective bargaining objectives.

The period ahead poses a serious challenge for union collective bargaining efforts.

The general economic climate has been deteriorating as we enter 1958 and a decline in business activity is often reflected in tighter bargaining conditions. But the very fact of an economic slackening makes it doubly imperative that unions gain sizable wage increases to bolster consumer buying power and thereby provide a needed stimulating force for an upturn in the economy.

The steady increases in wages negotiated since the end of the great depression of the 1930's have been a significant factor in the generally prosperous growth of our economy. They have helped provide the broader-based rising purchasing power needed to keep pace with our economy's expanding ability to produce. We must continue to reinforce this needed growth in mass purchasing power through negotiation of substantial wage rises.

The record of the 1954 economic recession is particularly pertinent. The continued negotiation of wage increases that year in the face of a general economic downturn was a notable stimulating force for a pickup in economic activity.

All the major economic indicators once again disclose that decline in levels of employment and business activity is now upon us. Most of America's basic industries are operating at levels 15 to 20 percent below their capacity.

This worsening of the general economic situation and pressures for cutbacks in wage bargaining must be overcome by intensified bargaining efforts. Any easing of union negotiated wage gains would be a serious blow to attempts to restore and maintain a healthy expanding economy.

Collective bargaining is not limited to wages alone. It is the means through which working people have a meaningful voice in determining all of the conditions under which they work. Through unions and collective bargaining, there has indeed been a momentous reshaping of America's living patterns in the past two decades, not alone because of increased wages and buying power and progressive shortening of the workweek, but in the gaining for the working population of paid vacations and holidays, aid in meeting hospitalization and medical emergencies, increased stability of income, and improved working conditions in terms of health, safety, convenience and cleanliness.

These and other improvements gained through pressures exerted in collective bargaining have elevated standards of living of the general American public well above the levels they would have attained in the absence of union efforts. American unions have dared to reach for new objectives and have thereby raised the sights and achievements of all the nation. A timid approach would at best have yielded only minor advance.

It is with this lesson in mind that trade unions can look to the vast areas of needed improvement which lie ahead: advances in buying power, in leisure time, in programs to better meet the hazards of illness, family emergency, old age and unemployment, and in solving problems arising anew out of rapid technological innovations, the shifting makeup of industry and the labor force and other changes in the nature of our economy; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions cannot and will not rest on yesterday's laurels or yesterday's living standards. Our collective bargaining efforts will be directed to continuing improvements in wages, hours, standards, and benefits and working conditions.

In the period ahead, we will press particularly for higher wages to bolster present inadequate consumer buying power and restore needed national economic growth.

While American labor will cooperate wholeheartedly in the national defense effort, no need has been demonstrated for any wage freeze or for any nationwide extension of the statutory workweek.

The AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions will also bend their best efforts 1) to transforming advancing technology into a force, not for growing unemployment, but for increased leisure through reduction in hours of work with no reduction in take-home pay; and 2) to gaining more adequate protection for workers against the strains of ill health, old age, and irregular employment through improved health and welfare plans and programs for guaranteed employment and fully adequate supplemental unemployment benefits.

We set our sights for wage advances and other improvements not merely to benefit alone the millions of American workers and their families, but because we are well aware that collective bargaining is the most direct means for trade unions to exercise a constructive effect on the economy.

We are secure in the knowledge that success in vigorous bargaining efforts will benefit the well-being of all the nation by contributing to the achievement of a dynamic, expanding balance between greater productive power and greater purchasing power.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A NEW SESSION of Congress is about to come upon us, with Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), the majority leader, running a subcommittee investigating the national defense program. Defense and the spending budget related to defense are likely to dominate the session.

The immediate problems of this country cannot be understood unless it is accepted that in a grim, macabre way Pres. Eisenhower and Sen. Johnson are in competition.

The people around Eisenhower are trying to preserve a national illusion that in some vague fashion Ike is a "symbol" and spokesman of peace.

Johnson is betting that the unhappy truth—the truth that Mr. Eisenhower is a tired war hero who is given no fresh ideas by his trusted secretary of state, John Foster Dulles—will penetrate the public consciousness.

In our democracy the key question politically is how much money is going to be spent for what, and who pays for it.

The President's spokesmen have nervously suggested that maybe, in the wake of the Soviet sputniks, we might increase our military spending by something like a billion dollars a year.

It is a safe assumption that after Johnson's subcommittee gets through investigating, and after the appropriations subcommittees do their normal work, the federal defense budget will go up by a great many billion dollars.

★ ★ ★

THE FIGHTS IN CONGRESS, certainly, will involve foreign affairs and the budget. The budget is significant because the men around Eisenhower are small-spending people.

The President is never allowed to discuss in public major problems as if they were something to be overcome by our people through a expenditure of time, money and energy. He is dominated by a curious group to which "spending," as such, is immoral.

The President on Dec. 23, reporting to the people by radio and television on what he thought had been accomplished by the Paris meeting of the NATO powers, sounded no call for sacrifice and no note of urgency.

But there is never a subject to which he must address himself to Congress—on scientific research, on federal aid to education, on national security, on the social values of our democratic civilization—that does not involve the question of how much money he proposes.

This is where the members of Congress will get in their licks. It is a curious thing, but the plain fact is that the new session of Congress might welcome from Eisenhower a call to greatness—in the form of a realistic tax-imposing and money-spending program.

★ ★ ★

THE PRESIDENT'S State of the Union message, his budget message, his message on the economic report, will be read by the Democratic majorities in both houses of Congress in relation to what the congressmen themselves think is required.

They would like executive leadership. They would like a President in the White House who could and would summon them to meet what they suspect is the need of the times.

Lacking that, they will strike off for themselves. They will try to substitute the leadership of Johnson and Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House for what they believe is lacking in Eisenhower.

It is not an accident that Johnson became the dominating figure on a subcommittee whose report on defense and preparedness will undoubtedly shape the Democratic approach.

"In recognition of your 25 years of faithful service, Benson, we are turning your desk so you can see the clock."

Vandercook Says:

U. S. Diplomacy Again Humiliated

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

NO one insists that the American point of view in Paris was wrong and the opinions of our allies are right. What has delighted our enemies and worried the free world is that under the faltering leadership of Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles we had to wait until the full glare of universal attention centered on the Paris conference table to learn of the existence of those differences.

Vandercook

The machinery of diplomacy exists to prevent such public humiliations from taking place. If the proposals of the United States were to be rebuffed—as should have been discovered ahead of time, two courses were open. Either we should have privately persuaded our NATO colleagues that they were mistaken. Or, if we found out that their position was unshakeable, we should have modified our own.

For if the North Atlantic alliance cannot present a solid front to the Communist world it loses all authority, all meaning. It is an axiom of history that a divided alliance is worse than none at all.

The ailing President appears not to have grasped the new principle which he found, too late, governed the Paris talks. In Gen. Eisenhower's day the cement of NATO was our belief and theirs that in the event of war with Russia the United States would be able to protect Western Europe.

With the launching of the Soviet sputniks, the situation has changed. The Western European powers are now being asked to protect the United States. We are now, in substance, asking our allies to fight the Russians with inadequate medium range missiles, if the USSR should start directing its ultra long range missiles at target cities on the mainland of the United States.

Under the existing circumstances, to be very plain about it, the fatally exposed west European powers are not at all sure they are interested. That, trained observers think, was the key to what happened, and to what so signally did not happen, at the NATO conference.

Under Mr. Eisenhower's personal direction, the United States has regained none of its lost prestige abroad. As the President's grip has slackened on the leadership of his own country, America's leadership of the free nations accordingly has shrunk—to the most perilously low point since the end of World War II.

Morgan Says:

Misfortune Falls on Alabama

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

MYOPIC misfortune, not stars, fell on the state of Alabama. A handful of Alabama voters authorized an amendment to the state constitution so the legislature can now abolish Macon County, whose cardinal sin is that its Negro population outnumbers the white by about seven to one and the prospect of what the Negroes might do with their votes once they were fully enfranchised was too awful for the whites to contemplate.

Morgan

So Macon County faces oblivion, its real estate and other appurtenances, possibly even including its sheriff's office, to be absorbed by surrounding counties where the white population is in the majority.

It is possible, I suppose, that the principal torchbearer for this plan, a state senator and passionate white supremacist named Sam Englehardt, Jr., will sleep more snugly in his bed tonight, secure in the knowledge that he has saved his constituency from the terrible fate of having to tolerate a Negro officeholder or even a Negro-dominated county administration.

It is even possible that Englehardt, with all his devotion to high segregationist ideals, realistically figured a changing electorate might vote him out of office if he didn't do something to forestall the change.

It seems likely, too, that segregationists elsewhere will seize on this county-swallowing technique to try to nullify the effects of the right-to-vote law passed by Congress last August.

By these and other means, desperate and fearful little clots of shortsighted citizens may succeed in delaying a mite longer the full enfranchisement of the Negro in the Deep South. But it is a deceptive delay.

These sorry people have frozen themselves into a ridiculous tableau of unreality. They have clutched at the hands of the clock in a futile effort to set time back. The very desperation of their act hints that they, too, know this but cannot bear to concede the inexorable fact that time, as the saying goes, marches on.

While the white minority of Macon County was being dubiously rescued, the U.S. Census Bureau was estimating that the non-white population of the country had increased nearly 19 percent in the last seven years to a total of more than 18½ million—mostly, of course, Negroes.

And the Wall Street Journal was reporting that businessmen in the South are feeling "new twinges of pain" from the pinching costs of segregation. Slowly but surely—and less slowly than before—the Negro is asserting his moral and constitutional rights by political and economic means. His vote and his increasing income are powerful weapons in his hands.

As We See It:

NATO Parley Branded 'Failure'

THE NATO conference failed completely to meet the growing threat of Soviet determination to dominate the entire world, according to Irving Brown, AFL-CIO representative in Europe.

"We see no specific concrete decisions that could hearten anyone and lead him to say we have an answer to the Soviet threat," Brown declared on "As We See It," AFL-CIO public service program, heard on the American Broadcasting Network.

"The decisions that we read about in the newspapers are vague and general on the questions of stockpiling nuclear warheads and on ballistic missiles. There is agreement in principle, but also the provisio that no nation is committed to accept," said Brown.

The organized labor movement can make a special contribution to NATO as advisors, members of delegations, in connection with NATO contracts and in other means, the AFL-CIO man said. He stressed the failure of NATO to take up economic cooperation among the nations of the free world, even though this is called for in Article II of the treaty.

Labor can aid in implementing this provision, and in doing so also would help "make more enthusiastic the reactions of millions of workers and the great mass of people." This in itself, he said, would help strengthen the free world.

Brown said that definite unified action by the NATO nations was demanded by the growing dominance of the Soviet in the military, political, economic and social fields.

"We failed to heed the hurrying footsteps of the Soviet," commented Brown.

He pointed out that the NATO conference was called because of the situation dramatized by the Soviet sputniks, and that it came after three years in which the military strength of the NATO nations has been steadily reduced.

"Military budgets were cut," he said. "Even budgets for technological development were sliced."

The time was there for action, and it did not come, Brown asserted.

AFL-CIO Resolution on Political Action

This is the text of the resolution adopted by the Second Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO on political action.

The American labor movement is deeply committed to the cause of political education and political action.

This commitment stems first from our recognition of our responsibilities as citizens in a democracy and secondly from the attempt by the remaining hard core of reactionary business interests to use the processes of politics to weaken and destroy the trade union movement.

As citizens and as steadfast defenders of the democratic faith we are fully conscious of the need for participation in the political life of our nation. Vital questions which bear on the day to day welfare of our members and their families are decided at the ballot box.

Survival Hinges on Electorate

Indeed, as the race between democracy and totalitarianism becomes more intense our very survival, as well as the victory of free men everywhere, depends upon wise decisions made by an informed electorate at the polling places.

In fulfilling this commitment we are acting in accordance with the highest and best traditions of the American labor movement. Since the earliest days of united effort by working men and women we have sought to better the lives of those we represent.

We are proud of the achievements we have made. Among these we number the laws embodying the 40-hour week and guaranteeing the payment of a basic minimum wage; the laws which provide some measure of security to our aged; the workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation laws; measures providing for the education of our children; protection of fair labor standards; civil rights laws which at least provide a start toward guaranteeing all citizens their fundamental rights; and many other measures which have contributed to the welfare and prosperity of our community and our nation.

We are conscious of the work yet to be done, of the challenges with which we are confronted in all phases of our national life. Upon decisions made by the leaders of our government depend such vital questions as the course of our economy in the years ahead and the future of our relations with the other peoples of the world.

Those who seek to limit our right to participate in our democracy and who, through special interest and class legislation, attempt to weaken and destroy our organization, strike blows not only at the labor movement. They strike at the basic foundations of our American political and economic systems. It is imperative that this challenge be met and overcome.

Registration of Voters Major Task

We are proud of the contributions we have made to the political life of our country. We have given strength and direction to the forces of liberal democracy. Much remains to be done, however, toward the achievement of an informed, politically alert trade union movement capable of fulfilling all of its responsibilities and obligations in the political arena.

Our basic task remains the registration to vote of every trade union member together with every adult member of his or her family. We must make each member fully aware of the fundamental duty of citizenship, namely, the responsibility to participate.

Equally important is the duty to be informed. We have sought and we will continue to seek to provide each member of our organization with proper and objective information on which sound political judgments can be based. We regard the distribution of voting records on issues of importance as a primary step in this direction.

In order that elections may be free from the domination of corporate wealth and vested interests it is vital that the American labor movement be in a position to assist financially candidates whose views and activities on behalf of social justice denies them contributions from special interest sources.

We believe such assistance is right and proper and in the public interest and we have therefore conducted each year a drive for voluntary contributions for this purpose from our members.

We reject any suggestion that we are second-class citizens with fewer rights in politics than the multi-million dollar corporate monopolies in the communications industry. We call to the attention of those who would seek to place us in this position the decisions of the courts which have, without exception, upheld our rights to participate.

We must continue to rally support behind the liberals of both parties in Congress, the state legislatures and local governing bodies. We must continue to encourage them in their battles against the raids by special interests and on behalf of the public welfare.

In area after area where organized labor has been united, has been able to cooperate with genuinely liberal political forces, and has had top quality candidates willing and able to campaign on meaningful platforms, labor and the liberal forces have been victorious.

This has been true not only in the 1954 and 1956 congressional elections but it has also been true in the special elections held in 1957. This policy has contributed to the better quality of candidates and to the liberalization of political platforms. It has given voters the opportunity to choose and has provided life to the democratic process.

We Will Not Be Deterred

We express the hope that this development will continue, that in more and more areas voters will have the opportunity of exercising their political rights in an atmosphere of reason and judgment and in which political promises are sacred pledges.

Unfortunately the Republican party, with a few but growing exceptions, is still too often a willing and obedient servant of big business.

The opposition to civil rights legislation by southerners who dominate the Democratic party in Congress has tended more and more to alienate the Negro voters from their natural allies, the liberal Democrats of the north and west. Thus the anti-civil rights southerners are depriving the Democratic party of one of the essential forces in the coalition that carried Roosevelt and Truman to victory and kept the New Deal and Fair Deal in office for 20 years.

We shall not fail to meet our commitment to the cause of political education. We will not be deterred from our objective. We will continue to expand and broaden our work of political education and political action to insure that the freedoms we cherish will be strengthened and made more secure; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this second convention of the AFL-CIO, the world's largest free trade union organization, reaffirms its dedication to the principle of non-partisan political education designed to protect and secure the legitimate economic and political aspirations of America's working men and women. To achieve this purpose we call upon each affiliated national and international union and each state and local central body to render all aid, assistance and support to the policies and programs of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

We direct and authorize the Committee on Political Education to continue to expand its efforts in this direction and we further charge it with the responsibility of assisting, directing, and coordinating the political educaton work of state, county and city bodies. We call upon it to provide all aid, assistance and cooperation commensurate with its resources to the political education and action activities of the affiliated national and international unions.

We call upon all affiliates to take steps to develop programs in cooperation with the appropriate central bodies to check membership lists against the lists of registered voters in their community. We urge those not already participating to join our year-round program of good citizenship to make certain that all AFL-CIO members and their families are registered voters and remain registered voters.

Working with our state and local central labor bodies our affiliates must initiate programs and work with other groups for the reapportionment and redistricting of election districts in line with growth and shifts in population to insure fair and adequate representation for all citizens.

We commend the program launched in 1956 of providing each member of our organization with the voting records of their elected federal officials and we urge and recommend that this program be continued in 1958.

We recognize the contribution that has been made to our efforts by the women of our trade union movement and we call upon all affiliates to render every possible assistance in the further development of programs that will utilize their skills and energies.

We call upon the officers of our affiliated organizations to make political education a family affair by encouraging all our members, their wives and other members of the family to take an active part in the political life of their community during and between election campaigns.

To finance the program herein set forth we urge all affiliates to participate actively and energetically in the annual campaign for individual voluntary contributions. We call upon them to assume their full share of organizational and moral responsibility by meeting such reasonable goals as may be established.

We again declare our traditional non-partisan policy of (a) supporting worthy candidates regardless of their party affiliation, (b) judging candidates based upon where they stand on the issues, as those issues affect the welfare and well-being of our nation and its people. We will cooperate wherever feasible and practicable with other groups which have the same ideals and aims as our organization.

We re-dedicate ourselves without reservation to the defense of the principles of our democracy which have made our country strong and great. These principles we regard as beacons in a world of change and we reaffirm them as the best means of achieving a secure land at peace in a world in which each man and woman has the fullest possible opportunity to achieve the stature and dignity with which they have been endowed by our Creator.

Steel Union Ads Counter Paper's Corruption Series

Lorain, O.—The 10,000 members of Steelworkers Local 1104, at the National Tube Co. plant here, have assayed the results of the four full-page newspaper ads in which they told the union story to the public and like what they found.

"It was a good investment," said Acting Pres. Carl Longwell. "We'll do it again when the time is ripe."

The reason for the ads was a series of stories of corruption and racketeers in unions which appeared in newspapers during the summer and fall.

The ads told not only the history of the local from the middle 1930s, when the union was organized and won its first contract, but described what the Steelworkers have done to give their members relative prosperity in place of the former insecurity.

The theme of each ad was "What we do for our own. . . . we do for the community as a whole." The role of union members in the varied community activities of Lorain and the surrounding territory was spelled out.

"They (the ads) helped a lot to counter the bad publicity," Longwell said. "We aimed them particularly at the wives of our members, at teachers, lawyers, doctors and merchants."

Civil Rights Gains Cited For Decade

New York—The 10 years since former Pres. Harry S. Truman established his Committee on Civil Rights in 1947 have brought "momentous" gains which represent "the greatest achievement in the advancement of freedom and equality since the Emancipation Proclamation."

That's the observation made by Irving M. Engel, president of the American Jewish Committee, in announcing the publication of a 10-year survey of civil rights progress in the United States entitled "The People Take the Lead."

40-Page Report

The 40-page report, which is being distributed by the AJC's National Labor Service, was issued to mark the tenth anniversary of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. Among its contributors are Pres. Eisenhower, Truman, Vice Pres. Nixon, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther and other leaders of government, education, housing and religious and other organizations.

Following the contributors' statements about progress in their respective areas, the survey lists chronologically the outstanding civil rights advances in the different categories over the last decade.

Reporting on the civil rights situation in employment, Reuther stressed that "a whole pattern of discrimination has been crumbling around us."

"The degree of progress is due," Reuther said, "in large measure, to the concerted effort put forth by labor, some industry and government to reduce and eliminate discrimination in employment."

Labor Sets Pace

From 1948 on, he pointed out, many important unions which heretofore had discriminated against Negroes opened their ranks to Negro workers. He said that "labor's big step forward" came in December, 1955, at the historic merger convention of the AFL-CIO which called for "the practice of equal rights for all," set up a Committee on Civil Rights, and urged affiliates to include non-discrimination clauses in all collective bargaining contracts.

"When the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights was published in 1947, only four states had state commissions against discrimination," Reuther said. "Today there are enforceable FEP statutes in 13 states and some 40 cities, including such industrial centers as Cleveland, Gary, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and San Francisco. More than one-third of our population is now covered by state or local FEP measures."

He warned, however, that, "in the eyes of the rest of the world, all of this progress can be more than offset by an insistence on segregated buses in Montgomery, Ala.; lynchings in Mississippi; and a governor's defiance of the law prohibiting school segregation in Little Rock, Ark. Our job will not be finished until there is equal opportunity for one and all."

Clothing Workers Sign Glove Firm

Johnstown, N. Y.—About 250 employes of Leon F. Swears, Inc., knit glove makers here and at Gloversville, voted unanimously to affiliate their Independent Knit Woolen Workers union with the Clothing Workers.

The vote was taken at a special membership meeting addressed by ACWA Assistant Gen. Sec.-Treas. Val. Wertheimer and Business Agent Clarence Hallenbeck of the union's Glove Cities Area joint board.

GE Joins AMA in Fight to Block Hospital, Medical Aid for Aged

The American Medical Association has found a strong ally in its fight against pending legislation to give hospitalization and medical benefits to recipients of federal old age pensions.

The AMA's partner in raising the cry of "socialized medicine" is the General Electric Co.

The legislation they and other groups want to ax is included in the bill amending the Social Security Act introduced by Rep. Aime Forand (D-R.I.) and strongly endorsed by the recent AFL-CIO convention.

GE stepped into the fight with a four-page letter signed by E. S. Willis, of its public and employe relations services, to all employe relations managers. It urged them to do everything they can in their own areas to prevent a "collective approach to medicine through government action."

AMA Reprints Letter

The AMA liked the letter so well it was reprinted in the Secretary's Letter, which goes to all members over the signature of Dr. George F. Lull, AMA secretary and general manager.

The tipoff came in the letter's opening paragraph. Willis wrote that "as part of a small group representing the National Association of Manufacturers," he had helped explain industry's opposition to the bill to officials of the American Hospital Association.

"It is our belief," he solemnly mourned, "that there is unfortunately some support for the Forand Bill among the leadership of the AHA simply because they feel that there are deficits in hospital operation due to the care of the medically indigent over age 65.

"They apparently feel that they should be reimbursed for this care and it seems to them that the Forand proposal with government reimbursement does the job in a satisfactory manner."

In the belief that the AHA leadership may not represent the actual thinking of local hospitals, "and particularly the business trustees of such hospitals," Willis asked the employe relations managers to gather data on uncollectable hospital bills, particularly for patients over 65, and send it back to him so the extent of the problem can be determined.

Sees No Emergency

"We can all recognize that the problem of paying for hospital care for aged individuals is important," he writes, "but it is one in the process of being solved through the present voluntary efforts of companies like ourselves and other employers and through the carriers, both the Blue Cross and the insurance companies.

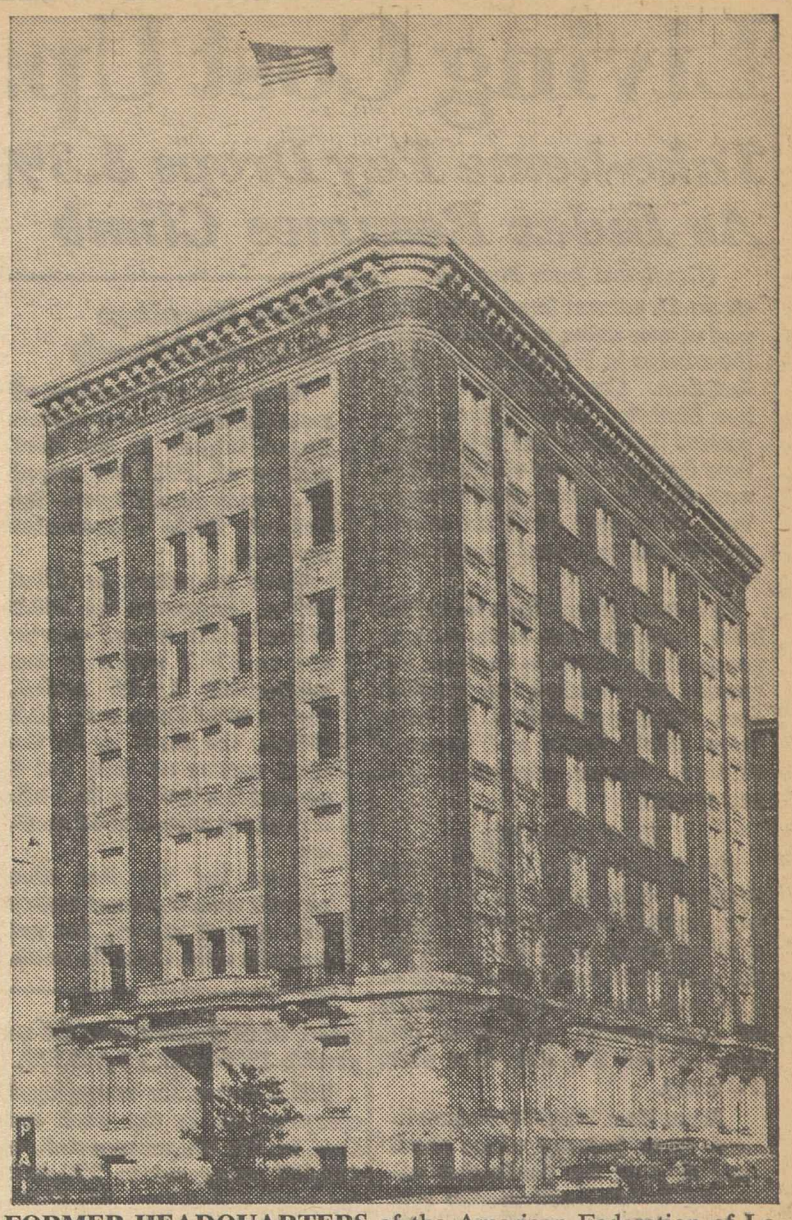
"We are of the opinion, therefore, that there is certainly no reason to feel that an emergency suddenly exists which requires a solution by compulsory federal legislation.

"It is obvious that if federal legislation of this kind were resorted to, the Forand bill would only be the 'nose of the camel.' Before long the camel would be in the tent."

Willis suggested that the employe relations managers "discuss this" with hospital directors, with the view that the proper sentiments might be sent the AHA.

"While these proposals form an entering wedge to 'National Health Insurance' under social security," he concluded, "they do have somewhat similar counterparts at the state level.

"Here is just another instance where we should be alert to the threat in a different form, recognizing the broad extent of the problem and offering sound solutions of a business-like type to meet any justifiable needs."



FORMER HEADQUARTERS of the American Federation of Labor is now the new national headquarters building of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters. A new doorway is the only exterior difference, but inside the building has been entirely remodeled.

Censorship of Mexican Labor Plan Charged

The U.S. Section of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee has charged the Labor Dept. and the California Bureau of Employment Security with "flouting the clear intent of Congress" by "tightening censorship" of information about the Mexican contract labor program.

In identical letters to Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D-N.C.) of the House Agriculture Committee and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, Sec.-Treas. Frank L. Noakes of the Maintenance of Way Employes, chairman of the U.S. section, pointed out that this censorship is being imposed in spite of an amendment to the Mexican Contract Labor Law ordering that more information about the program be given to the public.

Seek Directive

The committee asked Congress to "look into this flagrant flouting and violation of the 1955 amendment." It also called on the secretary of labor to "issue a directive to all regional offices that they instruct state departments of employment to make lists (of the employers of Mexican contract labor) available to interested parties, by counties and on a current basis, giving the names of certified growers and the number of Mexican nationals they are using."

Noakes pointed out that the 1955 amendment had specifically directed that information with respect to certifications made under the Mexican labor program "shall be posted in the appropriate local public employment offices and such other public places as the secretary may require."

"This knowledge is essential," Noakes wrote, "if the law's declared purposes of protecting the job security of local domestic farm workers against displacement are to be realized."

Safety Rules Adopted

In another development, the motor carrier safety regulations for transportation of migratory workers supported by the AFL-CIO and the U.S Section of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee have been adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Among other provisions, trucks used for transporting workers hereafter are required to have seats. Rest and meal stops also are required, and vehicles traveling more than 600 miles must be stopped for at least eight consecutive hours at intervals not to exceed 600 miles.

The commission's authority is limited to cases of transportation of workers for a total distance of more than 75 miles, and then only if such transportation is across a state line. However, most of the vehicles used in such short hauls in the past have been used to bring people to the harvest areas from other states.

URW, Hotel Union Set Up In Puerto Rico

San Juan—The Rubber Workers and the Hotel and Restaurant Employes have joined the list of AFL-CIO affiliates having locals in Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico's 1,000 organized hotel and restaurant workers became members of the AFL-CIO when Local 610 was chartered here by the Hotel and Restaurant Employes. The charter was presented to the Gastronomical Workers Union of Puerto Rico by Alvaro Gonzalez, president of Local 133 in Miami.

Pres. Ed S. Miller of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes said that officers of the local had visited the Cincinnati headquarters of the union last month to work out their affiliation. Members of Local 610 will enjoy full transfer privileges should they seek work in mainland hotels and restaurants, he added.

The first URW unit in Puerto Rico is bargaining agent for 59 workers at the Moda Shoe Corp. in Aguadilla. The company agreed to recognition after a majority of the Moda production and maintenance workers signed cards designating the union as their bargaining representative. First contract talks are due to begin soon.

The Rubber Workers have opened an office in Santurce, and other organizing campaigns are in progress.

Approximately ten other AFL-CIO international unions have established branches on the island since World War II.

Industrial 'Chaplains' Criticized

Fifty Methodist clergymen and laymen heard a union leader, a manufacturer and bishop sharply criticize the growing practice of hiring ordained ministers as chaplains in industrial plants.

"Many of these chaplains, perhaps unwittingly, are used to promote company interests," Victor G. Reuther, assistant to the president of the Auto Workers, told a Washington conference on the church's responsibility for a ministry to industry.

Vice Pres. Leon E. Hickman of the Aluminum Co. of America declared that when chaplains are paid by either industry or labor, they are placed "in an equivocal position to speak for the church."

"If they are paid by the church, they must be free to speak their minds," he explained. "And yet neither the industry to which they are assigned nor the labor unions can tolerate one within the organization who is not subject to organizational discipline."

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Washington asserted it is up to the church, not labor or management, to give industrial workers an adequate Christian ministry. A minister may forfeit his freedom, he added, if he is paid by management or labor.

Third Quarter Injury Record Off 7 Percent

Manufacturing workers had a more favorable injury record during the third quarter in 1957 than in any previous third quarter, the Labor Dept. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The injury rate for the July–September period this year was down 7 percent from the previous third quarter low of 1954.

Hoffa Faces New Trial On Wiretap Charges

Teamster Pres.-elect James R. Hoffa faces a new trial on federal wiretap charges after escaping conviction in a three-week trial when a single juror held out for acquittal.

In New York U.S. Attorney Paul W. Williams moved to restore the case against Hoffa to the docket and hopes to have a trial date set Jan. 6.

Proceedings Recessed

In Washington, D. C., an injunction proceeding in which 13 "rank-and-file" Teamsters' members are seeking to have Hoffa's election set aside, was recessed for two weeks over the holidays.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs said they planned to present two more weeks of testimony, following resumption of the trial on Jan. 6, in support of their charge that the union's recent Miami Beach, Fla., convention was illegally "rigged" in favor of Hoffa.

The New York trial jury wrestled for 33 hours with the testimony in the Hoffa wiretap case before reporting that it was hopelessly split. Eleven members were ready to convict but the twelfth juror stubbornly insisted the government had not proved its case beyond reasonable doubt.

Concedes "Bugging"

In the trial it was conceded by the defense that certain rooms in Detroit Teamster headquarters were "bugged" so that Hoffa could eavesdrop on conversations of his subordinates.

Such "bugging" of rooms with listening devices is not a law violation if it does not involve the tapping of telephones.

Lawyers for Hoffa and his co-defendant and close union associate, Owen (Bert) Brennan, elected a vice president at the Miami Beach convention, contended that the "bugging" of rooms was as far as the accused men went.

The prosecution presented evidence that telephones were tapped and that a switch on Hoffa's desk allowed him to eavesdrop on telephone conversations. The defense offered evidence that at the time the alleged wiretaps were installed, Hoffa was absent in Seattle.

The future of another indictment against Hoffa, charging him with perjury before the grand jury that accused him of wiretapping, is in doubt.

Williams has said the government's case depends substantially on telephone conversations between Hoffa and others that were tapped and recorded under permission of a state court. The U.S. Supreme Court recently ruled unanimously that wiretapped evidence, even if obtained legally under state law, cannot be used in evidence in federal courts.

Miami Judge Halts 'Reported' Picketing

Miami — Circuit Judge George E. Holt, already well known for his anti-union injunctions, has enjoined Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 255 from picketing a hotel before the hotel has been opened or the picket line established.

Union lawyers called Holt's action "fantastic." The order enjoins the local from picketing the $20 million Deauville hotel, due to open soon, which is owned by Morris Lansburgh whose five other non-union hotels have long held out against organization.

Hotel officials admitted they sought the injunction on the basis of reports the union might seek to organize the Deauville and picket in the attempt.

Living Cost Up; Jobs, Buying Power Sag

Take-home Pay Drops 3.3% As Index Resumes Climb

(*Continued from Page* 1)

on an 11 percent increase in the cost of new autos, which reached the market in November for the first time. Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ewan Clague expressed the belief that had it not been for the new car element, the over-all CPI figure would have been unchanged or at the most would have registered a small advance.

However, other elements in the index averaged one-tenth of one percent higher than in October. Increases were shown by medical care, which persisted in its long-range climb; men's and women's clothing, theater admissions and newspapers.

Food Prices Dip

On the other hand, food prices dropped three-tenths of one percent as they reached what Clague said was their usual low point for the year. Consumer durables other than new cars declined two-tenths of one percent, and used cars dropped for the first time since February.

More than 700,000 steelworkers—in an industry where about one-third of the production capacity is idle—will receive pay hikes of 5 cents an hour, to offset the increase in living costs, under Steelworkers' contracts.

About 40,000 aluminum industry employes, members of the same union, will get a similar increase in February, as will 35,000 can workers in April. Another 120,000 workers in meat packing will get 4 cents, and about 100,000 workers in miscellaneous fields, mostly in aircraft, will get amounts ranging down to 1 cent.

USWA Pres. David J. DcDonald said the wage increase is "of no comfort to thousands of our people who are drawing no pay or reduced pay and to other millions who are forced to pay the higher prices which caused this increase."

"We are witnessing the paradox of industry unable to sell its products in the quantity it did, laying off its employes, idling a large part of its productive capacity and continuing to raise prices," he said.

"This plainly is a matter of wages chasing prices.

"Price increases benefit only the companies who make them. Our union would find it far more beneficial to the nation if industry would turn its attention to stimulating production and lowering prices so that cost-of-living increases would be unnecessary."

Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers said the increase in the CPI "throws the spotlight back on our union's warnings of the last several months."

"The UAW showed documentary evidence that automanufacturers could reduce by $100 the prices on their 1958 models and still reap a heavier-than-average return on investment," he recalled.

"The impact of the auto industry's arbitrary price-hiking decision is now reflected in the cost-of-living index which is understood by the public far more easily than corporate records and arguments on economics."

A sidelight on auto prices came in estimates that 750,000 auto workers, mainly in Chrysler, Ford and General Motors, would "celebrate" Christmas Week by being laid off.

Meantime, the Bureau of Employment Security reported that in the week ended Dec. 7 a total of 1,841,433 unemployed were receiving unemployment compensation under state programs—an increase of 61 percent over the comparable 1956 week's 1,145,539.

Initial claims for unemployment compensation in the week ended Dec. 14, the bureau reported, were 419,687 compared to 270,402 in the week ended Dec. 15, 1956—a jump of 55 percent. In one week, recipients increased 132,696 while initial claims jumped 17,227.

Mitchell 'Unpessimistic'

However, Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell at a press conference said he was as "unpessimistic" as he had been a month earlier despite the rise in unemployment. The November figures, which showed 3.2 million workers without jobs, reflect the approach of the seasonal peak in February, he asserted.

A "cyclical economic adjustment" will mean more unemployment before it reaches the peak, which he predicted will be less than the 6 million some economists have forecast, and, he continued, will be followed by an improvement beginning in midyear.

He said he does not anticipate any "large-scale, prolonged" unemployment and did not believe a public works program was necessary.

Sales, Earnings At Record Levels

Sales and net earnings of manufacturing corporations dipped slightly in the third quarter of 1957 but stayed at or near record levels, the Federal Trade Commission reported.

Sales amounted to $79.6 billion, compared to $80.9 billion in the second quarter and to $74.7 billion in the comparable 1956 period. Profits after taxes were $3.7 billion, the same as in the third quarter of 1956 but 8 percent less than the $4.1 billion of the second 1957 quarter.

Sales for the first nine months were 6 percent higher than a year earlier, but net earnings were about the same.

Monty Ward Strike Seen As Certainty

A strike shortly after the new year seemed a certainty as Retail Clerks officials mapped plans for a showdown battle with Montgomery Ward.

The exact date for the strike's start and the places which will be struck initially are being kept secret until all plans for the walkout are complete.

Negotiations which began July 30 were broken off a week ago and RCIA officials said "no further attempt" will be made to renew them. A top-level talk aimed at averting the strike was "non-productive," unionists said.

RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge met with Montgomery Ward Pres. John Barr in a session arranged by Dir. Joseph F. Finnegan of the federal mediation and conciliation service. Also in attendance were Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers who were named to represent the AFL-CIO Executive Council in the dispute.

The chain, which has 59 RCIA locals, refused to make any concessions toward writing an improved contract.

Strong U. S., Prosperity Top '58 Goals

(*Continued from Page* 1)

broaden the economic base will be pressed also at the collective bargaining table with AFL-CIO unions seeking improved contracts that will aid the entire economy.

On the legislative front Meany declared the AFL-CIO will continue its campaigns for legislation to protect the funds of trade union members which they have invested in health and welfare plans; for federal aid for school construction; for an improved minimum wage law; for badly needed improvements in the social security law; and for a labor-management relations act based on fairness and justice.

In all of these campaigns, Meany said, "the American labor movement will be guided by the firm belief that 'what is good for America, is good for organized labor.'

"Firm in that belief and determined in our attitude, we in the AFL-CIO face 1958 in a spirit of resolution, determination and confidence."

Canadian Labor Backs Foreign Aid

Ottawa, Ont. — Confidence that Canadians can make a great contribution in 1958 to the international labor movement's goals of bread, peace and freedom was expressed by Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress in a New Year message.

"We need to be increasingly aware of our responsiblity, as a favored nation, to the people of less fortunate countries," he said. "The people of Asia and Africa are being subjected to increasing pressure to ally themselves with the Soviet. We will continue to press for increased Canadian aid to these people and we hope that in 1958 our government will give support to SUNFED so that, through the United Nations, these people can be helped to a better living without having to pay a political price."

Jodoin warned of increasing unemployment in Canada, and cited "the urgent necessity of seeing that people without work get adequate care." He also hailed the awakened interest in education heralded by the sputniks, and predicted that the challenge they posed will continue into the coming year.

Communist Paper To Be Liquidated

New York—The executive committee of the Communist Party has voted to kill the Daily Worker, for 34 years the party's best-known voice, as of Dec. 31.

The decision was believed the outgrowth of a party feud between factions led by William Z. Foster, national chairman emeritus, and Worker Editor John Gates.

Gates said he would fight to keep the paper going, that he did not consider the vote binding, and that "in any case, the Daily Worker will cease to exist only when it alone says so." The Daily Worker had an average paid circulation of 5,574 in the year ending in October, according to a sworn statement. Its passing would leave the Worker, a Sunday paper, as the major Communist Party publication in the East.

FOUR FREEDOMS AWARD for "outstanding service to the fo freedoms enunciated by Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt" is preser to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by Luigi Antonini, president the Italian-American Labor Council (left), which makes the preser tion annually. Gov. Averell Harriman of New York (right) brougl greetings to this year's ceremonies.

Meany Calls for Unity To Meet Soviet Threat

America "must not close the door" to negotiations with Russia, but our nation has the right to demand that the Soviet leaders "demonstrate their good words by deeds," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a radio address over the American Broadcasting Network.

"Even one deed would help," he said, "even the one act of letting up and showing a little mercy to the Hungarian people."

Presented Freedom Award

Meany spoke after being presented the 1957 Four Freedoms Award, which is given annually by the Italian-American Labor Council for outstanding service to the four freedoms enunciated by Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt—freedom of speech and expression, freedom of worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear.

The presentation was made by IALC Pres. Luigi Antonini.

Discussing the obligations of citizens in the present world situation, Meany declared that "it's up to us as a nation—it's up to the American people—to continue to build up our military strength, scientifically, technologically and every other way to meet this threat."

"On that we must depend on ourselves," he added.

At the same time, America "must continue to help our allies to the extent that we can help them and continue to seek peace by honorable means on the basis of good faith proved by deeds and not just demonstrated by words."

Rally as One Man

Meany said that the nation now must "rally as one man" and can no longer afford "political sniping" or "seeking partisan advantage on this question of foreign policy."

"Let's forget about balancing the budget," he continued. "Let's face up to this thing because there is no sacrifice too big or too hard in order to preserve this free American democratic way of life.

"Together—all of America—labor, business, every segment of our population must go to work to increase our technological knowledge, to increase our military strength, to come up with a type of military posture that the

Soviets understand. They understand one thing above all else;

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they understand power."

Meanwhile, through the United Nations, Meany said, we should use every effort we can to rally the free world and "give of our substance" to "those who are seeking freedom, seeking a better way of life in Asia and in Africa, and prepare the world to meet the onslaught of these gangsters in control in Moscow."

"That's America's job," he continued. "Not to waste time on fruitless conferences, conferences which play a propaganda purpose in themselves, conferences which build up the hope of the free world and then dash it cruelly to the ground. No, let us go to work, build up the defenses—military defenses—of our nation so that the Soviet Union will understand that we have the strength and the will to deter aggression if it should come."

Archbishop Makarios Sends Thanks to ICFTU

Brussels—The thanks of the independence movement in Cyprus for efforts to obtain the release of imprisoned union members and financial aid to their families have been sent by the leader, Archbishop Makarios, to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.